## BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

In the Matter of the Application : Seeking Approval of Ohio Power Company's Proposal to Enter into : Case No.

an Affiliate Power Purchase : 14-1693-EL-RDR

Agreement for Inclusion in the Power Purchase Agreement Rider :

In the Matter of the Application : of Ohio Power Company for

: Case No.

Approval of Certain Accounting : 14-1694-EL-AAM Authority

## DEPOSITION

of Steven M. Fetter, taken before me, Valerie J. Sloas, Registered Professional Reporter and a Notary Public in and for the State of Ohio, at the offices of American Electric Power, 1 Riverside Plaza, 18th Floor Conference Room, Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday, September 16, 2015, at 1:05 p.m.

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Steven Fetter

5 1 Wednesday Afternoon Session, 2 September 16, 2015. 3 4 STEVEN M. FETTER, 5 being by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter 6 certified, deposes and says as follows: 7 CROSS-EXAMINATION 8 BY MR. MENDOZA: Good afternoon, Mr. Fetter. I'm 9 10 Attorney Mendoza, and I represent Sierra Club in this 11 proceeding. Could you please state your full name 12 for the record. 13 Α. Steven, with a V, M., Fetter, F, as in Frank, E, double T, as in tom-tom, E-R. 14 And who is your employer, Mr. Fetter? 15 Ο. 16 Α. I have my own energy advisory firm 17 called Regulation UnFettered, and I serve as 18 president of that firm. 19 Q. And could you please state your business 20 address. 21 1240 West Sims, S-i-m-s, Way, Port Α. 2.2 Townsend, that's two words, Port Townsend, Washington 2.3 98368. 24 Q. Thank you. And have you been deposed

before?

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- A. I have been.
- Q. Okay. So if, at any point today, if you don't understand a question, would you please let me know?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Okay. And just to help keep things moving today, I'm going to try to do a couple of definitions up front that I ask that we work with to keep things simple. If I refer to the Applicant in this proceeding, Ohio Power Company, as AEP Ohio, will you understand what I mean?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And if I refer to AEP Generation

  Resources, Inc. simply as AEP Generation, will you

  understand what I mean?
- 17 A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And if I refer to American

  Electric Power Company, Inc. simply as AEP, will you

  understand what I mean?
- A. That would be the corporate entity above the one you just described?
  - Q. That is correct.
- 24 A. Yes.

Steven Fetter

- Q. That's my understanding at least. Are you familiar with the proposed agreement under which AEP Generation would sell its capacity, energy, and ancillary services from certain generation units to AEP Ohio?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And if I refer to that proposed agreement as the proposed affiliate transaction or the proposed affiliate agreement, will you understand what I mean?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And if I refer to the generation assets proposed to be included in that proposed affiliate transaction as the Affiliate PPA Plants, will you understand what I mean?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And the last one, if I refer to the Ohio Valley Electric Corporation simply as OVEC, O-V-E-C, will you understand what I mean?
  - A. Yes.

MR. MILLER: To be clear, if you don't understand when he asks you a question or you get confused, because those are a lot of definitions, make sure you ask him.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

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- Q. When did you first become involved in this proceeding?
- A. I would have to just estimate, but it was sometime in mid -- mid-2014, I believe.
- Q. And if you had to -- could you guess a month in mid-2014?
  - A. It's been a long time. I'm not sure.
- Q. Okay. And who contacted you to work on this case?
  - A. I think it was Steve Nourse.
  - Q. Okay. And what did he ask you to do?
- A. He had described the situation that was before AEP Ohio, and if I recall correctly, he asked me to review maybe some draft documents from the earlier proceeding, and I did and then indicated a comfort level with participating in this proceeding.
- Q. Okay. And do you recall what some of those draft documents were that you reviewed?
- A. I believe it would have been -- I think at that point it was draft testimony of former

  Commissioner McDermott and possibly drafts from Pablo

  Vegas and Bill -- William Allen.
  - Q. Okay. And then when you say a "comfort

level," I take that to mean that you indicated to him that you'd be willing to participate in this proceeding on behalf of AEP Ohio; is that right?

- A. Well, my process is usually, when a potential client contacts me, they give a relatively brief overview to make sure I'm not conflicted out and to get an initial comfort level, meaning I don't hear anything that would be at odds with my beliefs or background, and then I get more involved with the view that if upon more due diligence there is a conflict or an inconsistence with my views, then I would step away. That would have been the same process I used here, and I did not reach a point where I felt that participating in this proceeding would be at odds with with what I believe.
- Q. Thank you. And aside from Mr. Nourse, who else have you spoken with within AEP about this case?
  - A. Between then and now?
  - O. Uh-huh.

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A. Well, I went through witness training a week ago, and so I interacted with most of the witnesses in this proceeding, mostly on an informal level or sitting and watching them do practice.

Q. Okay. How about we go before this witness training, who did you -- within AEP, who have you spoken to before, before that time about this case?

MR. MILLER: Is there a certain level or do you want to know who he spoke with across the -- if he talked to staff members and secretaries or -- MR. MENDOZA: If the answer is dozens and dozens of people, then I don't think we need to

Nourse was the only --

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Q. Up until you attended this witness training, was Mr. Nourse the only person within AEP that you spoke to about this case?

go through all of them. I'm just curious if Mr.

A. The other -- another person I interacted with quite a bit was Shelly Sloan, and I think she's described as the case manager, so she would be kind of the traffic cop, making sure things are happening appropriately, and she would interact with me if something needed to be done on a certain scheduled basis.

I did -- I was in Pennsylvania on my own, I think it was last December, plus or minus a month, and I offered to come by and discuss, you

know, substance and process, and in that meeting would have been Steve Nourse, Shelly Sloan. I believe there were a couple of counsel, maybe Matt Satterwhite, Dan Conway, and there were a couple of others who -- I don't recall who they were.

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- Q. Okay. And just one last question in this area, do you know what unit or division within the company Shelly Sloan is -- works for?
  - A. No. I have no -- no, I don't know.
- Q. When did you first learn about the proposed affiliate transaction?
- A. It would have been sometime in the -- in the six months I had just described, it would have been sometime during that period.
- Q. Okay. Do you remember who first told you about it?
- A. I probably would have learned about it from reviewing some of the filings. As I said, former Commissioner McDermott was in a predecessor case, and then it at some point I would have learned about the specifics of the current case, with the target of filing the initial testimony, which now has been superseded by the current testimony, so I too many balls in the air to pin down a time.

- Q. Okay. And did you -- did you have any role in developing the terms of the affiliate transaction?
  - A. No.

- Q. And it's the same answer for the one that was the -- the one that was filed in the original application and the terms in the amended application, you didn't have any involvement in either of those?
- A. Correct. I did not have any involvement in structuring terms.
- Q. And did you provide any advice on how to modify the original PPA subsequent to the February 2015 Order in the -- I think what you referred to as the prior case?
  - A. No.
- Q. Okay. And you filed direct testimony in October 2014 in this case; correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And were you given any direction for your -- for that October 2014 testimony?
- A. In -- in the same sense I have in every

  case I participate in, where the client indicates the

  issues they're interested in having me cover, and

then I come up with my views and position with regard to those issues.

- Q. And what are the issues that the client had asked you to cover?
- A. It was the -- the PPA Rider and then the underlying supply options that could go into that PPA Rider.
- Q. And by "underlying supply options," I assume you mean the generation plants; is that right?
  - A. Generation plants or OVEC or --
- Q. And did you -- in terms of those underlying supply options, did you look at generation units aside from OVEC and the units that have been included in the proposed transaction?
  - A. No.

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- Q. Okay. Did anyone help you draft your October 2014 testimony?
- A. What I normally do is I would work up a draft and then share it with Company counsel, and usually the feedback I get would be either a need to clarify or add or subtract, and in this case my sense is the feedback was minimal.
- Q. And you followed that general practice in this case, I gather?

- A. Yes, and in this case I'd say the feedback was probably less than in most of my cases.
- Q. All right. And then the same question for the amended testimony, were you given any direction for your May 2015 amended direct testimony?
- A. I was advised to review the -- the decision, the February decision, and then amend my testimony as appropriate, and I think the amendments were pretty small.
- Q. Okay. And did anyone -- aside from sharing a draft with Company counsel, did anyone help you draft your May 2015 testimony?
  - A. No.

- Q. Okay. So I want to switch gears a little bit. Let's look at Page 4 of your amended -- and I may a few times forget to say amended testimony, but I intend to ask only questions about your amended testimony, and so --
- A. Okay. So I'm fine if you just say testimony, and we're only dealing with the current, live testimony.
- Q. Sounds like a deal. Okay. So let's
  look at Page 4, Lines 17 and 18, and do you see where
  your testimony states that, "I have reviewed the

- filings in this proceeding as well as the

  Commission's February 25, 20" -- "February 25, 2015,

  Order in Case No. 13-2385"?
  - A. Yes, I see that.

- Q. And I butchered that a little bit, but I want to ask you about that. Which filings in this proceeding have you reviewed?
- A. Well, it's a little complicated, because we did have a filing of all the -- of all the testimony prior to the need to refile, so I -- I'd say the ones I would have focused on with regard to my testimony would have been the application, Mr. Allen's testimony, and Dr. Pearce's testimony. Those would have been the primary ones. I did see Mr. Bradish's references to the potential need for transmission upgrades.
  - Q. Aside from Allen, Pearce, and Bradish, can you think of another witness' testimony that you read as you were formulating your opinion?
    - A. Mr. Vegas.
    - Q. Any others that come to mind?
- A. As I said, since there was a complete
  filing earlier, my guess is I would have skimmed most
  witnesses once the filing was made.

- Q. Okay. And did you read all of the February 2015 Order from the Commission?
- A. When it came out, I would have read it pretty quickly, and then I -- in the time since I read it pretty quickly I would have focused on some aspects more than others --
  - Q. Do you --

- A. -- in that Order.
- Q. I apologize for interrupting. Do you remember any particular aspect that you focused on?
- A. Probably what the Commission was saying would be needed for a good application of assets to go into a PPA Rider, and of course I focused on the approval or the concept of the PPA Rider.
- Q. Okay. As you formed the opinions reflected in your amended written testimony, did you review historic cost information for the Affiliate PPA Plants? And by "historic," I mean in the last five years.
- A. No.
- Q. Okay. As you formed the opinions
  reflected in your amended written testimony, did you
  review historic, meaning the last five years,
  revenues for the Affiliate PPA Plants?

A. No.

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- Q. And as you formed your opinions reflected in your amended written testimony, did you review cost information for the OVEC Plants over the last five years?
  - A. No.
- Q. And as you formed the opinions reflected in your amended written testimony, did you review historic revenue information for the OVEC Plants?

  Again, I'm asking about the last five years.
- 11 A. No.
- Q. Okay. And did you review capacity
  factors for either the OVEC Plants or the Affiliate
  PPA Plants over the last five years?
- 15 A. No.
  - Q. I tried to combine that out. Do you know where the Clifty Creek Power Plant is located?
  - A. Say it again.
- Q. Do you know where the Clifty Creek Power Plant is located?
- 21 A. No.
- Q. And have you ever visited the Clifty
  Creek Power Plant?
- 24 A. No.

1 Do you know the age of the Clifty Creek 0. 2 Power Plant? 3 Α. No. 4 Q. And do you know, when the Clifty Creek 5 plant was designed, how long in years it was designed 6 to operate? 7 Α. No. 8 Do you know how many annual on/off Q. cycles that plant was designed for? 9 10 Α. No. 11 0. Okay. Do you know where the Kyger Creek 12 plant is located? 13 Α. No. 14 Q. I take it you've never visited the Kyger Creek Power Plant? 15 16 Α. No. 17 Okay. Do you know the age of the Kyger Ο. 18 Creek Power Plant? 19 Α. No. 20 And do you know, when the Kyger Creek Q. 21 plant was designed, how long in years was it designed 2.2 to operate? 2.3 Α. No. 24 Q. Do you know how many annual on/off

19 1 cycles the plant was designed for? Α. No. Do you know where the Cardinal Power 3 Plant is located? 4 5 Α. No. 6 0. Do you know the age of the Cardinal 7 Power Plant? 8 Α. No. 9 Have you ever visited the Cardinal Power Q. 10 Plant? 11 Α. No. 12 Do you know, at the time the Cardinal Q. 13 plant was designed, how long in years was it designed to operate? 14 Α. 15 No. 16 Do you know how many annual on/off Ο. 17 cycles the Cardinal plant was designed for? Α. 18 No. 19 Do you know where the Zimmer Power Plant is located? 20 21 Α. No. 2.2 And I gather you've never visited the Q. 2.3 Zimmer Power Plant; is that correct? I have not. 24 Α.

- Q. Do you know the age of the Zimmer plant?
- 2 A. No.

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- Q. And do you know, when the Zimmer plant was designed, how long in years was it designed to operate?
- 6 A. No.
  - Q. And do you know how many annual on/off cycles the plant was designed for?
    - A. No.
- 10 Q. Do you know where the Conesville Power 11 Plant is located?
- 12 A. No.
- Q. And I understand you've probably never visited the Conesville plant; is that correct?
- 15 A. I have not.
- Q. Do you know the age of the Conesville
  Power Plant?
- 18 A. No.
- Q. Do you know when -- do you know, when
  the Conesville plant was designed, how long in years
  was it designed to operate?
- 22 A. No.
- Q. And do you know how many annual on/off cycles that plant was designed for?

Steven Fetter 21 1 Α. No. 2 Just two more plants -- or one more Q. 3 Do you know where the Stuart plant is 4 located? 5 Α. No. 6 Ο. Do you know the age of the Stuart plant? 7 Α. No. 8 And have you visited the Stuart plant? Q. 9 I have not. Α. 10 Do you know, when the Stuart plant was Q. 11 designed, how long in years was it designed to 12 operate? 13 Α. No. Okay. And do you know how many annual 14 Q. on/off cycles that plant was designed for? 15 16 Α. No. 17 Switching gears, do you have any Q. 18 experience with economic development issues in Ohio? Α. 19 In Ohio? 20 Q. Yes. 21 Α. No.

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Q.

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impact modeling generally?

Do you have any experience with economic

I served six years on the Michigan

Commission, and so some of -- I'm sure some of those type issues would have been in cases I was involved in deciding in Michigan, but not with regard to Ohio.

- Q. Okay. And then taking a look at Page 3 of your testimony, I want to ask you about the sentence that begins on Line 1 of Page 3. "My clients have included investor-owned and municipal electric, natural gas and water utilities, state public utility commissions and consumer advocates," and then it goes on to include other types of clients, and I wanted to ask you about consumer advocates. Can you identify a consumer advocate that you had as a client?
- A. The Vermont -- they call it unusual names up there, but it's the Vermont public advocate, and the Maine -- same thing for the State of Maine.
- Q. And so those would be sort of like Ohio Consumers' Counsel is here, and they participate in proceedings in those states on behalf of consumers; is that right?
  - A. That's my understanding.
- Q. Okay. And the two states were Vermont and Maine; is that right?
- 24 A. Yes.

Q. Can you think of any others?

- A. Those were the only two whoever asked me, and I agreed to represent them.
  - Q. Okay. And did you file testimony on behalf of those -- well, did you file testimony on behalf of the Vermont public advocate?
  - A. I filed testimony on behalf of the Vermont public advocate and Maine public advocate at the FERC.
  - Q. Oh, at FERC. Okay. And do you remember around what years that testimony was filed?
- A. I believe you have a copy of my cases I filed. It was Devon Energy, so it would be on that
  - Q. Okay. Have you ever filed testimony before a state legislature, including a committee thereof, on the issue of electric market restructuring?
    - A. Going back how far?
  - Q. I guess those types of issues started appearing in the 1990s, so back through the 1990s.
- A. So I'd say -- I was appointed to the

  Michigan Commission in '87. During the past 28 years

  I would have appeared before state legislatures on

- issues related to electric restructuring, including securitization.
- Q. Can you think of an example of a state legislature that you appeared in front of?
- A. Well, with the Michigan one, I'd say often, especially while I served on the Commission.
  - Q. Okay.

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- A. At Fitch, I was on the securitization team, which is related to electric restructuring, and we would have traveled around; so I would have appeared before, I'd say, a handful of state legislatures or committees on the issue of securitization. Since I've gone out on my own, I'd say less so on since I started my consulting in '02, I'd say either none or maybe once or twice, but none come distinctly to mind right now.
- Q. So zeroing in on your time at Fitch, then, can you think of a time when you appeared before a state that was considering a transition from I think what you referred to in your testimony as a traditional regulated path and switching to, you know, a restructured market? Do you recall testifying before a legislature that was considering that choice?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Can you think of -- can you identify that state, please?
  - A. California.
- Q. Okay. So you testified at the California legislature; is that right?
- A. It might have been -- I believe it was a Commission-called hearing, so it would have been before the Commission as opposed to the legislature.
- Q. Okay. And can you think -- aside from California, can you think of another state that was considering making that transition in which you -- for which you provided testimony?
- A. As I said, I was called down to the Michigan legislature pretty often, so I -- I don't recall specifically, but I would have been questioned on these topics at the Michigan legislature back when I was a commissioner or chairman in Michigan.
- Q. Okay. Then aside from Michigan and California, and again focusing on the time when you were at Fitch, can you think of another state where you provided testimony on that type of question?
- A. As I said, a lot of it was securitization based.

Q. Okay.

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- A. And, you know, I vaguely recall going -- I believe I went to Kansas and probably a couple of others, but it kind of fades.
- Q. Do you recall if in your testimony either -- well, at Michigan, did you -- let's talk about the Michigan legislature first. Did you support or oppose the restructuring effort that Michigan undertook in the '90s?
- A. Michigan was actually -- I believe we were the first state to consider retail wheeling, which was a very early name for restructuring, and we came to the view that it would cause more problems than it would provide solutions, and so we, we as a Commission, never moved forward with restructuring on that retail wheeling concept.
- Q. Okay. And at California, could you kind of, like, summarize the advice that you had given the California Commission?
- A. If I recall correctly, it would have been along the lines of -- of being careful what they do. I would have testified -- while at Fitch, I would have testified in support of the concept of stranded asset recovery, and back then there was talk

about freeing up transmission, but the -- I believe the Commission, California Commission's view was that that would be too hard to do, so they just moved in the direction of generation divestment.

- Q. And could you summarize the advice that you gave Kansas on these issues?
- A. Kansas was purely a securitization discussion, which would have related to stranded asset recovery over time from customers through a nonbypassable surcharge on distribution rates.
- Q. Let's switch gears a little bit. Let's look at Page 4 of your testimony, Lines 18 through 22.
  - A. Okay.

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- Q. Would you mind just reviewing the sentence that starts on, "Based on that review"?
- A. Should I read it or just look at it myself?
- Q. You can just review it, and I'll just ask some questions once you're done.
  - A. Okay. I've reviewed it.
- Q. Okay. And so in formulating your testimony, you weighed the potential benefits and negatives of the proposed PPA and PPA Rider; is that

right?

- A. Yeah. In fact, when I say "approval of the proposed PPAs," I was thinking in the sense of the approval of those PPAs flowing through the PPA Rider.
- Q. I really am just asking if you did sort of a cost-benefit analysis in your testimony.
- A. When I considered these issues, I indicated to the Company that I would like their forecasted assessment of the potential burden on customers versus potential benefits, either financial or nonfinancial, and that's when they provided me with Dr. Pearce's range of assumptions with regard to the impact of the PPAs flowing through the PPA Rider.
- Q. Okay. You've gotten out ahead of me a little bit, and that's fine. And so one of the benefits that you identify is the financial benefit of the PPA Rider over the forecast period; is that right?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And what is the basis for your opinion
  that the PPA Rider would have a financial benefit to
  AEP Ohio's customers?
  - A. I reviewed Dr. Pearce's Exhibit KDP-2,

which provided a range of assumptions.

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- Q. Did you review any other documents to support your opinion that the PPA Rider would have a financial benefit to AEP Ohio customers?
  - A. No. That would be it.
- Q. Okay. And are you offering any opinions on the reasonableness of Mr. Pearce's forecasted Ohio PPA Rider impacts?
- A. My normal process is that if a company provides me with information, I'll rely on that information, but the Company will defend their forecasted information.
- Q. So are you offering an opinion on the reasonableness of Mr. Pearce's forecasted impacts?

  MR. MILLER: Tony, can you define
  "reasonableness" for me?
- MR. MENDOZA: I don't know how to define it actually.
  - Q. I'm just wondering if you did anything to verify Mr. Pearce's forecasted impacts on your own?
  - A. As far as the reasonableness, I found his assumptions, doing an up five percent versus a down five percent as the bounded ranges and then his

analysis within those ranges, and I have not verified his analysis or numbers, but I viewed his assumption boundaries for his forecast as appropriate.

- Q. Okay. So your opinion about Mr. Pearce's forecasted Ohio PPA Rider impacts is that it's appropriate?
- A. His assumption range, and I found his results to be supportive of the PPAs and the PPA

  Rider. I have not independently verified the information.
- 11 Q. Okay. So let's take a look at KDP-2,
  12 which is -- I think you --
- 13 A. I have it here, but let me get another
  14 one just in case the one I have ends up not matching
  15 yours.
- Q. And I'd like to mark that as Fetter
  Exhibit 1, please.

18 (EXHIBIT 1 MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. I gather you've seen this document before, Mr. Fetter; is that right?
- 21 A. I have.
- Q. And the dollar figures in Mr. Pearce's table are presented in nominal terms; is that right?
- 24 A. Yes.

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- Q. And do you recommend that the Commission approve or disapprove investment decisions based on the summation of the nominal revenue and costs?
- A. I believe it's reasonable for the Company to put forward.

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Q. Do you assert that AEP would be indifferent to nominal revenue whether revenue were received in 2015 or 2051?

9 MR. MILLER: I'm going to object. I
10 don't know that he knows how the Company would feel
11 about it.

MR. MENDOZA: Well, I'm asking his opinion as an expert in the area of utilities.

- A. I mean, the Company has put forward this analysis, so, you know, I can't speak for the Company, but they feel this information is appropriate for consideration by the Commission.
- Q. Would you be indifferent to being paid for your services in this case in 2015 as opposed to 2051?
  - A. I don't understand the question.
- Q. If you were given a choice between receiving your fees for this case in 2015 or, alternatively, 2051, which one would you choose?

- A. I would prefer to get them in 2015 or 2016.
  - Q. And is that because there's -- money has a time value?
    - A. I would say primarily my interest would be in receiving money from a client while I know they have the money.
      - Q. Have you ever been involved in a docket in which a utility used nominal dollars to justify a long-term investment decision?
        - A. I don't recall.
        - Q. You can't identify any?
        - A. Not specifically.
    - Q. When you were Chairman of the Michigan PSC, I assume people utilities had presented projections of cost and revenues for transmission projects or generation projects; is that right?
      - A. Yes.

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- Q. And do you recall whether those forecasts were generally in nominal dollars or had they been adjusted to account for time value of money and inflation?
- A. I can't recall specifically, and that
  was a long time ago. My guess is it would have been

- 1 some combination of -- of those techniques.
- 2 Q. Okay. But you are familiar with the
- 3 concept of time value of money; right?
- 4 A. Yes.
- Q. And you would agree with me that a dollar today is worth more than a dollar a year from now; is that right?
  - A. Likely.
  - Q. And you also are familiar with the concept of inflation; right?
- 11 A. Yes.

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- Q. And in general you would agree with me that in the American economy we've had -- we've had inflation historically; is that right?
- A. Historically.
- Q. And so, in general, inflation will work to reduce the value of a nominal figure over time; is that right?
- 19 A. Generally, yes.
- Q. Okay. And when you reviewed Mr.
- Pearce's forecast of the Ohio PPA Rider impacts, were
  you concerned that Mr. Pearce's impacts were
- 23 presented in nominal dollars?
- A. My view was that I would rely on Dr.

- Pearce's information and Dr. Pearce would defend his methodology.
- Q. Did you tell Dr. Pearce that you had concerns about the use of nominal -- did you tell Dr. Pearce or anyone else that you had concerns about the use of nominal figures in that chart?
  - A. No, I did not.

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- Q. Okay. All right. Let's turn to Page 5, Lines 22 through 23, and then carrying over on to Page 6, Line 1. Do you see where your amended testimony states, "There would be a strong possibility that prices in the PJM western market would rise during the term of the proposed PPAs"?

  I'm just asking you if you see that text.
  - A. I see it.
- Q. I might have misstated some of it slightly. And what is the basis for your opinion that such prices would rise during the term of the proposed PPAs?
- A. Well, I viewed the pricing as relatively low comparatively. I viewed that there would be plants being retired and the need for new capacity coming from somewhere, and then potential inflation, which would have an impact on the cost of providing

supply; so it was a combination of those factors.

- Q. And I think you said that you thought the prices were relatively low, and what did you consider in reaching your determination that the prices were relatively low in western PJM?
- A. I guess, you know, in my role as a consultant, I just review industry information on an ongoing basis, and it seemed like the pricing was low comparatively to other locals.
- Q. Okay. And are you offering any opinions on the reasonableness of Mr. Pearce's market forecast?
  - A. No.

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- Q. Okay. I don't think we mentioned his name yet, but are you offering any opinion on the reasonableness of Mr. Bletzacher's energy price forecast?
  - A. I'm not, no.
- Q. And aside from that you thought they
  were relatively low, that you expected some
  retirement, and that there might be inflation, do you
  have any other basis for your opinion that such
  prices would rise during the term of the proposed
  PPAs?

- A. Those are my thoughts right now.
- Q. And you can't think of anything else at the moment?
  - A. At the moment.

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- Q. Okay. So let's turn to Page 8, Lines 25 through 27, and do you see the sentence that states, "No one can predict how the capacity and energy markets will progress anywhere in the country, much less within PJM where conditions and price levels vary so much between regions"?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And I want to know what you mean by "will progress" in this sentence.
- A. How -- I'm saying that no one -- no one -- basically, no one's able to predict the future with regard to capacity and energy market prices, so anywhere in the country, whether they go up, down, or stay the same or go up and down, you know, anyone who knew that would be in pretty good shape in the future.
- Q. And if no one can predict how capacity and energy markets will progress, then how can AEP Ohio reliable forecast the cost and revenues that will be passed through to customers under the PPA

Rider?

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- A. It's just the manner in which rate setting has been done within the regulated utility sector, that forecasted data is put forward, opposing parties can attack that information or propose different information, and then commissions or regulators have to use their best judgment to determine what represents the best public policy for the jurisdiction within which they serve.
- Q. And so -- and you would agree with me, then, that there's significant uncertainty in any forecast of energy market prices over ten years?
- A. I would say there would be a certain degree of uncertainty, depending on what the subject matter was.
- Q. Okay. Going back to specifically those lines that we were just looking at, do you consider PJM market prices to be especially unpredictable compared to other ISOs?
- A. Well, I know that between east and west there are some differences, so I'd say PJM would have certain characteristics let me amend that.

  Each each area of the country would have its own specific characteristics, and PJM east and west have

1 their own.

- Q. Okay. And then -- I'm sorry to make you flip around here.
  - A. That's okay.
  - Q. Let's go back to Page 4, and then Line 20. We looked at this sentence before, but do you see where on Line 20 it says "the proposed PPAs"?
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. And what proposed PPAs are you referring to here?
  - A. This would be -- as I said earlier, I intended this to mean the -- the PPA based on the nine plants, and then the OVEC entitlements flowing through the PPA Rider.
  - Q. Okay. And that was what I was getting at. So your testimony was not that there is a proposed OVEC PPA out there?
  - A. No, just the -- it's not the smoothest language I've ever drafted.
  - Q. And do you know the term of the proposed Affiliate PPA?
- A. I believe it's supposed to run the -
  the expected life of the plants, and I -- in a quick

  review, I think the estimated life could be anywhere

from 15 years for some plants, up to 30 years or so.

Q. Okay.

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- A. Maybe 35 years on the longest plant.
- Q. Do you know if the expected life of the units could be revised, you know, after this proceeding is concluded to then extend -- extend or shorten the term of that PPA?
  - A. I don't have an opinion on that.
  - O. You don't know?
    - A. I have not heard information on that.
- Q. Okay. And do you know the term of AEP
  Ohio's OVEC agreement?
- A. I might have read it, but I don't recall it.
- Q. Okay. And you're aware that Mr. Pearce and Mr. Bletzacher forecasted prices through 2024; right?
- A. Well, it's Dr. Pearce.
- 19 Q. Dr. Pearce.
- A. And it would bother him more than it
  would bother me for you to say that. I'm sorry, the
  question was whether they forecasted prices through
  23 2024?
- Q. That's right.

A. I believe they -- they have, to put this data together.

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- Q. And when utilities are making long-term investment decisions, do they usually analyze the financial impacts over the presumed useful life of the project?
- A. Could you say that again?

  MR. MENDOZA: Would you mind repeating it for us?

(Question read back.)

- A. I would say they do analysis based on the presumed useful life, and then they probably do some stress cases, either shorter or longer.
- Q. Okay. And when you were a Michigan commissioner, can you remember being involved in a docket where a utility made investment decisions based on an economic analysis that looked at 25 percent of the assumed lifespan of the unit?

  Actually, scratch that question.

When you were a Michigan commissioner, can you remember being involved in a docket where a utility made investment decisions based on an economic analysis that looked at 25 percent of the assumed lifespan of the project?

A. When I served in Michigan, we had very unusual circumstances, with an abandoned nuclear plant being made into the largest cogeneration plant at the time, and so I'd say I can't recall a situation, based on your description, but we dealt with some highly unusual issues, and so I can't say that we never considered the situation that you described.

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- Q. And what was the name of that nuclear plant?
  - A. The Midland nuclear plant.
- Q. Okay. Can you think of another situation when you were a Michigan commissioner where there might have been an unusual circumstance where a utility used an economic analysis that looked at 25 percent or 50 percent of the assumed lifespan of the project?
  - A. I can't recall either yes or no.
- Q. Okay. And I'm happy to keep going, if you -- we've been going for a while, and I know you have a flight to make, but if you need a break, we can --
- A. Maybe ten more minutes and then we'll take a break, if that's okay, unless you want a

break.

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- Q. No. I'm happy to keep going. Let's flip back to Page 12 your testimony, and do you see where your -- I'm sorry, I didn't wait for you to get there. And then looking at Lines 8 through 10, do you see where your amended testimony states, "I cannot recall any party putting forward evidence of an expectation that the US or world economy would suffer a further significant drop going forward"?
- A. I might take a moment and read the whole sentence or --
- Q. Yes.
- A. Okay. I've read it.
- Q. Okay. And then -- and you're familiar with the concept of energy efficiency; right?
- 16 A. Yes.
  - Q. And if there is increased energy efficiency over time, can't you have economic growth without load growth?
    - A. Yes.
- Q. So a five-percent drop in load does not necessarily mean there is a corresponding drop in economic output; right?
- A. They could be tied to differing factors,

and as -- as you undoubtedly know, there are also ways in which a drop in load, based on energy efficiency, can be -- there can be policies that attempt to hold the utility harmless on a margin basis.

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- Q. But I'm just asking a simpler question, which is that if there were a five-percent drop in load, it wouldn't necessarily mean there was a corresponding five-percent drop in GDP, if we're looking at the entire --
- A. I would say there are a lot of factors that could affect that.
- Q. Okay. Let's stay on Page 12, looking at Lines 10 through 12. Do you see where your amended testimony states, "I place...greater reliance on Dr. Pearce's average high/low forecast"?
- A. Well, the whole sentence, "Accordingly,

  I place much greater reliance on Dr. Pearce's average
  high/low forecast or even the potential that the Ohio
  economy would support load growth expanding toward
  his five percent upside sensitivity."
  - Q. Yes.
  - A. And the question is?
  - Q. And the question is, can forecasted

- market prices be 110 percent higher than a base case assumption of market prices?
  - A. You're saying can they be?
- Q. Hypothetically.
- 5 A. Hypothetically, they could be -- you're saying could they be a hundred percent --
  - Q. 110.

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- A. -- 110 percent higher than what goes into the forecast?
- 10 O. Uh-huh.
- 11 A. Yes, that's possible.
- Q. Is it possible that -- market prices

  cannot be 110 percent lower than the base case

  assumption of market prices; correct?
- 15 A. They can be lower, but 110 percent lower would be difficult.
- 17 Q. It would be impossible, wouldn't it be?
- 18 A. Yes.
- Q. And so do you understand that the distribution of price risk is usually asymmetrical given these two facts?
- A. Well, there are other factors, but I
  guess --
- Q. But I'm only asking -- I'm sorry to

interrupt.

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- A. I guess I view that there is -- there is a larger factor than that, but I -- I'll accept on its face your -- your hypothesis. I think there's a greater reason why the upside is more volatile than the downside.
- Q. And so given this asymmetry in price distribution, do you understand that a simple average results in an upward bias?
- A. From my experience over the last three decades both in regulation and also working in the financial community, I find that the volatility in an upward price swing caused by shortages is usually multiplied versus downward movement in pricing due to a glut of supply.
- Q. Okay. I think we can move on, although I'm not really asking about volatility, more just the general level of prices, and if you look at, say, the capacity prices in PJM over the last few years, they've gone up and down, but they never went below zero; right?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And so there's more room for them to move high than there is for them to move low,

assuming people still want to buy electricity; right?

- A. And I guess what I'm saying is upward price movement is driven in large part by panic, and that's not the same situation with downward price movement.
- Q. Okay. And going back to -- and you don't need to refer to it unless you want to, but going back to what I asked you, if you did sort of a weighing of positive aspects and negative aspects; so I want to ask you about, in performing your analysis of Rider PPA and the Affiliate PPA transaction, what negatives did you consider?
- A. The major negative to me would be if there was a negative burden on customers that outweighed the -- the positives I see in the nonfinancial benefits.
- Q. And when you say negative burden, I think was the word you used, you're referring to the actual charge that would show up in their bills; is that right?
- A. The additional charge set through the PPA Rider.
- Q. Okay. Did you weigh any other -- aside from that potential negative, did you weigh any other

negatives of the, you know, the Rider PPA or the Affiliate PPA transaction?

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- A. That was the major one I saw. That was the primary one I looked at.
- Q. Can you think of a secondary one or is there any other one, any other negative that you considered?
- A. I get -- you know, just from having been through training last week, I just heard that, you know, some -- some witnesses will -- will be discussing the plants and the -- that are in the PPA or the OVEC entitlements, but as I said with Dr. Pearce, he'll defend his data and there will be other witnesses who will defend the structuring of the PPA Plants.
- Q. Okay. So I assume those other witnesses would talk about, you know, positive economic benefits of those plants, but I'm just trying to figure out if there were other negatives that you considered in doing your what I colloquially referred to as a cost-benefit analysis, and you don't have to adopt that term, but I'm just wondering if there was -- aside from the potential financial burden, if there's any other negatives that you considered for

the --

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- A. I viewed the potential insurance aspect and the various other nonfinancial benefits, economic development, jobs, tax base, as very significant, based on my past service in Michigan, that to me the major potential negative would have been a cost burden on customers; so that -- I'd say that was the primary one, and maybe the -- the only one that I specifically looked at.
- Q. So it's fair to say you didn't consider any other negatives from the Rider PPA; is that right?
- A. Well, I -- I considered whether the -the PPA Rider, with its hedge-like aspects, could be
  a negative when laid upon the evolving competitive
  environment in Ohio, so I considered whether that
  could be a negative, and I came to the conclusion
  that it was not.
- Q. You considered -- so let me see if I understand that. You considered whether the hedge aspect would negative impact competitive markets in Ohio; is that right?
- A. Would -- would be inconsistent with the evolving competitive market in Ohio, and I concluded

that it would not be a negative.

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- Q. Okay. So that wasn't actually a negative that you considered, then. It was an issue that you looked into, but then ultimately determined, in your opinion, not a negative; is that right?
- A. It was something that I thought might be a negative, and I looked at it and found it not to be a negative and actually served to be a positive with regard to the insurance-like characteristics of the PPA Rider.
- Q. Okay. And so aside from your consideration of that impact on competitive markets, which you ultimately determined was not a negative, and the potential burden on customer charges, are there any other negatives that you considered in forming your opinions about Rider PPA?
  - A. Not that come to mind at this time.
- Q. Okay. Let's switch to Page 6, and if you wouldn't mind, take a look at the sentence on line -- that starts on Line 10, "Back during my Commission tenure."
  - A. Should I read it to myself?
- Q. You can, yes.
  - A. Okay. Would it be okay to break now or

do you want me to answer this question first?

- Q. I mean, I was just about to start a new section, so this would be a fine time to stop. Why don't we take a ten-minute break.
  - A. Okay. Thank you. (Recess taken.)

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- Q. Mr. Fetter, I gather you have something you'd like to clarify?
- A. I just want to clarify, I think it was clear on the last thing you asked about the -- when you said did I check a negative and I said I looked at impacts on evolving competitive landscape and I actually found there to be a positive, I should say that any of the issues I looked at, I didn't go into it thinking something might be a positive or negative. I analyzed it, and some turned out to be positive and some turned out to be negative.
- Q. Okay. I think we're all right. I think the record is fairly clear, so I think we can just move on.
  - A. Okay.
- Q. Let's turn to Page 6, Lines 10 through

  12, the sentence that says -- starts with, "Back

  during my Commission tenure." Have you had a chance

to review that sentence, Mr. Fetter?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And what was the regular action -- excuse me. Scratch that. What was a regulatory action you ruled at the Michigan PSC in which you relied on this mind-set?
- A. Okay. So you're asking what decision I made where I relied on the mind-set that I wouldn't want to take an action that would rob the Commission's ability to respond if problems came up?
- Q. Right. I'm asking so you referred to a mind-set that you had during your time at the Michigan PSC, and it's described in that sentence, and I'm wondering if you can point us to a regulatory action that you ruled on at the Michigan PSC in which you relied on that mind-set?
- A. Well, my mind-set was never to take an action that was irreversible if it proved to be a problem, and I would say in most of my decisions I considered whether I was robbing the Commission of the ability to react if a problem arose.
- Q. But I'm -- can you point me to a specific one?
  - A. I'm saying I was careful not to order

something that could not be corrected, so are you asking me to -- I can't give you an example of something where -- where I took an irreversible path --

Q. No -- I'm sorry.

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- A. -- and on the opposite it's a mind-set I had whenever there was a decision before the Commission.
- Q. Okay. Well, what's a case that this mind-set was a particularly important aspect of your decision-making over a case that was before you when you were a commissioner?
- A. Well, I -- I described the abandoned Midland nuclear plant and the changeover to a cogeneration plant. That went on during my entire six years at the Commission, so that would be an example of a proceeding where we had to be very careful because of the issues of first impression that that unusual situation provided.
- Q. Okay. Can you think of another case aside from the Midland case in which this mind-set was especially important in your consideration of a case?
- A. Nothing specifically. It was just a

- mind-set I carried into my service as -- as commissioner and chairman.
- Q. Okay. And could you identify an actual written decision that explicitly reflects this mind-set?
  - A. No, I can't.
  - Q. Okay. And then staying on Page 6, looking at those same lines, do you see the word "control"? And I believe it's on Line 12.
    - A. Yes.

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- Q. And I want to know what you mean by "control" in this context.
- A. It was -- it was -- the term is used as -- that the Commission would continue to play a role if a problem cropped up following one of our decisions.
- Q. Okay. And so thinking about this case, I mean, how does the proposed agreement under which AEP Ohio would buy energy capacity and ancillary services from certain plants and then sell those things into the PJM market provide the Commission with control over those plants?
- A. My -- the banner in which that mind-set entered into my analysis here was if those plants

were to be retired, closed, sold off to other entities, then it would give the Commission fewer options if problems were to crop up later.

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- Q. And how would the sale of those -- of the plants to third parties affect the Commission's options?
- A. Well, if it's owned by an unregulated entity, I believe the Commission would have less of a relationship than it does with a regulated utility that it's regulated for I would guess over a hundred years.
- Q. But those plants are owned by an unregulated entity already today; right?
- A. It is owned by an unregulated affiliate of a corporation that also includes the regulated entity.
- Q. Okay. So you're saying that the corporate affiliation between the utility here, AEP Ohio, and the owner of the plants provides the Commission control over the plants?
- A. I'm saying that I believe, as with most regulated utilities and parent holding companies in the country, there is a public interest aspect of their operations, as compared to a totally

- unregulated third party that has no prior and potentially no future relationship with the regulatory body.
  - Q. Okay. And so then you would agree that AEP Generation has no public interest obligations to Ohio; is that right?
  - A. Only to the extent that they view that they -- they can have such, I think it -- it resides more within the regulated utility and also potentially the parent holding company.
- Q. Okay. And let's take a look at a discovery response from this case, and I think we're only up to two, so we'll call this Exhibit 2.

(EXHIBIT 2 MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. And I'll just give you a second to take a look at it. I'm only going to ask you about Subpart A, so you don't need to read --
  - A. Okay.
  - Q. To speed things up.
- MS. BLAIR: Can I have a reference to it, what it is?
- MR. MENDOZA: I apologize. Yeah. I
- 23 apologize. I just handed Mr. Fetter Sierra Club
- 24 Interrogatory 2-76.

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MS. BLAIR: Thank you.

- A. And I know you may only ask about A, but I think I continue to discuss the concept of control throughout.
- Q. If you'd like to read the whole thing, then go ahead.

MR. MILLER: And just for clarity,
Question Subpart A or Response Subpart A?

- Q. I was just going to ask you about the response in Subpart A, but I guess you'll have to read the question, too, to make sense of the whole thing.
  - A. Okay. I may have to refer back, but --
- Q. Okay. Have you seen this document before, Mr. Fetter?
  - A. Yes.
    - Q. And did you prepare this response?
- 18 A. Yes.

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Q. Okay. And do you see under "Response," the heading "Response," Subpart A, do you see where this document states, "Mr. Fetter states that 'control' in" -- the -- "context" -- "in that context refers to the ability of regulators to take future actions consistent with the public interest

responsibilities of a state utility commission."

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- A. Yes, that's what that response says.
- Q. And can you -- looking at, in particular, the phrase "future actions," can you identify a future action that the Commission might take with respect to Rider PPA?
- A. Well, I think that's where you get into the response to "i." Whether the Commission has powers under existing Ohio law related to regulation of utilities, whether that would give them power, or whether the ability of the utility and other parties to a proceeding to come to an agreement that could modify any action taken in the PPA Rider docket, that's where I view the potential for action if problems were to occur later.
- Q. So maybe we'll come back to this. Do you believe that the Commission would have the authority to audit AEP Generation's books and records?
- A. I'm not sure of the answer to that. I believe the Commission would -- in doing its review of the relationship between Gen and the regulated utility, I believe the Commission will attempt to get all the information it needs.

Q. So is the answer to my question that you don't know if the Commission would have authority to audit AEP Generation?

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A. I -- in this -- in this situation, I don't know where the Commission would -- would be legally allowed to get the information, but I know that they'll have continuing oversight through the regulated entity.

MR. MILLER: Tony, are you asking for a legal conclusion or what are you asking for?

MR. MENDOZA: I'm just asking if he knows if there's -- I mean, he's an expert in, you know, this area and has offered an opinion about how the Commission might have control over the PPA and the PPA Rider, and I'm just trying to explore his basis for that opinion.

MR. MILLER: And so in regards to the word "authority," if it's a legal conclusion, obviously I'm going to object, but if he wants to answer as an expert, his understanding.

- A. So is there a question pending?
- Q. I'll move onto the next one. I think you answered that one. Do you think that the Commission would have -- and actually, I should

preface this by saying the assumption here is that
the PPA Rider has been approved and it's in
existence, and so in that hypothetical situation,
with the rest of the universe remaining as it is, do
you think that the Commission would have the
authority to require AEP Generation to respond to
discovery from Commission staff regarding any costs?

Just to clarify, are you asking him whether the PPA Rider provides the Commission authority or are you asking him if the Commission has authority lawfully in Ohio?

So I'm going to object.

MR. MILLER:

MR. MENDOZA: Both. I'm asking if the Commission could require that either under the PPA or under some other authority.

A. Okay.

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- Q. Under the PPA Rider I should say. I apologize.
- A. And as I answered, I believe the Commission will have substantial authority through its interaction with the regulated entity. I'm not sure of the answer what power it would have over the Gen.
- Q. Okay. And could the Commission disallow

recovery -- I apologize. Again, I'm assuming here that the PPA Rider has been approved.

A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. Okay. And could the Commission disallow recovery under Rider PPA if PJM energy market revenues are lower for the Affiliated PPA Units than forecasted by Dr. Pearce and Mr. Bletzacher?
- A. I believe the Commission's power would rest on Ohio Power doing something imprudent, so they could they would have to tie potential disallowance to imprudent behavior.
- Q. And you would agree with me that lots of things factor into what the market price of energy is in PJM aside from, you know, the behavior of the Ohio Power Company; is that right?
  - A. Many factors factor in.
- Q. And so it's possible, isn't it, that the energy market prices would be lower than forecasted by AEP Ohio in this proceeding even if the Company acted prudently for the next ten years; isn't that right?
  - A. Yes, that's possible.
- Q. So, in that case, where the Company -- where AEP Ohio, excuse me, had taken no imprudent

action, but energy market prices were otherwise significantly lower than the forecast in this proceeding, would the Commission be able to disallow cost recovery under Rider PPA?

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- A. I view Rider PPA as kind of an insurance policy, very similar to what consumers buy with regard to life insurance or auto insurance, homeowner's insurance, with the hope that they never have to recover on those policies, and so it is Rider PPA -- PPA Rider provides such protection over an extended period of time, and so I -- that's a long answer to say I think there has to be imprudent behavior for there to be a disallowance.
- Q. And again assuming that Rider PPA were approved, could the Commission disallow recovery under Rider PPA if operation and maintenance costs for any of the Affiliate PPA Units are greater than projected by AEP Ohio?
- A. It would be the same answer. There would have to be imprudent behavior on the part of the regulated utility for there to be a disallowance.
- Q. And just -- I apologize if I jumped in there. Were you finished with your answer?
  - A. I believe so.

Q. Okay. Thank you.

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MS. HUSSEY: I'm sorry. Could you reread the response, the question and then the last response to that question?

(Question and answer read back.)

Q. And just to make sure we're clear, so the -- an imprudent -- assuming Rider PPA were approved, the prudence of the behavior of AEP Generation would be irrelevant to whether any costs, a particular cost could be recovered through Rider PPA; is that right?

MR. MILLER: Again, let me clarify, sir, are you asking the question about what the details of the agreement would require? When you say Rider PPA, are you assuming there is an underlying agreement between the parties and the details of that or are you asking him a question as it relates to whether or not there's authority, and I'm assuming that's a legal perspective, an authority in Ohio do so?

MR. MENDOZA: I'm asking him, you know, as an expert in this area of electric utility regulation, what would the Commission consider in cost recovery and whether those costs would be recoverable under the approved rider; so, no, I'm not

asking about what the contract necessarily says, but just -- I mean, perhaps that would bear on the Commission's consideration of those issues, but my question is about whether -- in this case, operation and maintenance costs for a plant in, say, 2021.

BY MR. MENDOZA:

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- 0. Would those be recoverable -- would the prudence of AEP Generation's behavior be a relevant consideration for the Commission?
- Α. And I believe there would have to be a tie to Ohio Power for there to be a disallowance.
  - Q. Okay.
- Α. A tie to Ohio Power's actions or judgments for there to be a disallowance.
- Q. Okay. And could the Commission require AEP Generation to get approval from the Commission before undertaking a capital expenditure at one of the Affiliate PPA Plants?
- I believe that Ohio Power would sit on Α. some operating committee, so I think there is -- the Commission is able to exert some influence on through the regulated utility, I believe.
- And who -- who describes that -- could Ο. you point me to a witness who describes that

committee that you're talking about?

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- A. Maybe I should ask counsel.
- MR. MILLER: Well, if you can answer the question, if you --
  - A. No. I mean, I -- I -- this is what I've heard. I'm not saying -- it's not my testimony that there is a committee. I'm referring to what I've heard, that I believe Ohio Power will sit on an operating committee, but if that's not true, then I am misinformed.
    - Q. Do you recall who told you that?
    - A. Possibly Pablo Vegas.
  - Q. Okay. And could the Commission require OVEC to get approval from the Commission prior to undertaking a capital expenditure at one of the OVEC Units?
  - A. I don't think they could direct it to OVEC. I think there may be there may be a similar structure where Ohio Power has some involvement in the operation of the OVEC entitlement, but, again, I'm not a witness who is saying that there is such.
  - Q. Okay. Do you know how decisions for OVEC are made?
- 24 A. No.

- Q. Okay. Would AEP Ohio continue to recover costs from its customers through the PPA Rider during the pendency of any dispute over the reasonableness or prudence of such costs?
  - A. I'm not sure.

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- Q. And so if AEP Ohio recovered costs through the PPA Rider that the Commission later disallowed as unreasonable, could the ratepayers recover those costs?
  - A. That the Commission found to be --
  - Q. Unreasonable.
- A. Unreasonable, but already collected? I would expect there would be some kind of return with -- with -- a refund with some kind of interest on that refund.
- Q. Do you know -- I think you said you would expect that that would be the case. What is the basis of that expectation? What is your basis of that expectation?
- A. Just from my 28 years involved in -- 30 years involved in utility regulation.
- Q. And can you point me to a witness or someone else within AEP who has told you about, you know, this kind of a reimbursement --

- A. I think William Allen would be the witness who would be most closely tied to this issue.
- Q. Okay. And is it possible that the Commission would disallow the PPA Rider balance in future electric security plan cases?
- A. I think that's a legal question, so I don't know the answer.
- Q. Okay. Well, is it correct that once accepted by the Commission, the Affiliate PPA would be the basis for a FERC-approved wholesale rate?
  - A. I'm not sure.

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- Q. Okay. Is it your understanding, Mr. Fetter, that AEP Ohio needs the Commission's approval to enter into the proposed affiliate transaction with AEP Generation?
- A. I don't believe it's required, but I believe they're not going to sign it until this case is concluded.
- Q. And what is the source of your belief that they're not going to sign it until this case is concluded?
  - A. I believe I saw it in the application.
- Q. And assuming the Commission were to approve the proposed affiliate transaction, could the

- Commission later rescind its approval for the proposed affiliate transaction?
  - A. Say that again.

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- Q. Assuming the Commission were to approve the proposed affiliate transaction --
- A. Are you talking about the PPA, not the PPA Rider?
  - Q. That's right. Yeah, let me clear that up. Assuming the Commission were to approve the proposed Affiliate PPA, could the Commission rescind its approval of that PPA?
- A. I believe if the utility entered into the PPA, that's a FERC-regulated agreement, so I -- I don't view that the Commission would be approving the PPA if the Commission was -- just determined rate recovery that may tie to the PPA.
  - MR. MILLER: Tony, I'm going to object.

    Are you asking him to speculate about what the terms of a nonexistent contract are? Is that where you're going?
- MR. MENDOZA: I'm asking him to offer
  his expert opinion on the specific agreement that is
  proposed in this case.
- Q. There's a proposed Affiliate PPA

transaction in this case; is that right?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And I want to ask about that one, and the question is, if that were approved, which is a hypothetical, could the Commission later revoke its approval or rescind its approval?
- A. I believe as a wholesale transaction it would be the FERC that would make a judgment on approving it, and then the Ohio Commission would determine how much of those costs would go in to regulate customer rates.
- Q. And so just to be clear, so your opinion as a regulatory expert is that the Commission would not have authority to revoke or rescind its approval of the PPA transaction; is that right?
- A. As I said, I believe the FERC would determine a wholesale agreement, and the Ohio Commission would determine rate recovery to regulated customer.
- Q. Okay. Let's look at Page 6, Lines 16 through 18. Do you see this sentence that states, "The Company indicates that, if its proposal here were to be rejected, many of the plants at issue could end up being retired early or sold to a third

Steven Fetter 69 1 party"? Α. Yes. 3 Q. Okay. And do you know which plants 4 could end up being retired early? 5 Α. No. 6 Ο. So nobody within the Company has told 7 you that they intend to retire any of these plants if

the proposal here is rejected?

I've heard that they might retire plants.

> Ο. And who told you that?

It would have been in reviewing the Α. testimony of either Allen, Pearce, or Vegas.

Q. Okay. And which plants could end up being sold to a third party?

> Α. I don't know.

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Okay. In your view, is the negative effect -- scratch that. In your view, is the potential negative effect regarding reliability to Ohio the same if these plants are sold to a third party as opposed to being retired by AEP Generation?

Α. And you're saying the effect on reliability if they're retired or if they are sold to a third party?

Q. Yes.

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- A. And you're asking if the impact is the same?
  - Q. (Nods head.)
  - A. I believe, from reviewing the testimony, if retired, then certain significant transmission upgrades would have to occur; so I'd say all things being equal, if they're sold versus retired and then the transmission upgrades have not yet been made, I would expect reliability potentially goes down more if they're retired than sold to a third party.
  - Q. It's possible, isn't that, that if a third party were to buy, say, the Zimmer Power Plant, the third party would continue to operate the Zimmer Power Plant; isn't that right?
    - A. It's -- it's possible.
  - $\ensuremath{\mathtt{Q}}$  . And so there would then be no need to upgrade transmission to deal with --

(Discussion off the record.)

- Q. There would be no need to make the transmission upgrades -- well, actually, scratch that. Do you think a third party is likely to retire a plant that it purchased?
- A. Well, our tax code can be very unusual,

but -- I would expect the answer to be no, but in these days it's hard to predict anything with the way the tax code operates.

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- Q. And if a third party bought all of these plants, and putting aside the OVEC Plants, but all of the Affiliated PPA Plants, do you think it's likely that that third party would retire all of them?
- A. I'd give the same answer. In these days of the tax code that's a thousand pages long, I wouldn't say it's a certainty that plants might not be bought and retired for reasons other than whether they can provide power or not.
- Q. Okay. So let's -- and again, I apologize for switching around so much. Let's look at Page 8, Lines 24 through 25. The first sentence there that reads, "To me, it all comes down to preserving optionality to deal with unknown future developments." Do you see that?
  - A. I see that.
- Q. Okay. Do you think that the Affiliate PPA or the PPA Rider could have been structured differently to allow for more options for the Commission?
- A. I don't have an opinion on that.

Q. Okay. Well, do you think if the Affiliate PPA and related PPA Rider were for a shorter duration, such as five years, would that provide the Commission more options if, for example, energy and capacity prices are different than AEP Ohio predicts?

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- A. It would -- it would operate for a shorter period, so far out uncertainty might be less, but at the same time, as structured as it is, it provides a long-term hedge, the likes of which I think -- I don't believe are obtainable in the open market right now.
- Q. Do you think that adding a provision to the Affiliate PPA that required AEP Generation to get Commission approval before making capital investments would provide the Commission with more options and more control?
  - A. Could you say that question again?
- Q. Sure. Do you think that adding a provision to the Affiliate PPA that required AEP Generation to get Commission approval before making capital investments at a PPA Plant, would that provision provide the Commission with more options?
  - A. So you're saying if Gen voluntarily

agreed to a provision with an entity that doesn't regulate it?

Q. (Nods head.)

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- A. I think it would be very unusual for an entity that's not regulated to agree to be regulated.
- Q. If AEP Generation agreed to -- I mean, they can decide to agree to a contract or not; right?
  - A. They can.
- Q. And if that -- if they agreed to that contract term, wouldn't the Commission have more control over those plants?
- A. In the same way as if Gen agreed to let the Commission manage its company, the Commission would have greater control over Gen.
- Q. Okay. And let's take a look at Page 6,
  Lines 16 through 23. "The Company" -- there's a
  sentence that starts, "The Company indicates that, if
  its proposal here were to be rejected, many of the
  plants" -- wait a second. I'm sorry.

Let's just look at the bottom of that page, Lines 21 through 23, and if you want to refer up to, you know, get the context, obviously let me know if you need to do that, but, "Either of these results" -- and you were -- you were talking about

sale or retirement up above, and then I think you go on to say, "Either of these results would have a negative effect vis-a-vis the Commission's concerns about future reliability and supply diversity as explicitly expressed in its February Order." Do you see that statement?

A. I see that statement.

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- Q. Okay. And I want to ask you about reliability and supply diversity. Is it correct that you view one of the benefits of the PPA Rider as insuring reliability and supply diversity?
  - A. I view those as positives.
- Q. Okay. And what is the basis of your opinion that the PPA Rider will positively address reliability concerns?
- A. These are these are plants that have been operated long term first on a regulated basis, now on an affiliate of a of a company that includes the regulated entity, so I would expect many of the individuals running the generating plants are the same on an unregulated basis are the same individuals who ran them as regulated entities.

  They've long been part of and now connected to AEP's system, so I view continuation certainly

continuation of how they've been run in the past versus retirement would provide continuing reliability, and if they were to be sold, I think then the seller can determine whether to operate them similar to the way they've been operated in the past or whether they have a different strategy on how to use that electricity for sale elsewhere.

- Q. Okay. And then in the -- in terms of the actual financial impact on reliability, what is the -- I mean, are you offering an opinion on how much those sort of reliability upgrades would cost, for example?
- A. I'm referring to Mr. Bradish on that issue.
  - Q. And do you have any opinion on whether Mr. Bradish's estimates are reasonable?
  - A. Same thing I said before, I'm relying on his sworn testimony, and Mr. Bradish will defend the points he's put forward.
  - Q. And so it's fair to say you didn't review Mr. Bradish's modeling; is that right?
    - A. I did not.

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Q. Okay. And do you know how many units
Mr. Bradish assumed retired in his forecast?

- A. I don't. I don't know if he said it in his testimony or not.
  - Q. Okay. Are you familiar with PJM Reliability Must-Run contracts?
  - A. No.

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- Q. Have you ever heard of Reliability
  Must-Run contracts?
  - A. Vaguely.
- 9 Q. Do you know if a generation unit owner
  10 must notify PJM if the owner intends to retire a
  11 generation unit?
- 12 A. I don't know.
- Q. Okay. If the Commission does not approve inclusion of the Affiliate PPA and the PPA Rider, would Cardinal Unit 1 retire?
  - A. I don't know.
- Q. If the Commission does not approve inclusion of the Affiliate PPA and the PPA Rider, would Zimmer Unit 1 retire?
- A. I don't know.
- Q. If the Commission does not approve the inclusion of the Affiliate PPA and the PPA Rider, would Stuart Unit 1 retire?
- A. I'm not sure.

- Q. If the Commission does not approve inclusion of the Affiliate PPA and the PPA Rider, would Stuart Unit 2 retire?
  - A. I don't know.

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- Q. If the Commission does not approve inclusion of the Affiliate PPA and the PPA Rider, would Stuart Unit 3 retire?
  - A. I don't know.
- Q. If the Commission does not approve inclusion of the Affiliate PPA and the PPA Rider, would Stuart Unit 4 retire?
  - A. I don't know.
- Q. If the Commission does not approve inclusion of the Affiliate PPA and the PPA Rider, would Conesville Unit 4 retire?
  - A. I don't know.
- Q. If the Commission does not approve inclusion of the Affiliate PPA and the PPA Rider, would Conesville Unit 5 retire?
  - A. I don't know.
- Q. If the Commission does not approve inclusion of the Affiliate PPA and the PPA Rider, would Conesville Unit 6 retire?
  - A. I don't know.

- Q. And I think you told me earlier that you are not familiar with how decisions are made at OVEC; is that right?
  - A. I'm not familiar.

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- Q. Okay. Do you think that if AEP Ohio wanted to retire any of the OVEC Units, could -- do you know if it could make that decision unilaterally?
  - A. I do not believe it can.
- Q. Okay. And the same for AEP, the holding company, if AEP, the holding company, wanted to retire any of the OVEC Units, could AEP make that decision on its own?
- A. I think there are more parties involved in that.
  - Q. Okay. We're still on the same page, and we're still on those lines where we talked about reliability and supply diversity.
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. And I think you had mentioned you had reviewed the February 2015 Commission Order that mentions supply diversity; is that right?
    - A. Yes.
- Q. And what is the geographical scope of diversity that you think the Commission is trying to

79 1 maintain? I'm not sure. 3 Ο. Well, is it to maintain diversity within the AEP Ohio service area or --4 5 I would -- if I was to just -- you know, 6 perhaps in Ohio, perhaps in the PJM West, some --7 within that range. 8 Okay. But it's fair to say that you Q. don't know --9 10 Yes, which is what I said. 11 All right. And what percentage of 0. 12 Ohio's generation is coal fired today? 13 Α. I don't know. 14 Q. And what percentage of coal is needed in Ohio's generation fleet to address, you know, 15 16 diversity concerns? 17 I'm not sure. Α. 18 What percentage of coal is needed in Q. Ohio's generation fleet to maintain reliability? 19 20 Α. I'm not sure. 21 Okay. And so let's take a look at this 0. document, which we can call Fetter No. 3. 2.2

(EXHIBIT 3 MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

Q. And this is a printout from the Public

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Utilities Commission of Ohio Website. You will see the URL for where this document was obtained in the footer of the document, and this document is titled:

"Where does Ohio's electricity come from?" Have you seen this document before, Mr. Fetter?

- A. I might have. I don't recall for sure.
- Q. Do you consider the Public Utility

  Commission of Ohio a reliable source of information
  about Ohio electric generation?
- A. I believe if they -- if they put this out, they believe it accurately portrays the situation.
- Q. Okay. But do you see the pie chart lists various resource types that make up Ohio generation?
- 16 A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And do you see at the bottom of the chart it says the initials EIA?
- 19 A. Yes.
- Q. And do you understand EIA to mean the U.S. Energy Information Administration?
  - A. Yes, a federal agency.
- Q. Okay. And based on the label, would you agree with me that this chart purports to reflect

- Ohio generation output in 2014?
- A. I would say this is EIA's best estimate of that -- those factors.
  - Q. Okay. And can you see that in 2014 67.67 percent of generation output in Ohio was coal fired?
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. And 17.59 percent was natural gas fired; isn't that right?
    - A. Yes.
      - Q. And 12.26 percent was nuclear; right?
- 12 A. Yes.

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- Q. And do you think that that mix of generation reflected in that pie chart threatens the reliability of electric service in Ohio?
- A. I don't believe so, but I -- I have no reason to believe it would threaten reliability.
  - Q. And would you have reason to believe there would be a threat to reliability if coal generation dropped to 60 percent?
  - A. I would expect -- depending on where the plants were coming out of service to bring it down to 60 percent could have an impact on reliability, but on a pure diversity basis, apart from the operational

connection basis, I wouldn't say 60/20 coal to gas would represent diversity problems.

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- Q. Okay. So are you able to put a number on the percentage of coal-fired generation needed in Ohio so that there is not a threat to reliability?
- A. As I said, this does not take into account the operations of the entities that would go out of service, and so I think that has more of an impact on reliability than these pure pie chart numbers.
- Q. Okay. And let's -- we'll switch gears a little bit, and let's go back to your testimony at Page 6, Lines 18 through 19. Do you see a sentence that says, "Added to" -- this -- "is AEP Ohio's worry that there will not exist" -- any -- "easy path ahead for generation construction, whether by itself or by" -- a -- "third-party merchant" -- "or by third-party merchant plant developers"?
  - A. Yes, I said that.
- Q. Okay. And how did you develop your opinion that AEP Ohio is worried about new generation construction?
- A. As I said, I've been reading filings dating back a year, and so I would have seen their

position during that period of time.

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- Q. Okay. Can you identify a specific filing where you might have learned about this worry about generation construction?
- A. I can't remember whether it would have been Vegas, Allen, or Pearce. Those were the three I relied on the most.
- Q. And so you can't identify a specific person -- you know, putting aside -- did anyone ever tell you that AEP Ohio was worried about generation construction?
- A. It would have only been reading through the documents.
  - Q. Okay. And have you personally reviewed information about generation projects under construction in Ohio?
    - A. I have not.
  - Q. And have you reviewed information about generation projects that are otherwise in development in Ohio but maybe have not yet reached the point of being under construction?
    - A. No.
- Q. And so I gather you are not offering any opinion about whether projects currently in

development in Ohio will actually be built?

- A. Well, I am offering the view that PJM's three-year planning horizon I don't view is substantial enough to lead to investment in generation for the long haul.
- Q. And you anticipated my question again.

  On Line 7 -- or, excuse me, Page 7, Lines 7 through

  9, you talk about the three-year planning horizon.

  Do you see that?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And so why do you say that this planning horizon is likely insufficient?
- A. Based on my experience dating back through regulation, working at a bond rating agency, and then being a consultant, my experience during those two to three decades is that a three-year planning horizon is not enough for a substantial investment in generation.
- Q. And a merchant generator doesn't have to rely solely on PJM market -- you know, PJM's three-year planning -- excuse me. A merchant generator doesn't need to rely solely on the PJM three-year planning period to decide whether it's going to build a gas plant, for example; is that

right?

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- A. They don't have to rely on it, but that's probably the market they'd be seeking to sell into.
- Q. Couldn't they -- couldn't a merchant generator that was considering building a gas plant in Ohio, let's say, couldn't they hire someone like Dr. Pearce and Mr. Bletzacher and have those people prepare a ten-year market forecast?
- A. My experience is it's very hard to build generation without a long-term commitment as to where that generation will be sold, so you can stretch out planning horizons, but unless there is an entity that commits to being the offtaker, it's very difficult to find financing for such generation.
- Q. Just so I understand, so why wouldn't a merchant generator rely on an expert's ten-year energy market forecast as a basis for making an investment decision in a new generation plant?
- A. Because it would be risky. They would want to find a commitment for someone taking their supply at an agreed-upon price --
- Q. And -- I apologize again for jumping in there. And so why would it be risky to rely on the

ten-year forecast, is what I'm trying to understand?

- A. Because there's no commitment to the merchant supply.
- Q. But you can always sell power on the PJM -- you can always bid into the base within -- if you build a plant, you could -- you would always be -- you know, assuming PJM continues to operate, have a base residual auction going forward, which I think is a reasonable assumption, but we can put that aside, you can always just bid into the PJM markets; isn't that right?
  - A. You can.

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- Q. So then why wouldn't you hire some experts to create a ten-year forecast and then rely on that document or that forecast to make your generation decision -- investment decision?
- A. I'm just saying it's very hard to find entities that will finance such construction.
  - Q. And why is that, is what I want to know?
- A. Because because most big investments like that have a commitment to offtake the supply, as opposed to just dealing with the ups and downs of a market that can be volatile.
  - Q. And so I gather that it would be your --

your prediction that if we looked at people who are actually building gas plants in PJM, wouldn't we find that there would be more gas plant construction in -- in, quote-unquote, traditional cost-regulated states; isn't that right?

- A. I think it's safer to -- for there to be construction where there is a committed offtaker, but I -- I haven't looked at what construction has looked like in the region.
- Q. Okay. Are you aware of a planned natural gas plant called the Middletown Energy Center proposed to be built in Butler County, Ohio?
  - A. No.

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- Q. And I take you're not offering an opinion on whether the Middletown Energy Center will enter operation?
  - A. I'm not offering an opinion.
- Q. Are you aware of a planned natural gas plant called the Carroll County Energy Center proposed to be built in Carroll County, Ohio?
  - A. No.
- Q. And are you offering an opinion on whether the Carroll County Energy Center will enter operation?

A. I am not.

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- Q. Are you aware of a planned natural gas plant called the Lordstown Generating Station proposed to be built near Lordstown, Ohio?
  - A. I am -- am I aware? No.
- Q. And are you offering any opinion on whether the Lordstown Station will enter operation?
  - A. I am not.
- Q. And are you aware of a planned natural gas plant called the Oregon Clean Energy Project proposed to be built in Lucas County, Ohio?
  - A. I am not aware.
- Q. And I gather you're not offering an opinion on whether that Oregon plant will enter operation?
- 16 | A. I'm not.
- Q. Are you aware of a planned wind energy
  facility called the Greenwich Windpark proposed to be
  built in Huron County, Ohio?
  - A. I'm not aware.
- Q. Okay. And are you offering any opinion on whether the Greenwich Windpark will enter operation?
- A. I am not.

Q. Okay. Let's go to Page 9, Lines 12
through 14. Do you see on Page 9, starting on Line
12 there's a sentence that reads, "The traditional
cost-based regulatory frameworks in four of Ohio's
neighboring states go far" -- "far toward affording
the certainty that investors require before providing
their funds for infrastructure enhancement." Again,
I think I misread that slightly, but do you see that
sentence?

- A. I see what I have written on the page.
- Q. Thank you. And just to be clear, we addressed this earlier, but do you know if there is more generation capacity being built in each of these four states as compared to Ohio?
  - A. And as I said, I do not know.
- Q. Okay. And do you know if there have been fewer, in terms of megawatts, retirements in those states as opposed to Ohio -- as compared to Ohio?
  - A. I don't know.
- Q. And then staying on Page 9, but now
  looking at Lines 6 through 10, there is a sentence
  that reads, "And in my former home state of Michigan,
  after access to choice was opened up to all customers

in 2000 (fortunately without a utility generation divestment requirement) the legislature pulled that policy back significantly in 2008, resulting in most customers continuing to receive service on a regulated cost-of-service basis"?

A. That's what it says.

- Q. Okay. I got it right that time, I think. And looking at that sentence, what do you mean by pulled back?
- A. Right now I believe the law sets the maximum of -- percentage of customers that can buy outside the traditional framework at ten percent.

  Prior to '08, there was not that limit.
- Q. Ten percent of customers in -- up to ten percent of customers in Michigan are allowed to buy outside the traditional cost-of-service framework?
  - A. That's my understanding.
- Q. And so at least 90 percent of customers are served under cost based?
  - A. That is my understanding.
- Q. And then going back to my question,

  pulled back -- okay. So before 2008 there was no

  limit? It could have been --
- A. There was not the ten-percent limit.

- Q. I understand that. Okay. And Michigan, quote-unquote, pulled back on that policy by an act of the legislature; is that right?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And so it was not solely an order of the PSC that accomplished that pullback; is that right?
  - A. That is accurate.
- Q. Are you aware of any state that has pulled back from electric market restructuring without an act of the state's legislature?
- A. I'd have to review materials to -- to come up with the ones who have, but off the top of my head, I -- I wouldn't offer a specific comment.
- Q. Well, can you think of any state at all that has, aside from Michigan, that has pulled back on electric market restructuring?
- A. At this time -- it would have happened a while ago, so I'd have to review materials.
- Q. Okay. If the Commission approves the inclusion of the proposed Affiliate PPA and Rider PPA, AEP Generation will be guaranteed a zero position for its ownership of the Affiliate PPA Units; correct?
- A. Say that again.

Q. Sure. If the Commission approves inclusion of the proposed Affiliate PPA and Rider PPA, AEP Generation will be guaranteed a zero position for its ownership of the Affiliate PPA Units; isn't that right?

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- A. I don't understand the question.
- Q. Okay. AEP Generation will not earn assuming the PPA Rider is approved as proposed by the Company and the PPA transaction is entered into, AEP Generation will not earn a market profit on those units; is that right?
- A. When you say "market profit," how do you define market profit?
- Q. They won't earn a profit at all. There will be no profit for -- AEP Generation will not have the possibility of earning a profit on its ownership --
  - A. Other than the terms of the agreement --
- Q. Other than the terms, for example, the return on equity and things like that.
- A. Which is included, but you're saying apart from that, there won't be a market profit?
- Q. Apart from the return on equity, there would not be -- which I don't think we'd refer to

that as return on profit, but -- or off profit, excuse me, AEP Generation would not be earning a profit?

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- A. Other than the return on equity?
- Q. Other than the return on equity.
- A. Okay. I believe what you've described is accurate.
- Q. And it's also true that they will not face the risk of losses in any given year assuming the PPA Rider and the PPA transactions are approved; isn't that right? I'm talking AEP Generation.
- A. When you say -- what do you mean by "losses"?
- Q. Their total revenues and their total -they'll pile up all their revenues and all their
  costs for those plants and it will always be the
  same; right? They're not going to lose -- losses are
  not going to exceed revenues based on -- once this
  arrangement is approved; isn't that right?
- A. I believe it's cost based, and they'll receive their costs.
- Q. Okay. And then the same question for AEP Ohio. If the Commission approves inclusion of the proposed Affiliate PPA and Rider PPA, AEP Ohio

- will be guaranteed a zero position on that contract; isn't that right?
- A. Meaning it will receive everything it pays out?
  - Q. Yes.

- A. Well, as I said, if there is imprudent actions or judgments on the part of the regulated utility, there could be disallowances.
- Q. Okay. Let's look at Page 10, Lines 1 through 3, and there's a sentence there that states, "This is the very definition of 'insurance,' the likes of which virtually every customer in AEP Ohio's service territory already subscribes to in the form of automobile, homeowner, or life insurance"?
  - A. That's what it says.
- Q. Okay. And AEP Ohio's customers will have no choice over whether they will be included in this insurance policy; correct?
- A. They would not have a choice, similar to when they're required to have automobile insurance to register a car.
- Q. Okay. But just to be clear, they will not -- well, you answered the question. I'm sorry.

  Sticking with the insurance metaphor, what is the

premium that AEP Ohio's customers will pay on -- for this insurance?

- A. Well, according to Dr. Pearce, it won't be a premium at all. It will -- they'll actually be receiving money back in the -- in the final analysis.
- Q. Okay. And that's a forecast; correct?

  So it's not --
- A. Based on the forecast. If it plays out as forecasted, there will be no cost to the -- to the insurance.
- Q. And so there is no fixed-price premium for this insurance; correct?
  - A. Correct.

- Q. And in a traditional insurance situation, and I think you used the examples of homeowner, automobile, or life insurance, risk is shared between the insurance company and the insured; isn't that right?
- A. I would say there's some degree of risk that's shared.
- 21 Q. Like a hypothetical situation, a

  22 homeowner's insurance -- you know, the homeowner -
  23 the insurance company predicts a certain amount of

  24 fires are going to occur. They set their rates.

They sell insurance. People buy it. The insurance company then bears the risk that there will be more fires than they've predicted; isn't that right?

- A. They bear a degree of risk. I think it's a situation where the insurance company is in possession of much greater information than the insured, and they set rates accordingly.
- Q. And so the Affiliate PPA transaction is unlike traditional insurance because AEP Generation bears no risk; isn't that right?
  - A. Say again.

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- MR. MENDOZA: Do you mind reading it back?
- A. I didn't hear, what entity bears no risk?
- 16 O. AEP Generation.
- A. It's a cost-of-service product that AEP

  Generation is selling.
  - Q. And so wouldn't you agree with me that the Affiliate PPA transaction is, therefore, unlike traditional insurance because AEP Generation bears no risk?
- A. Well, it's then flowing through the regulated entity that potentially shares some risk.

- Q. Okay. Just two more topics. Let's look at Page 8, Lines 7 through 21, and so do you see in these lines on Page 8, 7 through 21, you talk about -- you respond to a question, "Would you explain what happened in California?"
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And then you quote from a Congressional Budget Office report, and the first line of the paragraph that you're quoting says, "Having a large reserve of generating capacity could ease the transition from a regulated to a competitive market structure." Do you see that sentence?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And I'm wondering, are you recommending a certain reserve of generation capacity for Ohio?
- A. No. I am suggesting that retirement of plants is a -- is a -- something that cannot be undone.
- Q. Okay. Do you know the current reserve margin for PJM?
  - A. No.
- Q. And when did California transition to a competitive market?

- A. That was a long time ago. Mid-'90s to late '90s.
  - Q. Okay. And isn't it correct that the problems described in this California electric crisis document that you cite to occurred during California's transition from the more traditional cost-based system to the competitive system?
    - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And how long has PJM operated a wholesale electric market?
  - A. I'm not sure.
- Q. Okay. And have there been issues with market manipulation in PJM on the order of the California experience that you describe in your testimony?
  - A. No, not that I know of.
- Q. Okay. And is it your view that PJM is as vulnerable to market manipulation today as California was during its transition to a competitive market?
- A. Well, I should say California did it in such a horrible way that I think it's hard for any entity to approach how poorly California did it, but at the same time, I would not say that market

manipulation cannot occur within any market.

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- Q. So my question is, is PJM as vulnerable today as California was in the late '90s and early 2000s?
- A. I don't -- I don't think so, but I think any entity that deals with the market is potentially susceptible to market manipulation.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. All right. Let's look at the CBO report. I'll give you the best copy. My stapling on some of these was not awesome. Okay. Does the CBO -- and so in your testimony you talked about this concept of a reserve of generation capacity.

MR. MILLER: Are you marking this?

MR. MENDOZA: Yes. I'm sorry. I think

we're up to four.

MR. MILLER: Four.

MR. MENDOZA: Thank you.

19 (EXHIBIT 4 MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Does the CBO Paper recommend a large reserve of capacity as a solution to price instability?
- A. I'm not sure.
- Q. Okay. Let's look at Page 32, and it's

the fourth paragraph down on Page 32. Do you see ——
the fourth paragraph down, do you see where it says,

"Creating such a reserve as a matter of policy,
however, is an expensive way to ensure price
stability"?

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- A. That's what that sentence says.
- Q. And so would you take this paper to -do you believe that this paper is recommending a
  large reserve of generation capacity?
- A. I'm going to have to read some of this.

  MR. MILLER: Do you need to take time to read it?
- A. Should we take a break to read it or -- what's your pleasure?
  - Q. I have no need for a break, but I think you can just read it as long as --
- A. Okay. Let me read a few paragraphs and see where we're at.
- Okay. I've read it. Depending on the question, I may be able to answer.
  - Q. Okay. And I can direct you maybe. And so -- I apologize. I lost my page. So would you -- so looking at Page 32 or anywhere else in the paper you'd like, would you say that the CBO was

- recommending a large reserve capacity as a solution to price instability?
- A. They're saying that the reserve and the price stability that comes with it, that the cost of it is a factor.
- Q. And didn't they say that it would be -maintaining a large reserve is an expensive way to
  ensure price stability?
- A. It says "creating"; "Creating such a reserve as a matter of policy."
  - Q. Okay.

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- A. So it depends what the creation entails.
- Q. That's right.
- A. Whether you're starting from an empty field or not.
- Q. Well, wouldn't it be the same if some government report maintained the operation of generation that would otherwise retire, wouldn't that be an expensive way to ensure price stability?
  - A. Well, in this case we're faced with a situation where the price stability comes with a forecasted positive payoff for customers.
- Q. Okay. And let's look at the second -- I want to ask you about the second paragraph, the

second sentence in the -- in the second paragraph.

It says, "Letting utilities both enter into long-term contracts with suppliers at fixed prices and hedge through the futures market would help protect them from the financial difficulties that have plagued California's power distributors." Do you see --

- A. I see that sentence.
- Q. -- that sentence?

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And just to be clear here, this case does not involve a long-term contract at a fixed price; is that right?

- A. It's a, yeah, cost-of-service price, and it provides a hedge that goes far beyond any that's available -- a reasonable -- reasonably available on the futures market.
- Q. And so just to be clear, there's no fixed-price contract proposed in this proceeding; is that right?
- A. You mean fixed as in set at one price for the whole time?
  - O. Uh-huh.
  - A. That's my understanding, that it's not.
- Q. And there's also no -- as a way to deal with price instability, there's no proposal in this

- proceeding to use the futures market as a -- as a hedge; is that right?
- A. Well, this is substituting a hedge in the futures market, which is not obtainable at a reasonable price at this point, it's substituting the PPA Rider as a long-term hedge that is available.
- Q. Okay. And let's see, just one more question about PJM. Is it your testimony that reforms are needed in PJM to reduce any threat of market manipulation?
  - A. I haven't studied that.
- Q. Okay. Last topic, and we can move on from California. Can you name AEP Ohio's largest industrial customer?
  - A. No.

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- Q. And so you -- I take it you don't know how many people the largest industrial customer employs; is that right?
  - A. I do not know.
- Q. And can you name AEP Ohio's largest commercial customer?
- 22 A. No.
- Q. And I take it you don't know how many people that entity employs?

A. I do not.

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- Q. Okay. And what is the median income of AEP Ohio's residential customers?
  - A. I don't know.
  - Q. And how many of AEP Ohio customers are low income?
    - A. I don't know.
  - Q. How much does the average AEP Ohio customer pay to secure power through the SSO auction?
    - A. I don't know.
  - Q. Okay. And let's assume that the PPA Rider costs \$2 billion over the first ten years. How many jobs would be lost in the industrial sector due to that added energy cost?
  - A. Wait a minute. You're saying that if -if the charge -- the credit versus charge, that the
    charge will be \$2 billion?
  - Q. Yes. I'm asking you to assume that hypothetical.
  - A. Assume that the worst case -- beyond the worst case prevails and for the next how many years there is no positive credit? Is that what you -- I'm trying to get the question clear before I answer.
    - Q. I certainly am not using the words worst

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case, but I'm just asking you to assume that the PPA Rider costs \$2 billion over ten years.

- A. Assume that?
- Q. Assume that as a hypothetical.
- A. Okay.

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- Q. In that instance, could you tell me how many jobs would be lost in the industrial sector?
  - A. No, I can't tell you that.
- Q. Okay. And could you tell me how long industrial sector firms would tolerate those energy prices before relocating to another state?
  - A. I can't tell you how long.
- Q. Okay. And the same assumption, if the PPA Rider costs two billion for the next ten years, how many jobs would be lost in the commercial sector in Ohio?
- 17 A. I don't know.
  - Q. And could you tell me how long commercial sector firms would tolerate those energy prices before relocating to another state?
    - A. I don't know.
- Q. Okay. If AEP sold as opposed to
  retired -- let's assume the PPA Rider is denied in
  this scenario.

A. I'll assume that.

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- Q. Okay. And let's also assume that AEP sells as opposed to retired all of the Affiliate PPA Units. The economic benefits of those plants would continue; isn't that right?
  - A. You're saying to the buyers?
  - Q. No. To the -- to the --
- A. You're talking about the financial or the nonfinancial benefit?
- Q. I'm talking about, you know, the Zimmer coal-fired power plant buys toilet paper and it buys coal and it buys other things, and it pays salaries.
  - A. Okay.
- Q. And so those economic benefits would continue if AEP sold as opposed to retired --
- A. If the buyer chose to continue operating it as it always has as opposed to taking some tax-avoidant steps it might take.
- Q. And you -- I mean, you would agree that it's not likely that a company would buy all of these units and then immediately retire all of them; isn't that right?
- A. As I said, there's a thousand page tax code that gives enormous benefits to -- to the

entities that own more money in this country, and I wouldn't put it past them to have tax-avoidance benefits from buying a plant and then taking steps inconsistent with the manner in which AEP Generation would use that plant.

- Q. But it's unlikely that they would retire all the units; right?
- A. I can think of a scenario where they might. I can also see a scenario where they'll operate them in a different way than AEP Generation, and then I see a scenario where they might operate them similarly to AEP Generation.
- Q. And if they operated them similarly, we'll add to our hypothetical, the economic benefits would be roughly similar as they -- as they are today for those plants; right?
- A. Well, I'm not an engineer, so I can't say if you -- if you disjointed them from AEP Gen, whether that creates any new issues on operations.

MR. MENDOZA: Okay. And then so the only other questions I have were about the contract, and it's not marked confidential, but I was wondering if you would have --

MR. MILLER: Yes.

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108 1 MR. MENDOZA: We're fine. Okay. Then 2 we'll do one last thing. Are we up to four or 3 five -- we're up to five here. 4 (EXHIBIT 5 MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 5 MS. BLAIR: Is this the contract or is 6 this the term sheet? 7 MR. MENDOZA: This is the Professional 8 Service -- it's titled, "Professional Services 9 Agreement, " and in this case it's been designated 10 Sierra Club RPD-2-73, Attachment 1. 11 BY MR. MENDOZA: 12 Q. Mr. Fetter, have you seen this document 13 before? 14 Α. I have. 15 I just want to ask you a couple of 0. 16 questions about it. Would you agree with me that 17 your hourly rate in this case is \$625 per hour? 18 Α. Yes. 19 0. And would you also agree that you'll be 20 paid not less than \$40,000 regardless of how many 21 hours you work? 2.2 Α. That's correct. 2.3 Okay. And your contract on your end is Q.

with an entity called Regulation UnFettered; is that

109 1 right? 2. That's the name of my energy advisory Α. 3 firm. 4 Q. And then on the other end the 5 contracting party is American Electric Power Service 6 Corporation, as an agent for Ohio Power Company; 7 isn't that right? 8 Yes, I believe that's what it says. And with that, I believe I'm done. 9 10 Thank you, Mr. Fetter. 11 Α. Thank you. 12 MS. BLAIR: Do you want to move on to me 13 right now? 14 THE WITNESS: I would like to take a break. 15 16 MS. BLAIR: Okay. That's not a problem. 17 (Recess taken.) 18 MR. MILLER: Folks on the phone, I think we're ready to get back. We're all in here, so we'll 19 20 go on the record. 21 CROSS-EXAMINATION 2.2 BY MS. BLAIR: 2.3 Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Fetter. My name is

Jodi Blair, and I represent the Office of the Ohio

Consumers' Counsel.

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- A. Good afternoon.
- Q. I would like to ask you about your testimony. You formerly worked for the Michigan Public Service Commission?
  - A. I did.
- Q. And just about your decision-making there, when you were a member, could you describe how you would go about as a commissioner or a chair making a decision? What did you consider?
- A. I reviewed the -- the record in each proceeding. I considered our legislative authorization and mandate. I did view that the role was one where you -- you took in the -- what would be the best policy for the State of Michigan as a whole, and I attempted to, along with my colleagues, to come to a decision that reflected a reasonable decision on the record before us that served the public policy of the state.
  - Q. Did you sit in on any hearings?
- A. We had a structure -- I think back then there were 11 administrative law judges. They did the large bulk of the hearings. In key cases where a decision would be needed pretty quickly or in major

cases of first impression, we would -- we would sit in, the Commission would sit in with the administrative law judge still serving as the -- as the presiding representative.

- Q. And afterwards did you review briefs of all parties?
- A. We had a system where the ALJ would write an initial decision. The parties would file exceptions and then response to exceptions, and we would -- in most cases where we did not sit in, we would review all of those documents in coming to our decision, and -- and it was not a structure where, if the administrative law judge came to a decision within a reasonable range, that we were foreclosed from modifying it. It was kind of a recommended decision that we could either adopt wholly, adopt partially, or throw out completely without having to meet any legal standard.
  - Q. So you thought it was, as a commissioner, important to evaluate all evidence in the record?
    - A. Yes.

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Q. And look at the interests of all the parties?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Thank you. Could you please turn to Page 3 of your testimony, and in your question and answer on Lines 5 through 12, you're discussing "have given me solid insight into the importance of a regulator's role vis-a-vis regulated utilities."

  When you were a commissioner, how did you see your role with the regulated utilities that you regulated?
- A. Our role was to consider the activities of the regulated entity, and if they did imprudent things, to disallow the costs of those imprudent actions or judgments. I think that, you know, 25 words version is what a regulator would do vis-a-vis a regulated utility.
- Q. So you would agree in that role that you had authority over the regulated utility and that you could make a decision that would be adverse to their request at times?
- A. Oh, and we did. I described earlier the abandoned Midland nuclear plant, and I think our final decision ended up disallowing hundreds of millions of dollars for their actions with regard to that plant.
  - Q. So as a -- as a regulator, you were not

the partner of the utility company?

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- A. I -- I would say if you -- if you asked the utilities -- in fact, I'd say if you asked the utilities and the consumer representatives both -- well, all manufacturing, commercial, residential, I don't think any of them were thrilled with me because I attempted to do decisions that struck a fair balance, and so I'd say in most cases no one went away very happy.
- Q. Okay. And speaking still as your role as a commissioner, what was your relationship with the legislature at the time?
- A. I -- I came from a background -- I had been the General Counsel, Majority General Counsel in the Michigan Senate, and so I knew most of the Senators on a first-name basis. When I was appointed, the Commission -- the Michigan Commission is a three-member Commission, and for a long time the Open Meetings Act applied to the Commission, so no two commissioners could ever discuss all the evidence I just described to you except in an open session, and which the Commission never did, and I went back to the -- my former colleagues in the Senate and I said it's somewhat ridiculous, the staff is running

the place because the commissioners aren't allowed to talk to each other, and they passed an exemption to the open meetings act to allow the Commission to deliberate in private, and that vastly improved the decision-making process of the Michigan Commission.

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- Q. So in order to change your ability to operate or work as a commissioner, you had to go to the legislature to get that changed; correct?
- A. To have that changed. That was in law, so we -- we could not work around it. What we did was have staff shuttle between the three commissioners. I didn't view that as very effective.
- Q. So it's the legislature that defined the PSC policy that you were implementing in Michigan; right?
- A. They put into law our authorization, and we carried out that authorization.
- Q. Okay. And you would defer to what the legislation was at the time to carry out the PSC's mission or policy or --
  - A. We followed the law.
  - Q. If you could please move on to Page 4.
  - A. I'm there.
    - Q. Okay. One of the purposes of your

testimony -- there's a long paragraph there, but in the end you say you "offer an opinion as to whether the PPAs align with the public interest here in Ohio," Line 14?

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- A. Yeah. In fact, I noted in my earlier questioning from Mr. Mendoza that that's supposed to capture the idea of the PPA and the PPA Rider.
- Q. How have you -- what is the public interest in Ohio as it relates to the PPA and the PPA Rider?
- A. I view it similarly with what I described as how I carried out my function in Michigan, whether considering all factors underlying the PPA and the PPA Rider, whether it serves a positive or -- I think I described it as a constructive regulatory policy. Then after my review, I come -- came to the opinion that it does.
- Q. So when you refer to your deposition with Mr. Mendoza, you're talking about the public interest that you factored in was the cost that the customers pay for the PPA Rider?
- A. I factored in the forecasted costs and then the nonfinancial benefits, and I found it to be constructive regulatory policy.

Q. And what are the nonfinancial benefits for Ohio, for the public interest in Ohio?

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- A. I believe continuation or approval -- I should say the PPA Rider was approved, but placing the PPA and the OVEC entitlement within the PPA Rider could have a positive impact on jobs, provide stability that could help attract economic development, preserve the tax base where the nine plants are located, and of course it also serves as the long-term insurance or hedge to damp down volatility in the -- in the -- in market prices.
- Q. So when you refer to those economic benefits particularly for the community, you're just relying on the testimony of witness Allen; is that correct? Or did you do independent analysis?
- A. I didn't do independent analysis, but from my experience, I know that less volatile market prices is a positive for economic development, so Mr. Allen discusses it more fully, but my experience is in no way inconsistent with the concept that economic development is is positively impacted by more stable energy pricing.
- Q. Could you please move on to Page 5 of your testimony?

A. I'm there.

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- Q. In that first question and answer you're agreeing that the Commission approving the PPA Rider, set at zero that we're talking about here, is "constructive regulatory policy," and how do you make the determination, what's your evaluation that allows you to call it "constructive regulatory policy"?
- A. Well, some of the items we just talked about, and even from a start where nothing was placed within the PPA Rider, the stabilizing effect it could have on the market if the PPA and OVEC entitlements are placed within the rider, it would have a stabilizing effect on the market. It would act as insurance or a long-term hedge unlike any that I believe is obtainable in the current open market; so it's a unique structure that provides long-term price stability benefits.
- Q. Okay. Let me ask you about some of your answers further on down, Line 22 --
  - A. Okay.
- Q. -- where you're discussing extremely low market levels. As a general statement, aren't the lower prices -- don't customers consider lower prices a benefit?

Well, they're a benefit unless it --Α. it -- if plants were to be retired and a merchant generator would have to come in and build a plant based on those extremely low PJM market levels, that would be a negative; so, yes, all things considered, extremely low market price levels are positive for customers, but if those extremely low price levels lead to a future shortage of generation capabilities, as we saw in California -- we had a long discussion about California. You may remember California had substantial blackouts and brownouts over the course of weeks and months, I believe, due to market manipulation of generation resources; so to the extent that there's insufficient generation resources, extremely low prices are not necessarily a -- always a good thing.

- Q. Okay. And I'm going to go on to Page 6, and I know that we had a lot of discussion about this, but I'd like for you to focus on Lines 10 through 12.
  - A. Yes.

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Q. And I'm trying to relate it back to the PPA. What type of regulatory action are you talking about being ordered here, within the context of this

testimony?

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- A. My -- one of my major concerns in this proceeding is the retirement of those nine -- some or all of those nine plants or the sale of them to third parties who may not have the interests of Ohio customers and citizens foremost in their mind.
- Q. But when you want regulatory action on the part of this PPA, you're referring to the Commission approving the PPA; correct?
- A. I think that sentence says if the PPAs and the PPA Rider were to be rejected.
- Q. That would be -- that would be negative; right?
- A. That would be a loss of -- if those plants were to be retired, I view that as a loss of Commission involvement in the future with regard to the -- that lost capacity and energy.
- Q. And that's what I'm trying to get to, is the authority of the Commission, is what I understand you to be saying here, is the Commission you don't want to see lose authority? And you think that the PPA gives the Commission authority?
- A. I view the continuing existence of those plants provides greater flexibility for the

- Commission or -- or the Company to operate in the public interest and to deal with future unknown events.
- Q. Okay. But does the Public Utilities
  Commission of Ohio have authority over AEP
  Generation?
  - A. They do not.

- Q. So if AEP Generation's costs are extremely imprudent and they're passed through, the way that this rider is proposed, what can the PUCO do about that?
- A. Well, as I said, I believe there is a -within the PPA there's an operating committee on
  which Ohio Power will have a representative to make
  certain decisions related to expenditures at the Gen
  level, and so I think there is ability for the
  Commission to make judgments about Ohio Power's
  actions or decisions apart from what they can do
  directly at the Gen level.
- Q. So the only action that the PUCO can take is on behalf of AEP Ohio, not AEP Generation?
- A. Can be directed at AEP Ohio and what costs will go to its regulated customers.
  - Q. So the PUCO has no authority over AEP

Generation?

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A. That's my understanding.

MR. MILLER: Jodi, are you asking a legal conclusion?

MS. BLAIR: No. I'm asking about what authority, as the witness looks at this agreement, the PUCO would have over the generating units.

MR. MILLER: And to clarify, agreement meaning the PPA between the parties or agreement — are you inferring, and I don't know, I'm asking the question just to be clear, or are you suggesting that the PPA as a rider?

MS. BLAIR: The PPA agreement between the parties.

MR. MILLER: Okay.

- A. And as I said, I believe there's an operating committee on which Ohio Power will have representation, and so I believe the Commission will look at Ohio Power's actions and judgments as a whole and make a determination with regard to prudency.
- Q. For example, if the PUCO wanted to audit something at the generation facility, they wouldn't have the jurisdiction independent of this -- anything created in the PPA to go audit those books, AEP

Generation?

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- A. I don't believe they could go to Gen.
- Q. Thank you. On Page 6, the last line there, "Far better would be a portfolio of supply choices, using various types of fuel, spanning the spectrum from long-term in-ground cost-based generation...all the way to" -- "that cannot always be remedied through regulatory channels"?
  - A. Yep, that's what it says.
- Q. And why are you saying that these cannot be remedied through regulatory channels?
  - A. Market-based pricing?
  - O. Yes.
- A. In my experience, once a market is set up, with its ups and downs, the intent of legislators and regulators is to let the market operate, and so when there is shortages or storms or -- I guess like the polar vortex it was called, where prices got very volatile, that's what markets do. They react to shortages or unknown events as opposed to traditional cost-based ratemaking.
- Q. Thank you. The next sentence I have a question about, you said that you cannot "justify long-term...decisions based upon short-term price

signals"?

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- A. That's from my experience working at the bond rating agency Fitch. In fact, I note that in the comment. It's very hard to justify major investment in generation based on short-term price signals.
- Q. Could you justify short-term investments based upon long-term price signals?
- A. Short-term investments? What would be a short-term investment?
- Q. Some type of short-term investment in generation.
- A. So a short-term investment meaning the investment would be totally recouped within a short term?
  - Q. Yes, based on long-term price signals.
- A. I think a short-term investment could be supported almost by short-term price signals.
  - Q. What about long-term price signals?
  - A. Well, that -- for a short -- let's make sure we're talking about the same thing. You're talking about a short-term investment, like, for instance, in generation --
  - Q. Uh-huh.

- A. -- where after three years the funder has all their money back with a return?
  - Q. No.

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- A. Then we're not talking about the same thing.
  - Q. I'm talking about a short-term -- well, yeah. Let's accept that. Then you're getting all your money up-front, but it's based on the short term, but what if it's based on longer term price signals?
  - A. But what I'm saying is if I get all my money back in three years, I don't care what the long-term price signals are.
  - Q. Okay. I'm going to ask you to move on to Page 9 of your testimony, but I'm starting with the question and answer that start on Page 8, going over to Page 9.
- A. Okay. I'm there, wherever you want me to go.
  - Q. Let me figure out what I'm trying to ask here. You're "much attracted to the aspect of the PPAs and PPA Rider that continues to arm the Commission with the ability to react to market volatility." If the contract is between AEP

Generation and AEP Ohio, how does that give the Commission the arm and that ability to react?

They've approved the contract that's going. That's where it is.

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- My view is, and it's based on my years as a commissioner, is that AEP has been regulated in some form by this Commission for over a hundred I believe both the Commission and AEP leadership view there are benefits to operating in the public interest, and so I would sooner have the PPA Rider in effect with the potential for parties --AEP -- the Commission may have legal authority to do something or the ability to accept a settlement agreement among AEP and interested parties to modify something. If unknown future events were to occur, I would rather have that situation than to have all the plants retired or sold off, where there is no ability to remedy a situation that affects the public interest in a negative way, which both the Commission and the Company would prefer not to happen.
  - Q. And you're assuming that the Company has the public interest at heart? I think that's one of your assumptions in that?
    - A. Well, it's based on -- in my time as a

regulator, the regulated utilities in Michigan knew that they'd be coming before that same Commission three months from now, six months from now, 12 months now, 15 months from now, and you can continue that out over the next 50 years, and so everything — all rights that a party holds are not necessarily the rights that they would maintain in a litigated setting. I think part and parcel of the regulatory compact is an ability of all parties, including intervenors to try to work toward carrying out the public interest here, of the State of Ohio, and so I — I don't view that the black letter provisions in a contract would, under changed circumstances, necessarily be maintained to the detriment of the State of Ohio.

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- Q. Okay. Further on down in that paragraph you have said, "There is value for regulators to maintain a degree of control in what I would describe as fail-safe fashion." But you're referring, I believe, to cost-based regulatory frameworks. Is that what you're referring to as a "fail-safe" --
  - A. Let me read, if that's okay.

Well, I have a discussion of traditional regulation, but I think that final sentence is a sum

up of the entire answer, which ties to what I just said about if future unknown events accrue to the detriment of the entire state or all of AEP's customer base, I don't think — I think the state is in a better spot to have those plants existing under the PPA Rider than for them to no longer exist with their PPA Rider being rejected.

- Q. But you're not talking about traditional cost-based regulatory frameworks, that that's the only way to create the fail-safe?
- A. No. I'm saying -- like I said, that concluding sentence covers the entire -- everything I said and relates to where I talk about I'm "very much attracted" and -- of "the Commission with the ability to react to market volatility or other anomalies, whatever the cause, as well as take steps if reliability were to be jeopardized by future events."
  - Q. Thank you. Moving on to Page 10 --
  - A. I'm there.

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- Q. -- you're talking about the PPAs operating as a hedge, and that this would be "consistent with the aims of Ohio policymakers"?
  - A. Could you direct me?
  - Q. Starting on --

A. I see it. I'm sorry.

- Q. Line 3 to Line -- the end of seven.
- A. Yeah. I view -- I view limiting market volatility and lending greater price stability would be consistent with policymakers who want a more competitive but still highly reliable electric system.
- Q. And you refer to Ohio's movement to a more competitive market. When did that begin?
- A. I'm not sure how many years ago it was put in place.
  - Q. But you thought that was a movement to a more competitive market? Is that what you're referring to here?
  - A. Yeah, where customers have choice of their provider.
    - Q. When generation became unregulated?
  - A. When it became unregulated and customers could either do the SSO or choose to go with a Competitive Retail Electric Supplier.
- Q. Thank you. When we're talking about AEP
  Generation, what is their incentive to keep costs
  down?
- A. You're saying as opposed to run it

efficiently? I guess I would ask what's their incentive --

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- Q. What creates an incentive for the operating company -- what creates an incentive for the generating company to keep costs reasonable, prudent? What drives that at the generation company level?
- A. Well, I think to the extent they want to be viewed as an entity that operates appropriately and tries its best to provide good service, I think that would lead them to try to do the best job they could.
- Q. But as a generating company, it would be -- competition would be what would normally keep them efficient. Do you agree?
- A. The -- the -- I think wanting to be viewed as a good operating company would make them try to be efficient. So if they decided to add new capacity or energy and potentially sell it to entities that are not required to take it, who would -- who would deal with a company that's viewed as just lazy on the job and doing a bad job?
- Q. And you're referring to Dr. -- and you've referred to throughout the deposition Dr.

- Pearce's testimony. You just accept that without -you did no independent analysis on your own of his
  forecast?
  - A. Other than looking at the boundaries of what he studied, he assumed, which I found to be appropriate, I did not verify his numbers.
    - Q. Okay. Thank you.
    - A. Thank you.
- 9 MR. MILLER: Becky, you had a couple of questions?
- Is anybody on the phone?
- MR. PRITCHARD: Yeah. Matt Pritchard
- 13 here. I have a couple of questions.
- MR. MILLER: Okay. Matt, why don't you go ahead and ask yours.
- MR. PRITCHARD: Okay.
- 17 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 18 BY MR. PRITCHARD:

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- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Fetter. My name is
  Matt Pritchard, and I represent the Industrial Energy
  Users of Ohio.
- A. Good afternoon.
- Q. I have a couple questions that go back to a few hours now. Do you recall questions earlier

in your deposition regarding your prior testimony that you had given on stranded asset recovery?

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- A. I remember talking about it with Mr. Mendoza.
- Q. And stranded cost recovery is related to above-market generation costs that were unrecoverable following electric restructuring; correct?
- A. Yeah. They were expenditures made and found to be prudent at the time of investment, and now, with the movement towards electric restructuring or competition, they were no longer competitive with a potential market.
- Q. And I believe you also had indicated that you had previously given testimony on securitizing stranded costs through nonbypassable distribution charges; is that correct?
- A. Yeah. Bonds would be issued at the -- at the AAA level to lower the interest as much as possible, and the way to structure it to get that lowest interest would be to create the nonbypassable surcharge on distribution.
- Q. Do you view the -- strike that. Are you aware of Ohio law that requires generation in Ohio to be on its own in the competitive market?

- A. Outside the regulated utility, you're saying?
  - Q. Just in general.

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- A. Yeah. I believe that generation was moved outside the regulated entity.
- Q. And have you done any analysis of that portion of Ohio law for purposes of your testimony here today?
  - A. No, I have not.
- Q. Is it fair to say that the PPA, to the extent that it is a charge to customers, would be passing through above-market generation costs to customers?
- A. Well, as -- as Dr. Pearce has presented, they would be above market now with his view that they would end up being below market for the -- I think he defined a nine year and three month period.
- Q. To the extent that over whatever period the PPA may or may not be authorized, but if it is authorized, if it was a net charge to customers, that would represent the collection of above-market generation costs from customers; correct?
- A. If it was only a charge during however long the PPA and PPA Rider would run, if it was only

- a charge and never a credit, it would represent above market.
- Q. And in your prior experience testifying on stranded cost recovery, is one method to calculate the amount of stranded costs to project -- or, sorry, to compare the utility's net book value of generation and compare it to projected future market revenues?
  - A. I believe that's -- that's one means.
  - Q. Thank you. I have no further questions.
  - A. Thank you.
- MS. HUSSEY: This is Becky Hussey. I'm sorry, I pushed the wrong button.
- MR. MILLER: Well, you passed up your opportunity. Go ahead, Becky.
- MS. HUSSEY: Should I proceed, then?
- MR. MILLER: Please.
- MS. HUSSEY: Okay. Thank you so much.
- 18 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 19 BY MS. HUSSEY:

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- Q. Mr. Fetter, could you turn to Page 3, at Lines 1 through 4 of your testimony?
- A. I'm there.
- Q. Okay. And it appears that you provide a list of past clients that you've had in that portion

- of your testimony. I wondered if you've ever had manufacturing clients?
- A. I'm thinking. I don't think a manufacturing client has hired me.

- Q. Okay. Thank you. And on Page 4, at Line 21, you state that you weighed the benefits of Commission approval of the proposed PPAs "against any potential negatives"?
  - A. What line again?
  - Q. It's Lines 19 through 21.
- A. Okay. And as I said earlier, when I say proposed PPAs, it's proposed PPA and OVEC operating through the PPA Rider.
- Q. Okay. Great. Thank you for that clarification. So you weighed the benefits of the Commission approval of those proposed PPAs and balanced them against any potential negatives; correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And I wondered if you could identify the potential negative that you refer to in your testimony?
- A. Well, the biggest negative to me would be the -- the cost burden or the rate burden on --

potential rate burden on customers, and that's why
I -- I asked the Company if they could provide the
forecasted data that Dr. Pearce ultimately provided.

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- Q. Okay. And aside from the costs, which you identified as one burden or potential negative, are there any other potential negatives that you considered resulting?
- A. As we discussed earlier, I had a -- I looked at discrete items not knowing if they'd be positive or negative. One of them was looking at how this would affect the evolving competitive market in Ohio, and I went into it thinking it could be a negative, and when I looked at the long-term insurance or hedge operating through the PPA Rider as either a credit or a charge, and then seeing Dr. Pearce's forecasted data, I found that rather than being the negative that I thought it might be, it ended up providing a degree of price stability that might make other customers consider the CRES path rather than the SSO path.
- Q. Okay. And so in your opinion or estimation, you don't -- you haven't identified any other potential negative to the proposed transaction?
  - A. I have not.

- Q. Okay. And then one other line of -quick line of questioning. If you could turn to Page
  6, Line 10.
  - A. Okay.

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- Q. You state that back during your Commission tenure, your mind-set was that you "never wanted to order a regulatory action that would rob the Michigan PSC of control if that policy judgment later proved to be faulty." Is that an accurate reading?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And I believe you've testified a bit earlier today about whether the proposed PPA contemplates continued Commission oversight; is that correct?
  - A. The -- yeah, the PPA and the PPA Rider.
- Q. Okay. And are you aware of what type of oversight would be permitted under the term of the proposed PPA?
- A. I believe there's an operating committee on which the regulated utility would participate, and then I think there are judgments the Commission will make with regard to the regulated utility's actions and judgments.

- Q. Okay. And just to clarify, the Commission does not have any involvement with the committee decisions itself, does it?
  - A. That's my understanding.
- Q. Okay. Do you know what the Company has proposed regarding the frequency of Commission review of actions and decisions resulting from the Power Purchase and sale agreement between Ohio Power Company and AEP Generation Resources?
  - A. I'm not sure.

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- Q. Okay. And this is kind of an experiential question, but when you served as Chairman of the Michigan Public Service Commission, did you ever encounter a case in which a prohibition against retroactive ratemaking ultimately prevented utility-related costs that were determined by a court to be imprudently incurred from being returned to customers?
- A. I -- I don't -- I -- I don't recall a court making a decision that what we did was wrong, then could not be acted upon in the form of refunds with interest.
- Q. Okay. So, in your experience, if, say, a court determined that you were wrong, or as the

Commission, and costs needed to be refunded to customers, that they could, in fact, be returned to customers?

- A. I don't ever remember a case where it was found by a court that what we did was wrong and we were barred from providing the appropriate remedy.
- Q. Okay. Thank you for that clarification.

  In the event that the Commission approves the recovery of the costs of the proposed PPA transaction, in your experience, would you consider it unreasonable for the Commission to condition Ohio Power Company's recovery of costs through the PPA Rider as subject to refund in the event that costs incurred or actions taken are found to be unreasonable?
  - A. Whether it's conditioned or not, I would expect that the Commission would have the power to find imprudency and order appropriate remedy.
  - Q. Okay. That's all my questions. Thank you very much.
    - A. Thank you.
- MR. MILLER: And Vern, you're still --
- MR. MARGARD: I'm still here and still
- 24 have no questions. Thank you.

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                   MR. MILLER: Excellent. Thank you.
      Unless somebody else joined us on the phone, I think
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      that's everybody.
                    (Thereupon, the deposition concluded at
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      6:22 p.m. Signature not waived.)
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1	State of Ohio :				
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4	I, Steven M. Fetter, do hereby certify that I have read the foregoing transcript of my deposition given on Wednesday, September 16, 2015; that together with the correction page attached hereto noting changes in form or substance, if any, it is true and correct.				
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9	STEVEN M. FETTER				
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12	transcript of the deposition of Steven M. Fetter was submitted to the witness for reading and signing;	3			
13	that after he had stated to the undersigned Notary Public that he had read and examined his deposition				
14	he signed the same in my presence on the day of, 2015.				
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17	Notary Public				
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20	My commission expires,,				
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141 1 CERTIFICATE 2. State of Ohio SS: 3 County of Franklin I, Valerie J. Sloas, Notary Public in 4 and for the State of Ohio, duly commissioned and 5 qualified, certify that the within named Steven M. Fetter was by me duly sworn to testify to the whole truth in the cause aforesaid; that the testimony was 6 taken down by me in stenotype in the presence of said 7 witness, afterwards transcribed upon a computer; that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the 8 testimony given by said witness taken at the time and place in the foregoing caption specified and 9 completed without adjournment. 10 I certify that I am not a relative, employee, or attorney of any of the parties hereto, 11 or of any attorney or counsel employed by the parties, or financially interested in the action. 12 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set 13 my hand and affixed my seal of office at Columbus, Ohio, on this 19th day of September, 2015. 14 15 16 Valerie J. Sloas, Registered 17 Professional Reporter and Notary Public in and for the 18 State of Ohio. 19 20 My commission expires June 8, 2016. 21 (VJS - 79220)2.2 23 24

## ARMSTRONG & OKEY, INC. Registered Professional Reporters 222 E. Town St. - 2nd Floor Columbus, Ohio 43215 614/224-9481

September 21, 2015

Steven M. Fetter c/o Christopher L. Miller IceMiller

Re: In the Matter of Ohio Power Company 14-1693-EL-RDR & 14-1694-EL-AAM

Dear Mr. Steven M. Fetter:

Enclosed is the transcript of your deposition taken on September 16, 2015, for examination pursuant to 4901-1-21(K) of the Ohio Rules of Practice before the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio.

The rule requires that your deposition be read by or to you. Any changes in form or substance which you desire to make shall be entered by me with a statement of the reasons given for making them.

If your deposition is not signed within 10 days of its submission to you, I am required to sign it and state the fact of the refusal to sign with the reason, if any, given therefor; and the deposition may then be used as though signed, unless on a motion to suppress the Commission holds that the reasons given for the refusal to sign require rejection of the deposition in whole or in part. By copy of this letter I am advising the attorneys in the case of the submission of your deposition.

Please have your deposition signed in the presence of a Notary Public and return to us by certified mail.

Thank you for your promptness in this matter.

Sincerely,

ARMSTRONG & OKEY, INC.

Cc: Mendoza, Darr, Blair

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1	State of Ohio :				
2	: SS: County of :				
3					
4	I, Steven M. Fetter, do hereby certify that I have read the foregoing transcript of my deposition given on Wednesday, September 16, 2015; that together with the correction page attached hereto noting changes in form or substance, if any, it is true and correct.				
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9	STEVEN M. FETTER				
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11	I do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript of the deposition of Steven M. Fetter was submitted to the witness for reading and signing; that after he had stated to the undersigned Notary Public that he had read and examined his deposition, he signed the same in my presence on the day of, 2015.				
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## **ERRATA SHEET**

Please do not write on the transcript. Any changes in form or substance you desire to make should be entered upon this sheet.

I have read the entire transcript of my deposition taken on the day of, or the same has been read to me. I request that the following changes be entered upon the record for the reasons indicated. I have signed my name to the signature page and authorize you to attach the same to the original transcript.					
Page	Line	Change	Reason		
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Date		Signature:			

141 1 CERTIFICATE State of Ohio 2 SS: 3 County of Franklin 4 I, Valerie J. Sloas, Notary Public in and for the State of Ohio, duly commissioned and qualified, certify that the within named Steven M. 5 Fetter was by me duly sworn to testify to the whole truth in the cause aforesaid; that the testimony was 6 taken down by me in stenotype in the presence of said witness, afterwards transcribed upon a computer; that 7 the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the testimony given by said witness taken at the time and 8 place in the foregoing caption specified and completed without adjournment. 9 10 I certify that I am not a relative, employee, or attorney of any of the parties hereto, or of any attorney or counsel employed by the 11 parties, or financially interested in the action. 12 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set 13 my hand and affixed my seal of office at Columbus, Ohio, on this 19th day of September, 2015. 14 15 16 Valerie J. Sloas, 17 Professional Reporter Notary Public in and 18 State of Ohio. 19 20 My commission expires June 8, 2016. 21 (VJS-79220) 2.2 23 24

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Case No(s). 14-1693-EL-RDR, 14-1694-EL-AAM

Summary: Deposition of Steven M. Fetter electronically filed by Mr. Tony G. Mendoza on behalf of Sierra Club