BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

- - -

In the Matter of the :
Application Seeking :
Approval of Ohio Power :

Company's Proposal to : Case No. 14-1693-EL-RDR

Enter into an Affiliate:
Power Purchase Agreement:
for Inclusion in the Power:
Purchase Agreement Rider.:

In the Matter of the : Application of Ohio Power :

Company for Approval of : Case No. 14-1694-EL-AAM

Certain Accounting : Authority. :

PROCEEDINGS

before Ms. Greta See and Ms. Sarah Parrot, Attorney Examiners, at the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, 180 East Broad Street, Room 11-D, Columbus, Ohio, called at 9:00 a.m. on Wednesday, October 21, 2015.

VOLUME XV

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3658 1 Wednesday Morning Session, 2 October 21, 2015. 3 4 EXAMINER PARROT: Good morning, everyone. 5 This is the continuation of the hearing in Case No. 14-1693-EL-RDR, et al. 6 7 I'm Sarah Parrot. With me is Greta See. 8 We are the attorney examiners assigned to hear these 9 cases. 10 Let's start with appearances, beginning 11 with the company, please. 12 MR. NOURSE: Thank you, your Honors. On 13 behalf the Ohio Power Company, Steven T. Nourse, 14 Matthew J. Satterwhite, Matthew McKenzie, and Daniel 15 R. Conway. 16 MS. COHN: On behalf of the Ohio Energy 17 Group, Michael Kurtz, Kurt Boehm, and Jody Kyler 18 Cohn. 19 MR. YURICK: Mark Yurick on behalf of 20 Kroger. 2.1 MR. PETRICOFF: On behalf of Exelon 22 Generation, Constellation NewEnergy, the Energy Power 23 Supply Association, the PJM Power Providers, and the

Retail Energy Suppliers, Gretchen Petrucci, Mike

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MR. PRITCHARD: On behalf of the IEU 1 2 Ohio, Matt Pritchard and Frank Darr. 3 MR. MARGARD: On behalf of the staff of 4 the Public Utilities Commission, Steven Beeler, 5 Warner L. Margard, assistant attorneys general. MR. MICHAEL: Good morning your Honors. 6 7 On behalf of AEP Ohio's residential utility 8 consumers, the Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel 9 by William J. Michael, Jodi Bair, Kevin Moore, and as outside counsel, Dane Stinson. 10 MR. MENDOZA: On behalf of the Sierra 11 12 Club, Tony Mendoza, Kristen Henry, and Christopher 13 Bzdok. 14 EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you. Mr. Petricoff? 15 16 MR. PETRICOFF: Thank you, your Honor. 17 At this time we would like to call Lael Campbell to 18 the stand. 19 2.0 LAEL CAMPBELL 2.1 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 22 examined and testified as follows: 23 DIRECT EXAMINATION 24 By Mr. Petricoff: 25 Q. Could you please state your business

address and tell us on behalf of whom you are appearing?

A. 101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C, and I'm here on behalf of Constellation NewEnergy, Exelon Generation, and the Retail Energy Supply Association.

MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, at this time we would like to have marked as Exelon/RESA

Exhibit No. 1 the direct prepared testimony of Lael

Campbell.

11 EXAMINER PARROT: So marked.

MR. PETRICOFF: And I have supplied a copy this morning to the court reporter.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. (By Mr. Petricoff) Mr. Campbell, do you have a copy of what has now been marked Exelon/RESA 1 with you?
- A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. Do you have any changes you would like to make to this document?
 - A. Not at this time.
- Q. If I would ask you today the same questions that appear in Exhibit 1, would your answers be the same?
- A. Yes, they would.

3661 MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, the witness 1 2 is available for cross-examination. 3 EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, 4 Mr. Petricoff. 5 Any questions, Mr. Mendoza? 6 MR. SATTERWHITE: If I may, prior to 7 questions I have a short voir dire in support of a 8 motion to strike. 9 EXAMINER PARROT: Okay. 10 11 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 12 By Mr. Satterwhite: 13 Ο. Good morning, Mr. Campbell. My name is Matthew Satterwhite with AEP Ohio. We met this 14 15 morning, correct? 16 Α. Yes. 17 I have a couple of questions here. You 18 are an attorney, correct? 19 Α. Yes. 2.0 Are you providing legal advice to your Q. 2.1 corporate clients in connection with this case? 22 No, I am not currently in the role of Α. providing legal advice for my company. 23 24 And you're not acting as a lawyer for 25 purposes of your testimony in this case, correct?

A. I am not.

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- Q. Do you practice law in your current position for Exelon at all?
 - A. I do not.
 - Q. And do you have an Ohio license to practice law?
 - A. I do not.
 - Q. Now on page 29 of your testimony, if you would open that up and get to that point, I'd like to draw your attention to line 1 and line 16 where you make a representation that you will be presenting Exelon and Constellation NewEnergy trial brief. Do you see that?
 - A. I do, yes.
 - Q. Is this something you independently developed or something that was shared with you by your counsel?
 - A. This language was developed in conjunction with working with my counsel.
- Q. And also throughout your testimony, I have citations if you'd like them, you refer to the term "captive." Are you familiar with that?
 - A. Sure.
- Q. And are you referring to the legal
 meaning of "captive" as used by FERC for captive

customers when you use that term?

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- A. I believe the term "captive" is used throughout the testimony, and it means

 Merriam-Webster's definition of "captive."
- Q. So you're not using it as captive that's used in the Edgar test, correct?
- A. Let me double-check my testimony because I do believe I mention the Edgar, test, or the FERC test, at some point. And if I used the word "captive" in that section of my testimony, it would be captive in that sense, I believe.
- Q. Let me draw your attention to page 10, line 13, I believe is the first time you use it.
- A. Okay. So in this section of the testimony I am talking about a nonbypassable generation charge, and I'm using captive in the typical use of the word.
- Q. Not for the purposes of applying the Edgar test; is that correct?
- A. My testimony here does not discuss the Edgar test. It discuss what a nonbypassable generation charge is.
- Q. Right. But I want to make sure I'm understanding the meaning of the word you're using here. Are you using it in the general sense of

captive, not captive to be applied to the Edgar test, correct?

- A. I'm using it in the sense that customers that are paying a nonbypassable charge are captive to that charge; in other words, they can't escape that charge.
- Q. Right. But you understand the distinction I'm asking, correct? There's the general sense of the word "captive" that a fifth grader might use, and then in the regulatory world there's the captive customer used for the Edgar test, correct?
- A. Well, captive, the term, "captive customer" in the FERC world in the Edgar test does have legal meaning, yes.
- Q. And that's my point. So when I ask you these questions of how you're using it here, are you using it for purposes of the legal meaning in the FERC regulatory world, or just the general sense of the word "captive"?
- MR. PETRICOFF: Just for clarification,
 you're still on page 10, line 13?
- 22 MR. SATTERWHITE: That's the first
 23 example we have. I'm trying to figure out throughout
 24 the testimony how he uses it so I know how to move
 25 from here.

- A. This section of the testimony here is not discussing the Edgar test. It's discussing a nonbypassable charge. That's where I mean -- so the use of the word "captive" there is in the standard fifth-grade, definitional meaning for captive.
- Q. And that's what I'm trying to determine. You wrote this testimony. I don't know what you meant by it. So you stated that there is a difference. There's the fifth-grade meaning and there's the FERC legal meaning. So for this example you're saying it's the fifth grade, regular meaning, correct?
 - A. For this particular section, yes.
- Q. Okay. Now let's go to page 13, line 13. Same question, was your intention to apply the FERC legal meaning of captive here or the fifth-grade meaning of captive?
- A. So, again, this section of the testimony is not addressing the Edgar issue, so the meaning of captive here would be in the context of the Webster's dictionary definition.
- Q. Let's go to page 29 of your testimony, line 9.
 - A. Okay.

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Q. Same question, are you intending to use

captive here under the FERC legal usage of the term or the fifth-grade, dictionary term?

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- A. Well, here I am discussing the FERC affiliate restrictions, so I think captive has both meanings, really. I mean, they are captive in the dictionary sense, but it's also my opinion that the AEP proposal would be contrary to the definition of captive customer in the FERC sense. So to the extent that the use of the word captive is here within the context of the affiliate restrictions, it's being used in both senses.
- Q. Then on page 30, the last page of your testimony, on line 5, same question, how are you using that term, the fifth-grade meaning or the FERC legal meaning?
- A. This would be in the context of the spirit of Ohio law, not the FERC affiliate restrictions, so captive here would be more of a general sense, the dictionary meaning.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, if it pleases the Bench, I'd like to enter a motion to strike at this time. To start with, page 29, lines 1 through 22, carrying over to page 30, lines 1 through 2. I think if you look at the introductory, each of the answers in that, an admission that this is a

legal argument for a trial brief when it says, "As will be presented in the Exelon and Constellation NewEnergy, Inc., trial brief, the proposed PPA Rider violates the spirit, if not the letter, of FERC restrictions," and it goes on.

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And the same below, it starts off with the same beginning talking about how recent Federal Court decisions have been found unlawful. And the second answer also from 16 to the top of 30, it's really just a set of string cites that you would typically find in a legal brief.

This type of analysis or testimony is not typically provided as expert testimony, factual testimony. This really, as admitted by Mr. Campbell is his testimony, it's pretty much a section that he would put into a legal brief, legal analysis.

MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, if I may be heard on this.

EXAMINER PARROT: Just a moment. Were you finished, Mr. Satterwhite?

MR. SATTERWHITE: No. He's already said he's not an attorney licensed to practice law in the state of Ohio, and RESA and Constellation NewEnergy will have their chance to make its arguments in the brief, but we do not need these legal conclusions in

the testimony.

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I'd also point out that there are other points in this testimony I'm not going to move to strike, which is typical of what witnesses use. I point that out on page 11, lines 14 through 19, there's sort of an analysis to SB 221 as a regulatory expert might apply them. I'm not moving to strike those types of areas in his testimony. I think this is much different though. This is specific legal analysis, which, by their admission, is proper for the trial brief.

I have another motion to strike, but Mr. Petricoff wants to respond to this one.

MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, two points.

First of all, Mr. Campbell is an attorney.

Mr. Campbell does have experience in practicing in both federal and state agencies. The fact that he is not practicing now does not diminish his expertise, and, as a matter of fact, it just complements his testimony as a regulatory expert because he also has

I believe that the first sentence in the answer to 43 and the first sentence in the answer to 44 is basically where he is explaining that he is not going to be presenting the legal arguments, that he

the added perspective of legal training.

could give a full legal argument here, that will be provided in the brief. Instead he wants to make the point as a regulatory expert that you do have these legal barriers that must be considered, without a full explanation of the legal theory behind it or all of the citations.

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I believe what you have in 19 to 22 are just a -- he could have just left it with the 3rd an 4th court decisions. I guess you never lose your legal training, he does provide the cite to it. But that doesn't make it a legal argument. It just makes it easier to identify which decisions he's referring to.

MR. SATTERWHITE: And if I may, your

Honor, I don't think he has. It's not a matter of

him losing the lawyer in him. I believe in voir dire

he testified that this was developed with his

attorney, so I think this is probably his attorney's

legal work put in here.

And also I forgot to mention on line 9, this is the one place where he mentioned the word captive he said is absolutely not the fifth-grade definition. This is the legal definition, legal FERC definition, of that term.

I don't believe that the Commission

typically allows attorneys to show up to give legal testimony as part of the expert testimony. That's not the purpose of the evidentiary hearing. Your Honors get enough of that when they get the briefs and all the prose and poetry that we put in there.

MR. PRITCHARD: I would join in Howard's opposition. Yesterday, for example, earlier this week, and throughout the first three weeks of this hearing, AEP has repeatedly asked intervenor witnesses whether they believe certain provisions are lawful, whether they provide stability and certainty.

And yesterday, for example, we had lengthy discussions from all the intervenors whether they thought the PPA would be lawful and provide the important stability that the Commission noted in its order, and AEP asked the witnesses to opine on their opinion about whether that fit into -- the PPA as proposed would fit into that legal scheme.

Here the witness is talking about whether the PPA would fit into a legal scheme of FERC. It's a different legal construct that the witness is analyzing, but I don't believe it's any different than AEP's cross-examination, for example, all yesterday morning.

MR. SATTERWHITE: That statement is

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factually inaccurate. We asked each of the witnesses their opinion whether they agreed or not.

EXAMINER PARROT: Agreed or not, Mr. Satterwhite.

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MR. MENDOZA: Your Honor, if I may, briefly. I'd just like to note that the rule against legal testimony makes a lot of sense, I think, in a jury context where there would be questions on confusion about who was making factual determinations and who was making legal determinations.

It's substantially less relevant in an administrative proceeding like this one where there could be no risk of confusion. The Commission would not be confused about what Mr. Campbell is testifying about. There is no risk of confusion by the company. If they disagree with anything, they can argue against it in their brief.

MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, if I may, there was one comment made by Mr. Satterwhite after I had given my presentation on why the motion to strike should be denied. He did make a reference to page 29, line 9, and I do want to supplement my earlier comment by responding to that, because I think it actually really highlights the distinction that needs to be made here.

It is true that the word "captive" is used on line 9 on page 29, but it doesn't say the Edgar test. I can assure you that you will read about the Edgar test in the briefs. If you were making a legal argument, you would have used that distinction, and you would have explained that.

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But he's not making legal arguments. He as a regulatory expert, is simply pointing out that there are barriers here that must be considered.

MR. SATTERWHITE: And, your Honor, it's different. If you need me to respond, let me know.

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead.

MR. SATTERWHITE: I think what
Mr. Petricoff misses is the testimony of his own
witness where he says this is absolutely intended to
mean the legal definition. It's a legal argument
he's making in this response.

I'm sure Mr. Petricoff will have lengthy discussion in his brief. That's my point, that's the appropriate place. I didn't move to strike the other use of the word "captive" because it's the fifth-grade definition.

It seems to be a slippery slope if we're going to ask for briefs before hearings even start and there's attorneys on the stand trying to make

their legal arguments. The purpose of the hearing is for factual statements, factual evidence to assist the Commission.

grant the motion to strike in part. Let's start with question 43 and the answer to that. We're going to allow the "yes" to stand. Then we will strike the next sentence beginning with "As will be presented," and the striking will continue through the first part of line 8 where it ends with "affiliate transactions"; and then the remainder of that answer that begins "The PPA rider would make all customers" through the end of the response will stand.

Mr. Satterwhite, if you want to get back into the issue of the use of the word "captive" and the meaning that was intended beyond that, please do that on your cross-examination.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: We also will be striking question 44 and its response in its entirety. Save those arguments for your legal brief.

You said something else you had,

Mr. Satterwhite?

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MR. SATTERWHITE: Yes, your Honor, one

25 more. Page 12, line 10, there's a statement

"contrary to Ohio law," and also page -- sorry, let
you get it first.

3 EXAMINER PARROT: So you're moving to 4 strike that entire sentence?

5 MR. SATTERWHITE: I would just move to strike "is contrary to Ohio law."

7 EXAMINER PARROT: Does that leave us with 8 a complete sentence otherwise?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Yeah. So "contrary to Ohio law," I'm sorry, yeah.

11 EXAMINER PARROT: Got it. All right.

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MR. SATTERWHITE: And then page 30, on line 6 to 7, move to strike "is contrary to Ohio and Federal law." Make sure that makes sense now. Yes, it does still make sense. I guess the comma would go with it. I agree that the substance of the sentence still reads properly.

EXAMINER PARROT: All right.

MR. SATTERWHITE: And, again, your Honor, this is a cursory legal conclusion intended to stand on its own. It is not contained in advice by counsel. The witness has stated he's not an Ohio attorney. He's making conclusions about what is contrary to Ohio law.

I would also point out -- I have a copy

of it here, if your Honor would like it. Your Honor also struck this "contrary to Ohio law" in the ESP III proceeding of Mr. Campbell, and that was in transcript Volume VII at page 1576, and I brought a copy of the page if you would like to see the ruling in that case.

EXAMINER PARROT: Hold off on that.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Okay.

EXAMINER PARROT: Anything else?

MR. SATTERWHITE: And I would also just point out, again, I'm not moving to strike many of the other representations throughout the testimony where its just describing the regulatory point of view of setting something up. This is a conclusion versus context, instead of a discussion. I tried to limit my motions to strike to those areas.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Petricoff?

MR. PETRICOFF: Yes, your Honor. Once again, I think the prohibition here is a prohibition on presenting legal argument. He can certainly have a legal opinion. He can certainly have a legal opinion about Ohio law based on his understanding and knowledge. You do not have to have a license in order to form such an opinion.

In terms of the ESP case, that's another

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proceeding that may be taken out of context, and I don't think that should be given any weight here. Instead, I think we should just look at his expressing his opinion here but not presenting a legal argument, and those comments should stay. MR. SATTERWHITE: If I may, your Honor. He's exactly making a legal argument. He's making a determination that its contrary to Ohio law, even though he's not an Ohio attorney, and he didn't include the typical "as advised by my counsel," which AEP typically does not object to because it does give it context. This witness is making a factual distinction, even though he's declared that he's not an Ohio attorney; therefore, it fits within the same context of what your Honor previously struck. making a legal argument that could be saved for

EXAMINER PARROT: The Bench will grant the motion to strike as you've presented it,

Mr. Satterwhite, with respect to both pages 12 and 30. Again, like to hear those opinions in the briefs.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: Anything else,

Mr. Satterwhite?

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3677 1 MR. SATTERWHITE: That is it for my 2 initial. 3 EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you. 4 Mr. Mendoza, back to you? 5 MR. MENDOZA: No questions, your Honor. EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Michael? 6 7 MR. MICHAEL: No questions, your Honor. 8 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Pritchard? 9 MR. PRITCHARD: No questions, your Honor. 10 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Yurick? 11 MR. YURICK: No questions. 12 EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Cohn? 13 MS. COHN: No. 14 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Satterwhite? 15 MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you. 16 17 CROSS-EXAMINATION 18 By Mr. Satterwhite: 19 Nice to see you again. Mr. Campbell, how 2.0 have you been? 2.1 I've been well. 22 Q. I want to make sure we -- its been 23 helpful with past witnesses to make sure we're 24 talking about the same thing. I'd like to talk about 25 different acronyms, so when I talk about AEP Ohio,

1 you understand that is the distribution company,
2 correct?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. And the applicant in this case?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And AEPGR is the generating company that's one of the parties to the proposed PPA, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And AEP Corp. is the parent company; is that fair?
- 12 A. Right.
- Q. And when I say the "PPA," you understand that's in reference to the draft PPA proposal between AEPGR and AEP Ohio, correct?
- 16 A. Yes.
- Q. And that's different than the PPA rider,
 which is the rider that the Commission established in
 ESP III case that now the company is seeking to
 populate with the costs in this case, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And your testimony today -- I believe we covered this a little bit earlier, but it was in voir dire. So just to be clear, you're providing testimony as a regulatory expert with your background

dealing with regulatory matters, correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. And it's your understanding on that basis that the PUCO has jurisdiction -- would have jurisdiction over the PPA rider going forward, correct?
 - A. I would hope so, yes.
- Q. And that FERC would be the entity that would have jurisdiction over a PPA wholesale contract if one were to be entered into, correct?
- A. FERC does have jurisdiction over wholesale contracts, yes.
- Q. And I'm asking in relation to this case, if the PPA that we talked about earlier is executed, that would be under FERC's jurisdiction, correct?
- A. Well, if it is, indeed, considered to be a wholesale contract, it would be under -- it would be a wholesale contract subject to FERC jurisdiction, yes.
- Q. And you also, when you discussed a little bit in your testimony in different places, but you understand that the PUCO will have some audit control related to the PPA rider, correct?
- A. There's mention of audit controls in the testimony. It's very unclear what specific controls

those would be in the process, timing, and oversight authority the Commission would have.

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- Q. Have you reviewed all of the testimony filed by the company in this case?
- A. I've reviewed most of it, good chunk of it.
 - Q. Are you saying you're not aware of the PUCO's ability to audit the company AEP Ohio's decisions made in relation to the PPA?
 - A. What decisions made? What decisions are you talking about?
 - Q. I'm asking what your understanding --
 - A. Its very unclear to me what decisions the PUCO would be able to audit.
 - Q. So when you read the testimony, you don't understand what the PUCO's ability is to audit in relation to the PPA rider; is that fair?
 - A. The testimony did not make it clear to me what the specific authority would be of the Commission to audit costs flowing through the PPA rider as a result of the PPA.
 - Q. And when you prepared your testimony, you had that same lack of knowledge, clarity of what the Commission's rights to do audits would be, correct?

MR. MICHAEL: Objection. Compound. He

asked about knowledge and then clarity. They're different things.

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MR. SATTERWHITE: I'm asking about where he prepared his testimony, the same understanding.

MR. MICHAEL: But you said do you have "knowledge," and then you said "clarity." Those are two separate things, two separate concepts.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, I believe the knowledge I was referring to was the lack of clarity he explained in his previous answer, so I was giving the example of what he didn't have knowledge of.

EXAMINER PARROT: Let's rephrase it, I guess.

- Q. (By Mr. Satterwhite) Mr. Campbell, when you prepared -- as you sit here today, I believe your testimony is that you're not sure about what the audit rights of the Commission are in relation to the PPA rider, correct?
- A. I've reviewed the testimony that discusses the audit rights of the Commission. Those audit rights include some type of financial auditing to make sure the math is correct. It provides the ability for the Commission to go in and obtain records from AEP Ohio but not AEP Generation

Resources, and there's some mention of the Commission being able to make a filing with FERC in relation to the PPA.

As far as being able to audit monies flowing between the companies in relation to the PPA and what ultimately is getting billed to Ohio customers and whether those costs are reasonable, it is very unclear within the testimony what the audit authority of the Commission would be with regard to that.

When I say it's not clear, that's what
I'm discussing, the ability of the Commission to
conduct a reasonableness review of the costs that are
flowing is very unclear

Q. Thank you for that clarification.

My question is, that's your understanding today, that was your understanding when you wrote your testimony and it with the Commission, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. So the recommendations and the testimony that you provide is based on that universe of understanding of what the Commission's audit rights are, correct?
- A. I guess, yeah. I guess. I don't necessarily understand what you're asking. I mean, I

wrote my testimony after reviewing the testimony that was filed by AEP Ohio, which I felt did not clearly delineate what authorities the Commission would have, especially reasonableness of costs that are flowing through the PPA rider, so yes.

- Q. Thank you. Now, you reviewed the ESP III decision in 13-2385 to prepare your testimony, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. I'd like to go through some of the Commission's discussion in that case and see if you agree with how the Commission made determinations in that case, okay?
- A. Okay. Is there an exhibit or something I can look at?
- Q. I can give you -- we have an excerpt from that case that deals with --
- MR. SATTERWHITE: May we approach, your honor?
- 20 EXAMINER PARROT: You may.
- Q. It's the cover page of the opinion and order and the section that directly deals with the Commission's discussion on the PPA rider.
- MR. SATTERWHITE: Howard, do you need

25 one?

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MR. PETRICOFF: No, I have one. Thank you.

MR. SATTERWHITE: I point out that this excerpt is a cover page and table of contents, and on the table of contents under Roman numeral II, B, C, it talks about the conclusion for the purchased power agreement rider starting on page 11 -- sorry, page 19, and so we started the excerpt on 18 to have the Commission's full discussion of the conclusion as part of the excerpt, so we didn't have to print the entire thing and waste more paper.

Take a second and verify that's what we provided to you.

A. Yes.

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- Q. And the first area that I'd like to talk about is on page 22, and it's the first full paragraph, the first indented paragraph. It starts off, "The Commission finds." Do you see that?
 - A. I do see that.
- Q. Do you disagree with the Commission's finding here that the authorization of a nonbypassable rider for a PPA rider in an ESP has a stabilizing effect to provide certainty for retail electric service?
- 25 A. I do disagree with that.

Q. Do you also disagree that both shopping and SSO customers may benefit from the PPA rider because of its stabilizing effect on retail electric rates?

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- A. My testimony is that the PPA rider would have an unstabilizing effect on retail rates, especially for choice customers, so I would disagree with that statement.
- Q. And on page 25, if you could turn over to that page, in the first full paragraph the Commission has a discussion -- my question is, do you disagree with the position that "a PPA rider proposal, if properly conceived, has the potential to supplement the benefits derived from the staggering and laddering of SSO auctions, and to protect customers from price volatility in the wholesale market"?
- A. My testimony is that the PPA rider, as proposed, would expose customers that are on a fixed-price contract, it would essentially unfix the contract and expose them to volatility because of the monies flowing into the PPA are changing over time. Someone who's on a fixed price would now be exposed to an unfixed price, essentially.

The concept that there may be a possible way to construct a PPA rider, yeah, anything's

possible, so I agree with the Commission to the extent they say that something is possible. It's hard to disagree with the chance that something someday could be possible. But as this proposal goes, as I've previously stated, I do not believe that it has a rate stabilizing effect.

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- Q. So you're really focusing on the part that says "if properly conceived," and there's a way to conceive of something, is what you're saying.
- A. Anything's possible. The human mind is great.
- Q. And then could a nonbypassable rider be part of something being properly conceived to allow the benefits talked about by the Commission?
- A. Acting on the premise that it is possible to conceive of something, I guess the possibilities could include a nonbypassable rider.
- Q. And also do you agree with the Commission that "rate stability is an essential component of the ESP"?
- A. The Ohio statute certainly mentions the rate stability, yes. The SSO procurement process, there's many ways to provide rate stability, so, yes, I think that is important.
 - Q. And the last sentence on page 25 of the

first full paragraph, the Commission mentions that it has consistently emphasized rate stability as an essential component. Do you agree that it's appropriate for the Commission to emphasize that rate stability component as being essential to the ESP?

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- A. The legislature has identified rate stability, and it is certainly appropriate for the Commission to consider that as well, absolutely.
- Q. Is it your testimony, then, that you agree that rate stability is an important function or important factor in the ESP, correct?
- A. It is a factor and -- it is a factor that the Commission should consider. I mean, importance, what level of importance you give it, I guess, could vary, depending on who you talk to, but it is a factor that the Commission should certainly consider.
- Q. I'm talking to you. So the Commission in this statement has said they emphasized it. Now I switched to you. Is it something that you emphasize, or is it one the x number of factors are equally as important as all the others?
- A. Considering all the factors that go into an ESP, you're asking me my opinion, I would say that Ohio's in a wonderful place having embraced competitive markets and choice, and that the

competitive markets offer the best source of rate stability for customers because we can offer customers fixed-price contracts that allow them to hedge their risk long term.

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So I think the most important part of an ESP would be to encourage the growth and prosperity in competitive markets, which do provide the best form of rate stability for customers.

On top of that, I think it's important that the SSO procurement, which procures default supply for customers, is done in a way that provides a fixed long-term hedge for customers, and that would be the laddering and staggering approach the Commission has adopted and has worked very well for Ohio and its default customers.

That has a rate stabilizing effect, but it also has the effect of providing the lowest cost to customers due to the competitive bidding process. So when I look at all the factors, I'd say expanding choice, making sure that it's the lowest cost that customers are paying by a competitive, open market, transparent processes, all would be more important than rate stability because all those things do already provide rate stability.

Q. Thank you for that. But I think I was

asking what you would emphasize and how you would emphasize rate stability. And correct me if I'm wrong, I'll move on after this, what you just said if you come to a fork in the road, encouraging competition is a more important part of an ESP than retail stability, in your opinion, correct, retail rate stability?

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- A. Well, I think encouraging competition also encourages rate stability because competition provides not only stability but also lower costs -- the lowest costs.
- Q. But if there's a fork in the road, you can only go one way or the other, that's how you prioritize. When you have to say one is more important than the other --
 - A. But important implies that one --
- Q. Let me finish. Let me finish my question.

So if you have to choose one over the other and you have to emphasize and prioritize one over the other, you're saying that you would prioritize the encouragement of competition over retail rate stability, correct?

MR. PETRICOFF: Objection, asked and answered.

MR. MICHAEL: Objection, asked and answered.

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EXAMINER PARROT: I don't think it has been, overruled.

If you're not able to make that sort of distinction, please tell us that, if you can.

THE WITNESS: I don't think there is a distinction. He's putting a fork in the road that is not a fork because competition does provide rate stability.

EXAMINER PARROT: But the question is, which one do you rank higher in priority.

THE WITNESS: I would rank competition higher because competition has the added benefit of also including rate stability.

- Q. (By Mr. Satterwhite) Thank you.

 Now, on page 16 of your testimony, you talk how the PPA rider shifts the risk from generator investing resources to ensure reliability because its got a guaranteed recovery, correct?
- A. Let me get to my testimony. All right. What line are we at?
- Q. I just have page 16. I think you talk about it multiple places in your testimony, the concept of guaranteed recovery changing the

investment decisions of the generator, correct?

A. Sure.

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- Q. And your testimony assumes that AEP Ohio will not want the units to perform as efficiently as possible because you say customers are paying for the cost regardless, correct?
- A. Did I use "not want," or would they not be incentivized? So I don't --
- Q. If you need to answer with clarification, please go ahead.
- A. So I would not use the term "not want."

 I don't think that's what I'm saying. I think what

 I'm saying is the PPA rider will provide a full cost

 recovery, guaranteed return, so, therefore, they

 would not be exposed to market risk, like other

 generators in the market would be exposed to risk.

 They would be fully hedged, the generator would, and,

 therefore, they would not be incentivized to make

 market-based decisions the same way that other

 generators would be incentivized to make market-based

 decisions since they are shielded from risk by

 ratepayers.
- Q. And the "they" you're talking about in that statement is AEPGR, correct?
 - A. Yeah. I think the ultimate beneficiary

of the rider PPA is AEPGR as the ultimate owner of the generation. They are now shielded from market risk, yes.

Q. But you would agree that AEP Ohio has an interest in making sure that the plants are run efficiently and dispatched properly, correct?

MR. PETRICOFF: Sorry, could I have the question read back?

(Record read.)

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MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, I think I'm going to object. There's nothing in the record that says that AEP Ohio is going to dispatch. In fact, dispatch would be done by PJM, so I object to the question. It has a false premise.

MR. SATTERWHITE: I can rephrase, your Honor. I wasn't talking about physical dispatch.

EXAMINER PARROT: Please do so.

- Q. (By Mr. Satterwhite) You would agree that AEP Ohio has an interest in making sure that the plants are run efficiently, and so, therefore, the units can be bid into the market to make a profit, correct?
- A. I don't think they would have the same motivations or incentives than a generator that is completely exposed to market fundamentals. However,

I think, I would hope, that AEP would want the units to run efficiently, operate efficiently, so yes.

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- Q. You would expect them to do that so they could try to provide a credit to its customers as part of the PPA rider, correct?
- A. I would hope they did that, but, again, they would be shielded from risk. If the units don't run, they're still going to get paid.
- Q. In your discussion of there won't be a proper incentive to act as you describe a generator should act, that's all tied back to your testimony on the lack of adequate prudence review to question the decisions that are made, correct?
- A. That's part of the concern, is what -you know, if you're taking away the market-based
 incentives for someone to operate a unit efficiently
 and schedule the units economically, it should be
 replaced with other incentives to do that, which, if
 you're taking away the market incentive, it should be
 then a Commission incentive, like the Commission
 should have full oversight of how these units are
 being run to make sure the ratepayers are ultimately
 protected.

So if you're taking away -- what this does is it takes away the market economic incentives

to dispatch economically and efficiently, and it needs to be replaced with something, and if you're going to replace it with something, it should be a strict Commission oversight, in my opinion.

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- Q. So that was a "yes," that it relates -your concern relates back to what you believe is
 inadequate prudence review ability by the Commission,
 correct?
- A. Well, my concern relates back to the impact that the ratepayer guarantee would have on the market generally, competitive markets, wholesale and retail. One of the pieces that is lacking, and only a part of it, would be the Commission oversight. So that's part of it, but it's not -- your question implied that was the sole reason, my sole concern.
- Q. But it's your understanding, as you stated earlier, that the Commission will have some oversight of the AEP Ohio decisions in relation to the PPA, correct?
- A. AEP has proposed there be some oversight, but it's very unclear to me what oversight the Commission would have with regard to the decisions that are made day to day and how, as far as revenues flowing through the rider, a reasonableness, yes.
 - Q. And I was just asking. And your lack

of -- I won't say understanding. That's not my intention. Your lack of belief that there's clarity of what that is leads you to say the incentives aren't there for the units to be treated as they properly would be treated, correct?

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A. Incentives aren't there because there's no economic risk anymore. They do not have economic risk, so if it costs \$30 to fuel a unit and operate the unit, they don't care whether the market's only going to give them \$10 because the \$20 gap is going to be made up by ratepayers. There's no economic incentives to schedule the units based on variable costs and do things in an economically rational manner.

That's what the rider PPA does, it takes away the market risk for AEPGR and puts that risk on the hands of ratepayers in Ohio, so the beneficiary of the hedge is AEPGR. They don't have any risk anymore, and who's paying for that hedge?

Ratepayers.

- Q. You would agree, though, that if the units -- the ability of AEPGR to make a profit on its units is capped by the level of competition in the PPA agreement, correct?
 - A. I think that's fair, yes.

Q. You mentioned earlier, on page 16 to 17 you talk about it again, that the PPA rider will not benefit consumers that are in CRES contracts because you believe it just increases the generation charges, and you argue that some of the customers have used CRES contracts to shield themselves already from market forces, correct?

A. That is correct.

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- Q. So is it your testimony that a fixed CRES contract cannot be changed if a provider incurs higher-than-expected costs?
- A. It depends on the provisions of the contract. So there are some contracts that are unfixed, fixed for a certain portion, unfixed for others. It literally depends on the terms of the contract.
- Q. And, in fact, some fixed CRES-provider contracts include language that they can revise a fixed contract anytime upon the occurrence of any event beyond its reasonable control that materially increases the obligations of the CRES or the cost of performing in some job locations, correct?
- A. I don't have specific knowledge of language to that effect. Contracts do have change-in-law provisions. The exact wording, if

3697 there's something you want to show me --1 2 I will accept your invitation. Ο. 3 MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, I believe 4 we're on AEP Exhibit 41. 5 EXAMINER PARROT: You are. 6 MR. SATTERWHITE: May we approach? I would like to mark AEP Exhibit 1, "Constellation 7 8 Terms and Conditions." 9 EXAMINER PARROT: 41. 10 MR. SATTERWHITE: Did I say 31? 11 EXAMINER PARROT: I think you just said 12 1. 13 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 14 (By Mr. Satterwhite) Mr. Campbell, Ο. 15 you're aware of the Commission's Apples to Apples 16 website, correct? 17 Α. I am, yes. 18 And as part of that website, customers 0. can go on and review the differences between 19 2.0 different CRES suppliers, correct? 2.1 Α. Correct. 22 And if they happen to choose a certain 23 CRES provider, there's a link within the Apples to 24 Apples chart where they can get access to the

potential contracts with that provider, correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. Can you identify the document that I've placed in front of you?
- A. I have not -- first of all, I have not seen this document before, but it does indicate at the top that it is a "Constellation Terms and Conditions," is what it says.
 - Q. And you work for Constellation, correct?
- A. I am employed by Exelon, which is -- yes,

 Constellation is part of our corporate family. Yes,

 I'm here on behalf of Constellation.
- Q. And you're familiar with the offering that Constellation provides in Ohio, correct?
- A. I'm familiar with some of the offerings, yeah.
- Q. Does this appear to be one of those offerings?
- A. I've never seen this specific document before. It does appear to be a terms and conditions sheet. I don't know the date of this. If it was pulled off yesterday, then -- off Apples to Apples yesterday, I guess it is what it is.
 - Q. Sorry, were you done?
- A. I'm done.
- 25 Q. And the Web address on the bottom, can

you confirm that is the website for Constellation?

- A. Home2.constellation.com, I don't know about the "home2," but the constellation.com is the Web address.
- Q. And earlier you were discussing different CRES contracts may have different terms in relation to what can be changed in a fixed contract, correct?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. I'd like to draw your attention to page 3. They're not numbered.
 - A. Okay.

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Q. Where it says "Change in Pricing and Other Terms," do you see that?

MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, I'd like to object at this time. He indicated he's not familiar with this document, so it's unfair to then grill him on the language that's in this document, and that's particularly true if they're going to ask for a legal interpretation because we've established that he is not permitted to give interpretations.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, this is a contract fully marked as a Constellation contract.

This is a party admission, really. I can use it for impeachment purposes of this witness to discuss the concept of fixed contract not truly being a fixed

contract.

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At this point he's discussed that many contracts have many terms. I was going to ask him generally looking at this term here if this is a typical type of term that appears in CRES contracts.

EXAMINER PARROT: I'll allow that question, Mr. Satterwhite, as you just put it there.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Satterwhite) Mr. Campbell, can you review the paragraph on "Change in Pricing And other Terms"? Read it to yourself for me.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. And is this the type of language you testified to earlier that can appear in fixed contracts for CRES providers?
- A. I don't know the answer to that, only because I'm familiar with contracts having, generally, change-in-law provisions. I'm not familiar with this specific language, really not.
- Q. So all of your opinions that you provide in your testimony about fixed contracts, you're not actually aware of any of the terms of any of the fixed contracts that you report to defend your testimony.
 - A. The terms of contracts can vary, but if

we're offering fixed price for 36 months, we're offering a customer a fixed price for 36 months.

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- Q. Right. But the question here is there could be terms in those contracts that truly make them not fixed contracts, correct?
- A. Well, there could be terms in the contracts that allow for change in law or pass-throughs of certain items. I mean, these are all things that can be in contracts. I don't see any pass-through provisions here, so it looks like the person who signs up for this would get a fixed price for 36 months. This appears to be a version of change-in-law provision. Again, I've never seen it before, so...
- Q. So you don't take any issue with the paragraph, "Change in Pricing and Other Terms," as a term that you expect to see in CRES contracts, correct?
- A. I've testified that I'm generally aware that contracts can contain change-in-law provisions.
- Q. Right. And I'm asking you this one that you have in front of you right now.
- A. The one that I said I've never seen before? Yes.
 - Q. You're able to make a determination by

reading something and make a decision as an expert, correct?

- A. As a legal contracts expert? I mean, this appears to be a version of a change-in-law provision.
- Q. And is this an appropriate change-in-law provision that you would expect to see in CRES contracts?
 - A. I don't know.

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- Q. So you would agree that a fixed-price contract can be changed for a change-of-law provision, correct?
- A. If the contract has a change-of-law provision, the contract -- you know, that would be the term of the contract that the parties agreed to; and, yeah, it would be a term of the contract.
- Q. But there could be other issues besides changes of law where the CRES provider was unable to perform and, therefore, would be able to change the contract, correct?
 - A. Under this contract?
- Q. We can use this one if you like. That's what this statement says, correct?

THE WITNESS: What was the question?

(Record read.)

- A. Could change the contract?
- Q. I can restate it if you'd like.
 - A. Yeah.

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- Q. Your testimony so far has been, yes, contracts can have change-of-law provisions and, therefore, things can change because of a change of law, correct? I'm talking about rates when I say "things" there.
- A. Contracts can have change-in-law provisions.
- 11 Q. So let's park change-of-law provisions to the side.
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. And contracts can also have provisions that allow for a change if the CRES provider is unable to perform, correct?
- A. A CRES provider is unable to perform?
 - Q. Correct.
 - A. That would probably be a violation of the CRES provider's obligations under the contract.
 - Q. So your testimony is that the example that we have here that states, "This Contract may be revised at anytime by Constellation upon the occurrence of any event beyond its reasonable control that materially increases the obligation of

3704 Constellation or the cost of performing such 1 2 obligations under this Contract" would violate the 3 CRES, I believe you said, conduct? 4 MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, I'm going to 5 We are now back to asking a legal interpretation of a contract he has not seen before 6 and should not be the basis of cross-examination. 7 8 MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, this is a 9 Constellation contract with the cite on the bottom. 10 I'm impeaching this witness with his own contract. This witness has also gone on ad nauseam in his 11 12 testimony about the sanctity of fixed contracts and 13 what AEP is doing with the PPA rider. 14 absolutely impeaches this witness with a document from his own company. But I've asked it in a general 15 16 sense, trying to see if he has any awareness of these 17 types of terms. 18 EXAMINER PARROT: And, Mr. Satterwhite, 19 are you asking him to give you a legal opinion? 2.0 MR. SATTERWHITE: I'm asking as a 2.1 regulatory expert and employee of Constellation. 22 EXAMINER PARROT: With that, I will allow 23 it for the purposes of impeachment. 24 You need us to reread it, Mr. Campbell?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

(Record read.)

- A. So that question does not reflect the language here, so I'd ask that you rephrase the question to make it consistent with the language in the contract.
- Q. I believe I read the language from the contract to you.
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. The previous question I asked you we parked the change-of-law provisions to the side, and I read from this as an example because you said they wouldn't be able to change the fixed contract other than change of law because that would be a violation. So I read you the language of this example and asked if this language is a violation.
- A. And my testimony was this language appears to be a version of a change in law.
- Q. And where in that sentence does it talk about solely law? Specifically I'll call your attention to the term "any event."
- A. So, again, not having seen this language before, "any event," I guess, would include a change in law event.
- Q. So it's not exclusive. It's just inclusive of the change of law; is that your

testimony?

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- A. You're asking for a legal interpretation of a legal document that was not prepared by me that I've never seen before, but "any event" in my mind could include both a change in law, and, I guess, something else beyond that.
- Q. Sir, in what capacity are you testifying here today, under what expertise?
 - A. Rate, regulatory policy.
 - Q. As an employee for who?
- A. I'm employed by Exelon, and I'm here testifying on behalf of Constellation, Exelon

 Generation, and Retail Energy Supply Association.
 - Q. And your testimony makes a number of representations dealing with the sanctity of fixed contracts, correct?
 - A. That is correct.
 - Q. But it's your testimony that you didn't review the terms and conditions of any fixed contracts to make the statements you've made in your testimony?
- A. Did I review specific -- the entire terms and conditions of all contracts? The answer is no.
 - Q. Did you review any?
 - A. No. I reviewed the Apples to Apples

website, which I cite in my testimony.

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- Q. And you've made the assumption that a fixed contract means unless there's a change of law, the fixed contract will never change any terms, correct?
- A. The fixed contract is a fixed price for generation for the term of the contract pursuant to the terms of the contract. So again, contracts can have different terms. I'm familiar with change-in-law provisions.
 - Q. So is that a "yes"?
 - A. What's the question?
- Q. I can restate. You assumed for purposes of your testimony that fixed contracts had fixed terms, and they could not change but for a change-of-law provision, correct?
- A. In my mind, fixed means fixed, and there are provisions in contracts that would allow for the termination of the contract, and typically those are change-in-law provisions. That was within the scope of my knowledge at the time I drafted my testimony.
- Q. And those are typically called force majeure clauses, correct?
- A. That is another form of a term in a contract, but I think that would be different than a

change in law.

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- Q. Would you turn to the next page?
- A. Okay.
- Q. There's a "Force Majeure." Is this an example of a change-in-law provision where in the second-to-last line, last full line of Force Majeure, it lists specifically "changes in laws"?
- A. This does specifically mention changes in laws, yes.
- Q. So a change-of-law provision that you assume generally exists, that's covered there in this example, correct?
- A. Appears in this provision. Force Majeure mentions changes in law, yes.
- Q. So back to the other example we were talking about with language, you said a change in law may be in there, but clearly that goes on to any event, not just a change of law, correct?
 - A. I believe I did testify to that, yes.
- Q. And that would include price and term, correct?
- A. If there's any event beyond the reasonable control of Constellation.
- Q. Or materially increases the obligations of Constellation or the cost of performing them,

correct?

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- A. That is what it says, yes.
- Q. Do you know if Constellation intends to pass through the increase in the capacity costs from the recent BRA capacity auction through a clause such as this to customers?
 - A. I do not have knowledge of that.
- Q. And you would agree that volatility in the wholesale market can result in volatility in the CRES retail market, correct?
- A. In what sense? Trying to figure out context.
 - Q. Do you think that there is a link between volatility in the wholesale market that has an impact on what CRES providers can offer in the retail market?
 - A. I think CRES providers procure their supply to serve their customers from the wholesale market, so there's a link, yes.
 - Q. So extreme changes in the wholesale market can show up as a price change for customers in the CRES offerings in the retail market, correct?
- A. It would depend on the term of various contracts. I would hope that CRES providers may hedge and may lose their risk appropriately,

particularly if they're offering a fixed-price contract to their customers. They are, in turn, using that risk in the wholesale market. But there is a link between the wholesale market, yes.

- Q. And CRES offerings from month to month are impacted by what happens in the wholesale market, correct?
- A. I can't speak to the period by which a CRES changed their offerings. Again, it would depend on the type of offerings. If it was an unfixed contract or an index-based contract, it would not change at all, just be based on the index. If it's a fixed-price contract to the extent CRES providers are updating those, it probably should be some reflection of their view in the wholesale market.
- Q. So there's two impacts here. One, it's of the different offerings that a CRES provider may provide that a customer may take advantage of?
 - A. Uh-huh.

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- Q. Second, there's provisions in CRES contracts that a CRES provider can change the terms of their contract that would also have a have an impact, potentially, of what is in the retail rate, correct?
 - A. Sorry, you're going on have to repeat

that question.

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- Q. I'll leave the first part out. We agreed about the different change in offering. But, also, if a CRES contract has a provision that allows the CRES to change the terms of a fixed contract dependent upon any event that changes the ability to perform, that could also impact a customer's retail price under a CRES contract, correct? This is all in the context of a change in the wholesale market be reflected down.
- A. If the terms of a contract can change, then the wholesale market may play a role in that, yes.
- Q. And you said before you were familiar with the Apples to Apples comparison on the PUCO's website, correct?
 - A. I've reviewed it.
 - Q. And how often do you review that?
- A. Well, I've reviewed it in conjunction with preparing my testimony and doublechecked it yesterday.
- Q. You think that's an usual tool for consumers in Ohio.
 - A. I would think so.
- Q. Now, the CRES offerings before the polar

vortex in 2014 and after the occurrence of the polar vortex were extremely different, correct?

- A. I don't have any specific data that I can recollect right now. And you used the word "extreme." I don't know what that means, but I can imagine that forward risk was viewed differently after the polar vortex.
- Q. So, on average, you would believe if you looked at the data from the Apples to Apples before and after, that CRES offerings increased after the polar vortex, right?
- A. I have not done that analysis. I have no personal knowledge of that, but that would probably be right. I would think that would be right.
- Q. And you could do that by looking at the Apples to Apples chart offerings from January of 2014 comparing that to a later time period 2014, correct?
 - A. That could be one way, yes.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, I'd like to mark a couple of exhibits now. AEP Exhibit 42 will be the Apples to Apples residential offerings from January 6, 2014.

EXAMINER PARROT: So marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MR. SATTERWHITE: And I also have a

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certified copy that I can make available to the witness to show it has been certified by docketing as the official docket for PUCO.

And AEP Ohio Exhibit 3.

5 MR. MICHAEL: Also known as 43, I think, 6 Matt. You said 3.

7 MR. SATTERWHITE: I'm not saying my "40" 8 strong enough.

AEP Exhibit 43 is the Apples to Apples chart from April 25, 2014.

11 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MR. SATTERWHITE: May we approach?

EXAMINER PARROT: You may.

MR. SATTERWHITE: And I also have a certified copy from docketing stamped certifying and authenticating this document as an official document from the Commission's website.

And, third, I have an AEP Ohio cross exhibit. I thought it might be easier to see the numbers we were talking about from these two documents. I'd like to mark that as AEP Ohio Cross Exhibit 44.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MR. SATTERWHITE: May we approach, your

25 Honor?

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EXAMINER PARROT: You may.

- Q. (By Mr. Satterwhite) Do you have Exhibits 42, 43, and 44 in front of you, sir?
 - A. I do, yes.

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- Q. And would this be the type of documentation that you could determine what we were talking about earlier about the change in prices from offerings from CRES offerings before the polar vortex in 2014 and after?
- A. One of the Apples to Apples documents is from the day before the polar vortex, and the other one is April, the April after, so a few months after, yes.
- Q. So I'd like to walk through this just to kind of test this concept and make sure we're clear for the Commission about what the impact and what the change in prices might have been. So if I can ask you to look at AEP Exhibit 42 for me.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. And this is the January 6, 2014, Apples to Apples chart.
 - A. All right.
- Q. And just so you know, like I said I was going to just do this orally, but I thought it would be easier to go ahead and show my work. So AEP

Exhibit 44, it is something I've created trying to gather the data from these two documents to put it into one for illustrative purposes, all right?

- A. Lot of numbers for a lawyer.

 MR. MICHAEL: Make sure you check them.
- Q. My tenth grade daughter helped me.

So looking at AEP Exhibit No. 42, and the purpose of what I was looking at was to look for 12-month and 24-month offers from CRES providers that did not include any renewable offer, so that's the subset of what I was looking for.

- A. So just 12 and 24 months fixed.
- Q. Correct. So I went through this chart and tried to identify, first of all, the 12 months. The first one I see is AEP Energy for 12 months fixed at 0.0689. Do you see that?
 - A. I do, yes.
- Q. And what's easier for you? For me to go down and read what I believe is the next one, or would your like to determine what's the next one?
 - A. You can direct me to it, that's fine.
- Q. And the next one, AEP Gas & Electric, which is three down from the last one, is a 12-month fixed for 0.0649, correct?
 - A. Correct.

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Q. And then two down from that is Constellation, another 12-month fixed for 0.0739, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And the next one is shown on 44, and then the next 12-month fixed in the Apples to Apples chart, DP&L at the bottom of this page, 12 months fixed for 0.0649, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. But I don't see another one until page 4 of 7, Glacial Energy of Ohio. Can you confirm that?
 - A. That looks like the next fixed 12 month.
 - Q. And that price is 0.0719, correct?
- 14 A. Yes.
 - Q. And the next one I see is Integrys at a price of 0.0699 for 12 months.

MR. PRITCHARD: Your Honor, at this point I'm going to object. Mr. Campbell indicated he had looked at the Apples to Apples website before, but there's no indication that he's reviewed the data on these days. I don't know that there's any foundation for him to confirm or answer any questions about the data on these specific two days of 2014 as compared to all the other days since then or before then.

MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, I'm going to

join. Obviously, the purpose of this is to basically substantiate the work chart over here, which has been marked. But we could cut through this very quickly. The Commission could take administrative notice of the Apples to Apples charts for these periods. And I would ask that it be because what we have here in the exhibits are just the less than a year, a year, and two years, and there are also some three-year offers, and, probably, if we're going to be talking about this in the briefs, we ought to be able to look at those as well, and then everyone can make their comparisons.

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And in that regard you can certainly ask him questions about it if we take administrative notice about the relative rates that are given.

MR. SATTERWHITE: And, your Honor, I went ahead and authenticated these with the Commission this morning on the off chance that this witness was not familiar with these time periods. So I don't think there's any question as to the authenticity of these documents. They wouldn't be hearsay.

My only concern about administrative notice is, as your Honors rule, I'm not sure how people are going to treat administrative notice in briefs. I would hope we would be able to do exactly

what Mr. Petricoff said, but in abundance of caution,

I went ahead and got these certified by the

Commission so we could prove this, which I think is
an important point, to show the volatility before and
after and really tests some of the theories

Mr. Campbell is putting his test on.

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I'm happy to move forward. I can even move forward faster through this, if you'd like. I just want to make sure we can show the Commission 12 and 24 months was a good approximation to show the Commission a good sample size from these two periods. And this witness has already stated that this is what you need, something before the vortex and after.

MR. PETRICOFF: Once again, your Honor, I think we're on the same page, and we are not contesting the authenticity of the Commission's documents, but I think it's better if we have administrative notice of the Apples to Apples charts, and then people could make the appropriate arguments, and we could cut to that right now and save time.

MR. PRITCHARD: It would take care of my objection as well. I agree with him.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Just for clarification,
Mr. Petricoff, are you asking for administrative
notice of these documents or all Apples to Apples on

the Commission website?

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MR. PETRICOFF: No. I would say that what we ought to do is Apples to Apples from the period of January 2014 through -- actually, from January 2014 through today. These are Commission records, remember, that are public, because what we're looking at is trends. We ought to look at all the data from the trends. A data point the trend does not make.

MR. SATTERWHITE: I think a data point does make, your Honor. We're talking about the polar vortex here and the difference from before and after. I'm trying to work with Mr. Petricoff, but I think we withdrew our request to take administrative notice of the internet. I think that's what Mr. Petricoff is now sort of asking to do that.

MR. PRITCHARD: If we're not going to take administrative notice, I would renew my objection. Whether these are authentic documents or not is not my objection. This witness, there's no foundation he has looked at the Apples to Apples website for these two days and that he is able to testify about what the data on these specific two days mean compared to other days.

MR. SATTERWHITE: And, your Honor, this

witness specifically said that is the type of information you would need to test the theory that I asked him about, which is why I brought these up and had them authenticated by the Commission.

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MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, I mean, we're not objecting to the technique of using specific dates and asking about specific dates. We're just saying that when it comes time for the briefing in this record or to consider the point-to-point differentials that are going to be made here, which I think is valid, that it cover all the points between January 6 I think probably makes sense to start with January 1 to the present and then we can all talk about trends.

MR. SATTERWHITE: And I intended to move for the admission of these into evidence which would have all that information in there that Mr. Petricoff can use as he sees fit.

MR. PETRICOFF: If we take administrative notice, that won't be necessary.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Petricoff, you're not willing to stipulate to the admission of these two particular exhibits? I just want to make sure I understand.

MR. PETRICOFF: That is correct.

1 EXAMINER PARROT: If that's the case, 2 then, I think we need to just continue with what 3 Mr. Satterwhite was doing at this point and then 4 we'll move for the admission and we will hear your 5 objections at that point. I'm not hearing an 6 agreement between you, Mr. Petricoff, and you, 7 Mr. Satterwhite, on how we proceed here. 8 MR. PRITCHARD: Was the Bench's 9 suggestion that we admit these but then take 10 administrative notice of other Apples to Apples? 11 EXAMINER PARROT: I'm saying I'm not 12 hearing an agreement, and I'm not making a ruling at 13 this point on whether or not, as Mr. Satterwhite 14 prefers, we just admit these particular exhibits 15 outright. 16 I'm overruling your objection at this point, Mr. Pritchard, and I'm not hearing an 17 18 agreement between the two of you in terms of how we 19 proceed at this point. I think we just need to 2.0 continue is what I'm saying. 2.1 MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, let me take 22 it out one step. I think we were willing to allow 23 cross-examination using this chart. 24 EXAMINER PARROT: And I think that's what 25 I'm saying.

MR. PETRICOFF: But not based upon these two points in time, but permitting administrative notice of the Apples to Apples charts from -- basically for 2014 and 2015. If we have that, we're not objecting to the use of this. We can argue later about whether it should go into the record or not. But it would -- I guess that would supersede the need to both have these in and to go through all of the background necessary to establish the numbers on the chart.

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MR. SATTERWHITE: And, your Honor, I was not in agreement because my concern is I'm trying to use that in cross-examination, show the math.

Redirect can be done on that. I don't want briefs to be a 40-page treatise on different math equations.

EXAMINER PARROT: That's my concern as well. I'm not sure I am on board yet, Mr. Petricoff, which I was proposing that we reserve a ruling, but if you're going to force me at this point, I'm not comfortable taking Apples to Apples data starting 2014 going all the way through the present. If you want a narrower window, January 2014 through, say, the end of April 2014, that would encompass Mr. Satterwhite's period and make his point, I'm more comfortable with that.

MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, the problem 1 2 is that these are 24-month offers, so I think that's 3 why you've got to have a 24-month period, because 4 these are rates that change day to day, but it's for 5 24 months. So if you start with a January 1st of 2014 or January 6, if you take two years, you've got 6 7 2014 and 2015. So I think you have to have them --8 EXAMINER PARROT: Aren't these fixed 9 I guess I'm missing the point. Are these 10 fixed contracts we're talking about or not? MR. PETRICOFF: Yes, these are fixed 11 12 contracts, but they go for a period you're fixing for 13 24 months. So this is the price they have a year on 14 January 6 and if you take administrative notice what 15 the offer was on January 7 and January 8 and 16 January 9. 17 In the end, the arguments are going to be 18 made about trends, not what's available on any 19 particular day. Any particular day is -- I quess, 20 we're back to the objection you've picked one day 2.1 with no basis for that day. 22 EXAMINER PARROT: But at this point it's 23 Mr. Satterwhite's cross-examination. He's trying to 24 make a very narrow point, which is what the offers

were at one point before the polar vortex and

increased afterwards, and so that's -- I'm willing again to take a broader period.

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I do appreciate your point,

Mr. Petricoff, that he's picked one specific date in

April. I'm willing to take a slightly broader period

of time, I think, but I'm not willing to extend this

out into 2015.

MR. SATTERWHITE: The company would agree, your Honor. When you look at retroactive, there's two months, I believe, that come out, so I don't think it's for every day as far as what you can get on the website.

So we are more than -- I think it's appropriate, we don't have a problem with taking notice of the other ones from this time period in between these two dates. I don't think you need to do the two years out because that kind of, as you've pointed out, making a very narrow point here, and we don't believe fixed is fixed, so that would be really relevant.

So may I continue?

EXAMINER PARROT: So, again, the ruling I'm prepared to make here, Mr. Satterwhite, is we will take administrative notice from January 2014 through the end of April 2014. That's the period of

time which I'm willing to notice at this point, and again, Mr. Satterwhite, we'll kind of see where it goes, and you may still move for the admission of the exhibits at the end of your cross.

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MR. SATTERWHITE: I want to make clear I'm not saying I'm not going to move for these. I think they're still appropriate. I have no problem allowing that.

MR. PETRICOFF: But, your Honor, I could make additional motions for administrative notice at the end of the cross and the redirect?

EXAMINER PARROT: We'll see where things go. I will leave that door open at this point based on how things move from here.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, can we go off the record for just a second, and I can talk to Mr. Petricoff and maybe speed things up?

EXAMINER PARROT: Yes.

(Off the record.)

EXAMINER PARROT: Let's go back on the record. Ready to proceed, Mr. Satterwhite?

MR. SATTERWHITE: I've talked to counsel for Mr. Campbell, and I hope we're able to move quickly.

Q. (By Mr. Satterwhite) Mr. Campbell, we've

gone through AEP Exhibits 42 and 43 and I've kind of showed you how I came up with the different offerings for the 12-month offers, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And are you willing to accept, subject to check, that it's also accurate for the April 25, 2015, 2014, and the 24 months for January 6, that I accurately portrayed the offers of the 12- and 24-month offers without renewable offerings? That make sense?
- A. It does. And subject to check of your ten-year-old daughter's math, we will --
 - Q. Tenth grade.
 - A. That's better.
- Q. All right. And then underneath, so that would deal with the numbers and the number of offerings from those two periods of those Apples to Apples charges on those dates, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And then underneath in the shaded area, this is on AEP Cross Exhibit 44, I've tried to apply that math and show the average and the median of those numbers, do you see that?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. And are you willing to accept, subject to

check, that those numbers are accurate?

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- A. Subject to check, yes.
- Q. And that's just simple mathematical equations, correct?
 - A. That's what it appears to be.
- Q. And this shows in the 12-month offer the average increased 21.5 percent, correct? Between January 6 and April 25.
 - A. That is what it says, yes.
- Q. 24-month offerings, the increase was 14.7 percent for the average of those offers, correct?
 - A. That's what this says, yes.
- Q. And then the high in the 12-month offers, the maximum offer increased 35.2 percent and 15 percent between the 12 and the 24 months, correct, respectively, two different numbers? That was compound. Let me rephrase that.

So for the 12-month offer the increase for the maximum offer between January 6 of '14 and April 25 of '14 was a 35.2 percent increase, correct?

A. Yes, although I will note that the max offer in April is a different entity than the max offer in January. Maybe that makes no difference but --

Q. No problem with that caveat.

And then the minimum offer increased 15.4 percent for the 12 month.

- A. Correct, with the same caveat.
- Q. And the numbers equally are representative on the 24-month offer, correct? Just to shortcut this.
 - A. Yes.

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Honor.

- Q. As represented on Cross Exhibit 44.

 MR. PETRICOFF: I'm sorry, your Honor,

 could I have that question read back?

 MR. SATTERWHITE: I can rephrase, your
- Q. And over on Cross Exhibit 44 to the right of the April 25th table, I've shown the increase is the average 14.7 percent, the max offer of 15 percent, the minimum offer 12.4 percent, and the median 15 percent, correct?
 - A. Yes, you have shown those. And with the same caveat, that they're different entities providing the min and max in each of the two dates.
- Q. I'd like to talk about your testimony on page 18. You talk about the reliability must-run contracts.
- 25 A. Yes.

- Q. Let me know when you get there.
- A. I'm there.

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- Q. And it's your understanding that the -- okay if I call it the RMR?
 - A. Sure.
 - Q. This is a last-resort option requested by PJM after notification of retirement, correct?
- A. After notification of retirement and if a reliability study is conducted, this is a last resort I guess is a way you could nickname it, I guess. The purpose is to preserve units that have been determined, based on the study, to be necessary for reliability.
 - Q. Typically used as a bridge until the transmission system is changed to allow for the retirement, correct?
- A. The reliability need is resolved by not having to, yes.
 - Q. And typically that deals with the transmission changes, correct?
- A. Typically could involve transmission, yes.
- Q. And under a RMR the only costs that are paid are the costs to run, no depreciation or any return is provided to the generator, correct?

A. My understanding is that the RMR contracts are negotiated on an individual basis. I don't have any intimate familiarity as to what the specific items that would go into an RMR contract are because they're each individually negotiated.

- Q. So it's your belief that an RMR contract could include depreciation and a return for the generator?
 - A. I don't know one way or another.
- Q. And the generator has to agree to accept the RMR contract, right?
 - A. I believe it would, yes.
- Q. And on page 19 you compare this to the Ginna plant?
 - A. Ginna.

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- Q. And that was a request by Exelon. Exelon requested if they needed to continue operation for reliability reasons, correct?
- A. Well, Exelon made an -- indicated that it was in financial distress and that it was going to be shut down, and I believe there was a joint filing with the local utility, which is not an Exelon affiliate, by the way. An independent reliability study was conducted to determine that the unit was going to be necessary for reliability purposes. So

Exelon did not conduct that reliability study, it was a reliability study that I believe a local utility participated in conducting, and after, it was determined there was reliability need. Both Exelon and the utility then worked with the other parties, and it wasn't you guys, went to FERC with a proposal for a contract to again preserve the unit for reliability purposes.

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- Q. And Exelon also argued that among the benefits of keeping the plant in operation was that it employs 700 people during normal operations and 800 to a thousand during refueling, correct?
- A. I'm sure that was part or one of the factors indicated in the application, yes.
- Q. And Exelon also asked the Commission to consider the level of taxes paid to the county as part of its operation, correct?
- A. I'm sure that was a consideration that was noted in the application, yes.
- Q. And the final agreement approved by FERC has a fixed monthly charge of over \$17 million that will go to Exelon for the facility, correct?
- A. So there is a monthly payment. I don't know the specific number, but that sounds right, although I know that there's another agreement being

- negotiated. So I don't know if that is the final agreement.
- Q. You testified about this in the 14-1297 case.
 - A. I did, yes.

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- Q. Would it help refresh your recollection about whether it was \$17 million as the dollar amount to review the transcript in that case?
- A. That was proposed in the initial application to FERC, yes.
- Q. It would help to see that?
- 12 A. No. That's fine.
- Q. You except that?
- A. I'll accept that.
- Q. And if its \$17 million, Exelon will receive that regardless of the market price for energy or capacity from the plant, correct?
- 18 A. That is -- yes. That is the rate, yes.
- 19 Q. And regardless of what -- strike that.
- 20 A. Sorry, that was the rate proposed.
- 21 Again, there was no final approved contract.
- Q. That was the agreement by the parties that was provided to FERC?
- A. Correct.
- Q. And the \$17 million payment is received

by Exelon every month regardless of the amount of capacity or energy that's sold in the market, correct?

A. I believe that is correct.

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- Q. And that \$17-million-a-month proposal includes a 10.7 percent return on equity, correct?
- A. So my understanding is that the number is sort of a black-box calculation, and that the 10.75 percent was part of the showing to FERC that there was a financial -- that the unit was uneconomic and in financial distress.

So my understanding, and this is since my FirstEnergy testimony, is that the 10.75 is actually separate from the actual monthly amount which is more of a black-box settlement amount.

- Q. So is it your testimony that there's no telling what the return on equity is that's encompassed within the \$17 million?
- A. That is correct. And, again, this is based on conversations I've had since my testimony in FirstEnergy. My understanding is that the monthly amount is a black-box amount that was negotiated by the parties, and, frankly, what I understand is that it's not on -- it's fairly breakeven, if that, for us.

- Q. But the black box was based on a cost-of-service study that you did discuss in the FirstEnergy proceeding, correct?
- A. There was a study that went in and, I believe, is part of the FERC filling that they had to show the economics of the unit, that there was an economic need, and that the 10.5 percent was part of that aspect of showing. But the actual number, the actual contract amount, is a negotiated amount where there is no public detail, and I certainly don't have the detail as to how they arrived at that specific number.
- Q. And just for clarification, you said 10.5, you meant 10.7.
 - A. As far as the ROE?
- 16 O. Yeah.

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- A. Right. It was 10 something.
- Q. We've been saying 10.7, and you just said 10.5. Wanted to make sure that was clear.

You agree that the PJM capacity market is a very robust and transparent market, correct?

- A. I would agree with that.
- Q. And you agree that there are generators that are vertically integrated utilities within PJM operating in nonretail-choice states, correct?

A. Correct.

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MR. SATTERWHITE: Can we go off the record for one second?

(Off the record.)

- Q. And it's your understanding that these utilities that we talked about in nonretail-choice states charge customers a bundled rate, correct?
- A. Yes. That would be consistent with my understanding.
- Q. And you believe these companies are also getting subsidies that could be anticompetitive, correct?
 - A. I believe that has been my testimony.
- Q. And you also recognize that these companies do have incentives to control their costs and be efficient from their state commissions, correct?
- A. Yes. Those incentives come from the state commission at the state-commission level consistent with my discussion earlier around incentives.
- Q. And you are aware of an Exelon statement that they do not see new-build economics working on the western side of PJM, correct?
- 25 A. I didn't agree with that.

- Q. I'm asking if you're aware of that statement.
- A. Oh, I'm not, I'm not aware of that. I mean, I see new build coming to the western side of PJM.
 - Q. So you're not aware of any documentation from Exelon that makes that representation?
 - A. Not aware of that, no.
 - Q. Did you have a discussion in the FirstEnergy proceeding about an investor transcript?
- A. The FirstEnergy counsel did put in front
 of me a few transcripts from investor calls, I
 believe none of which I had any personal knowledge of
 or had reviewed.
 - Q. And since your testimony in FirstEnergy, you haven't explored to see whether that was your company's position on something you testified on?
 - A. I have not.
 - Q. Were you instructed not to look into that any further?
- 21 A. No.

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- Q. You just didn't think it was important to
- A. I didn't look into it further. I guess
 that was a reflection of my view of importance,

- maybe. I don't know.
- Q. Did you not want to know if that was an official position of Exelon?
- 4 A. No.

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- 5 Q. Exelon sells its energy into PJM, 6 correct?
 - A. Exelon does make sales into PJM, yes.
 - Q. Does Exelon also participate in bilateral agreements?
- 10 A. Sure. Exelon can sell generation 11 bilaterally, yes.
- Q. How many units does Exelon bid into the pJM market?
- MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, I object.
- 15 This is outside the scope of his testimony.
- MR. SATTERWHITE: I believe cross is very
 broad. This expert has been provided by Exelon to
 testify to issues involved in this proceeding. This
 is foundation for questions I've asked from other
- 20 witnesses as well.
- 21 A. I don't know right sitting here today --
- 22 EXAMINER PARROT: Hang on a minute.
- 23 MR. PETRICOFF: This is not confined to
- Ohio. This is not confined to the AEP service
- 25 territory.

3738 1 MR. SATTERWHITE: I agree. 2 EXAMINER PARROT: I'll allow the 3 question. 4 Α. Yeah. I don't know sitting here today -off the top of my head, I do not know the total 5 amount of generation that Exelon offers to PJM. 6 7 And I'm not looking for specifics. I'm 8 just asking ballpark number of units. More than 5, 9 more than 10, more than 15? 10 MR. MICHAEL: Objection. Compound. EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled. 11 12 Α. Exelon owns a number of generation units 13 within the PJM footprint. It is certainly in excess of ten. 14 15 Has Exelon ever sought to use its units Ο. 16 to improperly manipulate a specific result in an 17 auction? 18 Α. That's no. Is that a "no"? 19 Q. 2.0 That's a no. Α. 2.1 And you're laughing. Why is that a silly 0. 22 question? 23 I just think it's a silly question. Α.

So you're saying that a generator

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wouldn't do that?

- A. I'm saying a generator is not allowed to do that.
 - Q. Why are they not allowed to do that?
 - A. That would be unlawful.

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- Q. And what protections are there to be sure that that doesn't happen?
- A. Protections to make sure that what doesn't happen?
- Q. That there's not that type of manipulation.
- A. And what type of manipulation? Go back to what type of manipulation.
 - Q. The manipulation that you referred to earlier in response to my question of affecting a result of an auction, and I believe you said it was unlawful for a generator to manipulate that and use a bidding strategy to manipulate the auction result, correct?
 - A. Let me rephrase. I understand. So there are a number of protections, obviously, the PJM tariff, as well as FERC inside manipulation, and CFTC, FERC anti-manipulation authority.
 - Q. And there's an independent market monitor as well, correct?
- 25 A. That is correct.

Q. You are aware that it's not uncommon for a generator to bill in their facilities at zero, correct?

A. That is correct.

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Q. Now, when Exelon enters into bilateral agreements, it has the opportunity to recover some of its costs outside of the PJM -- outside of the PJM market, correct?

MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, I'm going to renew my objection here. This appears to be far afield of his testimony. It's not restricted to the service territory, and, quite frankly, probably borders on confidential information, depending on the level of detail that follows.

MR. SATTERWHITE: I'm talking theory
here. I think there's been a number of accusations
that the PPA rider is somehow inappropriate because
it seeks to recover costs from another entity. I'm
just exploring. We have someone here that has
generation, that is a generator, and has other
instruments beyond selling in the market to recover
costs, which I think is comparable.

EXAMINER PARROT: And you're not asking Mr. Campbell to divulge confidential information, I assume?

1 MR. SATTERWHITE: Absolutely not, your 2 Honor, talking in theory. 3 EXAMINER PARROT: With that, I'll allow 4 the question. 5 So you're asking about a hypothetical 6 generation or my specific company? 7 I'm talking about in general in PJM, does 8 your company have the ability -- don't talk about any 9 bilaterals that you actually have. But in bilateral 10 agreements you have the ability to recover costs of a unit by your bilateral agreement, correct? 11 12 MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, I would not 13 object -- I would not object to the question if it 14 was, does a generator have the ability to do bilateral, but I don't think we should be asking 15

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, I'm still on the generator, and he's here testifying.

about Exelon in particular.

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EXAMINER PARROT: Testifying on behalf of Exelon. I'm overruling the objection.

> THE WITNESS: So what is the question? (Record read.)

Q. (By Mr. Satterwhite) I can restate it. In your experience as a representative of Exelon, Exelon has the ability -- without getting into the

specifics of any bilaterals you might or not be a part of -- but you could enter into a bilateral agreement and recover some of the costs of the unit that are providing energy by that bilateral agreement, correct?

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A. So a bilateral agreement would essentially be transferring the energy, whatever the product is that you are bilaterally selling, to the counterparty that would come at a price. Now, whether you could find a counterparty in the market that was willing to pay you a price that's above the market price that's uneconomic for them, I would question that.

I mean, that's one of the benefits of the market, is that supply and demand fundamentals determine what the price is that people buy and sell things for. So if I'm a counterparty to my company, or any other company looking to sell generation, I'm probably not going to enter into a bilateral agreement to purchase that generation for a price that I think is more than what the market is willing to offer.

Q. And bilateral agreements are entered into in anticipation of the future, correct, needs for the future?

- A. That would be a physical foreward contract, so yeah. If it were the typical bilateral forward PPA, for power purchase agreements, that would be for a, yeah, going-forward commodity supply, yes.
- Q. And it wouldn't be inappropriate to enter into a bilateral agreement that did allow that generator to recover all of its costs in that agreement, correct?
- A. If the generator could find a counterparty to agree to purchase whatever the commodity the generator is looking to sell, the generator could certainly enter into that contract, yes.
- Q. You believe that reliability is a federal or RTO function, correct?
 - A. I do believe that.
- Q. Let's talk about the FERC affiliate transaction rules and your use of the term "captive" in your testimony.
 - A. Okay.

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Q. I believe we covered earlier that you intended the word "captive" to be, I can't remember if we did this in voir dire or regular so I want to revisit this, you used the term "captive" in your

"captive," correct? Other than on page 29 on line 9.

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A. Other than on page 29, so the answer is yes, the use of the word "captive" in the bulk of my testimony is meant to convey the Webster's dictionary meaning of captive. "Captive" does have legal meaning, "captive customer" does have legal meaning in the context of FERC, and my discussion on page 29 I do, I discuss some of the FERC rules there.

Although I believe that might have been struck from the testimony, so.

But in the context of the FERC restriction, my use of the word "captive" in that section I said was used in both contexts, both in the dictionary as well as the broader FERC context.

- Q. And you're aware that FERC has found that the option for competitive supplier means the customers are not captive, correct?
- A. I believe that is an ultimate legal question that needs to be answered by the courts. But to date FERC has defined "captive customers" similar to what you just described.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you very much,
Mr. Campbell. That's all I have, your Honor.

25 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Margard?

3745 1 MR. MARGARD: No questions. Thank you, 2 your Honor. 3 EXAMINER PARROT: Redirect, would you 4 like a few minutes? 5 MR. PETRICOFF: Yes, I would like a few minutes. 6 7 (Recess taken.) 8 EXAMINER PARROT: Let's go back on the record. 9 10 Any redirect? 11 MR. PETRICOFF: Thank you, your Honor. 12 13 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 14 By Mr. Petricoff: Mr. Campbell, earlier today 15 16 Mr. Satterwhite asked you some questions concerning a 17 Constellation contract which he had shown you, and I think it is AEP Exhibit 41. 18 19 Α. Yes. 2.0 Under that contract to your understanding Q. 2.1 what would be the options that would be open to a 22 customer if the change in law provision was exercised? 23 24 Right, so important to note that the 25 provision that he showed would be one where there

would be -- the supplier would have the ability to invoke it but doesn't necessarily have to invoke it.

And if it was invoked, the customer would have the freedom and opportunity to terminate the contract, which is an important distinction, because under the rider PPA proposal, customers do not have the ability to go to find a different supplier under different terms. They're captive to the terms of the PPA rider.

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Here the customer is not captive. If the supplier does decide to invoke the change in price or other terms or provisions, the contract would end, and the customer would have the freedom and ability to go contract with a different supplier.

- Q. I want you to focus back to where you were asked questions about the polar vortex and the pricing before and after the polar vortex. Do you know, did any Constellation customer during the polar vortex with a fixed-price contract have their contract price increased because of the polar vortex?
- A. My understanding is that Constellation did not invoke any type of change-in-law or other provisions in fixed-price contracts for their residential customers after the polar vortex, so these provisions were not exercised by Constellation.

1 Are you aware of a Commission Ο. 2 investigation of CRES providers concerning increases 3 because of the polar vortex? 4 I believe as part of -- there was a 5 Public Utilities Commission of Ohio investigation of 6 the retail markets that did come into place in the wake of the polar vortex exploring practices of 7 8 retail suppliers, yes. 9 Did RESA file comments in that Ο. 10 proceeding? 11 I believe RESA did file comments in that Α. 12 proceeding. 13 Q. What is RESA's position? 14 RESA's position is that the polar vortex 15 event was not a change-in-law event. 16 MR. PETRICOFF: We have no further 17 questions. 18 Thank you, Mr. Campbell. EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Mendoza? 19 2.0 MR. MENDOZA: No questions, your Honor. 2.1 EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Mooney? 22 MS. MOONEY: No questions, your Honor. EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Michael? 23 24 MR. MICHAEL: No questions, your Honor. 25 Thank you.

3748 1 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Pritchard. 2 MR. PRITCHARD: No questions, your Honor 3 thank you. 4 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Yurick? 5 MR. YURICK: No questions. Ms. Cohn? 6 EXAMINER PARROT: 7 MS. COHN: No questions. 8 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Satterwhite? 9 MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you, your Honor. 10 I do. 11 12 RECROSS-EXAMINATION 13 By Mr. Satterwhite: 14 Mr. Campbell, in response to a question by your counsel dealing with whether Constellation 15 16 canceled any of its fixed contracts as a result of 17 the polar vortex, do you remember those questions? 18 Α. I do. 19 Do you know if the provision that's in 2.0 the Constellation contract we're looking at now, AEP 2.1 Ohio Exhibit 41, was in the contracts at that time? 22 I don't know the answer to that question. Α. 23 And you also stated that under the 24 contract the customer has the right to withdraw from

the contract if the terms are changed, correct?

A. Under the provisions that we discussed during my testimony today it notes that Constellation will provide the customer with notice if they decide to request the change and that the customer will have an opportunity to terminate this contract without any further obligation.

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- Q. So you're saying if something comes up that Constellation was unable to perform and had to change the terms of the contract, the customer would have the right to exit the contract; is that your testimony?
 - A. That is how I read this language, yes.
- Q. And if that were to happen, looking at AEP Exhibit 44, the customer would be canceling the fixed contract it had on one of the 12-month offers here and moving to the offers that were available April of 2014 which were increased, correct?

MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, I object to the last part about the April of 2014, that that was not --

MR. SATTERWHITE: I can rephrase, your Honor. I'm not sure what the objection is, but I can rephrase to make it clear.

EXAMINER PARROT: Okay.

Q. So if a customer were to choose to exit

the contract, they would be back at the mercy of the market, correct?

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- A. If the customer chose to exit the contract, they could return to default service under the fixed SSO supply rate that's established by the laddering process of the SSO procurement process, or they could take supply from a new retail supplier under the terms and conditions of that supplier's offer.
- Q. Right, and from AEP Ohio Exhibit No. 44 what we saw there was a major event of the polar vortex and a few months later there were increases in the offerings as compared to the fourth polar vortex, correct?

MR. PRITCHARD: Objection,
mischaracterizes the evidence in AEP Exhibit 44. I
don't believe that there's evidence of the pre-polar
vortex prices.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, I believe Mr. Pritchard is not following the testimony that we set up when we walked into those exhibits that that was the day before the polar vortex and the prices were offered at the time versus the prices that were offered in April. So I think that's appropriate.

MR. PRITCHARD: With that caveat I'll

withdraw my objection.

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MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you.

- A. So hypothetically speaking, if these provisions were invoked in April 25th of 2014 and the customer enters the contract on January 6 and he then terminated the contract on April 25 and was seeking a new offer, then yes, it appears that the offers reflected in the Apples to Apples charts in the exhibits would be reflective of what the market was offering customers for fixed-price contracts at those times.
- Q. And you previously testified that at the time of the polar vortex Exelon was offering a .0689 rate, but a year later after the vortex the rate went up to .0859, correct?
 - A. I don't know about that.
- Q. Would you like me to show you your FirstEnergy testimony to refresh your recollection?
 - A. Yes.
- MR. SATTERWHITE: Howard, do you need a copy?
- MR. PETRICOFF: Yes.
- Q. And there's a discussion on page 5243 to 44, if that helps refresh your recollection.
- MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, I only have

three copies.

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MR. PETRICOFF: What page was it?

MR. SATTERWHITE: 5243.

MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, I'm going to object because this was in a different service territory. It's irrelevant.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, this is the point of what we're talking about here with this witness is the impact of the wholesale market on retail rates. So it's within Ohio based on the Apples to Apples charts and the difference of changes what this company had between one period to the next.

MR. PETRICOFF: And that is why I'm objecting because the Apples to Apples charts are done by service territory and there are big price differences between service territories and this is a different service territory.

MR. SATTERWHITE: And I'm not going to what the price is; I'm going to the difference in price, your Honor, from one period to the next.

MR. PETRICOFF: Outside the scope of the testimony. That's another utility, it's another set of circumstances, and it's outside the redirect.

MR. SATTERWHITE: The premise of the argument, your Honor, is how wholesale prices can

flow down into retail prices for the CRES offering volatility, just making that overall point.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.

- A. So what's the question then?
- Q. (By Mr. Satterwhite) You're aware that the price that Constellation changed from 6.89 cents per kilowatt-hour to 8.59 cents per kilowatt-hour in that year.

EXAMINER PARROT: Can we be clear though,
Mr. Satterwhite, what territory?

- Q. In the FirstEnergy territory between March of '14 and March of '15.
- A. So where in the March -- in the testimony you directed me to I don't see -- I see a one-month period, but I don't see the specific period.
- Q. So you don't recall what that was? If it helps, on page 5177 it identifies the exhibits of the Apples to Apples chart 3/21/14 and 3/21/15 which are the two documents that are listed.
- 20 MR. PETRICOFF: I'm sorry, can I have those pages again?
- MR. SATTERWHITE: 5177 is the company's exhibits, declaration of exhibits.
- MR. PETRICOFF: So we're just talking reference to an exhibit that's been identified and

admitted?

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MR. SATTERWHITE: He asked for clarification of what this relates to and what I've provided him to refresh his recollection he wasn't sure what that meant. What I provided to him identifies two exhibits that are the source of the numbers that are refreshing his recollection so I'm providing him with the index of what those documents were so he can verify.

- A. So I'm looking at page 5242 and it says March 20, 2015, which would be year, March a year after the polar vortex. We're talking about a whole year and a number of months. My testimony refers to Exhibit 105 on 5243, and then on page 5242 Exhibit 105 is described as Apples to Apples from March 2015.
- Q. My question is that was the change between that year, between March of 2014 and March of 2015, correct?
- A. That would be consistent with my testimony in the FirstEnergy case, year, year review.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you, your Honor.

23 That's all I have.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Margard?

MR. MARGARD: No questions, your Honor.

3755 1 Thank you. MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, could we have 2 3 leave to ask one question in response to this last 4 piece of evidence as to FirstEnergy? 5 EXAMINER PARROT: I'm sorry, no, Mr. Petricoff. We're going to let it stand. I'm 6 with you, I don't know that it's relevant, we're just 7 8 going to leave it be. 9 Please move your exhibit. 10 MR. PETRICOFF: At this point we would 11 move for admission of Exelon/Constellation 12 Exhibit No. 1. 13 EXAMINER PARROT: It was marked as Exelon/RESA Exhibit 1. Any objections to its 14 admission? 15 16 MR. SATTERWHITE: No objection. 17 EXAMINER PARROT: Hearing none, 18 Exelon/RESA Exhibit 1 is admitted. 19 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 2.0 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Satterwhite? 2.1 MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you, your Honor. 22 I would move for admission of AEP Exhibits 41 through 23 44. 2.4 EXAMINER PARROT: Are there any

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objections?

MR. PRITCHARD: Yes, your Honor. I again renew my objection about this witness did not -there was no questions about whether the witness had previously reviewed the information on these two specific days.

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I believe the question from

Mr. Satterwhite was could you look at the Apples to

Apples website to see the change before and after the

polar vortex, and I believe Mr. Campbell indicated

that would be one way to look at how the polar vortex

reflects CRES offerings.

This exhibit is two random days of the Commission's Apples to Apples website. I know we've taken administrative notice of several months of Commission of the Apples to Apples website but I believe it would be more complete if we're going to look at the Apples to Apples website that we should again look at it from January 2014 through current.

Again, we cross-examined a witness who had -- there was no questions about whether he had reviewed the information on these days, other days, and so we have an exhibit here that is just a change of two days. But it wasn't reflective of I believe any points in his testimony or even validated the point that Mr. Satterwhite had asked on

cross-examination about reviewing the Apples to Apples website to verify change.

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MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, we would join and I want to take them separately. As to AEP 42 and 43, I think the fact that we're taking administrative notice negates the need to put this in as evidence because we're going to look at all the time periods. The advantage of taking administrative notice is that it is, at that point it would cover the 36 month offers as well as the 24 and the 12 which I think are important.

And it dispenses the need of going through as we agreed going through the laborious task of going through. I would also at this point -- actually let me finish this, and I want to renew my administrative notice request.

In terms of Exhibit 44, in light of the agreement that we had with Mr. Satterwhite, we do not object to the reflections of those numbers on January 6, January 25, for both the 12 and 24 month for the noted companies. We would, however, object to the average maximum and medium. The only evidence in the record as to that use was just asking the witness, subject to check, to approve the math. But there was no indication that average max or min or

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median has any relevance.
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And, in fact, they could certainly make these arguments in their brief, and if so, we will point out that no one buys the average max or min, they buy a contract. So I think that the calculations ought to be struck.

So I'll stop there on ruling on the exhibits, and then I want to come back and renew my motion.

Oh, and also I guess we would object to

41. The witness did indicate that he did not, he had
not seen this before.

EXAMINER PARROT: Anyone else on this side of the room to my left here?

All right, Mr. Satterwhite, response?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you, your Honor.

I'll start with 41, the contract. This was even used on redirect.

EXAMINER PARROT: It was.

MR. SATTERWHITE: So if you need me to go further with other arguments.

EXAMINER PARROT: No, that's fine. Thank
you for pointing that out.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Exhibits 42 and 43, again, I understand the desire to put other documents

for administrative notice but these documents were authenticated by the Commission. I used them for a very specific purpose including 44 as well with this witness. It would benefit the record to have these in the record, not administrative notice in general but these actual documents as notice in the record. There's no question of the authenticity as all.

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And as far as AEP Ohio Exhibit No. 44, counsel indicated there was no use of the increased numbers but actually I did ask the witness and the witness pointed out as result of the redirect that a customer that leaves or is kicked off their fixed contract would be exposed to these types of increases. Fits a very narrow point that your Honor noticed that we're trying to move in this case.

So the average price the peak in the minimum is relevant to a customer and the average price just really shows the point that AEP Ohio's trying to make of the volatility in the market of what a customer might face when they're potentially forced off of their fixed price contract and how the wholesale market can affect the retail market.

But absolutely relevant and these were absolutely used and discussed extensively during cross-examination and benefits the record to have

them in. So with that I would move for admission of all these.

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EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Petricoff, you did say you wanted to renew your request with respect to the administrative notice, the period of time in which we would take notice. You proposed that we take notice of Apples to Apples data, let's go ahead and deal with that as well.

MR. PETRICOFF: Yes, your Honor. We're looking at two days that were selected. There's nothing really I think in the record here as to the significance of the 6th and the 25th other than the polar vortex came in the period and, in fact, there's really nothing in this record as to when the polar vortex came in.

I think the important part is that for this period of time from January 6 through April, we'll just stick with 2014, basically every day there's an offer that the Apples to Apples chart is out there every day and it changes every day.

And what we don't know is there anything so specific about these dates, so I think it is important that we look at all of the contracts and all of the dates. That is the best way people are going to draw conclusions about the impact of the

polar vortex because you've got to know when it occurred.

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There could be anomalies on these individual dates and once again I think it's also important that we look at all of the offers and most importantly the 36-month offers as well as the 12 to 24. It's available from the Commission, it's public record, and I think we should have more than just the dates that happen to have been selected for this chart.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, I believe that the company didn't object to administrative notice of the, I believe its done weekly, the Apples to Apples weekly that you can go back and look at retroactively between the first date and the last date. If that's all Mr. Petricoff is asking for, we're okay with that. If he's asking for more, he's trying to expand the scope of my cross-examination to a point I wasn't trying to make in my cross-examination, and I believe I have the right to define the scope of my cross-examination.

Mr. Petricoff could have included anything he wanted in his prefiled testimony and could have brought up more information on redirect and he did not. So this was about a narrow point

about what a customer might face if that fixed contract is taken away from them and this is the time period I think is appropriate.

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EXAMINER PARROT: With that we are going to admit -- let's take them in order. We are going to admit Company Exhibit No. 41. I think we did open the door to that through redirect so we will admit that into the record.

With respect to Company Exhibits 42 and 43, I will also admit those into the record. As stated earlier, I will also take administrative notice of the Apples to Apples data on the Commission's website for the period of January 1, 2014, through the end of April 2014, and for your point, Mr. Petricoff, that will include all the offers during that timeframe, not just ones of 12 months or 24 months, we will include 36 months as well within that.

I will also admit Company Exhibit 44 into the record.

(EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you.

EXAMINER PARROT: At this point we're going to take a break for lunch, and we will reconvene at 1:00 o'clock.

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                    (Lunch recess taken.)
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1	Wednesday Afternoon Session,
2	October 21, 2015.
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4	EXAMINER SEE: Let's go on the record.
5	Mr. Michael, your next witness, please.
6	MR. MICHAEL: Thank you, your Honor. OCC
7	calls Jim Wilson.
8	(Witness sworn.)
9	EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Michael.
10	MR. MICHAEL: Thank you, your Honor.
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12	JAMES F. WILSON
13	being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was
14	examined and testified as follows:
15	DIRECT EXAMINATION
16	By Mr. Michael:
17	Q. Would you state your name, please?
18	A. James F. Wilson.
19	Q. And what is your business address,
20	Mr. Wilson?
21	A. 4800 Hampden Lane, H-a-m-p-d-e-n, Suite
22	200, Bethesda, Maryland 20814.
23	Q. And by whom are you employed?
24	A. I'm an independent consultant doing
25	business as Wilson Energy Economics.

- 3765 And did you file direct testimony in this 1 Q. 2 case? 3 Α. Yes. 4 And you've been handed what was Q. 5 previously marked as Exhibits 15 and 16. Do you have those documents? 6 7 Α. They're not so marked, but I probably do. 8 EXAMINER SEE: So the record is clear, 9 please indicate what is being marked as OCC 15 and 10 16. MR. MICHAEL: Certainly, your Honor. 11 12 OCC Exhibit 15 is the direct testimony of 13 James F. Wilson, public version; and Exhibit 16 is 14 the direct testimony of James F. Wilson, confidential version. 15 16 (EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 17 Do you have those document Mr. Wilson? Q. 18 I have 16 with me, yes. Α. 19 I believe Exhibit 15 is right beside you, Q. 2.0 Mr. Wilson. 2.1 MS. BAIR: The public version? I'll give 22 it to the witness, sorry. 23 Q. Can you identify what has been marked as
 - OCC Exhibit No. 15, please, Mr. Wilson?
 - Α. Yes. That's the public version of my

direct testimony.

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- Q. And can you also please identify what has been previously marked as OCC Exhibit No. 16?
- A. Yes. That's the confidential version of my direct testimony.
- Q. And, Mr. Wilson, do you have any corrections or additions to your direct testimony in this case?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And if we could you go ahead and tell us what the first correction is, Mr. Wilson.
- 12 A. Yes. On page 13 -- and all the
 13 corrections are in both versions, if that helps -14 Table 2 is replaced.
- MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor, may we approach?
- 17 EXAMINER SEE: Yes.
- 18 (EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
- Q. Mr. Wilson, do you have what has been marked as OCC Exhibit No. 17?
- 21 A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Could you identify that document, please?
- A. That's Table 2 in redline and in clean final version.
- Q. And was that document prepared by you or

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at your direction or control?
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A. Yes.

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- Q. And is the final version of the Table 2 that replaces the Table 2 that appears on page 13 of your direct testimony?
 - A. Yes.
- 7 Q. Mr. Wilson, do you have any other 8 additions or corrections to your testimony?
 - A. Yes. There are other changes that are related to this change.
- 11 Q. Okay. And if you could, please tell me 12 the first other change related to this change?
- A. Okay. Page 13 still, on line 4, the

 2.0 -- the "1.8" changes to "2.0" billion, and the

 "1.4" changes to "1.6" billion.
- Line 7, the "151" million changes to
 "176" million; the "240" million changes to
 "252" million.
- Line 8, the "66.2" per megawatt-hour

 changes to "71.6" per megawatt-hour.
- And on line 9, the "85.3" per megawatt-hour changes to "97.7" per megawatt-hour.
- Next is page 15, line 21, again "1."8
 becomes "2.0," "1.4" becomes "1.6."
- Next is page 53, similarly, line 7, "1.8"

3768 becomes "2.0"; line 8, "1.4" becomes "1.6"; line 10, 1 "151" becomes "176" and "240" becomes "252." 2 3 Line 12, "66.2" becomes "71.6" and "85.3" 4 becomes "97.7". 5 Next on page 55, line 15, "1.4" becomes "1.6," and "1.1" becomes "1.4," same line; and on 6 7 line 18, "1.4" becomes '1.6.' 8 Next is page 69, line 20, "1.4" becomes "1.6." 9 Page 71, line 8, "1.4" becomes "1.6." 10 And Exhibit JFW-2 is also replaced. 11 12 Q. And, Mr. Wilson, if I could draw your 13 attention to what has been previously marked as OCC 14 Exhibit No. 18, which you should have with you on the stand --15 16 Α. Yes. 17 -- could you identify that document, Q. 18 please? 19 I believe that's the replacement version 20 of Exhibit JFW-2. And, Mr. Wilson, was that document 2.1 Ο. 22 prepared by you or at your direction? 23 Α. Yes. 24 And do you have any other changes to your 25 direct testimony, Mr. Wilson?

A. Yes. There are two other changes. On page --

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EXAMINER SEE: I'm sorry, Mr. Wilson, OCC 18 is confidential, correct?

MR. MICHAEL: Yes, it is, your Honor.

A. On page 50, the footnote, at the very beginning it's missing "Julien Dumoulin-Smith,"

J-u-l-i-e-n, D-u-m-o-u-l-i-n dash S-m-i-t-h, UVS, and then the U.S. Electric Utilities & IPPs --

EXAMINER SEE: I'm sorry, repeat that last revision, Mr. Wilson.

THE WITNESS: Julien Dumoulin-Smith,

J-u-l-i-e-n, D-u-m-o-u-l-i-n dash S-m-i-t-h, UVS, and
then the rest, U.S. Electric Utilities, and the rest
is there.

And, finally, I understand that in the filed version of my testimony Exhibit JFW-3 was omitted.

Q. (By Mr. Michael) If I could draw your attention, Mr. Wilson, to what as previously marked as OCC Exhibit 19. Do you have a copy of that with you, sir?

A. I do.

Q. And can you identify that document?

A. That is Exhibit JFW-3.

Was that document prepared by you or at 1 Q. 2 your direction? 3 Α. Yes. 4 With the changes, Mr. Wilson, that we 5 just went through, your direct testimony public version was prepared by you or at your direction? 6 7 MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, at this point 8 I'd like to make an objection, if I may. 9 EXAMINER SEE: Hold on just a minute, 10 Mr. Conway. Α. 11 Yes. 12 EXAMINER SEE: Just a minute, gentlemen. 13 THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. 14 EXAMINER SEE: All right. Continue, Mr. Michael. 15 16 MR. CONWAY: May I speak before he 17 continues and before my objection becomes a motion to 18 strike? 19 EXAMINER SEE: Okay. Let's hear it, 2.0 Mr. Conway. 2.1 MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, as we know, we 22 had a debate last week on Friday about revising the 23 witness' testimony to include the new Exhibit JFW-2 24 and Table 2, and I objected to that, and we had an 25 argument over it. And you made a ruling to allow the

witness to make that revision at the 11th hour to his testimony, and then we went through the deposition and prepared full cross-examination again as a result of that.

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And now today as part of the so-called corrections and modifications, part of this witness' direct testimony we're now inserting yet another exhibit that wasn't part of the prefiled testimony, which was JFW-3.

It was not prefiled. It wasn't provided to us until we broke for lunch today, and so I object to that for essentially the same reason as I objected last week, but I think this is just insult on top of injury at this point, having his testimony revised in this fashion at the 11th hour again.

And then on top of that, he's now changing his footnote on page 50 to add the name of the previously unnamed declarant in the statements that he repeats in his testimony in a narrative and in footnote. And I object to adding at this point the identity, at least by name, of the declarant that he's relying upon in his statements that he is repeating for the truth of the matter asserted by that declarant.

So I object to the Exhibit 3 being

introduced as part of his direct testimony, and I also object to enhancing, improving his footnote on page 50. I believe it was page 50.

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At any rate, that's my objection. I could have -- we could have gone forward and could have asked him if everything was correct with the additions, and he goes through the drill of saying yes, and then I'm left with the motion to strike. I just want to let you know that I object to it at the very outset even before we get to the motion to strike.

EXAMINER SEE: Would you like to respond,
Mr. Michael?

MR. MICHAEL: Yes, I would, your Honor. Thank you for the opportunity.

First and foremost, and most important,

JFW-3 was actually provided along with Mr. Wilson's

workpapers long ago. It was workpaper 8, so

notwithstanding the clerical error reflected in the

testimony filed by Mr. Wilson, in point of fact

counsel for AEP Ohio has had what has been marked as

JFW-3 for the same period of time they've had all of

his workpapers, which has been on the order of four

weeks, so they had previously received a copy of that

document. So that's the first point.

The second point, your Honor, is that Mr. Wilson references JFW-3 on multiple occasions in his prefiled testimony. Counsel for AEP Ohio has deposed Mr. Wilson on two different occasions and had every opportunity to make any inquiry regarding the clerical error that was made and did not do that.

And then, lastly, your Honor, I would simply point out that JFW-3 is a reflection that will assist the Commission in evaluating and understanding Mr. Wilson's testimony. It has to do with RPM cleared reserve margin, target reserve margin, and RPM clearing price.

It is, I think, important to the degree the Commission wants a full, complete understanding of the issues in this case to have JFW-3 available to the Commission so that it can properly evaluate the testimony of the parties in this case.

So, your Honor, I would simply submit that there is no prejudice to AEP Ohio. I wish the clerical error had not occurred, but it did but it did not do so to any disadvantage of AEP Ohio, who's fully had the document for many weeks at this point in time.

Thank you.

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, may I just

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briefly respond?

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EXAMINER SEE: Only if you agree to speak up.

MR. CONWAY: Thank you. I promise I'll speak up.

It's not our responsibility to fact-check or to audit or to correct OCC's witness' testimony. So the fact that there's an error of omission in his testimony is not mine or my client's responsibility to figure it out and report it back to Mr. Wilson or Mr. Michael, so that's a nonstarter.

As far as this information being buried in his workpapers somewhere, I'm not aware of it.

Maybe I could have if I had spent yet another five or six hours poring through his workpapers, but that five or six hours wasn't spent by me to do it, so, again, not my responsibility.

I just point out to you, again, that this is the second time on the eve of this man taking the stand they're making material changes to his testimony, and I didn't hear any comment related to the footnote on top of that. That's something that is not -- clearly not my responsibility either, and it could have been corrected, could have been filed in the correct fashion at the outset.

So, anyway, I won't burden you any further with my arguments. It's unfair. I think it's surprise, at the last minute, and I think it ought to be excluded.

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I understand you're going to allow in the first set of revisions that Mr. Wilson has prepared, but I think this is a bridge too far and it should be excluded.

examiner see: Mr. Conway, as you already observed, you had some additional time to go through and better understand how Mr. Wilson derived and made changes to what has been marked as OCC 17 and 18. Your primary concern is in regard to what has been marked as OCC Exhibit 19, JFW-3?

MR. CONWAY: Yes, your Honor. I understand that the argument regarding Exhibit 17 and 18 is behind us, and what my objection today is is to the next generation of revisions that is reflected in Exhibit 3, as well as adding the name to the footnote, which I believe is on page 50.

EXAMINER SEE: It is.

And your objection to the revision to the footnote on page 50 and to the replacement to OCC 19 at this point is overruled. You'll have an opportunity to review it and ask Mr. Wilson any

questions you feel necessary about the exhibit.

MR. CONWAY: Thank you.

MR. MICHAEL: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Mr. Michael) Mr. Wilson, I wanted to draw your attention back to what had been previously marked as OCC Exhibit No. 15. With those changes, that document was created by you or at your direction?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And drawing your attention to OCC Exhibit No. 16, with the changes we just went through, was that document prepared by you or at your direction?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And were I to ask you the questions today reflected in what was previously marked as OCC Exhibit No. 15 and OCC Exhibit No. 16, with the changes we just went through, would your answers be the same?
 - A. Yes.
- MR. MICHAEL: Your Honors, I would move
 into evidence OCC Exhibit Nos. 15 through 19, subject
 to cross-examination.
- MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, I do have a short motion to strike after all that.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay.

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MR. CONWAY: May I proceed?

EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

MR. CONWAY: With regard to that footnote on page 50 and the related narrative which starts on page 49, the motion to strike is starting on line 20 and continuing on to line 21 on page 49, the sentence that starts "According to some financial analysts' estimates, new combined cycle power plants," and then it continues on to the next page on page 50 on line 1.

That sentence I move to strike as well as the footnote No. 18 at the bottom of the page 50.

This is hearsay from financial analysts, who until a few moments ago, were entirely unnamed. Now, apparently, we have the name of one of them.

But they're not present to be subject to cross-examine today. The statements by these absent, for the most part, unnamed declarants are relied upon by Mr. Wilson for the truth of the matter as asserted. There's no exception in the hearsay rule that is applicable. This is not a learned treatise or something of that type that's being referred to here.

And, in addition, I would note that

Mr. Wilson included the virtually identical sentence in footnote in his direct testimony in another pending proceeding involving the FirstEnergy utility's ESP, Case No. 14-1297, and a similar motion to strike in that case was granted. And the cite for that ruling is transcript Volume XIII at page 4494.

Thank you.

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EXAMINER SEE: Is that your only motion to strike, Mr. Conway?

MR. CONWAY: Based on your prior ruling on Exhibit 3, yes.

EXAMINER SEE: Response, Mr. Michael?

MR. MICHAEL: Thank you, your Honor. The sentence and citation cited in Mr. Wilson's direct testimony is subject to the hearsay exception of rule 803.17 for market reports and commercial publications generally used and relied upon by the public or by persons in particular occupations, point number one.

Point number two, at the very least, I don't think the Bench has, at this point in time, any grounds to say that that exception doesn't apply. If Mr. Conway wants to cross-examine Mr. Wilson to confirm my representation that this is a market report generally used and relied upon by the public or by persons in particular occupations, he's free to

do so. And if he gets an answer that doesn't support the applicability of that particular section of the hearsay rule, then the result will be what the result will be.

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MR. CONWAY: If I might briefly respond,
I don't think that this reference, there's any
indication from what we have here that that reference
is within the category of exception that Mr. Michael
is relying upon. This is, from all appearances,
simply a periodical that is consumed for whatever
purposes all of its readers might use, but it's not
clear from the footnote that it falls within some
sort of authoritative source based on exception.

I would also notice, I would observe that AEP Exhibit No. 34, the Bernstein research piece that was used in the Bowring cross-examination, involved an interview of Mr. Bowring, was not admitted on a similar basis that I'm advocating for denial, or I'm basing my motion to strike, in this instance.

So thank you.

MR. MENDOZA: Your Honor, if I may, briefly, just one quick point. Putting aside the footnote and the phrase "According to some financial analysts' estimates," there's been no demonstration that Mr. Wilson lacks personal knowledge of the rest

of the testimony.

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For example, the statement "new combined cycle power plants are economic at recent capacity price levels," it may be the case that Mr. Wilson has personal knowledge of that information based on information he's reviewed and can testify to that, even putting aside the reference to the market report.

MR. CONWAY: And, your Honors, I think it's a little bit late in the day to revise his testimony to try to get around a flaw, and I also respectfully object to being double-teamed by counsel for parties that are not even sponsoring the witness.

But, in any event, I don't think it's a good solution to say that he might be able to revise his testimony in this fashion and still leave part of the reference.

MR. MICHAEL: One quick final point, your Honor, if I might. I just wanted to point out that Mr. Conway's responses to my argument highlighted the point that I made that the Bench doesn't have, at this point in time, sufficient grounds to say that that's not the type of document relied upon by people in Mr. Wilson's profession.

The fact that he cited the document in

3781 there indicates that, in fact it is. But if 1 2 Mr. Conway wants an opportunity to question him about 3 that, I don't begrudge him that, and if it turns out 4 that's not the type of document that someone in 5 Mr. Wilson's profession relies on, then the result is what the result is. I'm simply suggesting, your 6 7 Honor, we need to wait and see what the testimony is 8 on that document. 9 EXAMINER SEE: I'm going to grant 10 Mr. Conway's motion to strike the last sentence of 11 page 49, starting with the sentence "According to 12 some financial analysts' estimates, new combined 13 cycle power plants," and ending on page 50 with the 14 word "levels," and for that reason, the footnote is also stricken. 15 16 Now, any cross-examination for this 17 witness, Mr. Mendoza? 18 MR. MENDOZA: No questions, your Honor. 19 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Darr? 2.0 MR. DARR: No questions. 2.1 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Cohn? 22 MS. COHN: No questions, your Honor. 23 EXAMINER SEE: And that leaves 24 Mr. Conway.

MR. CONWAY: Yes, I do have a few

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1	questions for Mr. Wilson.
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3	CROSS-EXAMINATION
4	By Mr. Conway:
5	Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Wilson.
6	A. Good afternoon.
7	Q. Let me turn right to your testimony, page
8	21, and over to the top of page 22. And let me know
9	when you're there.
10	A. There.
11	Q. At this point in your testimony you're
12	discussing 10,000 megawatts of additional potentially
13	new power plants that have never cleared yet in PJM's
14	RPM auction; is that correct?
15	A. Yes.
16	Q. And the power technology for these
17	potential new power plants, it will be primarily the
18	natural gas-fired combined-cycle technology; is that
19	right?
20	A. That's probably correct, but the report
21	that I'm relying on here doesn't actually specify.
22	Q. That's your best estimate, though, of
23	what the technology would be?
24	A. Yes.

Q. And is it your understanding that none of

that potential new 10,000 megawatts of capacity will be coal-fired?

A. I don't know.

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- Q. What's your best estimate of how much of it is going to be coal-fired?
- A. I wouldn't expect there to be coal-fired within that mix, but there might be an expansion of an existing plant or something like that.
- Q. But putting that aside, the expansion of an existing site you wouldn't expect any of the new construction of power plants in that 10,000 megawatts to include coal-fired technology, right?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And then at pages 20 to 21, the previous two pages to the two we just looked at, you note that a total of 24,889 megawatts of generation plant capacity has already been retired from 2010 to mid-2015?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you also note, I believe, at page 21 at lines 5 through 7, you also note, do you not, that plans have been announced to retire another 2,745 megawatts by 2020?
- A. Yes. This is according to PJM's list, yes.

Q. So that would be a total of in the retired or to-be-retired category by 2020 since 2010 a total of 27,634 megawatts of capacity?

- A. Sounds right, yes.
- Q. And is it your understanding that most of that capacity that's been retired or is to be retired is coal-fired?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you also report that PJM has already obtained commitments for the 27,499 megawatts of new capacity that, I believe, it's your view would replace nearly all the capacity retired or scheduled to retire; is that correct? I'm referring to lines 9 through 11, page 21.
- A. Right. I mean, it's a little bit different. 135 megawatts are outside of the time window for which PJM has acquired capacity. So I wouldn't necessarily associate those megawatts with the retirements. In fact they've acquired excess capacity for that period. But there are 135 megawatts of planned retirements that fall outside of the window through May of 2019 for which capacity has already been acquired.
- Q. So let me just make sure I understand. The only aspect in which you quibbled with my

question that I posed is with regard to that last 135 megawatts?

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- A. No. You seemed to associate PJM's acquisitions with the specific retirements, and that's not what PJM does.
- Q. Do you say in your testimony -- maybe I can clear this up just by referring to your direct testimony at page 21, lines 9 through 11 you do say, do you not, "Put another way, replacement capacity has already been acquired for 27,499 megawatts of the 27,634 megawatts scheduled to retire from 2010 to 2020"?
- A. Yes. And that's just putting another way the previous line, important thing is that adequate capacity and, in fact, excess has been acquired through May 31, 2019, which is the period during which 99.5 percent of the total retirements will occur and only 135 megawatts falls out of that window.
- Q. And if you haven't answered this question already, please do so, and bear with me if you already did. How much of that 27,499 megawatts of new capacity that essentially replaces capacity that's retired or will be retired, how much of that 27,499 megawatts is coal-fired generation?

A. Well, PJM doesn't acquire specific megawatts to replace specific megawatts. They acquire 160,000 or whatever to meet the requirement. Within that total, there's quite a bit of coal generation, but you can't line up the specific megawatts to the retirements.

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- Q. So you cannot trace to the 27,499 megawatts of capacity that you reference in your testimony any particular technology, gas-fired, coal-fired, or otherwise?
- A. You can't distinguish what's incremental capacity. They acquire the total amount. It includes existing resources. It includes new resources. It includes some existing resources that hadn't earlier cleared and now are clearing again because the owners have changed their mind. You can't identify what's the incremental capacity.
- Q. Fair enough. How much generation capacity that has come online from 2007 through today in PJM is coal-fired?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. Would you estimate that it's close to none?
 - A. I would estimate that it's small, yes.
 - Q. So less than 10 percent of the amount of

capacity that's come online? Just so I can get some sort of idea what you mean by "small."

- A. Yeah. I can imagine that it might be less than 10 percent, yes.
- Q. And how much of the capacity that is under construction or under development in PJM right now, how much of that is coal-fired?
 - A. I don't know.

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- Q. Would it be fair to estimate or to say that it's close to none?
 - A. It's probably quite small, yes.
- Q. I think we agreed that of the 10,000 megawatts of potential new generation capacity that you identified, none of that is coal-fired capacity, right?
- A. You already asked that, and I said I didn't know.
 - Q. I believe what you said, actually, was that out of that 10,000 megawatts, there might be some that is -- strike that question.

Do you recall telling me that of the potential new 10,000 megawatts that you identified at the bottom of page 21 and onto the top of page 22, that close to none of that capacity, in your estimate, is going to be coal-fired?

A. You're asking me what I said a few minutes ago?

Q. Right.

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- A. You're asking me that question again?
- Q. Yes. I'm asking you just to confirm out of that 10,000 megawatts that you've identified as potential new power plant capacity that's never cleared in PJM's RPM auctions before that you described on page 21 and then on the top of page 22, that very little or none of that capacity is coal-fired.
- A. Yes. I said that the information I'm relying on there does not identify the technology, but I would expect that very little of it is coal-fired. That's what I said.
- Q. Would you agree that these changes in capacity of PJM, that the generation capacity that's under development or that has come online since 2007, as well as the retirements that have occurred since 2007 or that are going to occur through 2020, that they are changing the mix of generation technologies and the capacity that serves the PJM market?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And as a result of that, the supply diversity characteristics of PJM are changing?

- A. Yes. They're becoming more diverse.
- Q. And the change is away from coal in a material way; is that right?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And the change is toward natural gas in a material way; is that right?
- A. Natural gas and renewables, in particular, yes.
 - Q. And focusing on Ohio, is it your understanding, would you agree, that the supply diversity of generation in Ohio is also changing?
 - A. Yes. Diversity is increasing in Ohio.
- Q. Is changing in a material way away from coal-fired capacity, right?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. And it's changing in a material way towards being gas-fired capacity; is that correct?
 - A. Gas-fired and renewables, yes.
- Q. And between the two of them, renewables and gas-fired, would you agree that -- or, can you tell me whether or not the portion of the diversity or the migration away from coal is weighted more heavily towards natural gas-fired capacity than renewables?
 - A. Can we clarify? I think your question is

specifically about Ohio soil?

Q. Yes.

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- A. I haven't looked at that, but I believe probably the natural gas is larger, at least on a capacity basis.
- Q. And would you have an estimate or would you have an understanding about whether it's materially greater weighted towards natural gas than renewables?
- A. I would expect that it is at this point in time, yes.
- Q. And your understanding of the length of time it takes to build a combined-cycle natural gas plant is that it takes three years or more; is that right?
- A. We usually think of it in terms of three years. It can be done a little faster. It can take a lot longer, yes.
- Q. And, conversely, with regard to the retirement of existing generation in PJM, including Ohio, a generator's owner only has to wait three months to shut down a generating unit after notifying PJM; is that right?
- A. Yeah. The formal rule is the 90-day rule, yeah.

- Q. Let me turn your attention to pages 24 through 25. And at this point in your testimony on pages 24 through 25 in question 32, in your answer to that question you discuss five gas-fired power plants under development in Ohio; is that right?
 - A. Yes. Or under construction, yes.
- Q. And one of them is the Oregon Energy -- excuse me. Strike that. One of them is the Oregon Clean Energy Center?
- A. Yes.
- 11 Q. And another is the Carroll County Energy project.
- 13 A. Yes.

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- Q. And then the third one is the Tenaska
 Rolling Hills Generating Station?
- 16 A. Yes.
 - Q. And the fourth one is NTE Energy's Middletown Energy Center; is that right?
- 19 A. Yes.
- Q. And then the last one is the Clean Energy
 Future, Lordstown project?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, for each of these projects already
 completed, the project must obtain an executed
 interconnection agreement, right?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And for each of these projects, these five projects we just ticked off, does each of them have an executed interconnection agreement at this point?
 - A. No, just three of them at this point.
- Q. And then in addition to an executed interconnection agreement, each project will need various regulatory approvals and permits in order to complete its construction and allow it to go into operation?
 - A. Yes. They all need that.
- Q. And if you know, have all of these projects received all the necessary regulatory approvals and permits that they needed in order to complete their construction and go into operation?
 - A. I don't know. I didn't research that.
- Q. Has each of these five projects secured the financing sufficient to complete its construction and bring it into service at this point?
 - A. No. I believe three of them have.
- Q. And it is the case, is it not, that generation plant projects can be delayed or canceled because of difficulties getting the necessary regulatory approvals, right?

- A. Yes. For a number of reasons, yes.
- Q. And that's one them, isn't it?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And then another reason is the developers might change their mind about long-term market conditions and decide that the project is no longer attractive, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And inability to get financing, that's a reason why projects can be delayed or canceled?
 - A. It can be, yes.
- Q. PJM's reliability pricing model was established in 2007, right?
- A. That's when the first delivery year that was in operation, yes.
 - Q. The first delivery year was 2007-2008?
- 17 A. Yes, June 1, 2007, to May 31, 2008.
 - Q. Are you familiar with in Ohio the Ohio

 Power Siting Board's role for approving the siting of

 major facilities in Ohio, such as power plants?
 - A. Yes I'm aware of that rule, yes.
 - Q. Do you know how much generating capacity located, sited in Ohio, has come online since RPM began in 2007?
- 25 A. No. I haven't made that calculation.

- Q. Do you have any idea of how much it is?
 For example, is it more or less than 5,000 megawatts?
- A. I don't know, no. There's been excess capacity in western PJM for a very long time so there has not been a very large amount of new capacity, so I don't know.
- Q. And do you know how much generating capacity that the Ohio Power Siting Board has authorized through the siting of generating facilities over the same period, 2007 to date period?
- A. I know that all of these are approved, but no, I don't know how much in total.
- Q. Do you know how much generating capacity has gone into service since 2007 in Ohio that's been both developed and then owned and operated by what I'll call merchant owner/operators?
 - A. No.

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- Q. Just to complete that line, I take it then you would not know how much generating capacity has gone into service in Ohio since 2007 that was developed and then owned by rural electric cooperatives, munis, that is, municipal electric utilities, and PUCO-regulated investor-owned utilities?
 - A. No, I haven't done that calculation.

- Q. Do you know with regard to events in Ohio since 2007, how much wind powered capacity has come into service?
 - A. In Ohio?
- Q. Yes.

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- A. No, I don't.
 - Q. Is it the case that for wind-powered generation, the units' nameplate rating is actually discounted to some lower level for capacity planning purposes?
- 11 A. Yes.
- Q. And what is the percentage of the discount if you know?
- 14 A. I may recall 13 percent. But that may 15 have changed recently.
- Q. So the discount is 87 percent.
- 17 A. Yes.
 - Q. And then so you end up with 13 percent of the nominal or the nameplate capacity as the actual capacity for planning purposes?
 - A. It's something like that. I'm not sure it's 13 percent, but it's low.
- Q. Turning back to PJM just for a second, or maybe a few seconds, do you know what portion of the new generation capacity built and placed in service

in PJM since 2007 has been built to meet the states within PJM footprint, those states' renewable energy mandates?

- A. What was built to meet demand, I don't -- I'm not sure exactly how you would determine that. I know I don't know the number.
- Q. Let me try a different question. Do you know how much new generation built and placed in operation since 2007 when the PJM footprint was built in states within that footprint that have cost-based rate regulation?
 - A. No, I haven't done that calculation.
- Q. And do you understand -- did you understand my question to be a reference to cost based rate regulation for generation? Hopefully you did.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. So you do not know what portion of generating capacity built in PJM since 2007 doesn't depend on PJM capacity revenues and energy margins to recover its costs?
 - A. I haven't made that calculation, no.
- Q. Let me turn to your discussion of forwards prices. And my first series of questions starts at question 51, and answer 51 on page 44.

Just as a preliminary matter, Mr. Wilson, you typically refer to the item, the thing that we're talking about here as a forward price or a forward contract, but is it true that if others refer to futures price or futures contract, it would be referring to the same thing?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Now, you state at page 44 at lines 11 through 13 that "Electricity forward prices result from market participants' actions to lock in or hedge future prices for electricity sales or purchases."

 Do you see that? It's actually on lines 11 through 12.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, the forwards price curve is not a forecast, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And I believe that you would say the forward prices, would you not say -- excuse me, that forward prices are an accurate measure of what future prices will be, correct?
 - A. Kind of a double negative in there.
 - Q. Let me start over again.

You would say that forward prices are not an accurate measure of what future prices will be,

correct?

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- A. Well, they're no less or more accurate necessarily than any other forecast. There's uncertainty about future prices, so I would not expect them to be an accurate forecast in the sense that show me the future price and I can be confident that's what the price would be. So as long as that's what we're saying, yes, it's not an accurate forecast because no forecasts are accurate.
- Q. Do you recall your deposition being taken in this case on September 30th in my offices?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you have a copy of your deposition with you?
- 15 A. I do.
 - Q. Could you take it out for me?

 Mr. Wilson, when you took your
 deposition, you were under oath, right?
- 19 A. Yes.
- Q. And you had an opportunity to review and make corrections to your deposition transcript, correct?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. Could you turn to page 40 of your deposition transcript.

A. Yes.

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Q. And at that point in response to the question I posed, you provide the answer as follows:

Question: "Okay. So would you agree that the usefulness, the accuracy, the reasonableness of your method depends in large part on the premise that the forward prices are an accurate measure of what future prices will be?"

Answer: "Well, I wouldn't say it's a accurate measure. It reflects what market participants collectively believe to be a fair price for the future deliveries."

So is that what you testified to on your deposition?

A. Yes, I would --

MR. MICHAEL: Objection. Your Honor.

Improper impeachment. That's exactly what Mr. Wilson confirmed on the stand when Mr. Conway asked the question.

MR. CONWAY: And, your Honor, I don't think it was exactly the same. I think that the record will show whether or not it was the same and whether it was a proper impeachment so I think it should stand.

EXAMINER SEE: The objection is

overruled.

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- A. Yeah, just clarify -
 EXAMINER SEE: Go ahead.
- A. I mean, in my answer, I was objecting to the word "measure." Forward prices are not a measure. I wasn't objecting to the word "accurate," so I think maybe you're misunderstanding my answer here. it's not a measure. It's something that reflects what market participants collectively believe.
- Q. And by the "market participants," you mean the parties that are participants in the market for the forwards contracts?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And would you agree that when two of those market participants enter into a forwards contract for a future month, what they're trying to do is arrive at a price mutually that meets their respective financial objectives?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And would you agree that they're not trying to predict what the price will be during that future period?
- A. Each brings their own forecast, their own expectations of what the price is likely to be in

that period. And you can expect that the price they agree on is going to reflect those forward forecasts and probably not be very far from those forecasts.

But there are things like risk aversion and other financial objectives that enter in that might cause the price they agree on to be a little different than their forecast, yes.

- Q. So there are reasons for entering into the price, which are not efforts to actually price their transaction at some forecasted level, but rather to handle their risk-aversion objectives; is that right?
- A. Well, both will enter in. They'll have a forecast anticipation of what the price might be. It may well be a probabilistic forecast that reflects a whole range of possible outcomes, and the prices they might be willing to agree to will reflect their risk aversion and have other considerations, yes.
- Q. Well, the forwards prices that you have used in your analysis, you obtained them from CME Group, correct?
 - A. Correct.

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Q. And footnote 19 on page 51 you provide a cite to the Web page of CME Group's website from which you obtain the future prices that you -- or

forwards prices that you used in your testimony?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Now, let me go to your analysis, your use of the forwards prices, which starts on page 51, I believe, your description of it; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And in preparing your estimate of the cost to AEP's customers of the proposed PPA rider, you made an adjustments to AEP's forecasted hourly energy prices, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And specifically you began with AEP's hourly energy prices under the low load scenario -- is that right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you scaled those hourly prices to match or average by month and peak and off peak, the AEP-Dayton Hub day-ahead forward prices; is that right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And, again, in order to develop your forecasted hourly energy prices, your adjusted forecasted hourly energy prices, you used the CME Group's forward price for the AEP Dayton Hub, right?
- 25 A. Yes.

Q. And the forward prices that you used were for the October 2015 through the October 2020 period, correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And just to be specific, you cite to the specific product that you used in your footnote No. 19, right?

A. Yes.

- Q. And not to belabor the record here unduly, but the complete title of the products are as referenced in your footnote, the PJM AEP-Dayton Hub Day-Ahead Calendar-Month 5MW Futures, Peak and Off Peak," is that right?
- A. Yes. That's two different peak and then all the same thing off peak.
- Q. So when you get into the CME Group's web page that you cite here you had to go to actually two different Web pages, one for the peak price products and one for the off-peak price products, right?

A. Correct.

MR. CONWAY: At this time, your Honors, I'd like to mark as Exhibits 45 and 46. And 45 will be the "PJM AEP-Dayton Hub Day-Ahead LMP Calendar-Month, 5 MW Futures, Quotes?"

EXAMINER SEE: So marked.

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(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MR. CONWAY: And then as AEP Exhibit 46, I'd like to mark a document entitled "PJM AEP-Dayton Hub Day-Ahead Off Peak Calendar-Month 5 MW Futures Ouotes."

EXAMINER SEE: So marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. And I'd like to start with the Exhibit 45, which addresses the peak-price information, okay?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And the PJM AEP-Dayton Hub, or sometimes referred to as AD Hub, peak 5-megawatt futures information on Exhibit 45, it's included in the Quotes tab of the web page that you cite in your testimony at footnote 19; is that correct?
 - A. Yeah, this is one of the pages around this contract, yes.
 - Q. And are you familiar with it then?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And if you could turn your attention briefly to the other exhibit, No. 46, and just confirm that this is also a document that is available from the CME Group's web page dealing with the information at the Quotes tab for the off-peak

contract --

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- A. Yes.
- Q. And is this tab of the CME Group Web page version of these contracts, the peak and the off-peak contracts, is this the tab that you used to obtain pricing information for your analysis?
- A. I believe I used the Settlements tab, but my workpapers would identify it. My workpapers would provide the actual language that I always cut and paste.
- Q. We went over your workpapers at some length in the deposition, did we not?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And it turned out that the headings for your spreadsheets that had the CME Group information in it, they where cut off, right?
 - A. No.
- Q. Well, in any event, you either used the Quotes tab or the Settlements tab to develop the prices or to obtain the prices that you used in your analysis, right?
 - A. Yes.

MR. CONWAY: Let me go ahead and mark for you two more exhibits for us. For the record, two more exhibits, 47 will be the information at the

1 Settlements tab for the peak, the on-peak contracts.

And then I'd like to mark as AEP

Exhibit 48 the Settlements tab from CME Group's web page for the off-peak futures contract.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay.

(EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Mr. Wilson, in the course of your analysis for this case, you went to the CME Group web pages for the peak and the off-peak contracts and reviewed the information on those web pages, correct?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. And you reviewed the Settlements tab information; is that correct?
- A. Yes. The links in my worksheet take you to the exact tabs that I used, yes.
- Q. And you also used the Quotes tab information or you reviewed the Quotes tab information in your work?
- A. Yes. And I used the Prior Settle numbers.
- 21 Q. And how did you use the Prior Settle 22 numbers?
 - A. Those are the numbers I actually --
- Q. From the Quotes tab?
- 25 A. Yes, I believe those were the ones I

used, prior settle.

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- Q. Not from the Settlements tab, right?
- A. Looks like the Settlements tab doesn't have a Prior Settle field, at least not this time of day, perhaps, so that suggests I used the Quotes tab, yes.
- Q. And so just to be clear, for the on-peak contract, which is reflected on Exhibit 45 and for the off-peak contract, which is reflected on Exhibit 46, you used the Quotes tabs to obtain the prices that you used for the forwards contracts that you used in your analysis, right?
 - A. I believe I did, yes.
- Q. But you did look at the Settlements tabs also for those two contracts, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, to be accurate about the conversation that we're having here, do you see that the date that I printed these Quotes tab documents and these Settlements tab documents was October 21st?
 - A. That's what the footer says, yes.
- Q. Yes. And the quotes for the prices are as of October 21st; is that right?
 - A. The prior settle --

- Q. On the Quotes page, yes, the prior Settle prices.
 - A. That would probably be the prior day, I think.
- Q. Okay. So October 20th or October 21st, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And the Settlements information is as of October 20th, is that your understanding reviewing these documents?
- A. Yes, probably so.
- Q. But this is the same type of information that may perhaps be of a more recent vintage, but it's the same type of information that you used, correct?
- 16 A. Correct.
- Q. So, for example, you would have gone to
 the Quotes tab for the on-peak futures contract and
 you would have extracted each of the prior Settle
 prices from November, or whenever it is,
 October-November 2015 through October of 2020 to use
 in your analysis?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. And would you have done the same thing
 for the off-peak --

1	A. Yes.
2	Q information?
3	A. Yes, that's what I did.
4	Q. Let's go to the Settlements tab
5	documents, which are Exhibits 47 and 48. And you see
6	the last column on each of those exhibits is headed
7	"Prior Day Open Interest"?
8	A. Yes.
9	Q. And what is open interest in your
10	understanding?
11	A. Well, the number of outstanding contracts
12	for each of these calendar months for the peak and
13	off peak.
14	Q. Let me just read to you several
15	statements and see whether or not you find them

consistent -- to be consistent with your

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Open interest is a total number of futures contracts, long or short, in a delivery month for market that has been entered into and not yet offset or fulfilled by delivery. Does that sound right?

understanding of what is meant by "open interest."

- A. That sounds like the formal definition, yes.
 - Q. Open interest is also known as open

contracts or open commitments. Does that sound correct to you?

- A. Could be. I haven't heard those terms for open interest.
- Q. Fair enough. And then, finally, with regard to open interest, each open transaction has a buyer and seller but for calculation of open interest, only one side of the contract is counted.

 Does that sound right?
- A. That's how they do it, yes. That's how they report it.
- Q. Now, I think we just discussed that you utilized the prices from the Quotes tab in these reports that CME Group provides for the months that you examined in your analysis, which went from October of 2015 through October of 2020. Does that sound right?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you did that for both the peak and the off-peak contracts, right?
 - A. Yes, day-ahead.
- Q. Now, turn to the Settlements tab documents, which are Exhibits 47 and 48. Start with 47, which is the report of Settlements tab information for on-peak contracts. You have that?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Would you agree that this tab of the CME Group's report, this Settlements tab, indicates that as of Tuesday, October 20th, there isn't any open interest for delivery months after December of 2017?
- A. No, I don't think you can conclude that. They reported out to December 17. I'm not sure that that's the end of it. I think there may be another tab there that you can see it's taken out until it actually goes to zero.
- Q. You see that the final row of that page under the row December 17 indicates Total -- I'm sorry. December of 2017, do you see where it's entitled -- the row that's entitled "Total"?
 - A. I see that, yes.
- Q. And it sums up all of the prior day open interest for the months from November of 2015 through December of 2017?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. Is that what you think that 13,691 represents?
- A. I don't know. It might, but it might also represent a total that includes additional months, and they just haven't shown. I don't know.
 - Q. So would you like to add up the prior day

open interest for me then for November through

December of -- November of 2015 through December of

2017 to confirm or determine whether or not the sum

of all those open-interest values for those months

accumulates to 13,691?

- A. We can do that if you like.
- Q. Okay.

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MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor, may we approach and give Mr. Wilson a calculator to do that, please?

THE WITNESS: It's okay.

EXAMINER SEE: Yes, you may.

- A. No. It's about right, yes.
- Q. So does that clarify for you that, in fact, for the Settlements tab, CME Group doesn't report open interest, prior day open interest, for the months after -- any open interest for the months after December of 2017?
- A. No. That's the sum of what they've reported on this sheet. It doesn't say anything about beyond 2017.
- Q. Let me turn your attention to the Settlements tab for the off-peak count. The off-peak forwards contract that's Exhibit 48, and would you agree with me that that tab indicates that as of Tuesday, October 20, CME Group reports no prior day

open interest past May of 2017?

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- A. They haven't reported any yet. They haven't reported that there isn't any.
- Q. Back to the on-peak futures price of on-peak futures contracts Settlements tab information, AEP Exhibit No. 47. Would you agree that as the months go by from November of 2015 through December of 2017, the amount of prior day open interest declines significantly?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And would you agree that if you look at Exhibit 48 and the prior day open interest for the off-peak futures contract, that the prior day open interest also declines significantly from November of 2015 through May of 2017?
- A. It goes up and down, but it generally declines, yes.
- Q. If you know, for months after

 December 2017 for the on-peak futures contract for which you used prices that you obtained from the Quotes tab, were any of the months for that period after December 2017 on-peak futures contracts months where the open interest was zero when you did your analysis?
 - A. I didn't check. I don't remember exactly

how far out the open interest goes.

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- Q. So it's possible that there are months in that range that had zero open interest?
- A. It's possible. Let me just clarify.

 This is the CME Group, and there are other exchanges on which there's trading, so there's other volume and liquidity there potentially.

In addition, this is the day-ahead market. There's also contracts for a realtime market which have prices very similar to these and much larger volume and open interest going quite a bit further out.

And then there's also trading at other hubs that are geographically close and well interconnected with this, and there's additional open interest in those hubs for day-ahead and for realtime.

So this is only a small part of a much larger picture.

- Q. The prices that you used were prices provided through the CME Group's marketplace and their reports, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And you only used the day-ahead futures contract for the prices that you used, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And with regard to each of those other markets that you just identified, you did not use the prices that those markets provided or that those markets might have produced in your analysis, right?
- A. I didn't use them. I checked them, and, in particular, the realtime are very close. But, yes, I used -- I decided that AEP-Dayton Hub day-ahead were the right prices to use for my analysis.
- Q. And you don't know, sitting here today, what the open interest was for each of those other trading places that you just referred to.
 - A. No, I don't.
- Q. And as far as you know, the open interest from those other trading places for months during the period that you did look at on the CME Group could have been at the zero level also, right?
- A. No. I know the realtime market goes out a few more months than the day-ahead market.
- Q. Now let me go back to your testimony at page 51 and discusses the adjustments you made to the AEP forecasted hourly energy prices.
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Again, you started with the hourly energy

prices from the AEP low-load scenario, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And then you scaled those hourly prices to match on average by month and peak, and peak and off-peak the AD Hub day-ahead futures prices.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you developed, did you not, scaling factors to adjust each hourly price from AEP's low-load scenario?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And because the futures prices that you used on average are less than the AEP hourly energy prices, that adjustment that you made generally lowered the hourly prices, correct?
- A. They weren't always lower. They went both directions, but more of them reduced than increased, yes.
 - Q. Generally they're lower, correct?
- 19 A. Yes.
 - Q. And then you use the CME Group's future prices in this manner for the October 2015 through the October 2020 period, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And then because you didn't believe that the futures prices available after October 2020 were

suitable, you used a different method to adjust the hourly energy prices that AEP had developed for periods after October of 2020, right?

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- A. Yes. There were only a few more months, and I dropped those. And --
 - Q. And the reason you dropped -- I'm sorry.
- A. Yes. And there were only a few more, and they deviated from trend, so I dropped a few of them off the back end. That way I used the five years, the 25th of October 2015 to October 2020.
- Q. And so from November of 2020 through the end of the study period, which I believe is December of 2024, you didn't actually use forwards prices for that period to develop your adjustments, right?
- A. I used the multipliers that were developed based on earlier forward prices, yes.
- Q. So in that regard, you took the scaling factors that you developed for each of the months in the 12-month period November 2019 through October of 2020 and used them for each of the 12-month periods subsequent to October of 2020, right?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And just to provide an example, just to make sure I have you correctly, you used the scaling factors or ratios that you developed for

November 2019 to adjust the AEP forecasted hourly prices for November of 2020, right?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And then you used the December 2019 factors that you developed to adjust the AEP December 2020 hourly prices, right?
 - A. Yes. I think I heard that right.
- Q. December 2019 factors were applied to December of 2020 hourly prices of AEP, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And then you continued to do that, right?

 The January 2020 factors that you had developed using the forwards were used to adjust the January 2021 price, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And you did that month by month through October of 2021 using those prices from November of 2019 through October of 2020, right?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And then in November of 2021, then you started over again, but you still used the same factors that you had developed for 2019 November through 2020 October, correct?
- A. Correct.
- Q. And you did that and you continued on in

that fashion until you made your way into December 2024, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. So the adjustments that you made to the AEP hourly prices for the November 2020 through the December 2024 period are not based on forward prices for the months in that period, right?
- A. Correct. There aren't forward prices for those months for AD Hub day-ahead.
- Q. Okay. The adjustments that you made for that period October -- excuse me, November 2020 through December 2024, they're all made based on the forward prices from November 2019 through October of 2020, right?
- A. They're based on the relationship between the forward prices and the peak and off-peak monthly averages of the load-case prices that prevailed at that time, that relationship was extended out to 2024, yes.
- Q. And then after you revised the AEP low-load scenario hourly energy prices downward in the manner that we just described, you then applied those new prices to the output of the PPA units; is that right?
 - A. I revised them upward and downward, and

then I used those prices for the PPA and OVEC units, yes.

- Q. And you said upward and downward, but, again, generally on the whole, it's downward, right?
- A. I believe more went down than went up, yes.
- Q. In your analysis of the credits and charges that would result from the PPA rider, you didn't change the PPA units' costs that the company used in their analysis; is that correct or not?
 - A. The fixed cost, no.

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- Q. And the variable costs also no?
- A. I tried to use the same, but as we discussed last week, the consumables information wasn't provided on an hourly basis. It was only provided on a monthly basis.
- Q. But you didn't change the consumables costs that the company had used.
- A. I didn't change them, but the values I used, because I was only provided monthly data, may have been a little different than what was probably hourly data in the original analysis. So that probably created a small difference between my analysis and Mr. Pearce's analysis.
 - Q. Let me change topics for a moment,

Mr. Wilson.

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You are aware, are you not, that the PUCO has authorized public utilities subject to its jurisdiction to utilize cost recovery riders, also sometimes referred to as cost trackers?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And with regard to cost trackers or cost recovery riders, is it your understanding that the PUCO utilizes an audit process to review them?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And is it your understanding that AEP
 Ohio has proposed an audit process for the PPA rider?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And under the audit process that AEP has proposed for the PPA rider, is it your understanding that there is a risk that the PUCO can disallow costs if it finds them to be imprudently incurred?
 - A. Yes, there would be some risk.
- Q. And you're not an expert regarding Ohio's retail market for CRES services, are you?
 - A. No, I'm not.
- Q. And you're not familiar with the products or terms of service offered by CRES providers in Ohio?
- A. No. I haven't researched that.

- Q. And you're not aware of fixed-price contracts being currently offered by CRES providers in Ohio that have terms greater than three years?
- A. Well, I'm aware of one longer term fixed-price contract, but I have not generally researched that, no.
- Q. So there's one instance that you're aware of, and that's it?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you're also aware that a nonshopping customer, an SSO customer, standard service offer customer can experience price changes for SSO service from one ESP to the next?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And the changes can be potentially large.
- 16 A. Yes.

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- Q. And you're also aware that a shopping customer may also experience price changes from one contract to another.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And are you aware that the FERC, the FERC, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, has a rule that prohibits market manipulation?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And you're aware that economic

- withholding generation from the market for the purpose of raising prices for the benefit of affiliated plants is considered to be market
- 4 manipulation?
- A. Yes, if you could ever identify purpose, it would be, yes.
- 7 Q. And FERC has an Office of Enforcement, 8 right?
 - A. Yes.
- 10 Q. And a Division of Investigations,
- 11 | correct?

- 12 A. Yes.
- Q. And also has a Division of Analytics and Surveillance?
- 15 A. I believe they may, yes.
- Q. And one or more of those agencies monitor
 the PJM market looking for instances of market
 manipulation and economic withholding.
- 19 A. Yes.
- Q. And PJM also has a market monitor,
- 21 correct?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. And he also reviews trades looking for improper trading patterns; is that right?
- A. They do, yes.

Q. Now, in your testimony you discussed the range of capacity prices in PJM since RPM was established, right?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And you state, I believe at page 19 of your testimony, that the rest of RTO capacity prices have been reasonably stable in the \$100 to \$175 per megawatt-day range over the twelve RPM delivery years that have occurred to date; is that correct?
 - A. With the exception of -- yes.
 - Q. Yes, with the exception of what?
- A. Well, the rest of the sentence notes four exceptions, yes.
 - Q. So there's four delivery prices when -I'm sorry, there's four delivery years when capacity
 prices were outside of the 100 to 175 dollar per
 megawatt-day range?
 - A. Yes, were lower.
 - Q. And could you, just for the record, explain what the rest of RTO is?
 - A. Well, classic PJM, before expansions over the last 15 years, was PJM Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland and some Delaware and some DC, and not originally all of Pennsylvania, and that area typically today is called the Mid-Atlantic zone of

PJM. So that's New Jersey, most of Pennsylvania, most of Maryland and DC and Delaware, and maybe a tiny bit of Virginia.

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So when we talk about the rest of RTO, we're usually talking about the rest of the PJM footprint of the present time, which would include Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, little bit of Indiana, little bit of Michigan, little bit of Illinois, part of Kentucky, Virginia, and much or all of West Virginia.

Now, at times there can be in the RPM context -- there can be subzones of the rest of RTO that are defined in the auction, and it might have price separation, for instance, the FirstEnergy ATSI zone, price separated one time; the ComEd zone recently. And anytime those zones are separate, then that is not a part of the rest of RTO.

Q. Thank you.

Now, the four delivery years that you exclude from your assessment at page 19 that the rest of RTO capacity prices have been reasonably stable, those are the prices from the 2007-2008 delivery year; is that right

- A. That's one of them, yes?
- Q. Another one is the 2012-2013 delivery

3826 1 year. 2 Α. Yes. 3 Ο. And then third one is the 2013-2014 4 delivery year? 5 Α. Yes. And then finally the 2016-2017 delivery 6 0. 7 year? 8 Yes. Α. 9 And your Exhibit JFW-3, which I was 10 unsuccessful in excluding from the record, 11 Mr. Wilson, graphically depicts the variation in the 12 RPM BRA, base residual auction, prices over the 13 history of RPM; is that right? 14 Α. Yes. 15 0. And the prices that you've excluded are 16 the four that are at the bottom below that range, 17 below \$75 per megawatt-day range, right? Below 100, yes. 18 Α. 19 Below 100, yes. 0. 2.0 What's the lowest price of the 2.1 delivery-year prices that you excluded? 22 Α. If I recall, it was \$16 and change. 23 0. What was the next lowest? 24 Α. Wasn't it 25 or 26? 25 Q. And then the third lowest back in 2007,

what was that?

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- A. That was 40.
- Q. And then the fourth one in 2016-17, what was that?
 - A. I don't recall the exact number, but it appears it was probably in the high 50s, 59 maybe; maybe I recall 59.
 - Q. So you excluded all those prices from your assessment of the volatility of capacity prices during the RPM lifetime, correct?
- 11 A. No.
- Q. Those four prices fall outside the \$100 to \$175 per megawatt-day range that you reference in your testimony, right?
- 15 A. Correct.
- Q. And you regard prices within the \$100 to \$175 per megawatt-day range to exhibit stability, correct?
- A. It's reasonably stable in that range, gone up and down.
- Q. You don't regard that as exhibiting volatility, right?
 - A. No, not for capacity prices.
- Q. And if you were to include the four prices that you excluded from your assessment, would

you agree that when included, those prices along with the other prices that prevailed during the history of RPM, does exhibit volatility?

A. Along with the other prices?

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- Q. If you include all twelve years' worth of prices in your assessment, you don't exclude four of them like you did, would you agree that looking at all twelve prices over the course of RPM's, history that those prices do exhibit volatility?
- A. Well, usually when we say "volatility," we're concerned about upward price spikes, not times when the prices fall below, and this is, of course, only the RTO region. There have been much higher prices in the zones of PJM. So that's not really what people would usually mean by volatility, the fact that a price can go quite low, has gone quite low on a future.
- Q. Perhaps it depends on which side of the volatility you're impacted, right?
 - A. Perhaps so.
- Q. So on my side of the volatility standard, would you agree that it exhibits volatility, this range of prices exhibits volatility?
- A. I guess for a seller that would be the kind of price pattern that would make you uneasy,

yes.

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- Q. As part of your work for this proceeding, you didn't do any independent forecast of hourly energy prices for PJM, correct?
- A. I did the analysis that we just discussed. No. So no, I did not do any independent forecast.
- Q. So you didn't, as part of your analysis, make decisions or determinations about all the inputs that would go into a comprehensive forecast, right?
 - A. No.
- Q. You made adjustments to the results of the forecast that AEP prepared, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You did not examine in the course of your analysis how the adjusted energy prices, hourly energy prices that you developed, might impact the operation of the entire population of generators that participate in PJM's market, did you?
- MR. DARR: Could I have that question reread, please?
- 22 (Record read.)
- MR. DARR: Thank you.
- A. No. I just wanted to take the analysis
 that had been provided in Mr. Pearce's workpapers.

wanted to make the minimal changes so that it would be easy for the audience to compare the two studies to understand exactly what was different and to draw their own conclusions about which was more soundly based.

So all I did was I changed the energy prices, as we've discussed. I updated three RPM auction prices, and then using Mr. Pearce's hourly generation numbers, I just checked for every hour that a plant hadn't lost money based on the new prices, and if they had lost money, I eliminated that hour in order that the plant wouldn't lose money in that hour.

My price adjustments were rather small and down, so I think it's pretty reasonable to start with Mr. Pearce's analysis and just make that one modification that I've described.

Q. Thank you.

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And as a follow-up question, you didn't examine, for example, whether your adjusted energy prices would have had an impact on coal and gas prices.

A. I think the arrow of causality tends to go the other way with coal and gas prices determining energy prices.

Q. The answer is, no, you didn't do that, correct?

A. No.

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- O. The answer is --
- A. No. All I changed were the energy prices.
 - Q. No, you didn't do that; all you changed were the energy prices?
 - A. The electricity prices, yes.
- Q. Okay. And you didn't evaluate as part of your analysis whether your adjusted energy prices would have had an impact on capacity prices in PJM or what such an impact might be?
- A. No. I -- just as I mentioned in my testimony, that capacity prices are supposed to provide the missing money, the missing earnings that aren't coming from the energy market and the ancillary services market, but it's small. So if you have energy prices going up in the later part of the period, the energy prices are going up, you don't really expect capacity prices to be going up.

But, in fact, I used Mr. Pearce's and Mr. Bletzacker's forecast of the capacity prices, which are going up quite considerably over the entire horizon.

Q. Thank you. You did no analysis of the impact of any proposed environmental regulations on energy prices either in PJM or elsewhere, correct?

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- A. No. That's reflected in Mr. Pearce's workpapers' analysis, and I didn't change it.
- Q. You do believe that carbon -- you agree that carbon emission regulations would likely have an upward pressure on energy prices, correct?
- A. Yes, to some extent. They're going to cause big change in the fuel mix, and with natural gas prices as low as they are now and as low as they're expected to be for a long time, and with the cost of wind and solar coming down, it's not clear how much impact they're going to have as fuel mix changes.
- Q. Would you agree that carbon regulations could have an upward pressure on natural gas prices?
 - A. They could.
- Q. And are you familiar with the Energy Information Administration's Annual Energy Outlook for 2015?
 - A. Yes, I am.
- Q. And is it your understanding that EIA's natural gas and electric energy pricing projections do not reflect the potential impacts of pending or

proposed legislation regulations and standards?

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- A. Yes, they generally don't reflect pending regulations. They have not modeled in any specific pending regulations, correct.
- Q. So the EIA's Annual Energy Outlook for 2015 wouldn't have included any impacts from future carbon regulations like the Clean Power Plan, right?
- A. I don't agree with that. I think we're already seeing in the marketplace impacts of anticipation of eventual legislation of that type. I think we're already seeing that, and I think their forecast, to some extent, picked up on that and reflect that. They have not modeled in a specific CO2 price or anything like that, but we're already seeing the market reacting and responding to the coming CO2 legislation.

In fact, all those retirements we've had in the last few years, to some extent, that's market participants seeing the writing on the wall and starting to move in the directions we need to move.

- Q. You would agree that the EIA forecast for 2015 doesn't include any explicit accounting for the EPA's Clean Power Plan, right?
- A. Yes, they have not specifically modeled the impacts of the proposed Clean Power Plan in AEO

projections.

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- Q. EIA's Energy Outlook for 2015 would not have included any impacts from the introduction of PJM's capacity performance product, right?
- A. They wouldn't have specifically modeled those tariff changes. I don't think such tariff changes necessarily would have been reflected in their model, so I don't know what assumptions they have adopted and whether they would reflect that or not.

I mean, PJM's position is that capacity performance merely will cause generators to do what PJM has always assumed that they were going to do. So to the extent that's true for EIA, arguably, yes, capacity performance is reflected in their modeling.

- Q. But you would agree, would you not, that the PJM capacity performance product that's been established recently will exert an upward pressure on capacity prices in the future?
- A. Well, it already did. We've already had the auction for 2018-19, and, yes, it will exert some upward pressure. I think it might keep them within the 100 to 175 range.
- Q. And for the subsequent two years, 2019-2020 delivery year and then the 2020-2021

delivery year, its capacity performance product will increase from being an 80 percent share of the capacity in those auctions to 90 percent in 2019 and 2020 and then hundred percent in 2020-2021, right?

- A. That's what is currently in the tariff but there are discussions about changing that.

 There's some conversation PJM quoted the idea of changing a construct to have separate summer and winter requirements to accommodate both winter only and summer only types of capacities such as summer-only demand response. So that's what's in the tariff right now. But I believe that before we get there, there will be some changes to better accommodate winter-only and summer-only capacity.
- Q. And I want to focus on the current plan by PJM to increase the fraction of capacity for those future auctions from 80 percent capacity performance to 90 percent and then a hundred percent, okay?
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. And would you agree that by doing that the upward pressure will increase even from the pressure exerted at the 80 percent level upward pressure on prices for capacity?
- A. Yes. That would tend to have more upward pressure. Whether that will actually have an upward

impact on prices is to be seen given that I've noted that there's 10,000 megawatts of additional capacity that's eligible for PJM that hasn't cleared an RPM and stands ready to offer into the next auctions.

And there's more in the pipeline.

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- Q. I believe you indicated in one of your previous answers, and correct me if I got this wrong, that the Clean Power Plan will dramatically change the fuel mix adversely affecting coal and favoring other types of generation; is that correct?
- A. I don't remember saying "dramatically" but with or without Clean Power Plan, maybe something else, the world and the United States are facing up to the fact that we've got to do something to reduce carbon emissions, whether it's the Clean Power Plan or something else, it's going to happen.

The world recognizes, market participants recognize it already, the retirements that have already happened many of them recognize it. So the fuel mix will change, whether it's Clean Power Plan or not. The fuel mix is and will continue to change.

Q. Let me focus on the impacts of the Clean Power Plan and coal-fired generation, okay? Do you have an opinion as to the level of change, the significance of change that will be brought about by

the Clean Power Plan if implemented on the fraction of the electric energy supply that's furnished by coal-fired generation?

- A. I would expect it will decline.
- Q. And that's my question: How much?
- A. I haven't done that analysis. PJM has run some scenarios, other entities have run some scenarios. There's lots of different evaluations but I haven't performed an evaluation of it.
- Q. Do you know what the current fraction of the electric energy supply provided in PJM, for example, that's provided by coal-fired generation?
- A. I don't have that number in front of me. It's pretty high.
 - O. What does that mean?
- A. I don't have that number in my head.
- Q. So more than half?
 - A. The gigawatt hours?
- 19 Q. Yes.

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- A. It might be more than half. I'm not sure. It's around there probably.
- Q. And you have in your mind an estimate of
 what the impact of the Clean Power Plan would be on a
 percentage basis for when applied to the coal-fired
 portion of the generation in PJM? If 50 percent is

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where it is right now, what would be the impact on Clean Power Plan?
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A. I don't recall. I've seen PJM's reports but I don't remember that. I haven't focused on that number.

MR. CONWAY: Just a second, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Conway.

MR. CONWAY: Yes, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Now is a good time for us to take a 10-minute break.

MR. CONWAY: Okay, thank you. I may be close.

EXAMINER SEE: That's fine, it's been a couple hours. Let's take a break.

15 (Recess taken.)

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16 EXAMINER SEE: Let's go back on the record.

Mr. Conway.

MR. CONWAY: Thank you, your Honor.

Q. (By Mr. Conway) Mr. Wilson, I asked you a question or two previously about whether after having done your analysis, you examined whether your adjusted energy prices would have an impact on coal and natural gas prices, and what that impact might be. Do you recall that?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And I believe you indicated you really didn't do that, correct?
- A. Yes. I could add that my energy prices are based on the forward prices, and those forward prices are going to be consistent with natural gas forward prices.
- Q. I'm talking about the coal and natural gas prices that are used as fuel for generating units, that's the context I'm in right now. Okay?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And I understand you adjusted the electric energy prices in a manner that you did, but now I'm concentrating on focusing on potential impacts of whether or not you considered potential impacts of what you did on coal prices and natural gas prices. Okay?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So with regard to the coal prices, you did not -- just to put a point on it, you did not examine whether or not the reduction in the operation of the coal-fired generation would have had a depressing impact on coal fuel prices for those units, did you?
 - A. No. I accepted the assumptions about

coal prices. I accepted Mr. Bletzacker's and Mr. Pearce's assumptions about coal prices.

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- Q. And would you agree that their assumptions about coal prices were, in part, dependent upon their estimates of what the consumption was going to be of coal by the coal-fired units that they were studying?
- A. There would be some connection there, but it's a large market, and so it's not clear how much a small reduction in production of coal plants would have on coal prices. It's not clear there would be much impact.
- Q. So your assessment is that the results of your adjustments would result in a small adjustment to the output of the coal plants; is that right?
- A. In my analysis, the output of the coal plants is lower than in Mr. Pearce's analysis.
- Q. And would you agree with me that it's substantially lower?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And my question is you did not, did you, assess the impact on coal prices in the market that would result from a reduction in utilization of coal by coal-fired generation in the portion that you have developed in your study?

- A. Yes, I used Mr. Pearce's coal prices. I did not change them, correct.
- Q. But you would agree that if the use of coal declines substantially from the levels assumed by Dr. Pearce and by Mr. Bletzacker, that the price of coal would also decrease, right?
- A. Not necessarily. There are economies of scale, and as production declines, I could also see an argument that the costs might go up.
- Q. So your testimony is that, for example, coal-fired generation output declines by 20 percent, all else held the same, prices of coal may nevertheless go up or will nevertheless go up.
- A. Are you talking about 20 percent across the United States or --
 - O. Yes.

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A. Okay. I don't know. You'd have to -- I mean, it's a complicated question. The coal is going to shrink, and as it does, where would its average cost go? I mean, a 20 percent reduction would, obviously, be over many years. It would cause the industry to shrink. You would lose high-cost producers, lose on economies of scale. It's not really clear what that would fashion. I haven't evaluated it.

Q. You mentioned missing money for generators at one point in one of your answers. Do you recall that?

A. Yes.

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Q. The fixed costs of a generator in PJM, participating in PJM, not subject to state cost of service regulation, makes its money through capacity revenues and energy margins, right?

THE WITNESS: Could you reread the question please.

(Record read.)

- A. Okay. I mean, the question's a little garbled, but I think you meant to say that if you're operating in the PJM market, you're making money through capacity and energy and ancillary services revenues.
 - O. Fine. Is that accurate?
- A. Yes. I mean, you might have a bilateral contract, but --
 - Q. Okay. And would you agree that over the long term, those energy margins, capacity revenues, ancillary services revenues will recover the cost of new entry?
 - A. In principle you would expect there to be new entry only when those revenues are enough to make

the new entry economic. So you would expect that, yes.

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- Q. Did you examine whether the results of your analysis, the prices that you produced through your analysis, coupled with capacity revenues would be sufficient over the long run to meet or cover the costs of new entry? Have you run that analysis?
- A. Well, they're more than sufficient because we've had sufficient new entry over recent years under recent capacity prices and recent energy prices, and in my analysis, energy prices are going up. They're kind of flat, and then they go up in the later years, while capacity prices are rising. So in my analysis, total energy and capacity income is rising starting from a place where it already is apparently enough to attract sufficient new entry, so, yes.
- Q. So what you're saying is that you checked to see whether or not the capacity revenues and energy margins that result from your view of what hourly energy prices will be over the long term are sufficient to provide sufficient -- or, sufficient to provide recovery of the costs of new entry.
- A. No, not exactly. But what we observe at the present time is there's a substantial amount of

entry by gas-fired generation under current forward prices, forward prices for natural gas, for energy, and forward prices for capacity, which we see out three years.

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We've already got substantial new entry, enough to drive capacity prices below the administrative Net CONE parameter and provide a 4 percent reserve margin. So that suggests that the parties who are building new gas-fired generation are good with current price levels.

And so the fact that my analysis has price levels higher than that gives me confidence that there's enough money in my analysis to attract new entry.

- Q. Do you know whether or not the new entrants that you just referenced, whether they're assuming capacity prices higher than what you would assume in your analysis in the future?
- A. Well, they've got the same prices out through May of 2019. Beyond that, I used the assumptions in Mr. Pearce's workpaper, which has them rising pretty sharply. My guess is they're a little skeptical about such increases. I expect they would like to see prices move in that manner, but I doubt if they're counting on it.

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                  MR. CONWAY: Thank you, Mr. Wilson.
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      further questions.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Margard?
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                  MR. MARGARD: I have no questions. Thank
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      you, your Honor.
                  EXAMINER SEE: Any redirect, Mr. Michael?
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                  MR. MICHAEL: May I have just a brief
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      moment, your Honor.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Certainly.
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                  (Off the record.)
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Let's go back on the
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      record.
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                  Mr. Michael, redirect?
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                  MR. MICHAEL: Yes, your Honor. Thank
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      you.
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                       REDIRECT EXAMINATION
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      By Mr. Michael:
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                  Mr. Wilson, I'd like to bring you back to
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      pages 24 and 25 of your direct testimony, please.
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                  Yes.
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                  Do you recall questions by Mr. Conway
             Q.
      regarding which of the five projects you have listed
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      there are interconnected?
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             Α.
                  I think the question had to do with
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having an interconnection service agreement.

- Q. Correct.
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And my recollection is that you identified three as having an interconnection agreement?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Which of those three out of the five actually have an interconnection agreement?
- A. The Oregon Clean Energy Center, No. 1; the Carroll County, No. 2; and then the fourth one, Middletown, all have an interconnection service agreement and construction service agreement.
- Q. And, Mr. Wilson, do you know what the status is of an interconnection agreement with the plants identified in Nos. 3 and 5 are?
- A. Those are not as far along in the process so they do not yet have an interconnection service agreement.
- Q. And do you recall questions from Mr. Conway regarding the status of financing for the plants in items 1 through 5?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. And you conveyed to Mr. Conway that three have financing; is that correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. I ask you to identify which three have financing.
- A. It's the same three. It's the Oregon
 Clean Energy, the Carroll County, and the Middletown
 that have construction service agreements,
 interconnection service agreements, and that have
 obtained financing.
 - Q. Thank you, Mr. Wilson.

I also want to refer back to Mr. Conway's question regarding the status of new coal generation builds. Do you recall those questions?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And if recollection serves, you responded to Mr. Conway that new coal gen build was quite small. Do you remember that conversation?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Can you describe, please, why new build coal gen is quite small?
- A. I think it goes back to the fact that we see carbon regulation of some kind coming. Natural gas prices are very low, so in terms of new build based on the Marcellus and the Utica shale, which is right underneath us, natural gas is clean and very economical, and new coal just isn't competitive and

would face this uncertain future about coming carbon legislation.

- Q. I also want to refer back to Mr. Conway's questions to you regarding new entry and the degree to which cost of new entry would be recovered. Do you recall those questions from Mr. Conway?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. What is the status of new entry and the degree to which new entry is occurring with prices covering cost of new entry or not?
- A. Well, as I explained, we're seeing a lot of new entry. We're seeing a lot of plants in the interconnection queue, so all the evidence is that current price levels are sufficient to support enough new entry in PJM to replace retiring capacity and meet the modest load growth that's occurring.
- Q. And you identified five plants on pages 24 and 25 of your testimony; is that right?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Are there any others recently in Ohio?
- A. There is one since my testimony was filed. There's another one. Southfield Energy has now made an application to the Ohio Power Siting Board, so there's a sixth, and I expect there will be more.

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                  Do you know, Mr. Wilson, what the
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      proposed megawatt of the Southfield plant is?
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                  I don't have that with me.
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                  MR. MICHAEL: Thank you, your Honor.
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      have no further questions.
                  EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Mendoza?
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                  MR. MENDOZA: No questions, your Honor.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Darr?
                  MR. DARR: No questions.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Cohn?
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                  MS. COHN: No questions.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Conway?
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                  MR. CONWAY: No questions, your Honor.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Margard?
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                  MR. MARGARD: Thank you, no, your Honor.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Wilson, you filed your
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      OCC Exhibit 15 on September 11, correct?
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                  THE WITNESS: Yes.
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                  EXAMINER SEE: And just prior to your
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      testimony, which was scheduled to occur last Friday,
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      you had revisions to your testimony, correct?
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                  THE WITNESS: Yes.
                  EXAMINER SEE: And I think those two
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      items reflected a redline of Table 2 and then a final
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      of Table 2 in your testimony?
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THE WITNESS: Yes.

2 EXAMINER SEE: You also had an update to

JFW-2.

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THE WITNESS: Yes.

5 EXAMINER SEE: What was the reason for

6 the changes to Table 2 and JFW-2?

THE WITNESS: Yes. Thank you. Late on Wednesday I was preparing for testimony and reviewing my workpapers and my analysis, and I saw some numbers in the hourly details that raised some questions, and I ultimately determined that I had interpreted the consumables data that I was relying on which were in Mr. Pearce's worksheet, I had interpreted the units of that data incorrectly.

So I had noticed right away okay, to do my analysis I had hourly prices as I've explained, I had hourly generation and I needed hourly variable cost numbers. I had hourly fuel cost numbers in Mr. Pearce's worksheet but unfortunately this was only monthly consumables data and I needed hourly consumables data.

And so I had to use the monthly data I was provided and I immediately noticed that was much smaller than the fuel data so the units obviously were different and my initial presumption was that it

was monthly average hourly consumables data and then through my auditing I determined that in fact it was monthly total consumables data in thousands.

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So that essentially the consumable information that I used when I made that, when I changed that interpretation of his worksheet essentially raised the consumables which are about \$3, about a tenth of fuel cost, raised them by a factor of about one-third.

EXAMINER SEE: All right, thank you.

And, Mr. Wilson, that change, the change you just discussed would affect both the revenue and the capacity side of JFW-2?

THE WITNESS: It doesn't --

EXAMINER SEE: I'm sorry, the energy and capacity.

THE WITNESS: Yes. The impact of that is a small increase in variable cost, a very small increase through 2021 and then a larger increase in '22 to '24 because CO2 is one of the consumables. So a larger impact. And larger variable cost causes the generation to go down because there's more hours when the plants would incur losses and I zeroed out hours when they incurred losses and that will include both the average energy revenue and the average energy

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3852
 1
      cost to change.
 2
                  EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Michael?
 3
                  MR. MICHAEL: Yes, your Honor, at this
 4
      point I would like to move into evidence OCC Exhibits
 5
      15 through 19.
                  EXAMINER SEE: Are there any objections
 6
 7
      to the admission of OCC Exhibits 17 through 19?
 8
                  MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, as I explained
 9
      before, we have a continuing objection but we
10
      understand your ruling, so I'm not going to reiterate
11
      it at this point.
12
                  EXAMINER SEE: So you have a continuing
13
      objection to OCC Exhibit 19? Or are you talking
      about all of them?
14
15
                  MR. CONWAY: No, I'm talking about the
16
      revisions to Table 2 on the one hand and
17
      Exhibit JFW-2 on the other hand and Exhibit JFW-3.
18
                  EXAMINER SEE: Your objection is noted.
19
                  With that OCC Exhibits 15, 16, 17, 18,
2.0
      and 19 are admitted into the record.
2.1
                  (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
22
                  EXAMINER SEE: Just so that the record is
23
      clear, OCC Exhibit 16 and OCC Exhibit 18 are
24
      confidential.
25
                  Mr. Conway?
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3853 1 MR. CONWAY: Thank you, your Honor. The 2 company moves for the admission of AEP Exhibits 45, 46, 47, and 48. 3 4 EXAMINER SEE: Any objection? 5 Hearing none, AEP Exhibits 45, 46, 47, and 48 are admitted into the record. 6 7 (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 8 EXAMINER SEE: Thank you, Mr. Wilson. 9 With that we are adjourned until Friday 10 at 9:00 a.m. where we will pick up with Mr. Lesser 11 and Dr. Choueiki. MR. MARGARD: I presume in that order, 12 13 your Honor? 14 EXAMINER SEE: That is the plan. 15 (Thereupon, at 3:48 p.m. the hearing was 16 adjourned.) 17 18 19 20 2.1 22 23 24 25

CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Wednesday, October 21, 2015, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes.

Julieanna Hennebert,
Registered Professional
Reporter RMR, and Notary
Public in and for the
State of Ohio.

11 My commission expires February 19, 2018.

My commission expires April 5, 2019.

22 (rfa-79554)

Rosemary Foster Anderson, Registered Professional Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of Ohio.

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

Summary: Transcript In the Matter of the application of Ohio Power Company hearing held on 10/21/15 - Volume XV electronically filed by Mr. Ken Spencer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Anderson, Rosemary Foster Mrs.