BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

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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 Tuesday, November 3, 2015.

VOLUME XVII

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1 Tuesday Morning Session, November 3, 2015. 2 3 4 EXAMINER PARROT: Let's go on the record. We are back for the hearing in Case No. 5 14-1693-EL-RDR, et al. Good morning, everyone. My 6 7 name is Sarah Parrot. With me on the bench this morning is Greta See. We are the Attorney Examiners 8 9 assigned by the Commission to hear these cases. 10 Let's get started with brief appearances 11 beginning with the company. 12 MR. NOURSE: Thank you, your Honor. On behalf of the Ohio Power Company, Steven T. Nourse, 13 14 Matthew J. Satterwhite, Matthew S. McKenzie, Daniel 15 R. Conway, Christopher L. Miller. 16 MR. KURTZ: For the Ohio Energy Group, 17 Mike Kurtz. 18 MR. PRITCHARD: For IEU-Ohio, Matt 19 Pritchard and Frank Darr. 20 MR. OLIKER: Good morning. On behalf of IGS Energy, Joe Oliker. 21 2.2 MR. BEELER: On behalf of the staff of the 2.3 Public Utilities Commission, Steven Beeler and Werner 24 Margard. 25 MS. BAIR: Thank you, your Honor. On

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1
      behalf of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel, Jodi Bair,
      William Michael, Kevin Moore and Dane Stinson.
 2.
 3
                 MS. BOJKO:
                             Thank you, your Honors.
      behalf of the Ohio Manufacturers' Association Energy
 4
 5
      Group, Kim Bojko.
                 MS. HENRY: On behalf of Sierra Club,
 6
 7
      Kristin Henry, Christopher Bzdok, and Shannon Fisk.
                 MS. FLEISHER: Good morning. Madeline
 8
      Fleisher on behalf of the Environmental Law and
 9
10
      Policy Center.
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                 MR. SETTINERI: Good morning, your Honors.
12
      On behalf of the Retail Energy Supply Association,
      PJM Power Providers Group, Electric Power Supply
13
14
      Association, Constellation NewEnergy and Exelon
15
      Generation, Michael Settineri, M. Howard Petricoff,
16
      and Gretchen L. Petrucci.
17
                 EXAMINER PARROT: I believe that's
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      everyone that's present with us this morning.
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      company may call its first rebuttal witness.
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                 MR. CONWAY: Thank you, your Honor.
                                                       Karl
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      Bletzacker.
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                 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Bletzacker, please
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     raise your right hand.
24
                 (Witness sworn.)
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                 EXAMINER PARROT: Please have a seat.
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4071 1 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 2 EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead, Mr. Conway. 3 MR. CONWAY: Thank you, your Honor. 4 5 KARL R. BLETZACKER 6 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 7 examined and testified on rebuttal as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION 8 9 By Mr. Conway: 10 Mr. Bletzacker, could you give your full Ο. name for the record. 11 12 Α. My name is Karl R. Bletzacker. 13 0. And by whom are you employed and what is 14 your position? 15 Α. I'm the Director of Fundamental Analysis. 16 I'm employed by American Electric Power Service 17 Corporation. 18 And, Mr. Bletzacker, you previously 0. 19 supplied, furnished direct testimony in this case? 20 Α. Yes, I did. 21 And you also have prepared rebuttal 2.2 testimony that's been prefiled for this case? 2.3 Α. Yes, I did. 24 MR. CONWAY: At this time, your Honor, I 25 would mark as AEP Exhibit 50, I believe,

4072 1 Mr. Bletzacker's rebuttal testimony. 2 EXAMINER PARROT: So marked. 3 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 4 Mr. Bletzacker, do you have a copy of your Q. 5 prefiled rebuttal testimony with you? 6 Yes, I do. Α. 7 And, Mr. Bletzacker, do you have any 8 changes or corrections or modifications to your 9 rebuttal testimony? 10 Α. No, I do not. 11 Mr. Bletzacker, if I were to ask you the 12 questions in your prefiled rebuttal testimony that's 13 been marked as AEP Exhibit 50 today, would your 14 answers be the same as they appear in that document? 15 Α. Yes, they would. 16 MR. CONWAY: Thank you. 17 Your Honor, at this time I would move for 18 the admission of AEP Exhibit 50, and Mr. Bletzacker 19 is available for cross-examination. 20 EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Mr. Conway. Sierra Club want to go first? 21 2.2 MR. BZDOK: Thank you. 2.3 24 CROSS-EXAMINATION 25 By Mr. Bzdok:

- Q. Good morning, Mr. Bletzacker.
- 2 A. Good morning, Mr. Bzdok.
- Q. I want to start by -- I want to start at the top of page 4 of your rebuttal testimony where you are talking about examples of types of price spreads.
- 7 A. I'm there, Mr. Bzdok.
 - Q. Thank you. At lines 1 and 2 of page 4, you mention the price spread between natural gas, propane, and other natural gas liquids, correct?
- 11 A. That's correct.
- 12 Q. And you call that "fractionation spread";
 13 is that correct?
- 14 A. I do.

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- Q. And then at the lines 2 and 3, you mention the price spread between natural gas and electricity, correct?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. Which you call "spark spread," right?
- 20 A. That's right.
- 21 Q. And then at line 3, the third category,
 22 you mention the price spread between coal and
 23 electricity; is that correct?
- A. That's correct.
- 25 Q. And you call that "dark spread," right?

A. I do.

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- Q. And then at line 4, you note that these three types of spreads, in essence, help "illustrate the widely accepted use of energy futures contract prices to justify the capital and operating cost of certain physical assets"; is that right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Now, you don't know the quantity of futures market activity that actually reflects these three categories; is that correct?
- A. Well, not entirely. I do know by looking at the -- the Commodity Futures Trading Commission report, most recent report on the traders that have engaged in hedging activities, that they break it down in long, short, and spreading and, of course, in this particular example we are talking about spreading uses of futures contracts. And the commitment of traders for natural gas represents about 25 percent of the market.
- Q. And tell me again what report you were looking at.
- A. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission

 Commitment of Traders Report that came out on October

 12 of 2015.
 - Q. And when did you review that report?

- A. I reviewed that in detail yesterday, but it's something I look at regularly.
- Q. Now, you have colleagues at AEP who engage in the energy futures market as sellers; is that correct?
- A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. And you also have colleagues at AEP who engage in the energy futures market as buyers; is that correct?
- 10 A. That's correct.
- 11 Q. And both of those sets of colleagues
 12 engage you to advise them relative to fundamentals
 13 issues in their market activity; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct. From time to time.
 - Q. When did you prepare your rebuttal testimony?
- A. As I remember, we had a short leash to do
 that. I -- nominally speaking, three or four days
 before it was prepared -- or before it was submitted.
- Q. So that would have been about a week and a half ago?
- A. If that math works out, I'll agree to that, subject to check.
- Q. Late October, more or less?
- A. Again, if the math works out, that makes

sense.

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- Q. Take a look at Figure 1 on -- no, let's stay on page 4 down towards the bottom of page 4.

 You indicate at lines 19 to 20 that in your opinion "long-term natural gas futures values are tethered to current spot market prices"; is that correct?
- A. That's correct. And I offer Figure 1 to support that point.
- Q. Figure 1 presents, as I understand it, data that includes Henry Hub's spot natural gas prices for certain dates; is that correct?
- A. Yes. Specifically that would be the dark blue line if you have a colored copy.
 - Q. And if you have a black and white copy, it's just the darkest lines; is that right?
 - A. Furthest to the left, that's correct.
 - Q. Okay. And then it also presents -- okay. So that data is presented from November 1 of 2012 until July 29 of 2015; is that correct?
 - A. I don't know if it's presented all the way to July 29. You see the tic mark for that on the X-axis is probably a little short of that, Mr. Bzdok.
 - Q. To sometime in July of 2015?
- A. I buy that, yes.
- 25 O. And then -- and then when that line

changes color and becomes sort of a more regular oscillating pattern, that's a futures price or what is that?

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- A. Well, to be specific, on that particular date in which the series starts, so when it begins there at the left most side of the graph, those are the settled closing prices for, in this case, natural gas futures on that particular date. Obviously futures go forward, and that oscillation you see, of course, is summer-winter spread.
- Q. So the -- after the data changes color from the Henry Hub to the oscillating spread that you indicated, what is the source of -- of the information post-color change?
- A. Yes. To provide some more detail, if we were to assume you were correct and that last point was on July 29, we know it's not, but if it was, then you would look at where futures settled for those out, let's say, 10 years, you looked at each month and you plotted that on this graph. So if you look at January of 2021 and each month thereafter, those would represent what appears to me as a purple line on this graph.
- Q. What's the source of the Henry Hub spot data?

A. There are several sources that you can use. The most common one would be go to the CME website and you have to catch it at that particular time, of course. You can't look at it today and then redo this particular plot because futures change wildly as shown by this — this width of this — these futures prints. But this comes from SNL.

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- Q. Sure. So my question relates to the actual daily spot data, not the futures data.
- A. Oh, I'm sorry if I misunderstood that.

 The spot data probably came -- I don't know specifically but probably came from a service we have called "Ventyx Velocity Suite."
- Q. Did you not pull that data? Did somebody else pull that data?
 - A. Actually someone else pulled that data, but there should be no -- it's a very objective thing.
- Q. You reviewed it or you incorporated it into your figure?
 - A. Yeah. Actually I did the graphing.
 - Q. Okay. Why did you -- why did you use a spot price dataset that ended sometime in July of 2015 for rebuttal testimony that you prepared in October?

A. I really want to get that point driven home that spot prices -- it's one of four points to discredit use of futures. I want to get that point home that spot prices are tethered or they are attached to -- or futures prices are tethered or attached to spot prices. But more importantly as you get further out, that width that you see between the high and low of just these -- this sample of spot -- of futures prices is as much as a \$4 spread out in 2026. So I really want to show that, almost that trumpeting, that fanning out of prices that's shown to support the fact that, hey, futures are unreliable use of -- as a forecasting method.

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- Q. What has Henry spot data been doing since July of 2015?
- A. I would imagine that it has remained relatively lower.
- Q. When you say you would imagine, have you not reviewed it since July of 2015?
- A. Well, I have a cursory knowledge, but you should remember the point here is spot -- futures prices are tethered to spot prices and showing those through that very volatile polar vortex period really proved that point.
 - Q. Sure. So I just want to make sure I get

an answer to the question. Do you -- have you reviewed spot prices since July of 2015?

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- A. And my answer remains the same in a cursory fashion, yes.
- Q. And how do they -- what are -- how do those spot prices compare with the time point where the graph of spot prices on Figure 1 ceases?

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, I would object.

I think it's been asked and answered. I think the witness specifically indicated he thought that based on his recollection of his cursory review that they have remained relatively low since that time.

MR. BZDOK: He qualified his first answer by he imagined, and I want to make sure we have an answer based on actual review.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.

- A. Generally speaking, they have been around \$3 or below, over the last few months, spot prices.
- Q. So lower than what's presented here? The endpoint?
 - A. I don't believe so.
- Q. The most recent -- so correct me if I'm wrong in my terminology. These lines that you indicate with the designation "Futures" and then a date, those are -- those correspond to future strips,

future price strips or something else?

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- A. Those would be what we would call the "NYMEX settled closing prices" for obviously, nominally, 120 months going forward if it was 10 years. And that was taken on that particular day. So if you look at what the settled closing prices were on 1/11 of 2013, my blue line, that's what you would find -- what's graphed there are the settled closing prices for each of those 120 months going forward.
- Q. How did you make a determination to use the April 1, 2015, settled futures closing prices as the -- as the most recent dataset presented in your figure?
- A. It was a random thing and it was meant to prove that point, and that point I think shows quite well how widespread they are the further out you go and how unreliable they are to predict prices in that 2026 price frame. The tie line is futures prices are tethered to spot prices. And that tethering is very evident.
- Q. Do you have any sense of what these lines look like using data that is more recent, within say the last month?
 - A. Well, I can assure you this: That they

will always show or are likely to show the summer-winter spread, the oscillation as you call it. Whether they make that widening pattern even more wide, I don't know if they make it -- they can't make it less wide, so I would have to believe that there would be the same oscillating pattern, but the point still remains that there is a wide response as you get further out in the forecast.

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- Q. Why did you not present futures prices more recent than seven months ago?
- A. I don't think I made any decisions about what not to do. I made decisions about what I wanted to do which is show this tethering, that's the No. 1 point; and, as a supplemental point, how wide that forecast gets the further out you go. I really don't believe that any other other lines would have would have discredited that point; probably enhanced the point.
 - O. What's the basis for that belief?
- A. Well, it is -- it is a belief based on professional opinion and experience that that tethering, I haven't seen a -- an exception to that tethering rule, so I'm sure that the -- any other points that you would pick would be -- is equally tethered and contribute to the same width that I see

at the far right hand of this curve.

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- Q. That belief based on opinion and experience does -- is not based upon the review of any data within the last seven months; is that correct?
- A. Well, what you can count on is that these future prices are tethered to spot prices and that was the point we were trying to make in rebuttal testimony. That you can count on. My experience and opinion rest from doing this for 30 years, that tethering, at least in natural gas back to 1990, is always evident. So one good thing, Mr. Bzdok, if we had lots of lines here that may just muddy the graph. At least it's very clear to see what the point is here.
 - Q. Turn to page 8 of your rebuttal testimony.
 - A. I'm there, Mr. Bzdok.
 - Q. Really starting at the end of page 7, you begin a discussion of what you call "credible upside threats to U.S. natural gas prices"; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And one of those threats that you assert exists is exports of liquefied natural gas; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct, along with many others.

- Q. Well, specifically you mention three, right?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Liquefied natural gas exports, the use of liquefied natural gas for light-duty vehicles in trucking, and environmental requirements relative to hydraulic fracturing, right?
- A. I am also sure everyone in the room is comfortable with the fact that electric generation, the use of natural gas is an upside threat to natural gas demand. We may not be aware, but less imports from Canada is a greater source of supply or change of supply, and more imports to Mexico would also be in that category of upside threats.
- Q. More imports to Mexico or more exports from Mexico?
 - A. Well, let's call them exports to Mexico.
 - Q. Exports to Mexico.
- You indicate that at line 3 and 4 that 46.3 billion cubic feet per day of natural gas liquefaction for export to Free Trade Agreement countries has been proposed to the U.S. DOE; is that correct?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. And then you make a statement, "Although

it is not likely that every project gets approved and built, this potential incremental demand represents over a half of current domestic natural gas production," right?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. Now, you prepared a 2013 fundamental forecast that's been admitted into evidence in this case, right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And that -- in that forecast you assumed 8 billion cubic feet per day of LNG exports in 2025; is that right?
 - A. I passed that information on during deposition, but I will confirm it here, yes.
 - Q. And you also prepared a 2015 fundamental forecast that's been admitted into evidence in this case, right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And that forecast also assumes 8 billion cubic feet per day of LNG exports in 2025, is that right?
 - A. Yes, same level.
- Q. In your opinion, natural gas supply is relatively elastic in the sense that as demand increases, supply can respond; is that correct?

- A. Yes. Let me be specific about that. The elasticity of natural gas is nominally about 1, and it's the general understanding of folks that less than 1 is considered somewhat inelastic, and 1 and greater is considered elastic, so let's say it's right at the cusp.
 - Q. Have you completed your answer?
 - A. I have.

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- Q. When you say "let's say it's right at the cusp," elaborate on that.
- "elasticity," they would usually identify an elasticity of one. And to be specific, if you were to take the percentage change of a quantity, say 70 bcf a day of natural gas demand in the United States or supply in the United States, divided it by a price, a percentage change in price, that ratio puts out a number that let's say is somewhere around 1. 1 and above is considered generally to be elastic.

 Below 1 is considered to be inelastic. Natural gas is somewhere around 1 or maybe a bit below.
 - Q. And what's the basis for that statement?
 - A. Mathematics.
- Q. So other things being equal, a relatively high elasticity of supply results in a relatively

lower increase in price when demand increases; is that right?

A. You are absolutely correct.

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- Q. And that's essentially your outlook for LNG exports at the level that you are assuming then in your forecast, right?
- A. Let's put some math to it. Let's say there was a 10 percent increase in gas supply or demand. Let's also just say that we consume about 70 bcf a day. So we go from 70 to 77, that would be a 10 percent increase.

If gas prices -- let me put a number out there just for mathematics purposes are \$5. \$5, based on that elasticity, it would make sense should demand go up 10 percent, elasticity is 1, prices would go to \$5.50. 10 percent increase, divided by 10 percent increase, yielded a 1. Any part of that equation that you are missing you can solve for -- with an elasticity that you are comfortable with.

Q. Generally your -- your 2015 fundamental forecast generally projects lower gas prices than your 2013 fundamental forecast; is that correct?

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, at this point

I'll just lodge an objection. Rebuttal testimony is

focused directly, specifically in narrow fashion of

his criticisms of the forecasting techniques of the intervenors's witnesses. It's not -- it's not rebuttal testimony that attempts to further -- further support, which we've already done in direct, our forecast, and it's not about this 2015 forecast either, so I object on the grounds that the line of questions is beyond the scope of the rebuttal testimony.

MR. OLIKER: Can I have the question read back actually?

(Record read.)

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MR. OLIKER: Sorry.

MR. BZDOK: We're discussing the impact of LNG exports on forecasts of gas prices. And so, we've asked him some foundational questions about the LNG export assumptions in his two forecasts, and now I have asked him a foundational question about how his forecasts' overall conclusions compare so that we can explore what role LNG exports play in that.

you a little bit of leeway, Mr. Bzdok. I think we want to tie this in. I think this question that's on the table at the moment is broad enough. I agree it's foundational and I assume you are going somewhere with it, so the objection is overruled. We

1 | will see where it goes.

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THE WITNESS: If you would be so kind, would you please repeat the question.

EXAMINER PARROT: We can repeat the question.

THE WITNESS: Thank you very much.

(Record read.)

- A. That's correct.
- Q. So the lower gas prices projected in the 2015 fundamental forecast are being driven by factors independent of this LNG export issue where you held assumptions the same; is that correct?

MR. CONWAY: Your Honors, I would now object again and more strongly. We are now not talking about elasticity of supply and his criticism of the other intervenors' forecasts which don't, in his view, take into consideration the upside threat to natural gas prices. He is now purely and completely outside that scope and he's asking for information about what drives the different results for the 2015 forecast, and he will get to the 2013 forecast, who knows, but it is now outside the scope of rebuttal.

MR. BZDOK: May I respond?

EXAMINER PARROT: You may.

4090 MR. BZDOK: Where the witness has asserted 1 2 LNG exports are an upside threat to natural gas 3 prices and we are exploring based on his forecasts 4 how significant a threat they are. 5 EXAMINER PARROT: And I am going to allow it. 6 7 Go ahead, Mr. Bletzacker, please answer 8 the question. 9 THE WITNESS: Once again, if you would, 10 please. 11 EXAMINER PARROT: Yes, we can. 12 THE WITNESS: Thank you very much. 13 (Record read.) 14 Α. My answer is that's correct. 15 So those other factors have a greater 0. 16 magnitude of impact that LNG exports on --17 MR. CONWAY: Your Honor. 18 MR. BZDOK: Can I finish my question? 19 MR. CONWAY: Yes, I am sorry. 20 Ο. So those factors have a greater magnitude 21 of impact on gas prices than the LNG exports at the 2.2 level you're forecasting them, correct? 2.3 MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, once again, I 24 would object. I don't think it's tied to his 25 criticism of the other forecasts and their -- the

extent to which they consider upside threats from things such as LNG exports. Now we're getting purely on to questioning regarding the company's forecast and the drivers of the changes in natural gas prices and the company's forecast other than the basis that he is discussing in his rebuttal testimony as a criticism of the intervenor witnesses' proposal. So it is now clearly completely outside of the scope of the rebuttal.

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MR. BZDOK: May I respond?

EXAMINER PARROT: You may.

MR. BZDOK: First, this is my last question on this issue. I say that because you referenced you were giving me a little bit of leeway. Second, it is, again, exploring the same issue; how big of a deal is this.

EXAMINER PARROT: And I think it's fair to allow you to probe the extent that he considered this issue in his own forecast.

 $\label{eq:so_I} \mbox{So I am going to overrule your objection} \\ \mbox{again, Mr. Conway.}$

Do you need us to?

23 THE WITNESS: If you would be so kind, I 24 do want to do my best job.

25 EXAMINER PARROT: It's fine.

(Record read.)

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A. Not entirely correct. Our exchange earlier, in the exchange earlier we talked about we want to know how big a deal these things are. It is — it's not proper to say what has a greater influence or a lesser influence. I happen to know that fuel prices, I happen to know that load forecasts, those things all have an effect. Whether one is a bigger or lesser effect depends on timing. It depends on magnitude. It isn't just something that you can just blanket — in a blanket fashion say this has a bigger effect. It depends when and what magnitude you are referring to.

MR. BZDOK: I said that was my last question but I have a follow-up based on his answer.

EXAMINER PARROT: Okay.

- Q. So the -- so you would agree that your forecast reduction in gas prices in the 2015 forecast compared to the 2013 is being driven by factors independent of LNG exports; is that true?
 - A. I would agree.
- Q. Also on page 8, lines 10 through 12, you discuss LNG -- sorry, you discuss "the potential for increased costs associated with environmental requirements due to hydraulic fracturing"; is that

correct?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. You mention further down in that testimony that AEPSC monitors and recognizes all of the developments that you mentioned on page 8 for inclusions in the fundamentals forecast; is that right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. So as part of your department's responsibilities, do you monitor developments relative to environmental regulations concerning hydrauliuc fracturing?
- A. I'm very fortunate at AEP because they provide me with ample, even more than ample resources to do this analysis. And every detail that is necessary for monitoring is available to me with a click of a mouse button. You don't always have it committed to memory, but it is it is readily available. Those resources are available to me to make these these long-term forecasts.

So, yes, monitoring and looking for salient changes in environmental regulations due to hydraulic fracturing, enough that they would affect the finding and production costs of natural gas and oil is something we pay attention to.

Q. So you do monitor them via resources that you are provided with; is that a fair understanding of your answers?

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- A. Yes. To give you a real fair understanding, the answer is we monitor them with the eye that we are looking for changes significant enough to register as an additional upside threat. When that threat becomes more of a reality, then we need to make some changes in our long-term forecast.
- Q. What environmental requirements related to hydraulic fracturing are you aware of through this monitoring activity that present, in your opinion, credible upside threats to gas prices?
- A. Well, let's look at it in a general category. We are looking for anything that increases the finding and production costs of natural gas or of oil. So to the extent that there are costs associated with groundwater monitoring, to the extent that there is casing and tubing designs for well completions, that are going to do additional duty to protect freshwater, to the disposal of fracturing fluids and the monitoring those of those injection wells, those are the types of things that you would monitor.

So I would like to look at it in terms of

the general category of what -- what would result in greater costs and those certainly could result in greater costs, not likely lesser costs. That's why they are considered a threat to the upside.

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- Q. I'm trying to understand, based on the phrasing of your answer, whether you are talking about things that are hypothetical or whether you are indicating that in the course of the monitoring activity you've done, you are aware that the three types of requirements you just mentioned are existing and process pending, likely, I am looking for the specifics of what are you talking about when you say there are environmental requirements that pose a potential for increased costs?
- A. Well, you see you have hit on something that really worries me, and the point of this Q and A is that there are upside threats that we are not to take lightly, exports, reduced imports, costs of monitoring, of additional costs. So to -- to monitor those things, to engage those services that we have, to make us aware of things that are pending and whether they mean -- what exactly they may mean to the defining cost -- costs of natural gas, those are the kinds of things that we do.
 - Q. What environmental requirements are you

aware of for hydraulic fracturing that pose a credible upside threat to gas prices?

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MR. CONWAY: Objection, your Honor. It's been asked and answered. He gave three examples of the types of increased cost-based requirements that might result and we've gone over it, I think, twice now. He mentioned monitoring. He mentioned increased costs from more — different types of casings and tubing for the wells and also the costs of monitoring and complying with underground injection requirements. He's been over those three examples and now we are asking the same question again.

MR. BZDOK: May I respond?

EXAMINER PARROT: You may.

MR. BZDOK: It's been asked. He's provided answers about what in theory could happen. And my question is are you aware of environmental requirements that actually do that. And if so, what are they.

EXAMINER PARROT: And I am going to allow the question. I am not sure either, Mr. Bletzacker, it's not clear to me from your response. I am going a couple back, but you were talking in terms of a general category and I don't -- it's not clear to me

either whether you meant these are specific known things we are talking about here or we were talking more generally. So if you can maybe clarify, I think that would help me as well.

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THE WITNESS: I will do that. I would be happy to do that.

So with specificity, for me to make a table of the specific -- of the pending regulations, I can't repeat that. I don't know that here today. I do know that one of our consultants, PIRA in particular, provides a well fracturing monitor. It's a report they put out regularly and it's something that I review regularly. Other consultancies do the same.

So while I may not specifically do the research to find what -- what impending regulation changes there may be or legislative changes resulting in regulations, I do know that those are monitored generally for me with services that are provided to me.

- Q. So you're not aware personally of any pending regulations that have the potential for the upside cost threat that you are describing here?
- A. I know that I can give this Commission a complete list with one mouse click.

Q. Without -- so, no, you are not personally aware of any.

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MR. CONWAY: Objection. That just mischaracterized his testimony. He just mentioned one of the consultancies he relies upon. The fact that -- whether or not he can recite CFR sections or proposed OAC sections or wherever they might be is not -- is not pertinent and now he is just arguing with the witness.

MR. BZDOK: May I respond?

EXAMINER PARROT: You may.

MR. BZDOK: It's really not a complex question and we are doing this complex dance around it. I am asking him does he know of any regulation. I am not asking him for CFR cites. Can you name me a single regulation that poses this threat that you are describing relative to environmental requirements? And he's talked about theory and he's talked — I could click a mouse and find out. I just want does he know of any —

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ BZDOK: -- because he wrote this testimony.

MR. CONWAY: And, your Honor, I think that mischaracterizes his testimony. He mentions that he

reviews information provided by other experts. He has access to other experts. He relies upon all of them and he monitors it on a regular basis and the fact that he can't provide citations to specific — or he is not providing citations to specific rule makings or pending legislative efforts, I don't think detracts from the point and it's not a matter of theory. I think that's a mischaracterization.

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EXAMINER PARROT: All right. I am going to try to move this along. I am going to go back to the question before here and we will try it again.

Mr. Bletzacker, the question two questions ago was whether or not you were personally aware of any pending regulations that have the potential for the upside cost threat that you are describing here. I do think we can get a "yes" or "no" to that, so if you would give us that, I think we can move along.

THE WITNESS: I'm not aware of any specific regulation that I can repeat on the stand here today.

EXAMINER PARROT: Okay. That's good.

MR. BZDOK: That concludes my questions.

EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Mr. Bzdok.

Ms. Bojko.

MS. BOJKO: I think, actually, Mr. Oliker

Ohio Power Company Volume XVII 4100 1 has agreed to go next. 2 EXAMINER PARROT: That's fine. 3 Mr. Oliker. 4 MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor. 5 CROSS-EXAMINATION 6 7 By Mr. Oliker: 8 0. Good morning, Mr. Bletzacker. 9 Good morning, Mr. Oliker. Α. 10 Okay. Now, in your testimony you discuss Q. 11 hedging for physical assets; is that correct? 12 Α. I do. 13 And the natural gas combined-cycle plant 14 is an example of a physical asset that may use 15 hedging through futures contracts, correct? I'm sorry, Mr. Oliker. You are asking 16 17 that question or are you -- is it in this testimony 18 somewhere? 19 Just from a high level, you would agree Q. 20 that a natural gas combined-cycle power plant is an 21 example of a physical asset that may hedge using futures contracts? 2.2 2.3

- I would agree, yes. Α.
- 24 And given the current low natural gas Q. 25 prices in the futures markets, there are likely

natural gas combined-cycle power plants that are locking in at least a slice of their natural gas requirements for the next several years?

- A. Well, I certainly would like you to keep in mind regulated facilities may have a different business plan than unregulated facilities, so if you would allow me to go -- whittle that question down to just unregulated power plants, I bet they are considering it, yes.
 - Q. Okay.

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- A. But important to their consideration is not just the price of gas but the same futures price of power so that generates a heat rate. If they have a heat rate in their machine that is better than the heat rate identified between those two futures contracts, they may want to take it, unless they think it's going to get better.
- Q. Okay. So what you are talking about is a heat rate spread, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And just to explore that a little more, you would agree that the heat rate of a natural gas combined cycle power plant is around 7,000?
- A. Oh, I think that's a good general number, yes.

- Q. And with \$3 per MMBtu gas that provides a dispatch cost just on the fuel of about \$21 per megawatt-hour.
 - A. I would agree.

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- Q. And the variable dispatch cost of the natural gas combined-cycle power plant is somewhere in the range of \$3 to \$5; is that correct?
 - A. That's a good number.
- Q. Okay. So if they believe the future price of power is greater than 24 to 26 dollars a megawatt-hour, it might make sense to lock in your natural gas at \$3 per MMBtu, correct?
- A. If they know that that's what the price will be and the only way to know that is to actually sell a futures contract for power, then they will have their their heat rate spread locked in. If they wish to speculate in some way, you don't need to have a physical asset to make those kind of speculations.
- Q. Okay. But assuming they do lock in their natural gas at -- say they lock into that two-year stretch and they are \$3 per MMBtu, regardless of where the Henry Hub or any index price goes during that time frame, they are not going to be impacted, right?

A. Yes. But for basis you are generally correct.

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- Q. And if that were the case, regardless of what happens with NYMEX Henry Hub, this power plant with \$3 per MMBtu gas, they could then become the marginal unit, correct?
- A. Yes. And that is the purpose of a futures contract to allow you to hedge.
- Q. And if they are the marginal unit, that would cause them to set the LNP price at the node regardless of where Henry Hub goes, correct?
- A. The point that I don't want you to miss, Mr. Oliker, is that that person and all of his buddies on the supply stack need to make the same choice at the same time. If he ends up with a low variable cost, he's certainly going to be further, let's just say nominally to the left on the dispatch stack. If everyone else didn't do that same thing, he is not going to be setting the marginal price, more than likely.
- Q. But assuming a large amount of natural gas combined-cycle units do, in fact, lock in their natural gas prices for the next several years, couldn't that impact LNP prices in that area of PJM for that duration of time?

A. So let me go through this again. If all of the nonregulated power plants out there, the regulated ones would have a tough time making those kinds of decisions, all of those guys, obviously that's a smaller subset than everything that's in PJM, got together and decided they were going to lock in \$3 natural gas, and if all those guys had the hope that it would be something — power prices would be greater than that, they are not likely to go set any marginal price because the IPPs are a smaller subset of all generation that's available.

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- Q. But you agree that it's possible.
- A. I'm not sure that it is, because what makes it tough to be possible, Mr. Oliker, is that I don't think that you would come to the conclusion that a lot of regulated electric generation facilities would make that decision. So my ability to call it "possible" or "impossible" depends on what you think how their hands are handcuffed with a regulated unit to take a spot price versus take some price that they hedge. So they are not likely to do it.
- Q. Mr. Bletzacker, would you agree there is no technically regulated generation in Ohio in the AEP Ohio, Duke Energy Ohio, FirstEnergy, and Dayton

- 1 Power and Light footprint?
- 2 MR. CONWAY: Objection. The objection is
- 3 | the form of the question. I think it's vague. The
- 4 | word "technically" I don't think is clear.
- 5 EXAMINER PARROT: Let's rephrase it,
- 6 please, Mr. Oliker.
- 7 Q. First of all, what's your definition of
- 8 "regulated," Mr. Bletzacker?
- 9 A. My definition of "regulated" is where
- 10 judicial oversight is replacement for competition.
- 11 Q. And you agree there is competition in Ohio
- 12 outside of the municipal utilities?
- 13 A. In the electric cooperatives?
- 14 O. Yes.
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. And there's also competition in
- 17 Pennsylvania.
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. And you would agree there is substantial
- 20 amounts of natural gas in Pennsylvania,
- 21 Mr. Bletzacker?
- 22 A. Yes. And I would also agree that they all
- are members of the ISO PJM which is much wider than
- 24 the footprint you've identified.
- 25 Q. And you would agree there is natural gas

that's currently under construction at the AD hub in Ohio.

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MR. CONWAY: Objection. The form of the question. Again, I don't think it is clear. It's vague. It's ambiguous.

6 MR. OLIKER: I would be happy to rephrase, 7 your Honor.

MR. BZDOK: Could I ask both the witness and Mr. Conway to speak up a little bit.

MR. CONWAY: Yes, I apologize, Mr. Bzdok, and I apologize, Mr. Oliker, for the volume. Just to be clear, my objection is to the question do you agree there is natural gas that's currently under construction at the AD hub. That's my objection. I don't think that's clear.

MR. OLIKER: Happy to rephrase.

EXAMINER PARROT: And he offered to rephrase, so let's do that.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) And you would agree there is natural gas that's gas-fired generation that's currently under construction that will be sold at the AD hub?
- A. I've offered no direct or rebuttal
 testimony in that direction, but, generally speaking,
 I would agree.

Q. Okay. And that would be unregulated natural gas; is that correct?

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MR. CONWAY: And, your Honor, at this point I would interpose an additional objection to relevance, that the line of question doesn't seem to be connected up with the rebuttal testimony.

MR. OLIKER: Unfortunately, we have had to do this long workaround based upon his prior answer and we are coming very close to the end of this line of questioning.

EXAMINER PARROT: Are you tying it back in, Mr. Oliker, is that what you are saying?

MR. OLIKER: Yes.

EXAMINER PARROT: All right. Let's go ahead.

MR. OLIKER: And I can just restate the question.

EXAMINER PARROT: Okay.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) And you would agree that the natural gas-fired generation that will be dispatched at the AD Hub -- or sold at the AD hub would not be regulated.
- A. I'm worried about that question because take, for instance, our Dresden unit which is clearly in Ohio. It's in Cass Township in Muskingum County.

It is a unit that is owned and regulated by

Appalachian Power. So just because a unit is

domiciled in the geographic boundaries of Ohio

doesn't mean it's not under the jurisdiction of some

other or tied to another regulated entity. So the

answer to your question is you don't know if

something is going to be built, is it going to be

built for some other --

Q. And do you -- I'm sorry.

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- A. -- IOU -- or some other IOU or as an IPP.
- Q. And do you have any personal knowledge regarding the ownership of any of the generation that's currently under construction in Ohio?
- A. Please excuse me. I do know that that answer is a click away.
 - Q. But you don't know as you sit here today.
 - A. That's correct.
 - O. I'll move on then.

you cite to your direct testimony in your rebuttal testimony and that's in Figure 2 of your direct testimony you cite to?

- A. I believe you're right, but I would like to touch it first, if I may.
- Q. Well, I would just like to ask were you able to verify the \$16 per MMBtu price that's

4109 contained in the figure you cross-referenced? 1 2 MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, I'll object at 3 this point to the, again, to the form of the 4 question. It's not clear to what source Mr. Oliker 5 is referring. I think the record might benefit 6 from -- we might be able to follow along a little 7 better if he explains what he is referring to either in rebuttal or direct or both. 8 9 MR. OLIKER: I thought I did, but I would 10 be happy to restate. 11 EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead. 12 MR. OLIKER: It's a pretty simple 13 question. 14 First, as you've said, I believe, Q. 15 Mr. Bletzacker, you cross-referenced Figure 2 in your 16 direct testimony, correct? 17 Α. Yes, and if you would be so kind as to --18 EXAMINER PARROT: At the bottom of page 6, 19 Mr. Oliker? 20 THE WITNESS: Thank you. I see it. 21 MR. OLIKER: Yes. 2.2 EXAMINER PARROT: I think that's what 2.3 Mr. Conway is trying to do is point us to a page 24 reference.

And I do see that, thank you.

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Q. Okay. And my question is would you agree that Figure 2 from your direct testimony contains a high point price of \$16 per MMBtu at the Columbia Gas Transmission Appalachian Index?

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- A. I would have to check for a specific value that you are referring. But it certainly shows that, we've talked about it in here before, that hockey stick effect, that exponential rise in prices as storage inventories get dangerously low. So that the points that justify that graph showing that hockey stick response are correct.
- Q. So my question is you were able -- you physically personally checked to see that there was a \$16 per MMBtu price at the Columbia Appalachian Transmission Index.
 - A. I personally created that graph.
- Q. And but you never provided the workpaper for that \$16 MMBtu price, did you?

MR. CONWAY: And, your Honor, at this point, now that we have gone down this road a few questions, I would interpose a similar objection to the one I made before which is it appears to be outside the scope of the rebuttal testimony.

Now, Mr. Oliker is attempting to inquire about and advocate about the composition of Figure 2

from the direct testimony which is already in the record, already been admitted, and he had every opportunity back when we did the direct case to question Mr. Bletzacker about the data points on that — on that graph that's reflected in Figure 2, so I think it's outside the scope of rebuttal.

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MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, if he will agree to strike the reference from his rebuttal testimony, I won't talk about it. But if he is going to bring it into his rebuttal testimony, I think it's fair game.

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, it's already been up for cross-examination at length in the first phase of this proceeding. And so now we are just litigating the basis for the Figure 2 in the direct testimony on page 7 and that's outside the scope.

EXAMINER PARROT: Are you tying this into the point he is making in his rebuttal testimony, Mr. Oliker? I agree, I don't think we need to generally talk about Figure 2 from his direct testimony again. If you are tying it somehow into the point he is making on page 6 carrying over to page 7, I will give you some leeway, but I'm with Mr. Conway so far. I don't know, maybe you are getting there, but I — it's not apparent to me.

MR. OLIKER: It was my last question. I was going to move on. I was looking for some validation how he got there. We couldn't do that ourselves.

MR. CONWAY: And he has actually done that, your Honor. He has just validated it. And Mr. Oliker is pursuing the point because he didn't get the answer he wanted first of all. But, in any event, it's still — that response we just got from Mr. Oliker confirms that it's not about the rebuttal.

MR. OLIKER: But it drives his entire rebuttal testimony on these pages.

EXAMINER PARROT: I am going to sustain the objection with respect to the question that's pending, Mr. Oliker. If you have something that ties into the point on the bottom of page 6, you are free to pursue that.

MR. OLIKER: All right. Maybe we will come back to it.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Turning to page 7 of your testimony.
 - A. Yes.

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Q. Where you discuss the relationship to -of storage levels to price. You agree that storage
levels in February of 2015 were below the five-year

average?

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- A. I would like to clarify or clean up the question. I would agree that the storage levels in the winter of 2014 to 2015, you just mentioned 2015, are represented by this red line and they appear to oscillate between 100 percent and 90 percent across that period.
- Q. Okay. So, to confirm that, I think you just said that storage levels were below the five-year average in February of 2015, correct?
- A. Well, I don't think so, Mr. Oliker, but since you've mentioned February of --
 - Q. Maybe I can ask it differently.
- A. I apologize. If you are referring to 2015, my response about this graph is inaccurate. Please restate that for me and I will do a better job.
 - Q. So maybe -- the red line, do you see that red line?
- 20 A. Yes. So we are talking about the red line, yes.
 - Q. Which is the higher line.
- 23 A. Correct.
- Q. And in -- would you agree there is only a very small period of time, around February 14, 2015,

that the red line is above 100 percent?

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- A. Yes. And 100 percent was significant. Designates that's normal. That's the five-year average is 100 percent for that particular week.
- Q. And one second. And on February 27, we were very close to about 90 percent of the five-year average in 2015?
- A. I heard 2015. I am not offering, in my rebuttal testimony, about 2015. If I've offered a basis to answer that question, I can. If you want me to speculate or guess what that was, I can try to do that for you also.
 - Q. Well, the red line is 2015, is it not?
- A. The red line is the winter of 2014-2015. So if you look at the X-axis and pick a date, just to humor me, if you picked December 16, you go up to the red line and you could come to the conclusion that storage was about 94 percent full.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. That's what that would refer to.
- Q. And then if we look at March, toward the middle of March, storage was about 86, 87 percent, in 2015?
 - A. I would agree, but I hope that you don't miss my point made on line 2 that, in general,

February 15 is the point where further storage inventory is of less concern because the chance of a peak day diminishes exponentially.

Q. And we did, in fact, have very cold weather in March of 2015, did we not?

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- A. It was subject to check we may have.
- Q. And there were utilities in Ohio that had large difficulties managing their storage assets in that time; isn't that correct?
- A. I don't have any knowledge of that. Are you offering that as a fact to me?

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, I am going to object to going down the line of asking the witness to speculate about what happened with regard to storage levels for other utilities — for particular utilities in Ohio which he is not aware. So I object to the line of questioning because it's clearly into the zone of asking the witness to speculate.

MR. OLIKER: I think he already answered the question, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: He did. Let's move on, please.

Q. Okay. And referring to the discussion of potential upside from LNG, the bcf per day you provided to Mr. Bzdok, that was for the United States

only, correct?

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- That's correct. Α.
- And you don't recall what level of LNG Ο. exports your 2013 forecast assumed in 2020; is that correct?
- I believe that was already asked here and Α. the answer was given as it remained the same.
- 0. And did you understand that I referenced the year 2020, Mr. Bletzacker?
- Α. The 8 bcf is referring to 2025.
- 11 Yes. And my question is, am I correct 0. 12 that you don't know what level of LNG exports from 13 the U.S. your model assumed in the year 2020?
 - Α. Well, it is my model and I do know. I don't know here on the stand at this moment.
- 16 Okay. Thanks. I thought we were talking passed each other. 17
 - I'm sorry if I missed that for you. Α.
- 19 And the 2020 export number for LNG, that Q. 20 wasn't provided in any of your workpapers, correct?
- 21 Α. It's not considered an output of the 2.2
- 2.3 Ο. Okay.

model.

- 24 So no. Α.
- 25 Would you agree that the price of LNG in Q.

the global markets is typically tied to the price of oil?

- A. It has been in the past.
- Q. And it is especially focused on the price of oil in Asian markets, correct?
 - A. It can be.

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- Q. And the way you calculated your bcf per day export number was you did a weighting of several consultancy forecasts, correct?
- A. I wouldn't phrase it as a mathematical weighting, but it was a -- it was a weighting of some type, sure. But it doesn't include just consultancies.
- Q. And you did that weighting back in 2013 when the price of oil was much higher, correct?
- A. The price of oil was higher in 2013 than it is in 2015, that's correct.
 - Q. Okay. And you didn't change your forecast of LNG exports for the 2015 fundamental forecast because you assumed the price of oil would increase, correct?
- A. Yes. Put another way, I am worried that you are looking at the nearby price of oil and how that would affect a long-term forecast. This nearby price of oil is not believed to be something that

would last at this level for a long period of time.

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- Q. And regarding LNG export facilities, am I correct you don't know how many LNG facilities are currently under construction in the U.S.?
- A. Again, what I do know is that Free Trade Agreement countries, there is 46.3 -- let me check that number, 46.3, that's correct, bcf a day that is proposed, and the non-Free Trade Agreement countries, which is not part of this testimony, but I will add it here is, that another 43 bcf a day non-FTA countries, add that to roughly be, let's call it 90, there is the potential for an additional 90 bcf a day to be built. That weighting process involves recognizing that that all won't happen and our number was about 8 bcf a day in 2025.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, at this point I would move to strike his answer. My question was simply do you know how many LNG facilities are under construction. His answer didn't even come close to that.

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, I think it does. He was simply explaining that in his testimony he recognizes that not everything that's being proposed or is under construction is going to be completed and go into service, but he does take into account the

aggregate amount that's proposed and he does come up with a weighting, and so I think it is a means of providing the answer that Mr. Oliker is seeking.

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EXAMINER PARROT: I am going to deny the motion to strike, Mr. Oliker. I think he did get to your point there at the end. If you need to follow-up on that last point he made, you may do that.

- Q. So, Mr. Bletzacker, you can't give me a number, can you, for how many facilities are under construction?
- A. As I sit here today, I can't tell you down to the fraction of a bcf what capacity is under construction now, but, again, that is just a mouse click away to me.
- Q. Okay. And would you agree that many analysts currently predict that if an LNG facility is not under construction right now, it's not going to get built because of the price of oil?
- A. I am not aware of any credible analyst that would take a short-term oil price and then go ahead and dam a long-term asset, so I am not aware, no.
- MR. BZDOK: May I approach as Mr. Oliker's proxy?

EXAMINER PARROT: You may.

- Q. Mr. Bletzacker, did I take your deposition in this case last week?
 - A. Yes, on Friday.

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- Q. And has Mr. Bzdok given you a copy of that deposition?
 - A. Yes, I have it in front of me.
 - Q. Could you turn to page 56, please.
 - A. Yes. I am there.
- Q. And at line 17 tell me if I read this correctly: "Question: Would you agree that analysts predict that any LNG export facility in the United States that's not currently under production -- sorry, under construction, that it won't be built largely due to the price of oil?"

"Answer: I am not surprised to hear that an analyst could come to that conclusion, but I can't specifically recite that I've read something to that exact conclusion."

MR. CONWAY: Well, your Honor --

Q. Did I read that correctly?

MR. CONWAY: Well, your Honor, I would just object to the effort to impeach Mr. Bletzacker's prior answer which was not inconsistent with what he provided in the deposition.

4121 1 MR. OLIKER: His answer was very 2 different, your Honor. 3 MR. CONWAY: There is a lot of analysts out there, Mr. Oliker. 4 5 EXAMINER PARROT: I am going to overrule 6 the objection, Mr. Conway. 7 MR. OLIKER: Thank you. 8 Α. Yes, you read that correctly. 9 Thank you, Mr. Bletzacker. Q. 10 Α. But the point that you are missing is that 11 I use the adjective "credible" analyst. There are 12 lots of newspaper stories and other things that get written as if the nearby is going to affect the long 13 14 term. And a credible analyst doesn't take a 15 near-term cycle in the oil business and then come to 16 the conclusion that assets won't be -- long-life 17 assets won't be built for near-term oil price 18 reductions. 19 MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I would move to 20 strike his answer. There wasn't a pending question. 21 It was also inconsistent with my question which was 2.2 "Did I read that correctly?" 2.3 MR. BZDOK: I join the motion. 24 MR. CONWAY: And, your Honor, I think he

is entitled to explain why the obvious effort to try

to criticize and impeach his current testimony through the deposition why, in fact, they are not inconsistent and why his testimony here today is appropriate. I think he is entitled to have that opportunity in response to Mr. Oliker's cross-examination.

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EXAMINER PARROT: I am going to grant the motion to strike. If you need to revisit this on redirect, we can do that.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Mr. Bletzacker, regarding the bcf number you provided earlier in your testimony regarding the 2013 and the 2015 forecasts, isn't it true that you don't know the actual destinations globally that that LNG would be shipped to?
- A. I know that I don't know those destinations as I sit here on the stand, but I can know them in a very short order. But I also offer that that's unnecessary because we are looking at potential new demands which LNG is potential new demand and that 8 bcf is just a fraction of the perhaps 90 that's being proposed. That's the point.
- Q. And am I correct that there is shale gas globally in countries other than the United States?
 - A. I would agree.

- Q. And would you agree that the United

 States, in fact, is not the -- doesn't have the most shale reserves in the world?
- A. I don't know that specifically, but, generally speaking, I could agree with you.
- Q. And would you agree that China has the largest shale reserves in the world?
 - A. They may be one of the top two, yes.
 - Q. What do you think No. 2 is?
 - A. Russia.

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- Q. And when you say that, are you talking about -- first, are you familiar with the term "technically recoverable reserves or resources"?
- A. Yes, I am a petroleum engineer and that's a common technology.
 - Q. And the EIA records the estimates of technically recoverable reserves globally, correct?
 - A. Well, that would be the IEA which is the International Energy Administration, not the Energy Information Administration, one looks domestically, the other is globally, but essentially I agree with where you are headed with that question.
 - Q. Well, the EIA, the U.S. EIA, they record that information as well, correct?
 - A. I don't know.

4124 MR. OLIKER: Well, your Honor, may I 1 2 approach, please? 3 EXAMINER PARROT: You may. 4 MR. OLIKER: I think I am on exhibit No. 9, your Honor. 5 EXAMINER PARROT: I believe that's 6 7 correct. MR. OLIKER: I would like to mark as IGS 8 9 Exhibit No. 9 a U.S. Energy Information 10 Administration document titled "Analysis & 11 Projections World Shale Resource Assessments," last 12 updated September 24, 2015. 13 EXAMINER PARROT: So marked. 14 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 15 Mr. Bletzacker, the document that's been 0. placed in front of you, does that appear to be a U.S. 16 EIA document? 17 18 Α. Yes, it does. 19 And does it appear to contain statistics Q. 20 regarding global shale reserves? 21 Yes. Categories -- categorized as 2.2 "unproved technically recoverable" reserves. 2.3 Okay. And let's talk about, first, you 0. 24 are familiar with the difference between unproved

technically recoverable and shale resources

themselves, correct?

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- A. There isn't a difference. You may need to think about that.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. I can help though.
- Q. Well, first of all -- I'll move on from that. This document does appear to, in fact, on the second page, identify China as the largest shale resource, correct, globally? It's over 1,000 tcf.
- 10 A. Of course, this is unproved technically recoverable.
- 12 O. Yes.
- 13 A. Yes, according to this EIA document, they
 14 list China as having the most unproved technically
 15 recoverable reserves.
- Q. And their unproved technically resources is nearly double what exists in the United States; is that correct?
- 19 A. Yes.
 - Q. And Mexico and Canada have unproved technically recoverable resources very close in quantity to the United States, correct?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And Argentina, in fact, has even more resources than the United States; is that

correct?

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- A. That's correct. Unproved technically recoverable reserves, that is correct.
- Q. And if you look at Russia, they actually have about 284.5 tcf in unproved technically recoverable shale resources, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. But currently Russia is the largest producer of LNG; isn't that true? As an export commodity?
 - A. I don't know as I sit here today.
- 12 Q. But you agree they are a large player in the global energy?
 - A. I would agree with that, yes.
 - Q. So that's a good indication that having resources of this -- of 284.5 tcf can allow you to impact global commodity markets, correct?
 - A. The worry is that you are looking at an unproved technically recoverable number as it will be proven and then put into liquefaction and into production. So you are taking several steps to the question there, but generally speaking I can go with your line of thinking.
 - Q. Okay. You would agree that it is very difficult to determine how LNG markets will develop

over a 10-year period.

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- A. I am focusing in on your word "difficult."

 It becomes necessary to do that to understand demands in certain regions, supply in certain regions, but I don't consider it difficult.
- Q. Would you agree that in 2006 you believed in 2015 and 2020 the U.S. would be importing LNG?
- A. I don't know about 2006, but certainly 2002.

MR. OLIKER: May I approach, your Honor?

EXAMINER PARROT: You may.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you. I would like to mark as IGS Exhibit 10 an article from the website Electric Light & Power titled "LNG's effect on the demand/supply equation," titled -- or dated March 1, 2006.

EXAMINER PARROT: So marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MR. OLIKER: I'm sorry for the poor printing, but my computer didn't do a very good job and the last five pages are just ads in other articles you can disregard.

Q. Mr. Bletzacker, if you turn to page 5, you are identified as one of the individuals involved in drafting that article, correct?

- A. Yes. I cowrote this article for Electric Light & Power.
- Q. Okay. And in this article am I correct that you identify that you believe over the next 10, 15 years the United States will be an LNG importer?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And am I also correct that you believe that the LNG would cause \$5 to be a hard floor on natural gas prices?
 - A. That's correct. That's correct.
- Q. And at the current time in 2006 you believed that at \$5 per MMBtu natural gas-fired generation would displace coal-fired generation because of the high coal prices that existed at that time?
- A. Subject to check, that's correct.
- Q. Okay. And would you agree that on page 1 you indicated that "siting difficulties are likely to deter most of the proposed projects along the East and West coasts"?
- A. That's correct, in this 2006 article, that's correct.
- Q. Okay. And at the time you indicated your long-term price outlook was closer to \$6 per MMBtu at the Henry Hub on a cash basis.

A. That's correct.

- Q. Turning to the additional upside factors you talk about in your testimony, would you agree that the current low prices for oil have stunted additional development of LNG for usage in long-haul trucking?
- A. If by "stunted" you believe in delayed implementation, that would be a reasonable conclusion.
- Q. And do you know how trucking companies contract for fuel costs?
- A. I want to make sure I understand that question. I do know that some companies hedge their fuel costs. So to that extent I would agree.
- Q. Well, isn't it true that most trucking companies have fuel as a passthrough?
 - A. I am aware of that.
- Q. So the incentive to retrofit an engine to a different fuel type to save money is much lower in the trucking industry.
- MR. CONWAY: Objection. Form of the question. Use of the word "lower." It's ambiguous.
- MR. OLIKER: I think the witness understands the question.
- 25 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Bletzacker, if you

understand the question. If you need to ask for clarification, you may do that as well.

THE WITNESS: You would be kind enough to restate, that would help me.

- Q. If fuel is a passthrough in the trucking industry, would you agree that there is there may not be an incentive to contract for a lower-priced fuel through a retrofit of an engine?
- A. I am comfortable in saying I am not an expert on trucking incentives.
- Q. Okay. So would your answer be the same for the CNG industry and long-haul trucking?
- A. The answer would be the same, but to repeat it, I am not an expert on the passthrough or the -- not the passthrough but the incentives, the driving forces of those contracts.
- Q. Okay. And you are not familiar with what's known as the Class 8 truck engine, are you?
- A. I may prove that to you. Did you say
 Class A or Class 8?
- 0. 8.
- 22 A. No.

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- Q. And you don't know how much it costs to convert a long-haul engine to CNG.
- 25 A. No.

- Q. And you don't know how much it costs to build a commercial-grade CNG fueling station.
- A. I am going to answer no to that question, but implying that if I needed to know, I could do that very quickly.
- Q. Also, you don't know how much it costs to build a commercial-grade LNG filling station?
 - A. No.

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- Q. Turning to page 1, line 16 through 19 of your testimony.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Where you state "The appropriate method or manner to forecast long-term energy market prices is to capture the best-available information regarding all aspects of the long-term energy markets and to employ comprehensive and reliable electricity market forecasting models such as AuroraXMP." You are not offering those statements in support of the 2014 forecast, correct?
- A. I am offering those statements as a set-up to the -- to the rebuttal points I intended to make and it has nothing to do with 2013 or 2015 fundamentals forecast. It is just simply an introductory Q and A.
 - Q. Okay. And turning a minute to -- you talk

about the CME Group in your testimony, correct, and futures?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Would you agree that if we wanted to -well, first, you would agree there are other trading
 platforms such as ICE, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Also known as the InterContinental Exchange?
- 10 A. That's correct.
 - Q. And if we were to look out in the 2019 to 2025 period, you would agree that we are more likely to see a higher level of transactions occurring on ICE than we would see on the CME Group?
 - A. Are you talking about in the period of illiquidity or another period?
 - Q. I am just asking to you compare 2019 to 2025 on ICE, to 2019 to 2025 on the CME Group. My question is: You would agree that ICE is going to have more transactions occurring than the CME Group?
 - A. Well, fortunately, that's a very objective answer. I can't say that I know right here, right now, but I'm sure a document can prove that.
 - Q. And one second.
 - A. But if it helps move things along, I could

generally agree that ICE has more transactions than CME Group does.

- Q. In the out years, correct?
- A. Yes, in the out years.
- Q. Thank you. That's much easier.
- A. I am here to help.
- Q. Okay. And you agree that transactions occurring on ICE and the CME group, those are transactions between willing buyers and willing sellers regarding a point in time?
- 11 A. Yes.

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- Q. And if we were to look at any transaction occurring after 2022, you would agree that those parties are likely aware that the Clean Power Plan exists?
- A. I have written an awful lot about hedging and hedging involves a willing buying buyer and seller come together for whatever purposes they see fit. An industrial customer happy with a fixed price or a producer happy with selling at a fixed price, I don't have any indication as to whether they are thinking about fundamentals. As a matter of fact, based on the lack of spreads that I show in those years, I don't think they are thinking about it at all. Clean Power Plan, that is.

- Q. But you agree if there is a transaction that occurs after 2022, they are not going to renegotiate that price regardless of what happens to the Clean Power Plan, correct?
 - A. Oh, I would agree with that, yes.
- Q. Okay. Mr. Bletzacker, isn't it true that the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio has established default service prices for customers and natural gas utilities based on the NYMEX price?
 - A. I don't know.
- MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, could I please approach?
- 13 EXAMINER PARROT: You may.
- MR. OLIKER: I think my associate. I

 would like to mark the "Columbia Gas of Ohio Standard

 Choice Offer" document from the PUCO website as IGS

 Exhibit 11.
- 18 EXAMINER PARROT: So marked.
- 19 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
- MR. OLIKER: In the alternative, we could take administrative notice of it, but I will defer to the Bench.
- 23 EXAMINER PARROT: It's already been
- 24 marked.

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MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor.

Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Mr. Bletzacker, before we get to the document itself, are you familiar with Columbia Gas of Ohio?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And would you agree that they establish their default service price through an auction process?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And does that auction process involve the NYMEX clearing price plus an adder?
 - A. I'm not familiar.
- Q. Okay. But --

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, because he is not familiar with the document, instead of making him read the document himself, maybe we could take administrative notice of the manner in which the Columbia standard choice offer is established which is described in this document from the PUCO's website?

MR. CONWAY: And, your Honor, I would object to either examining the witness about the document which he is not familiar with, or taking administrative notice of the document on the grounds of relevance. There is no basis that Mr. Oliker has established as to why this is pertinent to

Mr. Bletzacker's rebuttal testimony.

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This deals with monthly NYMEX settlement prices, and Mr. Bletzacker's testimony is a criticism of the use of futures prices to substitute for a forecast. So I don't see the -- long-term forecast -- so I don't see the relevance of the information, so I would object.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor --

MR. CONWAY: Just to be clear, I said "the information," I meant of Exhibit 11.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, the Commission has been establishing default service prices used in NYMEX plus an adder for quite a while now. And if it's good enough for the Commission, I think it should be considered here as providing stability and providing transparency for what the forward price will look like. It's something the Commission should consider. It's a document that's on the Commission's website. I don't believe it can be questioned regarding its authenticity. And I was recognizing that Mr. Bletzacker hadn't seen the document, so I was content with just taking administrative notice of it and moving on for the sake of time.

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, there is no question to this document that he's offering and the

Commission's blessing of the use of current monthly settlement prices to substitute for futures prices or to validate futures prices as a proxy for long-term forecast of prices. So I renew my objection. He didn't explain how it connects up in his explanation.

EXAMINER PARROT: Anything else,

Mr. Oliker, to that point?

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MR. OLIKER: He doesn't say that it's only long-term forecasts. He doesn't use futures really for anything in his forecast. And the Commission is using it for at least a yearly basis in taking bids for — to provide a product a year in advance plus an adder which is described in this document.

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, this is a misrepresentation, as I understand it, of what the Commission does. The Commission takes a -- takes bids on what the adder will be, but the adder is tacked on to the settlement price which is not a futures price. So there is no -- so there is no connection here to the testimony on rebuttal.

EXAMINER PARROT: All right. I agree,
Mr. Conway. I am failing to see the relevance, so
let's move on, please, Mr. Oliker.

MR. OLIKER: One moment, please.

Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Mr. Bletzacker, you talk

about potential upsides to demand that may exist in your testimony, correct? Now, have you considered -- what about potential downsides? Would you agree they exist as well?

- A. There are downsides. What is reflected in this forecast is the net.
- Q. And one of the potential downsides that could exist is increased production levels from wells in either Marcellus shale or any other shale plant in the U.S., correct?
- A. I can't connect increased production levels as a downside.
 - Q. Downside to price.

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- A. You would have to take things in a balance. You have an increase in one area and a decrease in another area, that may net to not be an overall United States decrease.
- Q. So all else being equal, Mr. Bletzacker, if you increase the total amount of production in the shale reserves that exist domestically, would you agree price will likely go down?
- A. All else being equal, if you were to decrease the production the exploration and production costs and price would then follow, would drop after that, yes.

Q. Okay.

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- 2 A. If that's your question.
 - Q. Okay. And --
 - A. But I am not sure that was your question.
 - Q. Was your -- could I have the last part of his answer read back, please.

(Record read.)

Q. My question is all else being equal, if you increase the total amount of production on a bcf per day basis, would you agree that prices will decrease?

MR. CONWAY: And, your Honor, at this point I am going to object. There is no basis for this hypothetical question other than the one that the witness suggested, which Mr. Oliker is trying to ignore, which is you have got to decrease the costs of production in order to get a hypothetical that has, in his mind, some — some connection to reality. And now Mr. Oliker is continuing to pursue this hypothetical about what if you increase production without consideration of the factors that

Mr. Bletzacker has already posited. So I think it's a hypothetical without a basis.

Excuse my long-winded objection, but there's no basis for this hypothetical. There is no

basis for this witness responding further about it, so I object.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I don't know if Mr. Conway even understands the question with that response, to be honest.

MR. CONWAY: I think I understand it.

MR. OLIKER: I would like to finish,

please, Mr. Conway.

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EXAMINER PARROT: Let's wait for the -MR. OLIKER: My question was simply very
clearly, Mr. Conway, all else being equal, if you
increase the total amount of production on a bcf per
day basis, which has nothing to do with production
costs which was the large part of his response, then
what happens to price. It's very simple.

MR. CONWAY: And, your Honor, I object, because the witness, in his prior answer, had a caveat to the hypothetical that he insisted upon, and now Mr. Oliker is asking him to eliminate it through this "all else being equal" kind of blessing that he is trying to put on his question, and Mr. Bletzacker did not accept it. And so, now I object to the follow-up question which is pursuing a line that the witness has said he can't agree to. So it's objectionable.

EXAMINER PARROT: I am going to allow the question. And, Mr. Bletzacker, you feel free to expound in responding in any way you feel you need to, all right? Do you need us to?

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THE WITNESS: If you would be so kind.

MR. OLIKER: How about I just restate it?

EXAMINER PARROT: Okay.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Mr. Bletzacker, all else being equal, if you increase the total amount of production domestically in the United States, would you agree that price would go down?
- A. I can't increase the amount of production by finding new reserves, increasing production because of those reserves those new reserves that you found unless you have reduced exploration and production costs. So the hypothetical has a caveat to it that just doesn't work for me.
- Q. Well, do you know how much trapped natural gas exists in the Marcellus and Utica shale today, and by "trapped" I mean gas associated with wells that have been drilled but have not been connected to a pipeline or fracked?

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, at this point I object to the relevance of it. Where is this possibly headed?

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, if he is talking about upsides that exist in his testimony, I think we should be able to talk about the downsides.

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MR. CONWAY: And the witness already previously explained that the world of gas -potential gas supply in the U.S. is not limited to the Marcellus and Utica shales; it's a national market. So my objection then, we have already been through this and it's duplicative.

EXAMINER PARROT: I am going to overrule the objection.

- A. Okay. I have a concern and that concern is you're about with all due respect, your understanding of what are proved recoverable reserves, proved undeveloped reserves, and then probable possible which sometimes are called "technically recoverable reserves." So in that context you have asked that question about the Marcellus. And are you referring to specifically what has been proven to this point and developed, or proven but undeveloped?
- Q. My question, Mr. Bletzacker, is -- and let's break this down, maybe this will make it easier. Would you agree there have been about 2,500 wells that have already been drilled but have not

been completed in the Marcellus and Utica shale?

- A. I don't know, so the answer is no.
- Q. So do you know that there are many wells that have, in fact, been drilled but haven't been either connected to the pipeline or fracked, without attaching that to a number?
- A. What I do know is that the moment you start spending money in exploration and production, you need to get things done as quickly as you can so you can recover that money. So the lag time between when something is drilled and put to the market is just naturally minimized. So attaching any sort of long span between that is is kind of counter to the economic driving forces.
 - Q. Are you familiar with Bentek Energy?
- 16 A. Yes.

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- 17 Q. Do you rely on them from time to time?
- 18 A. We don't have a subscription to Bentek.
 - Q. But do you believe they are a credible resource for gathering information?
 - A. They are a Platts company and I wouldn't dismiss their information.
 - Q. So do you look at any presentations from Bentek?
 - A. Since we don't have a license agreement to

do that, I am not allowed to.

- Q. But they put on presentations for third parties from time to time, don't they, that are publicly available?
 - A. Perhaps so. I don't have any.
- Q. And have you -- and you have not heard from any source whatsoever that there's 19 bcf a day of trapped production associated with wells that have already been completed, but have not been fracked or connected to a pipeline in Marcellus and Utica shale, that number doesn't make any sense to you?
- A. Oh, it makes sense as to what it's trying to describe. The authenticity of that number or the when that's related to what is proven, drilled and has been tested to flow at those rates, that's where I have to go do some more research. And you might need to, too.
 - Q. Okay.
- MR. OLIKER: Can I mark an exhibit,
 please, your Honor?
- A. I am going to assume, Joe, that's not copyright protected?
- Q. We have permission.
 - A. Written permission?
- 25 Q. Yes. It's public.

A. Good.

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Q. This is an expert, Mr. Bletzacker.

MR. OLIKER: I would like to mark, as IGS
Exhibit 12, Bentek Energy's "Natural Gas Market
Update 2015 LDC/SCC Conference, Fredericksburg,
Virginia."

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, at this point I will interpose an objection. He's already tried to develop a foundation, a familiarity, by the witness, with this particular source of information, and the witness says he doesn't -- he doesn't subscribe to it, doesn't review it. He is not familiar with it.

And so, where we are at this point is looking at, apparently, presentation documents that this entity has prepared that provides information that -- whose -- whose accuracy and ability to be -- ability to be dealt with by us is not possible and by this witness who said he is not familiar with it. So I think it's a nonstarter to go down this line. And it's one pages -- it's one page out of eight apparently or more.

And so, I just have -- there are several levels of objection, but the most fundamental is the witness has already indicated he's not going to be able to authenticate this or to indicate any

familiarity with it. So his role in this exercise, the witness's role is nil.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I don't appreciate the coaching.

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EXAMINER PARROT: It is not clear what use Mr. Oliker intends to make of this yet, Mr. Conway, so I think you are a little bit premature at this point. Let's see where he goes with it. The exhibit has been marked as IGS Exhibit 12.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead, Mr. Oliker.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Mr. Bletzacker, do you see the document that has been marked as IGS Exhibit 12?
- A. I do, but I need to interject something here. I'm really personally uncomfortable because I signed the contracts with these consultancies. You are not to distribute their information. It says "You may use the prices, indexes, assessments and other related information (collectively, 'Data') in this presentation only for your personal use. You may not publish, reproduce, distribute, retransmit, resell, create any derivative work from and/or otherwise provide access to Data or any portion thereof to any person (either within or outside your

company, including, but not limited to, via or as part of any internal electronic system or Internet site), firm or entity."

And so, my -- my discomfort is outside the subject matter. I just get very uncomfortable when people pass me things that they really -- they have got to show me that they are allowed to pass this on and use it for, to put it in the public.

Q. Do you know Chris Foster?

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MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, he has already indicated his reluctance, and Mr. Oliker has not demonstrated that he has the permission or the authority to do what he is doing with this document.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, this is on me and my company that we are using this, and Mr. Foster has given us permission.

MR. CONWAY: It's also on this witness as he is bringing the witness into it.

EXAMINER PARROT: I appreciate you bringing this to our attention. Again, I am going to see where this goes. I'm still waiting to hear a question from you, Mr. Oliker, so.

MR. OLIKER: I haven't gotten there yet.

EXAMINER PARROT: Yes. We have not, so let's go there, please.

- Q. Mr. Bletzacker, first, do you know Chris Foster?
 - A. I don't.

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- Q. But you do know that Bentek compiles information regarding shale gas drillings, correct?
 - A. Yes, and other information.
- Q. Okay. And understanding your concerns, I just want to focus on the excerpt from the next page because it describes a lot of the discussion that we had about production on a daily basis. Do you remember the discussion?

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, I object. I object to that. Now we have Mr. Oliker testifying that the information on this sheet is reflective of something that he's discussed previously with Mr. Bletzacker, and Mr. Bletzacker has already said he is not familiar with the report or the -- or the presentation papers that have been -- have been presented here to us.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I would like the witness to tell me if he is not familiar with it rather than Mr. Conway coaching him through the objections.

EXAMINER PARROT: I don't think it's fair to ask Mr. Bletzacker substantive questions about

this, Mr. Oliker. He has made it very clear, I
think, that he's not -- let's ask him that, first of
all. Have you seen this before, Mr. Bletzacker?

THE WITNESS: No. I am not allowed to
see.

EXAMINER PARROT: If you are using this for impeachment purposes or something, fine.

Otherwise, let's move on.

MR. OLIKER: Okay.

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- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) What is your understanding of the backlog of wells that have been drilled in the Marcellus and Utica shale?
- A. My understanding is that their economic driving forces to make that is minimal. I also have an understanding that their subscription services that we do subscribe to that have mistakenly been called "permits to drill" when they haven't been drilled and have incorrectly called those "drilled wells." And they refer to that as an "inventory." So that there you have to really dig in deeply to know what numbers you are looking at, and I have no familiarity with the Bentek product.
- Q. So you can't identify how many rigs -- let me rephrase that.

You cannot identify, as you sit here

4150 1 today, how many wells have been completed but not 2 either connected to a pipeline or awaiting fracking? 3 I can't as I sit here today. 4 Not even in the ballpark of 100 or 500 Q. rigs or wells? 5 6 Α. No. 7 And do you ever look at the Ohio 8 Department of Natural Resources' website to see well 9 counts? 10 Α. I do from time to time, yes. 11 Ο. When was the last time? 12 Α. Excuse me. I look at permits, look at what's currently drilling, and what's been drilled 13 14 and completed. 15 MR. OLIKER: If I could have one minute, 16 your Honor, that might be it. 17 I believe those are all the questions I 18 Thank you, Mr. Bletzacker. have. 19 Thank you, Mr. Oliker. THE WITNESS: 20 EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Bojko? 21 MR. DARR: Would it be appropriate to take 2.2 a break? 2.3 EXAMINER PARROT: Okay. Let's do that. 24 Take a 10-minute break.

(Recess taken.)

4151 1 EXAMINER PARROT: Let's go back on the 2 record. 3 Ms. Bojko. 4 MS. BOJKO: I have no questions. Thank 5 you, your Honor. EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Bair. 6 7 MS. BAIR: Thank you. I have a few 8 questions. 9 10 CROSS-EXAMINATION 11 By Ms. Bair: 12 Could you please look to page 1, lines 16 and 17 of your rebuttal testimony? 13 14 Yes, I'm there. Α. 15 Okay. And you've said that "The 0. 16 appropriate method or manner to forecast long-term 17 energy market prices is to capture the best-available 18 information"; is that correct? 19 Α. That's correct. 20 And how would you define in the testimony 21 that we are talking about "best-available 2.2 information"? 2.3 Α. The way I would define that is you have to 24 consider a large quantity of information. You don't know it's the best until you realize and analyze 25

what's on the fringes. So there's a quantity component of this statement and you need to look at a large quantity of information in order to -- in a way, develop a Bell curve of consensus, you may say.

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- Q. Aside from quantity, wouldn't you need to also look at timeliness of the information, particularly when you are talking about the price of energy in the future?
 - A. Timeliness would be a consideration, yes.
- Q. And how would timeliness factor into being the best-available information in your mind?
- A. Some information changes radically.

 Certainly the nearby changes radically. In longer term, in the longer term, let's just say five years and out, those those features don't change quite as radically.

An example would be shale gas. Shale gas has become more prominent over, let a say, the last eight or ten years, and it hasn't made a sea change of difference, the minute you first heard of shale gas. So you have to assess what particular item you are looking at and whether it affects the long term or nearby.

Q. Wouldn't you agree that more recent information should be used in this type of analysis?

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, at this point I am going to interpose an objection. There's no particular connection between this line that Mr. -Ms. Bair is pursuing and the very specific criticisms that this witness has raised about the intervenors' methods for forecasting what those shortcomings are.
And so I think, you know, the line of questioning is not connected up to the rebuttal testimony or the criticisms of the intervenor witnesses that the rebuttal testimony is directed towards. So I think it's going towards something else, but not the rebuttal, and so I object.

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MS. BAIR: Your Honor, may I respond?

EXAMINER PARROT: You may.

MS. BAIR: I am asking him absolutely what is in the rebuttal testimony on line 17 regarding best-available information and the timeliness of it. It is particularly relevant to what he has put forth in the record here today.

MR. CONWAY: It has — there is no — your Honor, if I may, there's no connection she's even begun to make to the criticisms that he has proposed here of the intervenor methods and the timeliness of the information used in their methods. And he explained earlier that the first introductory Q and A

was just that it provides a context for his specific criticisms. And whatever -- whatever is being pursued doesn't appear to be connected to the rebuttal testimony, so I object.

5 EXAMINER PARROT: The objection is 6 overruled.

MS. BAIR: Could we go back and reread that, please? Thank you.

(Record read.)

- A. I would agree that most -- that most recent information regarding the nearby would be important in this part of the -- in this type of analysis, but it doesn't necessarily affect longer-term parts of this analysis.
 - Q. Thank you.

Could you please go to page 5, and I am going to ask questions regarding Figure 1 on that page.

- A. Yes, I'm there.
- Q. And your most recent date that you have provided the futures prices is April 1, 2015; is that correct? On this chart?
- A. That's correct.
- 24 Q. Okay.

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MS. BAIR: Your Honor, may we approach?

4155 1 EXAMINER PARROT: You may. 2 MS. BAIR: I am presenting an exhibit 3 marked as OCC Exhibit 21. 4 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 5 And I believe you responded earlier that Q. 6 you had looked at more recent Henry Hub futures 7 prices than April 1, 2015, earlier today; is that correct? 8 9 Α. That's correct. 10 And do you see the line that has been Q. 11 added to the bottom there that is the October 27, 12 2015, line? 13 Yes, I see that line. 14 And as you said you have looked at those Q. 15 prices. Do you believe that would be a correct 16 graphical demonstration of those prices? 17 Α. I would absolutely. It is a correct 18 graphical representation of the tethering of future 19 prices to spot prices. 20 MS. BAIR: Thank you. I have no more 21 questions. 2.2 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Pritchard. 2.3 MR. PRITCHARD: Yes. Thank you. 24 25 CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Pritchard:

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- Q. Mr. Bletzacker, you indicate future market participants escape the volatility of energy prices, correct?
- A. Those that are hedging, yes, that's correct.
 - Q. And you also indicate in your rebuttal testimony that once these market participants escape the volatility of energy prices, they are not concerned with the actual future price of energy, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And that is because the futures contract locks in the price that will be paid in the future, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And so if a customer today wanted to predict its price of power in 10 years, they could enter into a future contract for 100 percent of their supply and that would be the price the customer would pay for delivery in 10 years, correct?
 - A. I might not use the word "predict." At the present time to know for certain what their price will be, they want to lock it down and know, that's correct.

Q. And AEP could do the same thing for power or natural gas or the other commodities that you discuss in page 3 and 4 of your testimony regarding the spreads, correct? Let me rephrase that question.

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At page 3 and 4, you discuss other commodity prices and the spreads between them. Isn't it true that AEP could enter into a futures contract and lock down its price for those commodities at some point in the future?

MR. CONWAY: And, your Honor, I'll object to the form of the question. It's -- it's vague as to what entity it is. Is it AEP Ohio? Is it AEP generally or AEP East? And then, secondly, from what period and to what extent are we locking down prices that he is proposing in his hypothetical? So I think it's vague.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Pritchard, could you just clarify at least what you mean when you say "AEP"? I think with that then we will allow the question.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ PRITCHARD: I'll rephrase, your Honor. Thank you.

Q. (By Mr. Pritchard) AEP, or any of the affiliated AEP companies that are permitted by regulation to participate in a futures market, they

- could lock down a price for a commodity price -- or a commodity in the future by entering into a futures contract.
 - A. Those tools are available to them, yes, that's correct.
 - Q. And you've personally entered into futures trades on NYMEX, correct?
 - A. Yes, I have.
 - Q. And you've also personally entered into futures trades that weren't done through an exchange, correct?
- 12 | A. Yes, I have.

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- Q. And in these trades that weren't done through the exchange, you have been involved in futures contracts that have been 10 years or longer, correct?
- 17 A. That's correct.
 - Q. And you are aware of other entities entering into a futures contracts that are also in excess of 10 years, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And one thing you would -- a party looking
 to enter into a futures contract might consider is
 the future year price propositions identified by

 NYMEX or the ICE exchange, for example, correct?

- A. You said they might consider, yes, they would see that as a -- they would see that as a rough indication.
- Q. And for customers, building off of a response you gave earlier today, an industrial customer looking to enter into a future contract might enter into that contract for budgetary certainty reasons, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And that industrial customer might determine it's reasonable to enter into a future contract to meet its individual needs without needing to look at the out-year prices on NYMEX or some other modeling, correct?
- A. I'm mostly with you.

 THE WITNESS: If you would please read that again.
 - Q. I can rephrase.
- A. Thank you.

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- Q. A customer might determine it's reasonable to enter into the futures contract without needing to look at the out-year prices on NYMEX or without needing to resort to some sort of other modeling similar to a fundamental forecast, correct?
- A. Yes. A customer might do that.

- Q. And when AEP or the AEP affiliates that are authorized to participate in a futures contract, one thing that AEP or those affiliates might consider would be your fundamental forecast, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And the larger the spread between your fundamental forecast and the prices identified on an exchange, that would indicate a greater potential for profit for AEP if your fundamental forecast were accurate, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Now, I want to talk about your criticisms that start on page 2 and continue generally through page 5 where you respond and have criticisms for intervenor witnesses who rely on the futures market to approximate the value of AEP's proposal in this case. Now, generally, you disagree with their reliance on the futures market, correct?
 - A. Yes, specifically I disagree.
- Q. Now, AEP has a fair value accounting methodology -- let me rephrase that.

AEP has established a fair value accounting hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value, correct?

A. I don't have any knowledge of that.

MR. PRITCHARD: Your Honor, I would like 1 2 to have a document marked as IEU-Ohio Exhibit 18. 3 May I approach, your Honor? 4 EXAMINER PARROT: You may. 5 MR. PRITCHARD: And, your Honor, I would 6 like to represent for the record, this is -- what I 7 have handed out is a copy of the AEP third quarter 10-Q SEC filing, and for the Bench and counsel and 8 9 the court reporter I have handed out the entire draft 10 of the 10-Q, and for the parties in the room, the 11 Bench, AEP's counsel and the witness, I have also 12 handed out the -- an excerpt of the 10-Q for 13 legibility. It's -- the excerpt is printed in larger 14 font, so. 15 EXAMINER PARROT: So IEU Exhibit 18, you 16 are marking the full exhibit, correct? 17 MR. PRITCHARD: The entire exhibit, 18 correct. 19 EXAMINER PARROT: So marked. 20 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 21 (By Mr. Pritchard) Mr. Bletzacker, could 2.2 you turn to page 87. 2.3 Yes, I am there. Α. 24 And let me know if I am reading the very

first sentence at the top of this page correctly.

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, at this point I would object to the approach that Mr. Pritchard is taking. There has been no -- been no question about any line of question or prefatory questions about this witness's familiarity with the document or its contents or any portion of it.

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MR. PRITCHARD: Your Honor, this document is a party admission. This is an AEP corporate document and it discusses the appropriateness of how to determine fair value, and this question is somewhat foundational, but this entire page and another page of this document talk about when to use internal forecasts and when to use market data and it's a party admission. It's not hearsay. And it's relevant to Mr. Bletzacker's criticisms of relying on futures market and other market data that has been presented by the intervenor witnesses.

MR. CONWAY: And my objection to the approach being taken is simply that there has not been any discussion with the witness of his familiarity with the document or any particular part of the document. I wasn't suggesting that it wasn't what you said it is, Mr. Pritchard.

MR. PRITCHARD: To the extent that this witness is unfamiliar with how AEP has represented

things should be -- the fair value of items should be measured, it would impeach this witness, and I don't believe I need to establish that the witness is familiar with this document if it's a party admission by AEP.

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, the point is that no foundation has been laid yet with this witness to examine him about the document. And Mr. Pritchard's other comments, I think, are beside the point.

That's my point, foundation.

EXAMINER PARROT: Are you using this purely for impeachment purposes, Mr. Pritchard, or are you intending to go beyond that? If so, I think you need to at least ask him if he has seen the document before you launch into --

MR. PRITCHARD: I plan to use it for both purposes, both what -- I'll rephrase.

EXAMINER PARROT: Ask some foundational questions first.

- Q. (By Mr. Pritchard) Mr. Bletzacker, are you aware that AEP files a 10-Q with the SEC?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And have you ever reviewed SEC filings before?
- 25 A. No.

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- Q. Are you aware that in the SEC filings AEP has represented to the Securities and Exchange Commission how the fair value of -- should be measured?
 - A. No. I know nothing about that.
- Q. Are you aware that AEP uses three methodologies to determine the fair value of futures contracts -- sorry, of commercial activities?
- MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, I would -continuing objection. He has already explained he's

That's not my area of responsibility.

not familiar with the document. He's not responsible for fair value accounting at AEP. We did have a witness, Mr. Mitchell, who testified earlier and was

available to answer such questions.

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And so, at this point, I think that in addition to the objection to using this witness as a conduit for whatever purpose he is seeking to achieve, that it should be recognized that it appears to be directed at issues that relate to the direct case. So it's beyond the scope of rebuttal and so I object on that basis also, now that we've seen the line develop here.

MR. PRITCHARD: Two points, if I may, your Honor?

EXAMINER PARROT: You may.

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MR. PRITCHARD: First, Mr. Bletzacker's rebuttal testimony squarely raises the issue of whether it's appropriate to rely on the futures market data to value the proposal in this case. That issue was not presented by Company Witness Mitchell in their direct case, so I — I can't impeach Mr. Bletzacker's statement before he makes the statement.

And, secondarily, if Mr. Bletzacker is taking a position contrary to AEP, I think that I should be -- or I would request a little leeway to explore whether he believes AEP's statements are contrary to the representations he's making in his rebuttal testimony.

EXAMINER PARROT: The objection is noted, Mr. Conway, but let's go ahead and proceed, Mr. Pritchard.

- Q. (By Mr. Pritchard) Now, you indicate on page 3 through 5 that you have a criticism of several intervenor witnesses' reliance on specifically the futures market to value AEP's proposal in this case, correct?
- A. Not exactly correct. My criticism that they use the futures market as a proxy for long-term

forecast spot prices.

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- Q. So you don't take any issue with using the futures market or other market data in the near term?
- A. I don't take any issue with considering futures information in the very, very near term.
- Q. Do you think it would be a more appropriate way to value AEP's proposal in this case to rely on the futures market rather than your fundamental forecast?
- A. See, I am not here to value AEP's proposal specifically. I am here to provide the long-term forecast for others to do that valuation. I provide a credible long-term forecast.
- Q. And for the basis of the Commission determining the value of AEP's proposal, do you think it would be more appropriate for the Commission for, in the near term, to look at the futures market rather than your fundamental forecast?
- A. I would think it would be most appropriate to use my fundamentals forecast.
- Q. Now, will you turn back to page 87.

 And --
- 23 MR. CONWAY: Are you on the exhibit, the 24 exhibit you identified, or some other exhibit? 25 MR. PRITCHARD: Page 87 of the 10-Q.

Q. Now, let me know if I am reading this correctly. The accounting guidance for "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurement)." Did I read that correctly?

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- A. It appears that you read it correctly.
- Q. Now, if you go to the next paragraph, let me know if I read this correctly, "For our commercial activities, exchange traded derivatives, namely futures contracts, are generally fair valued based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets and are classified as Level 1. Level 2 inputs primarily consist of over-the-counter or OTC broker quotes in moderately active or less active markets, as well as exchange traded contracts where there is insufficient market liquidity to warrant inclusion in Level 1."

 Did I read that correctly?
 - A. It appears as if you did.
- Q. Now, if we go down a few more lines, you will a see about halfway through there is a sentence that starts "Certain OTC." Let me know when you get

there.

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- A. I found it.
- Q. Let me know if I am reading this correctly.

MR. CONWAY: Just a moment, Mr. Pritchard.

MR. PRITCHARD: Sure.

MR. CONWAY: Okay. Go ahead.

Q. "Certain OTC and bilaterally executed derivative instruments are executed in less active markets with a lower availability of pricing information. Illiquid transactions, complex structure transactions, FTRs, and counterparty credit risk may require nonmarket based inputs. Some of these inputs may be internally developed or extrapolated and utilized to estimate fair value. When such inputs have a significant impact on the measurement of fair value, the instrument is categorized as Level 3." Did I read that correctly?

- A. It appears that you did.
- Q. And on to the rest of that paragraph, let me know if I am reading this correctly, "The main driver of our contracts being classified as Level 3 is the inability to substantiate our energy price curves in the market," correct?
- A. You have read that correctly.

- Q. And the last sentence reads "A significant portion of our Level 3 instruments have been economically hedged which greatly limits potential earnings volatilities -- earning volatility." Did I read that correctly?
 - A. "Earnings volatility," yes.
- Q. And there are inherent risks related to the underlying assumptions in the models used to determine fair value for these kind of futures contracts, correct?
- A. I don't know anything about this accounting or calculating fair value. I have just never done that before, so I can't really comment.

MR. PRITCHARD: I have nothing further for this witness. Thank you, your Honors.

16 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Kurtz?

MR. KURTZ: Thank you, your Honor.

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19 CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Kurtz:

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- Q. Mr. Bletzacker, did you file any rebuttal testimony rebutting the testimony of the OEG Witnesses Alan Taylor, Steve Baron, or Lane Kollen?
- A. No, sir, I did not.
- MR. KURTZ: No questions, your Honor.

4170 1 EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Mooney? 2 MS. MOONEY: Oh, no questions. 3 EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Fleisher? 4 MS. FLEISHER: No questions. 5 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Settineri? 6 MR. SETTINERI: No questions, your Honor. 7 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Beeler? 8 MR. BEELER: No questions. Thank you. 9 EXAMINER PARROT: Would you like a few 10 moments, Mr. Conway? MR. CONWAY: Yes, your Honor. 11 12 EXAMINER PARROT: Let's take a few 13 minutes. Off the record. 14 (Discussion off the record.) 15 EXAMINER PARROT: Okay. Let's go back on 16 the record. Any redirect, Mr. Conway? 17 MR. CONWAY: Yes, just a few questions, 18 your Honor. Thank you. 19 20 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 21 By Mr. Conway: Mr. Bletzacker, do you recall a series of 2.2 2.3 questions from Mr. Oliker regarding Figure 2 in your 24 rebuttal testimony, which graphs the winter of 25 2014-'15 storage levels represented by a blue line,

and then comparatively also graphs the 2014-'15 winter gas storage inventory levels which is on -- which, again is a red line. Do you recall that line of questions?

A. Yes, sir, I do.

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- Q. And focusing on the 2014-2015 gas storage inventory levels represented by the red line, I believe you indicated that -- or agreed they were during the period December through mid -- mid to late February, they departed from normal by what amount, what range of amounts would you say?
 - A. Oh, by less than 10 percent.
- Q. Okay. And the winter of 2013-'14 during the -- during the January through mid February and after -- even after mid February period, how low did that -- how far from normal did the departure go for that period?
- A. The blue line indicates that it deviated by 15 percent or more -- and more.
- Q. And at what point percentage-wise, below normal storage levels during this period, this December through mid February period that you discuss here in your testimony, regarding the information that you have in Figure 2, at what point does the price response that you discuss become significant as

prices go up more significantly?

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- A. 15 percent or greater.
- Q. So until the storage level inventory levels depart from normal down to the 15 percent below level, the price response is not -- not significant; is that what you are saying?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. Let me turn your attention to another series of questions from —— series of questions from Mr. Oliker. And do you recall his —— his line of questions regarding your understanding or your —— your agreement with the point that analysts have predicted that LNG export facilities being considered or under development are adversely affected by current oil prices? Do you recall that line of questions?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And what is your -- what is your regard about an analyst that would predict that LNG export facilities in the United States not currently under construction won't be built largely due to the current price of oil?
- A. Well, a credible analyst will look at the life of the expected physical asset facility.
- 25 Analysts that only look at the short-term oil prices

- will miss that opportunity. So I would -- I would dismiss a very short-sided analysis with regard to oil price.
- Q. Okay. And I believe also questions from Mr. Oliker were posed regarding the level of transaction activity on the ICE platform compared to the CME platform during the proposed 2018 period. Do you recollect that line of questions?
 - A. Yes, sir, I do.

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- Q. And I believe Mr. Oliker proposed a question whether or not the level of transactions during that period on the ICE platform might be greater than what they are reported to be on the CME Group's platform?
 - A. Yes, I recall that.
- Q. Okay. What's your understanding on a more kind of objective absolute level as to what level of transactions are occurring on the ICE platform post 2018, and not simply a comparison of what's happened on CME, but what that level of transaction activity is on the ICE platform, and whether or not it indicates anything about the liquidity of the ICE platform?
- A. Well, those -- that -- those levels -- that level of transaction as identified by open

4174 1 interest is either zero or near zero. So there aren't any transactions being made or next to no 2. 3 transactions being made beyond that time frame. 4 Okay. So even if -- if -- "next to no" is Q. more than no, correct? 5 That's correct. 6 Α. 7 But it's still very close to no, and next to no still indicates illiquidity to you; is that 8 9 correct? 10 Α. Oh, absolutely. 11 MR. CONWAY: Okay. No further questions, 12 your Honor. EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Bzdok? 13 14 MR. BZDOK: No redirect. 15 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Oliker? 16 MR. OLIKER: Sure. Thank you, your Honor. 17 18 RECROSS-EXAMINATION By Mr. Oliker: 19 20 Mr. Bletzacker, you review ICE summaries 21 from time to time, I understand, based upon your 2.2. exchange with Mr. Conway; is that correct? 2.3 Α. That's correct. 24 And you indicated that the open interest

after 2020 is close to zero -- or 2018 is close to

zero; is that correct?

A. I define it as de minimis.

MR. OLIKER: May I approach, please?

EXAMINER PARROT: You may.

MR. OLIKER: I would like to mark as IGS Exhibit 13, a Futures Daily Market Report for Henry Hub, October 21, 2015, from the Intercontinental

Exchange.

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9 EXAMINER PARROT: So marked.

10 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Mr. Bletzacker, does the document marked as IGS Exhibit 13 appear to come from the Intercontinental Exchange?
 - A. Not that I can see.
 - O. Would it be in this format?
- A. I don't recognize this format. I'm

 showing on here it says it's from ICE. I just can't

 find it. Nope, it's not here.
 - Q. Okay. Do you believe that an open interest of 23,564 is di minimis?
 - A. I don't know exactly what you are referring to, but a calculation you could make would be -- what does that represent, and those are 10,000 MMBtu contracts, presumably? What percentage of total demand does that represent?

Q. Can you take a look at what's been marked as IGS Exhibit 13, and are the numbers under open interest that are recorded in this document post 2018 similar to your understanding of what open interest would be on the ICE platform for that same time frame?

A. I can't verify that.

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MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, I'll object at this point. The witness has indicated he is not familiar with this document. He doesn't know what its source is, and so I think it's inappropriate to conduct a cross-examination based on this document which is itself based upon some assumption that these numbers represent what Mr. Oliker says that they do.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I am just trying to get an understanding --

EXAMINER PARROT: He already answered the question, so we are going to allow his answer to stand, and if you have a follow-up, we will see where it goes.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Mr. Bletzacker, when you looked at ICE, what amount of open interest did you see in 2022, for example?
- A. Oh, I don't remember at that level of specificity.

- Q. How about in 2018?
- 2 A. I don't recall.

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- Q. How about 2019, do you know what level of open interest you saw?
- A. I don't recall, but I could look it up very quickly.
 - Q. Okay. So before to Mr. Conway did you not indicate that you thought it was zero or close to zero?
- 10 A. Yes. Of course, we are talking about
 11 natural gas and power. Which run are you referring
 12 to?
- Q. I am talking about natural gas. So you agree it's not -- the open interest is not close to zero for 2018.
- 16 A. I don't know that. I haven't looked. You haven't provided me a document to show me that.
 - Q. Well, as you sit here today then, are you changing your response that you provided in your redirect to Mr. Conway?
- A. No, not at all.
- Q. But you have no basis for that response;
 is that correct?
- A. When I wrote my testimony, that was correct.

- Q. So in 2019, as you sit here today, you can't tell me if the open interest was zero or 35,000?
- A. I can tell you that at the time I wrote my rebuttal testimony it was near at zero or near zero.
 - Q. And was that on CME Group or on ICE?
 - A. I don't recall.

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- Q. When was the last time you looked at ICE regarding the Henry Hub?
- 10 A. Oh, probably during the preparation of this testimony so a few weeks ago.
- 12 O. So in the October 21 time frame?
- A. I don't recall, somewhere around the time of this rebuttal testimony.
 - Q. And you also can't recall what the open interest was in 2023 on ICE for natural gas?
 - A. I don't commit those numbers to memory.

 But the point still stands there is little or no
 activity in futures markets during the period that I
 offer a long-term fundamentals forecast.
- 21 Q. Looking at the numbers on IGS Exhibit
- MR. CONWAY: Objection, your Honor.
- MR. OLIKER: I haven't finished my
- 25 question.

13 --

MR. CONWAY: He has already indicated he isn't familiar with the document and doesn't know where it came from, and so I think it's inappropriate to continue asking questions about it. No foundation, there is no identification really, let alone authentication.

MR. OLIKER: I am not trying to authenticate the document, your Honor.

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EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled. Go ahead, Mr. Oliker.

Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Mr. Bletzacker, looking at this document on IGS Exhibit 13, the open interest under the column "OI" for January 8 of 2018 through December of 2018, does the open interest in this document correspond with the open interest that you reviewed when you looked on ICE a few weeks ago?

MR. CONWAY: And, your Honor, I again object for the same reason I provided before. He is not familiar with this document. We haven't identified it. And, secondly, we are now focusing on 2018, and my redirect question was directed towards 2019 to 2026, corresponded with Mr. Oliker's line of questions on cross-examination. So this is outside the bounds of my redirect also.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, he talked about

ICE in general. I am happy to talk about 2019, but
it's barely any different. We are talking about time
frame of the year. It's still beyond the very short
term he has been discussing. I'm exploring his
personal understanding.

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, my question was limited to the 2019 and beyond period.

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8 MR. OLIKER: Let's look at 19 then, your 9 Honor.

MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, I also have the objection to the use of this document which he is not familiar with and doesn't --

MR. OLIKER: I am just using the numbers, not the document.

MR. CONWAY: He is asking him to verify numbers on this document.

EXAMINER PARROT: We will see where it goes. Overruled, Mr. Conway.

Q. (By Mr. Oliker) So looking at IGS Exhibit 13, the January open interest of 25,000 and fluctuating a few thousand each month through December of 2019 where it's 18,220, are those numbers in the ballpark of what you saw on ICE when you looked at those same months?

A. I don't recall. I don't know how big your

4181 1 ballpark is. 2. So where were the numbers on ICE when you 3 looked at them on those months? 4 Α. I don't recall. 5 MR. OLIKER: Okay. That's fine. 6 believe those are all the questions I have. 7 you, Mr. Bletzacker. 8 THE WITNESS: Thank you, Joe. 9 EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Bojko? 10 MS. BOJKO: Yes. No questions. Thank 11 you. 12 EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Bair? 13 MS. BAIR: No questions. 14 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Pritchard? 15 MR. PRITCHARD: No questions. 16 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Kurtz? 17 MR. KURTZ: No questions. 18 EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Mooney? 19 MS. MOONEY: No questions. 20 EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Fleisher? 21 MS. FLEISHER: No questions. EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Settineri? 2.2 2.3 MR. SETTINERI: No questions. 24 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Beeler? 25 MR. BEELER: No questions.

1 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Conway, I believe 2 you have already moved for the admission of AEP 3 Exhibit 50. Are there any objections to its 4 admission? All right. Hearing none, AEP Ohio Exhibit 5 50 is admitted into the record. 6 7 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 8 EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, 9 Mr. Bletzacker. 10 Mr. Oliker, your exhibits? 11 MR. OLIKER: Let's see, I would move for 12 the admission of IGS Exhibits 9, 10, and 11, I 13 believe we could take administrative notice of, your 14 Honor. I wasn't going to move the admission of 12 15 and 13. 16 MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, I think you 17 already declined the administrative notice approach 18 to Exhibit No. 11, so we would object to that again, 19 and no objection to IGS Exhibit Nos. 9 or 10. 20 EXAMINER PARROT: With that, IGS Exhibits 21 9 and 10 are admitted. 2.2 (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 2.3 EXAMINER PARROT: I did decline, you are 24 correct, Mr. Conway, to take administrative notice of 25 the information presented in IGS Exhibit 11.

4183 Ms. Bair. 1 2 MR. CONWAY: Your Honor, may I just make a 3 request of Mr. Oliker which is Exhibit 10 --4 EXAMINER PARROT: I am going to get to that. Thank you, Mr. Conway, for reminding me. 5 Let's go through the rest of them and we will do that 6 7 when we are finished. MS. BAIR: Thank you, your Honor. I move 8 9 for the admission of OCC Exhibit 21. 10 EXAMINER PARROT: Any objection to the 11 admission of OCC Exhibit 21? 12 MR. CONWAY: No, your Honor. EXAMINER PARROT: OCC Exhibit 21 is 13 14 admitted. 15 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 16 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Pritchard. 17 MR. PRITCHARD: I would move for IEU-Ohio 18 Exhibit 18. 19 EXAMINER PARROT: Any objection to IEU-Ohio Exhibit 18? 20 MR. CONWAY: No objection, your Honor. 21 2.2 EXAMINER PARROT: It is admitted into the 2.3 record. 24 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Oliker, on Exhibit 25

No. 10, you are -- Mr. Oliker.

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MR. OLIKER: Sorry, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: Exhibit No. 10, you do need to provide everyone, the Bench, the court reporter a clean copy of the exhibit, and if you could do that by the end of the day, that would be appreciated.

MR. OLIKER: Would you like me to move the ads as well?

EXAMINER PARROT: That doesn't concern me but it's very clear there are portions of the bottom of the first several pages anyway that are completely cut off, also some printing issues, overlapping print in places.

MR. OLIKER: I will do my best.

EXAMINER PARROT: I am not concerned with what's there as long as what is there is legible.

Does that cover your concern, Mr. Conway?

MR. CONWAY: Substantially, yes, your Honor. Thank you. I would just suggest that the ads or whatever the extraneous material is at the -- you even mentioned at the outset that you were using it, that it was not necessary, that the exhibit also be excluded.

MR. OLIKER: Yeah. I just attached them,

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      so I didn't look like I only included a portion of
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      it.
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                 MS. BOJKO: Are you going to do this
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      electronically?
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                 MR. OLIKER: Yes. I'll send it around
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      electronically.
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                 EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Mr. Oliker.
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      Appreciate that.
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                 At this point we are going to break for
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      lunch. We will reconvene at 12:45.
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                 (Thereupon, at 12:10 p.m., a lunch recess
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      was taken.)
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4186 1 Tuesday Afternoon Session, 2 November 3, 2015. 3 4 EXAMINER SEE: Let's go back on the 5 record. Mr. Satterwhite. 6 7 MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you, your Honor. The company would call William Allen to the stand. 8 9 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Allen, you continue to be under oath for purposes of this hearing. 10 11 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 12 MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you, your Honor. 13 14 WILLIAM A. ALLEN 15 being previously duly sworn, as prescribed by law, 16 was examined and testified on rebuttal as follows: 17 DIRECT EXAMINATION 18 By Mr. Satterwhite: 19 Mr. Allen, could you state your name and 20 business address for the record. 21 It's William A. Allen, and my business 2.2. address is One Riverside Plaza, Columbus, Ohio 43061. 2.3 Q. And did you have testimony filed in this 24 docket as rebuttal testimony on October 27, 2015? 25 A. Yes, I did.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, at this time 1 2 we would like to mark that testimony as AEP Exhibit 3 51. 4 EXAMINER SEE: So marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Mr. Allen, do you have a copy of that Q. testimony in front of you?
 - I do. Α.

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- 9 And was this prepared by you or under your direction? 10
- 11 Α. Yes, it was.
- 12 Do you have any changes or corrections to 13 this testimony?
- 14 I do not. Α.
- 15 And when you filed this testimony, did you Ο. 16 answer these questions honestly and truthfully?
- Yes, I did. 17 Α.
- 18 Do you adopt this as your testimony for 19 the Commission and rebuttal in this case?
- 20 Α. I do.
- 21 MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, at this time I would move for admission of AEP Exhibit 51 and 2.2 2.3 tender the witness for cross-examination.
- 24 MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor, before we start 25 the cross-examination, if the Bench would entertain

4188 two motions to strike that OCC would like to make. 1 2 EXAMINER SEE: Okay. 3 MR. MICHAEL: First, your Honor, relates to page 8, lines 9, beginning after the word "No," 4 through line 10, to the end of the quotation. And 5 related to that, your Honor --6 7 EXAMINER SEE: Is that including the footnote? 8 9 MR. MICHAEL: Yes, your Honor, it is 10 including the footnote. And then related to that and 11 my first motion to strike is on page 9, line 2, 12 beginning with the word "Nevertheless" through line 13 4, ending with "still widely used." 14 Your Honor, that offered direct testimony 15 in Mr. Allen's prefiled rebuttal testimony is clearly 16 hearsay. It's being offered for the truth of the 17 matter asserted. It's clearly based on an 18 out-of-court statement. And because it's hearsay, 19 the Bench should strike that testimony from 20 Mr. Allen's prefiled rebuttal testimony. 21 MR. SETTINERI: Your Honors, I would have 2.2. something to add to that motion if you would like to 2.3 hear that now or wait, but my motion to strike would

be broader than what's being proposed.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay. Go ahead,

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Mr. Settineri.

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MR. SETTINERI: Thank you, your Honors.

We would move to strike the entirety of the answer.

The purpose of the answer is to opine on the model,

the base economic model. The previous -- during

Mr. Allen's direct and cross-examination previously,

it was established in the transcript Volume VII, page

1754, he is not an expert in the economic model, page

1936, he is not an economist. He is not qualified to

opine on this. So we would therefore move to strike

the entirety of the answer. In the alternative, we

would also join in Mr. Michael's motion, but, again,

we believe the entire answer should be stricken.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Settineri, on whose behalf are you making the motion when you say "we"? Are your clients?

MR. SETTINERI: For the record, it would be all of the clients that I represent, RESA, P3, EPSA, Constellation, and Exelon.

EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, it's related to the same, obviously we would -- OMAEG would support striking the entire answer, but a more narrow request would be in addition to Mr. Michael, I would move to strike the sentence on page 9, beginning with the

word "Agencies" and continuing to line 7 ending with "few" including footnotes 11 and 12.

EXAMINER SEE: I am sorry. Start your motion to strike again, Ms. Bojko.

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MS. BOJKO: I'm sorry. You mean in addition to Mr. Michael? I would support striking the entire answer as Mr. Settineri just set forth, but in lieu of striking the entire answer, in addition to Mr. Michael's striking of the sentence on page 8 and the sentence on page 9, I would add to that, for the same reasons, the sentence that begins on page 9, line 5, with the word "Agencies" that goes all the way through to the end of that sentence that ends with "few" and that would include footnotes 11 and 12 as those economic development models are hearsay.

Mr. Allen has, to my knowledge, and I think he would support this, I don't believe he has drafted the studies he references. He is not an author of those studies. He does not know what was involved in the studies as he was not part of the preparation of the studies given that they occurred in 2009 and '10. And I would move to strike those as hearsay in addition to all of the arguments that have been made here today.

1 MR. MICHAEL: And, your Honor, what Ms. Bojko just explained was going to be my second 2 3 motion in limine so I will join in what she just said. She anticipated what my second motion was 4 5 going to be but I would extend the motion to strike, 6 if I might, your Honor, on that second set of 7 sentences all the way back to "In addition." So I would move to strike "In addition" all the way down 8 9 to "name a few." It's clearly hearsay being -- it's 10 out-of-court statements being offered for the truth 11 of the matter asserted and it's not proper. EXAMINER SEE: Anyone else? Any other 12 13 intervenor? 14 MS. BOJKO: Just on that topic, your 15 Honor? 16 EXAMINER SEE: Uh-huh. 17 MS. BOJKO: Okay. 18 EXAMINER SEE: Are there any other motions to strike to Mr. Allen's testimony? 19 20 MS. BOJKO: Yes, your Honor. 21 EXAMINER SEE: Okay. Go ahead. MS. BOJKO: I move to strike -- OMAEG 2.2. 2.3 moves to strike attachments WAA -- WAA-R2 and these 24 attachments are purported Constellation -- or 25 different CRES provider contracts. These are also

hearsay. The contracts are not prior statements by a witness offering it for the truth of the matter asserted, but the company is trying to offer it for the truth of the matter asserted. Mr. Allen cannot attest to their accuracy. He has not authored the documents. He has not been part of the review of the documents. He is not qualified to be a custodian of the record. He is also — it is not a document for the public agency. It's a form contract and he can't verify that it's an actual contract that has been entered into, thus, it is also speculative.

There's no information that this is an executed contract; that it's a viable contract. We have no proof that it has not been negotiated and modified. He is also not an attorney so he can't interpret contracts. So this does not fall under any of the hearsay exceptions and it is pure hearsay and the contract should be stricken.

EXAMINER SEE: Anyone else?

MR. SETTINERI: Yes, your Honor. On behalf of RESA, P3, Constellation, and Exelon, we would move to strike, on page 7, line 4, through line 8, stopping on line 8 after the word "providers."

MS. BOJKO: Can you say that again,

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MR. SETTINERI: Sure. Starting at page 7, line 4, down to line 8 stopping after the word "providers." We would also move to strike line 10 starting with the phrase "In contrast" through the end of line 13. Although, in the alternative, as to lines 10 through 13, we would be willing to accept striking the phrase "In contrast," the phrase "this same" in line 10, and in line 12 the phrase "having the effect of" and all of line 13.

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The reason we offer the alternative is that sentence is linked to the prior paragraph. It's easiest for the record to strike it, but if the Bench grants the motion, there is an alternative term there to try to save some of that language.

EXAMINER SEE: Let me make sure I have the last portion correct. In the alternative, you would only strike, from lines 11 through 13 on page 7, the phrase "In contrast," "this same," and "having the effect of"?

MR. SETTINERI: And then all of line 13 "offsetting a portion of the increase" to the end of the sentence.

EXAMINER SEE: Okav.

MR. SETTINERI: The basis for this motion is that paragraph's language is a legal conclusion.

In his testimony Mr. Allen has taken a contract provision from another company. It's not an AEP contract. And he is applying what I would loosely call a "hypothetical," although there has been no foundation laid for some of the factual allegations in that sentence about passthrough of events, but he is applying a hypothetical to contract language and providing a legal interpretation and application of that language to that hypothetical. Clearly, a legal conclusion, and to that extent based on that, we would move to strike the language that we have indicated to the Bench.

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MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, if I may as well? EXAMINER SEE: Go ahead.

MR. OLIKER: Mr. Allen offers that conclusion based upon contractual language that doesn't have a date that may or may not have been taken before the capacity performance product was approved. So there has been no demonstration that this contract may apply to the situation described in his testimony in addition to the fact that he is not an attorney to interpret the language in those contracts.

MS. HENRY: Sierra Club would join in the motion about the legal opinion.

4195 1 EXAMINER SEE: So you're joining in 2 Mr. Oliker's motion? 3 MS. HENRY: I believe it was Mr. Settineri's motion. 4 EXAMINER SEE: Settineri's. 5 6 MR. SATTERWHITE: The company is prepared 7 to respond whenever you like, your Honor. EXAMINER SEE: Hold on just a second, 8 9 Mr. Satterwhite. 10 Go ahead with your response, 11 Mr. Satterwhite. 12 MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you, your Honor. I will try to start broad and narrow it down. I 13 14 think Mr. Settineri raised a broad objection to the 15 I will start with the question and answer overall. 16 on 8, the testimony that's involved there. I believe 17 one of the objections was to the expert status of 18 Mr. Allen and whether he could provide testimony on 19 this. 20 I think, as your Honor will read the 21 question and answer, it's a very narrow question and 2.2 answer. It's solely a response to the question from 2.3 Mr. Dormady, OCC's witness, about whether this model 24 was used or not. It doesn't get into applying the 25 model. It's just the presence of the model. He made

a sweeping statement in his testimony. And this witness has found multiple examples of why that sweeping statement was incorrect. That's really the focus of this. So it doesn't get into the model.

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Hopefully, it avoids the five hours of cross-examination we will have as well, because we don't need to get into the model because that's not the point of his question.

Also, as far as the footnotes and different documents he cites here, I point out on page 2319 to 2320 of the transcript, OCC Witness Dormady says that the World Bank is a reliable financial institution to rely upon. The first footnote, footnote 10, is something from the World Bank. I think the World Bank documents can be considered a public document as they fund many countries around the world. And Mr. Dormady, another expert in this case, opposed to the company, has already validated that we can rely upon the World Bank.

If you look at the other footnotes that are mentioned, I believe there was opposition to footnote 11. This is a document from Texas A&M.

It's an educational website. All of the documents in these footnotes as well, your Honor, were provided to

all of the parties as workpapers so they had them in advance and are easily locatable on the internet to find.

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Mrs. -- or Ms. Bojko earlier mentioned a public record in response to her other opposition. These are public records that are available for the public to rely upon. And there is footnote 12, this is from the jobs.utah.gov site, also a public document that the state of Utah relies upon.

Mr. Allen, again, provided these examples in direct conflict with what Mr. Dormady provided just to show the Commission that this stuff does exist, that this model is used out there in the regular domain within the public. He provided access to all of those and provides those documents to all of the parties.

The Commission also recognized and even this Bench has recognized how hearsay is applied to the Commission cases. The Commission in the merger case in 2011 put it out that if there are any concerns with hearsay, it's to the extent it prejudices a jury that it can't rely upon something. We don't have that problem here. This is a direct conflict of experts how this model is used and this witness provided information and can be asked about

each of those things and all the parties have them if need be.

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As far as attachments WAA-R2, all the different contracts, I will point out that the first contract included in there is already AEP Exhibit 41. It's already in the record. The other contracts are direct links from the Commission website in the Apples to Apples tool.

I find it ironic, I don't think any CRES provider would like to put the caveats, what they attacked the testimony in this case with, on the Apples to Apples website, to say that they are not reliable and you can't count on those contracts.

Those are offers and this witness has put in his testimony a description of where he found them, the website — the web address of how you can find them and the path that he took to get them by going to the Commission's website.

So those are easily verifiable and pertinent to this proceeding as we have seen in testimony in direct response to show the full context -- context of what prior witnesses have testified to.

Mr. Oliker's point of no date on the contract. Surely, he can ask Mr. Allen anything he

wants about these contracts. Mr. Allen can say when he gathered them. Really, these are the public documents that the CRES providers provide through a link on the Commission's website. To not allow these, all these parties are really indicting the Commission process of having an Apples to Apples website and walking away from all of those offers.

Let me make sure I have addressed everything real quick.

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Oh, in response to RESA and P3's argument, also back on page 7 about this being a legal conclusion, Mr. Allen clearly says on line 7 that customers could see increases. He's already established as a regulatory expert in these cases — in this case in particular, and he is providing, based on the language he reads, what could happen. It is not a legal conclusion. It is plain language of what those contracts say, including a contract that's already in the record, and the possibility of what could happen. And then he is also providing the flip side of how the company would apply that to its own proposal in this case in a regulatory matter.

I believe that's everything. If I missed something your Honor would like to hear about, please let me know.

EXAMINER SEE: And that's your entire response to the motions to strike page 7, line 4 through 8, as well as lines 10 through 13, and then the alternative proposal by Mr. Settineri?

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MR. SATTERWHITE: Yeah. The alternative proposal, I believe, was based on striking the prior answer which I don't think is appropriate because clearly this witness is here to provide his opinion, his expert opinions on these regulatory matters. And so he is able to — they have asked him lots of questions in the original case about what he understood and what he knows about different CRES providers in the market and that's the same thing he is doing here is providing his opinion based on the offers that are out there and provided and how that impacts the issues that we have here.

And as far as the other response, on page 8 to 9, to the extent I didn't say it, I'll just reiterate it, it was a very narrow response based on an OCC witness making a declarative statement that the — that the model is not used anymore, and this witness is correctly refuting that for the benefit, of the Commission, for a model the Commission has relied upon before on past cases, to show that is actually in existence and it is used in a number of

different areas.

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And to the extent it even is hearsay,
which it is a public document, so I don't believe it
is, it would be acceptable hearsay under the
standards that the Commission has allowed to provide
the record with context.

MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor, if I might?

EXAMINER SEE: Go ahead, Mr. Michael.

MR. MICHAEL: Well, first off, I would like to point out Mr. Satterwhite has not apparently read what Mr. Allen is testifying to relating to Dr. Dormady's testimony because what Mr. Allen clearly states in his question relates to Dr. Dormady's statement that since the 1970s it has gone largely forgotten. He is not citing any testimony from Dr. Dormady nor is he responding to any testimony from Dr. Dormady that it's never used; point No. 1.

Point No. 2 is Mr. Satterwhite's assertion that your Honor should not apply the hearsay rules because the documents have been provided to the parties, misses the point. There is no exception to the hearsay rule if you provide hearsay to the other parties.

Second point, your Honor, the public

documents exception does not apply under Rule 803(8), Public Records and Reports. The public records referenced are only those that set forth the activities of the office or agency or matters observed pursuant to duty imposed by law. There is no indication that this document authored by someone by the name of Mustafa Dinc meets either one of those criteria. So the public records exception does not apply.

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And although Dr. Dormady may have opined during his testimony that the World Bank, as an entity, is reliable, this particular document is not a World Bank document. It was provided by an individual about whom we know nothing about for what appears to be a program and it is not a World Bank document, and, therefore, whether or not Dr. Dormady opined that the World Bank is a reputable institution is beside the point.

And, your Honor, each one of those points to Mr. Satterwhite's argument are equally applicable to page 9, lines 2 through 7, including footnotes 11 and 12.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, I would just like to point out the language we are discussing right now, Mr. Michael just brought up, this is

already in the record from the cross of Mr. Dormady where it was presented exactly to him and it was really a set-up for the rest of the answer. It's just another reason not to strike this. This is already in the record and discussed with an OCC witness.

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This witness, just with a good rebuttal for the Commission, is taking that issue that was in conflict earlier in the case and clearing it up to show whether it's never been used, which was the original testimony, versus when he saw this World Bank report and decided, okay, now it just hasn't been used since the '70s, it's a progression to show the reality of all these documents that show it's used regularly.

MR. MICHAEL: And I am not and did not object to the cross-examination of Dr. Dormady. Now they are trying to do something fundamentally different which is get hearsay into the record, and letting it in wouldn't be consistent with the Rules of Evidence.

MR. SETTINERI: Your Honors, if I may briefly?

EXAMINER SEE: Go ahead.

MR. SETTINERI: Thank you. I would stick

to my guns on striking the entire answer on page 8 and 9. An economist would be the proper witness to testify as to whether that economic model is still in use. Again, Ohio Power made a decision not to bring Dr. Holliday in, and they shouldn't be rewarded for doing that and continue to use a witness who is not an economist to provide an opinion in that sense.

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As to the legal conclusion argument, they are doing much more than presenting him as a regulatory expert. He is not opining on any Ohio Power contract or AEP contract. He is opining on a third-party contract, applying facts to it, and he includes in his testimony an event that would appear to allow it. And later on he says in regards to the company, "In contrast...would result." So he is making conclusive decisions. So we would request that language be stricken. Thank you, your Honors.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, I don't know what a regulatory expert is allowed to use and not allowed to use. I am kind of confused. I guess they have to get up here and say -- I am really not sure. That just flabbergasted me.

MR. SETTINERI: The same used against Mr. Campbell.

MR. SATTERWHITE: This witness is

providing exactly, based on the plain language and the things, the data they've been presented, the result of how they would apply that in a regulatory world.

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MR. SETTINERI: Your Honor --

MR. SATTERWHITE: As far as the fact -- I am not done. As far as the fact of characterizing this witness's testimony in the prior part of this proceeding, this witness did oversee the application and this report and the report was entered into the record, but the question really relating to this specific answer is not an analysis of that. It's a very simple, fine point. Has this been used and does it continue to be used.

This witness provided examples, which is a direct clash to what the OCC witnesses said, that it is simply not used anymore or since the '70s. And the documentation they provided, I am not admitting that it's hearsay, I am not agreeing that it is hearsay, but to the extent it even is, it is probative to the Commission to rely upon because there is — we don't have to worry about a jury being prejudiced with this, but it does show that the OCC statement, the witness's statement is factually wrong. And a lot of public agencies do rely on this

exact model.

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MR. MICHAEL: And I would just very quickly, your Honor, obviously OCC disagrees that these documents factually contradict what it is Dr. Dormady said. I just wanted to state that for the record. We will argue that on cross if it comes in.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Finally, your Honor, this is this witness's research to go out and rely upon to provide this testimony. This is what he has found and he is here to answer any questions based on that.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, may I respond?

EXAMINER SEE: Go ahead.

MS. BOJKO: Actually, this witness can't.

The whole problem with hearsay, the witness cannot attest to the studies that he attached to his testimony. He cannot — he did not draft it. He did not run the models. He was not part of the Texas study. He was not part of the World Bank study.

These are not — and he wasn't part of the Utah study.

These studies are done by economic -- or they are economic development analyses that are done by economists. And he can't attest to what inputs or

export -- inputs or outputs were used in these studies. He also can't tell us what the person, the author, was thinking when they did consider an item or didn't consider an item. The authors are not here. We have no way to test their knowledge and their accuracy of these studies that were conducted.

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Also these are not learned treatises. I mean, this is a one-page, two-page document and just because it's available on the worldwide web does not make it fall under the public agency exception. It has to be a public office and it has to be a duty that is performed by the public office by either law or some other regulatory body and ruling.

So just because it's on the web does not make it appropriate, it is hearsay, and we have no ability, particularly this late stage of the proceeding, to bring in Mr. Dinc, to bring in Mr. Krantz, or to bring in Mr. Davis or Mr. Park, to ask them what they did or did not include. It's one thing to allow AEP's study to be in. It's another thing entirely to allow somebody else's studies that we cannot even challenge.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, every point she made is completely irrelevant because the only point of these studies is that they were used. She

wants to get into what they relied upon, what went into these studies. The only point that it is offered for is to show that the economic base theory is still used. That's it. It doesn't go any further than that. A first grader could come and read these and see that's the point.

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And her own witness, Dr. Hill, he had numerous documents, he relied on a number of different studies across his testimony and actually relied on facts within that. All this really deals with is the existence of the use of the model and nothing more.

MR. SETTINERI: Your Honor, if I may, just for the record, to clarify. I know they reference "studies," but for the Bench's clarification, these are not studies. One is — I have two articles here. I would be glad to provide copies to the Bench, and the third is a more detailed article. I just want to be clear for the Bench these are not economic impact studies that he is referring to; they are articles.

MR. SATTERWHITE: If I used that, I apologize. The point --

MR. SETTINERI: You didn't --

MR. SATTERWHITE: -- I think others used that and I was responding and that really backs up

the point these documents show the economic base theory is still being used and those were articles from the government of Utah, Texas A&M, and the World Bank to talk about the prevalence of that still being used, that very simple point. I think we are trying to blow this up into a larger point. It's not that large.

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EXAMINER SEE: The Bench is going to take a recess. Stay here. Don't move. We will be right back.

(Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINER SEE: Let's go back on the record. In regards to the numerous motions to strike portions of Mr. Allen's testimony, the motion to strike page 7, lines 4 through 8 is denied. The motion to strike lines 10 through 13 on page 7 is also denied. As is the alternative motion to strike portions of the sentence on page -- I'm sorry, on lines 10 through 13.

The motion to strike Mr. Allen's testimony on page 8, starting on lines 9 and carrying over through page 9, line 10, is also denied in its entirety, as well as the request to strike lines 4 through 7 on page 9.

Sierra Club, any cross-examination for

4210 this witness? 1 2 MS. HENRY: Yes, your Honor. 3 MR. SATTERWHITE: Clarification, your 4 Honor, that concludes the exhibit. I believe there was a motion to strike the exhibit associated. 5 EXAMINER SEE: I'm sorry. I didn't 6 7 address the exhibit, but the motion to strike WAA-R2 is also denied. 8 9 MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you. 10 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Henry. 11 12 CROSS-EXAMINATION 13 By Ms. Henry: 14 Ο. Good afternoon, Mr. Allen. 15 Good afternoon. Α. 16 I am going to ask you some questions about 17 your rebuttal testimony that you filed in this 18 proceeding. I would like to start by marking an 19 exhibit. I believe it's going to be, are we up to 20 37, I believe? 21 MR. SATTERWHITE: 41, I believe. Our last 2.2 one was Chernick Supplemental Testimony, so you are 2.3 on 41 now, I believe. 24 EXAMINER SEE: Okay. 41.

MS. HENRY: Okay. I would like to mark as

Sierra Club Exhibit 41, a copy of the Ohio Utility
Rate Survey from February, 2013, February 2014, and
February, 2015.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

EXAMINER SEE: So, Ms. Henry, just so that I am clear, Sierra Club 41 is the survey for all three years?

MS. HENRY: Yes.

- Q. (By Ms. Henry) So, Mr. Allen, you look at the Public Utilities Commission website on occasion?
- A. I do.

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- Q. Okay. And are you aware that the Commission publishes the -- a utility rate survey every single month?
- 15 A. Yes.
 - Q. And you are aware that you can go there and they have, for every year, for the years and the months you can pull the utility rate survey. Have you ever pulled those before, sir?
 - A. I have pulled the reports. I don't know how far back you can go, but I know that they are available.
 - Q. Okay. So you have gone to the website and pulled these before and you've seen them so does this look like a utility rate survey you've reviewed

before?

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- A. It does.
- Q. Okay. Okay. You see at the bottom of the page it has the PUCO.Ohio gov website on the front page?
- A. Yeah. It has the seal of the PUCO at the top. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. So let's -- now this provides -- let's turn to page No. 2. And I put three different surveys together so I put numeric numbering at the bottom for the exhibit, so I am saying page 2 of the exhibit just for ease. So you'll see there that there's a column that says Electric Standard Service Offer, sir, do you see that? It's the --
 - A. I see that.
 - Q. Okay. And that is -- that electric standard service offer, that includes electric service charges along with transmission and distribution, correct?
 - A. It includes all elements of a bill for standard service offer customer including generation transmission and distribution. It does not look solely at the cost of what we refer to typically as SSO price which would be the price of maybe the auction providing generation service. It's an

all-inclusive value.

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Q. All-inclusive, great.

Now, let's look at page No. 2 and this is the -- this is the survey for February of 2013. And so the average monthly bill for Columbus residential customers and that's using a 750 kilowatt-hours, you see that notation in the footnote, that was \$110.33 cents, correct?

- A. You said Canton?
- 10 Q. I said Columbus, sir.
- 11 A. Columbus. \$110.33 cents?
- 12 Q. Yes.
 - A. That's for 750 kilowatt-hours. It is not an average customer. The average would be a thousand for our service territory, but the PUCO uses 750 for this report.
- Q. So for the -- so based on the 750 kilowatt use, \$110.33 was the average bill, correct?
- A. It would be -- it's not the average bill.

 It's actual bill for an SSO customer using

 750-kilowatt.
- Q. Okay. Great. Thank you, sir.
- Now, let's -- let's turn to page No. 8 -- well, if you look at page No. 7 for a second.
- A. I see that's the February 14 utility

survey.

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- Q. So this is the February 14, 2014, survey.

 Do you see that, sir?
 - A. I do.
 - Q. Okay. So let's turn to the first page of that survey which is page 8 of the exhibit.
- 7 A. Yes. And the value for Columbus is 8 114.98.
 - Q. Okay. Great. So the difference between February, 2013, and February, 2014, for Columbus residential customer using 750 kilowatt-hours increased by \$4.65; is that correct?
 - A. Yes. As a portion of the companies' transition from a fully-regulated SSO to a market-based SSO, that was a portion of the increase as well as changes in the DIR and things of that nature.
 - Q. Now, let's -- so the difference between February, 2014, and February, 20 -- I'm sorry, the difference between February, 2013, and February, 2014, for the monthly bill for a Columbus residential customer using 750 kilowatt-hours changed by, is that about 4 percent, correct?
- A. Perhaps 4.2 percent as part of that transition, yes.

- Q. Now, let's turn to page 13 of the same exhibit, sir, which is Exhibit 41 for the record.
- A. Which is the February, 2015, Ohio Utility Rate Survey.
 - Q. Correct.

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- A. I see that.
- Q. So this is the rate survey from February, 2015, and then let's turn to the first page of that survey which is on page 14 of the exhibit, sir. Do you see that?
 - A. I do. The value for Columbus is \$116.63.
- Q. Great, sir. So the difference between February, 2014, and February, 2015, the bill for a Columbus residential customer using 750 kilowatt-hours, it increased by \$1.65; is that correct?
 - A. As part of the transition to a fully competitive SSO and the DIR and the RSR and all the other elements, that went along with that the increase was a \$1.65.
 - Q. Okay. And so the difference between February, 2013, and February, 2014, the average monthly bill -- the monthly bill for a Columbus residential customer using 750 kilowatt-hours increased by, is that 1.4 percent; is that correct?

A. It's 1.4 --

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MR. DARR: Can I have that question back?

I think there's --

MS. HENRY: Maybe I will have her reread it because I may have said a wrong date. If it's okay, I will just rephrase.

EXAMINER SEE: Go ahead.

- Q. So the difference between February, 2014, and February, 2015, the average monthly bill for -- or the monthly bill for a Columbus residential customer using 750 kilowatt-hours increased by 1.4 percent; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.

MS. HENRY: Okay. I would like to mark as Sierra Club Exhibit 42 a copy of Ohio Utility Rate Survey from August of 2013, 2014, and 2015.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. So, Mr. Allen, you have just been handed Sierra Club Exhibit 42. And, again, this is a report of the Ohio Utility Rate Survey. Do you see that, sir?
- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And does this look similar to the reports we were just reviewing for February -- the February data?

A. It does.

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- Q. Okay. And then it has the Ohio Public Utilities Commission at the bottom of each cover page; is that correct, sir?
 - A. It does.
- Q. Now, let's look at the first page. This says that so this is for August 15, 2013; is that correct? That's the date for that first survey?
- A. August 15, 2013.
- Q. Okay. Great. And let's turn to page 2 which is the first page of that August survey.
- 12 A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. So if we look to Columbus again, so in August of 2013, the monthly bill for a Columbus residential customer using 750 kilowatt-hours was \$111.11; is that correct?
- A. It is. And we can probably speed it
 along. February, 2014 is 121.83; February of '15 is
 104.65.
- Q. Great. And I'll just, for the record, do you mind if I just clarify with individual questions?
 - A. Sure.
- 23 O. Great.
- MR. SATTERWHITE: If it helps, we won't oppose admission of this.

MS. HENRY: It's just going to take me a few minutes.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Just trying to be respectful of everyone's time be efficient.

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It did.

- Q. I believe you said February, so I was just going to go through and clarify for the record.
- A. Each of those three would be for August of. So August of 2013 was \$111.11; August of 2014, was \$121.83; and August of '15 was \$104.65 for 750 kilowatt-hours.
- Q. Okay. So the difference between August of 2013 and August of 2014, the monthly bill for a Columbus residential customer using 750 kilowatt-hours increased by \$10.72; is that correct?
- Q. Okay. And so the difference between August, 2013, and August, 2014, the monthly bill for a Columbus residential customer using 750 kilowatt-hours increased by about 9.6 percent; is that correct?
- A. It did as part of that same transition to market-based rates that we discussed previously.
- Q. Okay. And you said that in August of 2015, the monthly bill for a Columbus residential customer using 750 kilowatt-hours was 104.65,

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      correct?
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                 Yes.
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                 Okay.
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                 A $17.18 change.
                 So -- I'm sorry. Say that one more time.
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          Q.
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                 It's a $17.18 change --
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          Q.
                 Okay.
                 -- decrease.
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                 So the difference between August of 2014
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      and August of 2015, the monthly bill for a Columbus
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      residential customer using 750 kilowatt-hours
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      decreased by $17.18 cents, correct?
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                 That's correct.
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                 Okay. So the difference between August,
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      2014, and August, 2015, the monthly bill for a
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      Columbus residential customer using 750
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      kilowatt-hours decreased by about 14 percent; is that
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      correct?
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                 14.1 percent, that's correct.
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                 Great. So the August of 2015 monthly bill
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      for a Columbus residential customer using 750
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      kilowatt-hours is lower than the August, 2013,
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      month -- monthly bill for a Columbus residential
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      customer using 750 kilowatt-hours, correct?
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          Α.
                 Yes.
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4220 1 MS. HENRY: Okay. I would like to mark as 2 Sierra Club Exhibit 43 a copy -- actually, I am going 3 to -- yeah, we are going to do three. I am going to 4 mark as Sierra Club Exhibit 43 a copy of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio Apples to Apples CRES 5 offers for every week in October of 2013. 6 7 I would like to mark as Sierra Club 8 Exhibit 44 a copy of the PUCO Apples to Apples CRES 9 offers for every week of October of 2014. 10 And then I would like to mark as Sierra 11 Club Exhibit 45 a copy of the PUCO Apples to Apples 12 CRES offers for every week in October of 2015. I can 13 help you carry those. 14 (EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 15 EXAMINER SEE: Go ahead. Let's make sure 16 everybody has the exhibits marked correctly. 17 MS. HENRY: Now that everybody has a copy, maybe I'll clarify. So Sierra Club marked as Sierra 18 19 Club 39 a document which is all --20 EXAMINER SEE: 39? 21 MS. HENRY: Sorry? Actually, that's 2.2. because I was wrong in my beginning. Sorry. EXAMINER SEE: Hold on a second. 2.3 24 MS. HENRY: Sorry. Sierra Club Exhibit 43 25 is AEP -- is the PUCO Apples to Apples CRES offers

for the week of October, 2013, and you can tell that it's 2013 because in the footer it says 10-7-2013 is the first -- the first week offering in October of 2013.

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And then Sierra Club marked as Exhibit 44 the residential CRES offers for October of 2014.

And then we marked as Sierra Club Exhibit 45 the residential CRES offers for October of 2015.

Q. (By Ms. Henry) Now, Mr. Allen, I am going to ask you a series of questions about these documents, and I know that they are large and voluminous, so for your ease I can't guarantee the accuracy, but I tried to highlight all 12-month offers with the yellow highlighter, all 24-month offers with the green highlighter, and all 36-month offers with a pink highlighter. That highlighting we only did on your copy, a copy that was distributed to your attorney, the one for the court reporter, and the one for the Bench. Just so you -- I thought it would facilitate questions.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, in the interest of efficiency, we're happy -- we took administrative notice of others' Apples to Apples charts earlier. We are happy to stipulate to that here and they can use the information however they

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want on brief if that helps speed things along as
well.
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- MS. HENRY: You know, if it's okay, I am just going to walk through.
- 5 MR. SATTERWHITE: Okay. I just didn't 6 want to spend the whole afternoon reading them.
- MS. HENRY: If you want, I can save the foundational questions since they've agreed that it's --
- MR. SATTERWHITE: Okay.
- MS. HENRY: -- if that's okay, or if you would like me to ask the foundational questions.
- EXAMINER SEE: No. The parties are
 willing to accept that, you can move straight into
 your questions.
- Is that what I understood you to say,

 Mr. Satterwhite?
- MR. SATTERWHITE: What was that last part?

 I'm sorry. I will stipulate that these are -- we are

 not going to challenge the Apples to Apples on the

 Commission's website. We are willing to do

 administrative notice. Yes, you actually don't need

 foundation.
- MS. HENRY: Great. Thank you.
- Q. (By Ms. Henry) Mr. Allen, let's start with

Exhibit 43 which is the 2013 Apples to Apples CRES offers for residential customers in October of 2013.

A. Okay.

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Q. So -- and I am going to ask you a series of questions that are going to ask for the lowest offer for 12-month, 24-month and 36-month offers, just so you understand. And I want you to take as much time as you need to kind of review them.

Obviously, it's every week in October, but -- and I can direct you to a page if it would be more helpful to you for any question that I ask, okay? Is that okay, sir?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Just for clarification so I know whether to object or not, are you trying to use the same criteria that he used in his testimony?

MS. HENRY: No. Because in his

testimony -- no. I am just -- I am just -- these are

the offers. He didn't look at these months. He did

not talk about October. I think -- in his he

excluded anything that had a renewable component, but

I am only looking at fixed offers. I am not looking

at variable offers.

MR. SATTERWHITE: There might be renewable. It's different than what he -- there might be renewables in the offers you are asking

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MS. HENRY: Yep.

- Q. (By Ms. Henry) Okay. So, Mr. Allen, for October of 2013, the lowest offer for a 12-month fixed contract is .0649 cents per kilowatt-hour; is that correct?
 - A. For the entire month of October?
- Q. Yes, sir. And I can tell you -- I can give you a citation. You can look up to October 7, the week of October 7, 2013, to AP Gas & Electric, to their offer. And you can --
- A. Who did you refer that to?
- Q. October 7 of 2013, which would be -- that
 would be page 2 of the actual document. Do you see
 that? And do you see the offer for AP Gas &
 electric?
- A. Just to be clear, because I think the transcripts have had these wrong, it's AP Gas & Electric. There is no "E." It's not affiliated with AEP.
- 21 Q. Yeah, I wasn't saying that it was, sir.
- A. I just want to correct it for the transcription.
- Q. Okay. And that offer --
- A. No, I would not agree with that.

Q. Okay.

each month?

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- 2 A. These are the 12-month offers?
- 3 Q. I said yes, for 12-month offers.
 - A. 649 is not the lowest offer in October.
- 5 Q. Okay. Which one do you think is?
- A. I would say there is one that's lower on the next page, that 629, for ENCOA.
 - Q. Oh, yeah. Actually, you're right. Okay.
- 9 A. So I'm a little uncomfortable at this point.
- MR. SATTERWHITE: And just for

 clarification, when you said month of October, I

 think we established there is multiple reports for
- MS. HENRY: And as I said, feel free.
- MR. SATTERWHITE: I just want to make sure that is your understanding as well.
- Q. If it makes you feel more comfortable,

 Mr. Allen, my original one said 0629, and then when I

 was at lunch I kind of thought, oh, no, I couldn't

 find that one, so then I changed it, so don't feel

 too worried.
- A. I am still going to review them at this point.
- Q. Yeah. Sounds great to me.

MR. SATTERWHITE: And I guess since I got ignored, I'll object and point out that she's asking about the month of October and this is just a week in October. Not ignored by the Bench, ignored by -- I apologize for addressing her as opposed to addressing her.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay.

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MS. HENRY: Your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Go ahead.

MS. HENRY: I didn't want to make it seem as if I was cherrypicking a week in October by only providing here is the offers in one week. So I just chose the last month for which there was data, pulled all of the offers for that month just so we could see what's the lowest offers in 13, '14, and '15, the entire month. I didn't want to be accused of cherrypicking, so that's why I --

MR. SATTERWHITE: I apologize, I thought this was one report, not multiple. I didn't know this was all of the October reports. My apologies.

MS. HENRY: Yes, sorry.

A. It appears that for the month of October, that the lowest CRES offering on the Apples to Apples website for these, I think you had four weeks here was 629. \$6 -- sorry. \$6.29 per kilowatt-hour.

Q. Okay. Great. Thank you, sir.

So, again, refer to Exhibit 43, which is a copy of the PUCO Apples to Apples CRES offers for every week in October of 2013. And what's the lowest -- the lowest offer for a 24-month fixed contract is --

- A. You mean 24 months?
- Q. Yeah. Yes, sir.

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- A. It appears to be \$6.79 per kilowatt-hour.
- Q. Thank you, sir.

Now, if you would again refer to Sierra Club Exhibit 43 which is a copy of the Apples to Apples residential CRES offers for every week in October of 2013, there are no 36-month or longer fixed price contracts offered; is that correct?

- A. That's correct. For customer shopping in October of 2013, they would not have had new 36-month offers available to them; no terms longer than about 24 months.
 - Q. Thank you, sir.

Now, we are going to turn to Exhibit 44 now, sir, Sierra Club Exhibit 44 to be exact, which is a copy of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio Apples to Apples residential CRES offers for every week in October of 2014. And, again, take your time,

until you feel comfortable answering the question, but what's the lowest offer for a 12-month fixed contract?

- A. This one is going to take a little longer because the format is different than the last one.
- Q. Yeah, I am happy to direct you to what I believe is the lowest if you would like or I can let you do it on your own.
- A. After our last experience, I will have to check.
 - Q. That sounds fine.
 - A. You wanted 12 months?
 - Q. Yep.

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EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Henry, is there a more expedient method for you to get through your cross-examination than for us taking the downtime?

MS. HENRY: I could do "subject to check is this the lowest offer" and then I could direct him to the page, and if your Honor would like, I am happy to do it that way.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, my initial suggestion is there was an incorrect one before, so "subject to check," this witness, asking him to testify to something that the process before is incorrect, versus just saying it's the Apples to

Apples, administrative notice, these numbers are what they are, and they can put what they want in their brief would be more expedient.

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MS. HENRY: If I -- I want his opinion what is the lowest offer in these months, I would like that on the record, and I did offer a way to expedite it. If you have another method, your Honor, I am happy to hear it.

MR. SATTERWHITE: You don't need an opinion to say here is the lowest number for this month on this Commission document that we are willing to say is the Commission document. I'm with your Honor.

- A. It appears to be 7.65 per kilowatt hour.
- Q. Great. That's the same number I had, sir.

MS. HENRY: And actually, in light of your Honor's request, what I'll do is we won't run through '14 with the same specificity that we did '13, we will just jump to 2015 and we can brief that. Is that okay, your Honor?

EXAMINER SEE: Sure.

MS. HENRY: I just want this document, as Mr. Satterwhite said, the document will speak for

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1 itself, documenting the lowest offer.
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- 2 MR. SATTERWHITE: As well '15.
- MS. HENRY: For 12-month, 24-month, and 36
- 4 months.
- 5 MR. SATTERWHITE: We are not challenging
- 6 the authenticity of this document.
- 7 EXAMINER SEE: And when you say "this
- 8 document, " which document are you referring to,
- 9 Mr. Satterwhite?
- MR. SATTERWHITE: The Commission's Apples
- 11 to Apples that has been provided to us, which is 43,
- 12 44, and 45 for Sierra Club.
- MS. HENRY: I just want to clarify that in
- briefing we can cite which is the lowest offer,
- 15 | correct, sir?
- 16 MR. SATTERWHITE: This document will be
- available for you do whatever you want with it on
- 18 briefing. You picked the wrong number before, so we
- 19 might have to -- you might pick a number we have to
- 20 point out that it's the wrong number again, so I
- 21 don't want to --
- 22 MS. HENRY: That's fine with me.
- Q. (By Ms. Henry) Let's go to Sierra Club
- 24 Exhibit 45, sir.
- 25 A. Before we do that, can I make sure I have

- 1 the right numbers from the exercise we went through.
- 2 For '13, it was \$6 -- 6.29 cents per kilowatt hour
- and for '14 it was 7.65 cents per kilowatt hour?
- Q. So for '13 I believe we had 6.29 cents; is that correct?
- 6 A. That's what I have.
- 7 Q. For 2013. And for then 24-month we had
- 8 \$6.79?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. Yes. And then for 36-month there was no offers, correct?
- 12 A. That's correct.
- Q. Yes. And then we -- we decided to not go
 through all of 2014, but for 2014, for the 12-month,

 I had 7.65 cents and I believe you have the same
 number, correct, sir?
- 17 A. Yes, that's correct.
- 18 Q. Okay.
- 19 A. Thank you.
- Q. All right. So now what we are going to
 do, we are going to turn our attention to Sierra Club
 Exhibit 45 which is a copy of the Public Utilities
 Commission Apples to Apples residential CRES offers
- for every week in October of 2015.
- 25 A. Yes.

- Q. And just, you know, I am going to ask you for the 12-, 24-, and 36-month lowest offer. Do you want to do all of them at once when you do your review?
- A. I can't do them all at once. It's going to be one at a time.
- Q. So let's start with what's the lowest 12-month fixed contract offer?
 - A. It appears to be 5.9 cents per kilowatt-hour.
- 11 Q. Thank you, sir.

- So we established that in October, 2013, offers, the lowest for 12-month fixed contract was 6.29 cents. So the lowest offer for 12-month fixed contracts in 2015 is lower than the lowest offer for a 12-month contract in 2013, correct?
- A. Yes. What the data shows is that from 2013 to 2014, the offer went up by 21 percent, and between '14 and '15 the offer went down by 22 percent. So it is consistent with the volatility we have been discussing.
- Q. So the offer in 2015 was -- the lowest offer in 2015 was lower than the lowest offer in 2013.
- 25 A. Yes.

- Q. Great. Thank you, sir.
- 2 So let's look at the same Exhibit 45,
- 3 | what's -- which is the Apples to Apples residential
- 4 CRES offers for the week -- every week in October of
- 5 2015. What's the lowest offer for a 24-month fixed
- 6 contract?

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- A. Can I have that question reread, please?
- 8 Q. 24-month fixed contract.
 - A. So you want me to go back through the 61 pages again to do this math?
- 11 Q. I told you I was going to do 12, 24, and 12 36.
- A. You want me to go back through this just to show the same volatility we have been discussing?
- Q. Yes. I would like to show the prices have gone down.
- 17 | A. 24 months.
- 18 Q. I am happy to direct you, subject to
- 19 check.
- 20 A. I am still going to go through all 60
- 21 pages to verify it, so.
- Okay. It appears 6.03 cents.
- Q. I'm sorry. You said 6.03, is that what
- 24 you said, sir?
- 25 A. Yes.

Q. Perfect. That's what I have as well.

So we established that in October of 2013 the lowest 12-month contract was 6.29 cents, correct? We already established that. So it appears the lowest offer for a 24-month fixed contract in 2015 is actually lower than the lowest offer for a 12-month

MR. SATTERWHITE: Can you reread the

fixed contract in 2013, correct?

MS. HENRY: Let me just rephrase it so I make sure it's exactly right.

- Q. So the lowest offer for a 24-month fixed contract in 2015 is lower than the lowest offer for a 12-month fixed contract in 2013, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- 16 Q. You said "yes"?
- 17 | A. I did.

question?

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Q. Okay. So I am going to have you look at Exhibit 45 again which is the PUCO Apples to Apples residential CRES offers for every week in October of 2015, and look for the lowest 36-month fixed-price contract that is offered.

EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Henry, do you have a page reference and the number for what you believe the lowest contract price for a 36-month offer to be?

1 MS. HENRY: Yes. You can look on October 2, 2015, there is a company called Lykins, 2 3 and I can tell you that it is on, sorry, it's on page 77 of the PDF document. They have the same offer, it 4 5 goes through the month, you can also look at October 30 of 2015, that week, and again there is the 6 7 Lykins' offer for that one and that is on page 126 of the PDF document which is 6.1 -- 6.1 cents. But, 8 9 again, that's what I have as the lowest offer, but I 10 will --

- A. That's the same offer Lykins has for the 12-, 24-month, and 36-month period.
- Q. Yeah, they offer the same price on multiple weeks. So I was just giving you different, you know, but the Lykins, in the 36-month offers, is the lowest, subject to check, correct?
- A. I don't do "subject to check," so I don't -- if we want to take notice that that's what you believe, whatever the Bench would prefer, or I can go through them.

Yes, it appears the lowest 36-month offer is 6.10 cents per kilowatt-hour.

Q. Thank you, sir.

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So we established that in October of 2013, the lowest offer for a 12-month fixed contract was

1 6.29 cents. So the lowest -- correct? Confirming that number again.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection, asked and answered. We have been through with these numbers now for probably an hour or so. My patience is very thin.

MS. HENRY: I can rephrase.

MR. SATTERWHITE: He said what the numbers are. We don't need to rephrase them again.

MR. DARR: Counsel has just withdrawn her question and I think we can move on.

12 | EXAMINER SEE: Oh, really?

- Q. I'll start from -- so the lowest offer for a 36-month fixed contract in 2015 is lower than the lowest offer for 12-month fixed contract in 2013, correct?
- 17 A. Yes.

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- 18 Q. So can you refer to your rebuttal 19 testimony on page 4, line 6 through 12.
 - A. I'm there.
- 21 Q. So you compared CRES -- residential CRES
 22 residential offers for the week of January 6, 2014,
 23 to January 2, 2015, correct?
- A. I'm sorry. Can you repeat that again?
- 25 Q. Sure. You -- you compared CRES

- residential offers for the week of January 6, 2014, to January 2, 2015?
- 3 A. I did.
- Q. Okay. And in your analysis you found that CRES offers went up from January, 2014, to January, 2015, correct?
- 7 A. Yes.
- MS. HENRY: Okay. So I would like to mark
 as Sierra Club Exhibit 46 a copy of PUCO's Apples to
 Apples CRES -- residential CRES offers for the week
 of January 6, 2014, which was one of your workpapers,

 Mr. Allen.
- 13 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
- Q. Mr. Allen, have you seen this document before?
- 16 A. I have.
- 17 Q. This was distributed as one of your workpapers, correct?
- 19 A. It was.
- Q. Okay. So the paragraph we were just
 looking at on page 4 of your rebuttal testimony, this
 is one of the documents that you relied on in
 drafting that paragraph, correct, sir?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. I want you to do me a favor. I

want you to look through this document which is Sierra Club Exhibit 42 which is the Apples to Apples residential CRES offers for the week of January 6, 2014. I want you to find the lowest offer for a 12-month fixed contract.

EXAMINER SEE: Which exhibit are you referring to, Ms. Henry?

MS. HENRY: Say that one more time.

EXAMINER SEE: Were you referring to Sierra Club Exhibit 46 which we just marked?

MS. HENRY: Sorry. Yeah.

- Q. Can you refer to Exhibit 46?
- A. And I reference it on my Exhibit WAA-R1.

 The minimum offer is \$6 -- 6.49 cents per

 kilowatt-hour.
 - Q. Great. Thanks, sir.

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So the lowest offer for 12-month fixed contract in 20 -- in October of 2015 is lower than the lowest offer for a 12-month fixed contract for the week of January 6, 2014, correct?

- A. Yes. That doesn't surprise me. It demonstrates the volatility we have been discussing.
- Q. Great. Let's keep going, sir. So let's refer again to Exhibit 46 which is the residential CRES offers for January 6, 2014.

A. Yep.

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- Q. And the lowest offer for a 20-month fixed contract is 6.75 cents per kilowatt-hour; is that correct?
- A. As indicated in my Exhibit WAA-R1, that's correct.
- Q. Okay. So the lowest offer for a 20-month fixed contract in October of 2015 is lower than the lowest offer for a 24-month fixed contract for the week of January 6, 2014, correct?
- A. I think you misspoke again, but for a 24-month period, a 24-month offer, the offer in October of 2015 was lower than the offer in January of 2014.
- Q. And can you please look at Exhibit 46.

 And are there -- are there any offers for 36 months or more -- are there offers for contracts that are 36 months, 36 months or more in length?
 - A. I do not believe so.
- Q. So the lowest offer for a 36-month fixed contract in October of 2015 which was 6.1 cents is lower than the lowest offer for a 12-month fixed contract for the week of January 6, 2014, correct?
- A. You said a 12-month product? Yes. So in fact, 6.1 is less than 6.49, I would agree.

4240 1 MS. HENRY: Those are all the questions I 2 have, your Honor. 3 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Bojko. 4 MS. BOJKO: Sorry. 5 6 CROSS-EXAMINATION 7 By Ms. Bojko: Good afternoon, Mr. Allen. 8 Ο. 9 Α. Good afternoon. 10 Could you turn to page 3 of your Q. 11 testimony -- your rebuttal testimony, please. 12 Α. I'm there. On line 5 you use the word "offset." Do 13 14 you see that? 15 Α. Yes. 16 And "offset" here is referring to if the 17 PPA rider results in a credit; is that correct? 18 Yes. And in this case, specifically, what Α. 19 I am referring to is the true-up mechanism that would 20 apply when weather deviated significantly from normal 21 weather. 2.2 And it is your understanding that the 2.3 generation price is separate and distinct from the 24 PPA rider; is that correct? The SSO price that you are referring to as 25 Α.

the generation price?

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- Q. No. I mean it would be either the CRES offering generation price or the SSO price is separate and distinct from the PPA rider, correct?
 - A. They would be.
- Q. And a customer has to procure generation from either the CRES provider or the standard service offer or self-supply; is that correct?
- A. Your term "procure," I would have a little problem with. The customer can procure from a CRES or just receive standard service offer as AEP Ohio would procure power for nonshopping customers.
- Q. The customer has to go out and either go to the default service or they have to choose a supplier or they have to choose to self-supply; is that correct?
- A. No. As the term "default" means, what that word means is that the customer doesn't have to do anything. So the customers either have to take an affirmative action to shop with the CRES; or, in the alternative, if they take no action, which the vast majority of our customers have taken no action, about 65 percent of our customers, they revert back to the default service, so taking no action is the SSO service.

- Q. Okay. So, as I said, a customer has an option to either shop with the CRES provider for the generation service, they can remain or default to the standard service offer, or they can self-supply their own generation; is that correct?
 - A. Yeah, I think so.

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- Q. And the customers will have to do one of those three things regardless of whether the PPA rider exists or does not exist; is that correct?
- A. The customer will need to be served in one of those three manners with or without the PPA rider mechanism; that is correct.
- Q. Okay. And then on lines 9 through 12 on -- still on page 3, you give an example here and in your example you are assuming that there is a credit for the PPA rider; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, I am.
- Q. And also in this example that you provide, there is an underlining assumption that the PPA rider will be updated quarterly; is that correct?
- A. That's correct. Based on the testimony of the companies heard in this case we believe that a quarterly update for the true-up mechanism is probably the most appropriate approach.
 - Q. And on line 14, you use the phrase "upside

price volatility." Do you see that?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And in using that phrase you are assuming that revenues in the market exceed the costs to run the plants; is that accurate?
- A. No. What I'm referring to here has to do with the weather being more extreme than weather normal. When the company prepares its estimate of the PPA rider over an annual basis on a forecast basis, the company would be using a weather normal forecast.

And so what I am referring to here is that during the year if weather is more extreme than normal, prices are going to go up above what was forecasted and then that will mean that the true-up will be a benefit to customers irrespective of whether or not the underlying PPA rider forecast produced a charge or a credit for customers.

So there is the two mechanisms that you have to look at to understand the implications. One is the annual rider that's based on forecasted revenues and expenses, and the second piece is the true-up. It has the upside potential due to price volatility in the markets.

Q. And that upside will only occur, as you

said, if the revenues, or you used the word "prices" instead of "revenues," if the prices in the market exceed the costs to run the plant, creating a credit in the PPA rider.

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- A. No, that's not correct. What I'm stating is that it will provide this benefit to customers if the revenues received in the market are greater than those assumed when the company presented its forecast which set the baseline. So if revenues exceed the level assumed in the annual forecast, then there will be a true-up that will provide a benefit to customers. And in this case it offset would have offset a quarter to a third of the impact customers would have seen due to just increased usage during the first quarter of 2014.
- Q. In both of your statements, your projected as well as your actual forecast in what you are comparing, there is an underlying assumption that the revenues, net revenues, they have to offset the costs of the plant; isn't that true?
- A. No. So let me give you the example.

 Maybe I'm confusing. But there is just an area when
 we do a forecast of the PPA rider at the beginning of
 a year, it may show that the expectation is that the
 PPA rider will be a \$2 charge for customers during

that year.

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And in the case that the weather was more extreme than we anticipated as we moved through the year, the revenues would have exceeded those levels that were anticipated in that forecast, and then you could see a quarterly credit, in this case what I have analyzed would be a credit of \$5.14.

So the customer would have a \$2 charge, it would remain constant through the year, and then due to this -- due to the weather volatility and the change in price and revenues received by the units, you could see a credit of \$5.14 during a subsequent quarter. So the net benefit to the customer would be \$3.14 in that quarter.

But it's not necessary, in order to have this true-up result in this kind of benefit to customers, for the PPA rider itself, excluding the true-up provision, to be a credit for customers.

- Q. Okay. The underlining assumption to get a forecast, to get a \$2 credit, in your example, you have --
 - A. My example was a \$2 charge to be clear.
- Q. Excuse me, to get a \$2 charge in your example, you have to look at the revenues that the plants receive in the market and then you have to net

out the costs of the plants in order to arrive at a projected credit; isn't that correct?

- A. The example I gave was when you do that comparison, that the revenues expected to be received in the market were less than the costs of the units, so it would be a charge to customers.
 - Q. Well, okay. Thank you.

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- A. That would be the \$2 charge that we started with. And then what I talked about is the true-up provision that said that if, in a quarter, because we are doing a quarterly true-up as we discussed, if in a quarter the revenues in the market exceeded the revenues that were anticipated to be received in the market based on the forecast, then that benefit becomes a credit in the true-up that would go to customers in the subsequent quarter. And that's the offset that I am discussing.
- Q. And in your analysis you just told me you agreed with me that there is a cost component to get a charge of \$2. And then, on the other side, when you are comparing when you are comparing it to actual revenues received, you have to compare the revenues to the costs of the plants at that time to then arrive at either a credit or a charge; isn't that correct?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection, your Honor.

I'm sorry. Let me know when you are done. Are you done?

MS. BOJKO: Yes.

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MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection, your Honor, asked and answered. I think she's confusing the baseline, just the revenues and costs in the PPA rider versus what the witness is talking about how the true-up impacts that as well. So I don't know if they are talking across each other, but the witness has said multiple times he is not talking about just the comparison of costs to revenues, he is talking about the true-up that then gets compared to the cost.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I am glad he is testifying for the witness, but --

MR. SATTERWHITE: The witness has said it three times.

MS. BOJKO: It is -- we may be talking passed each other, but that's the point of cross-examination to ask different questions to get an answer that you are seeking and that's exactly what I am doing. The witness is conveniently ignoring part of his equation, and then when he finally said the word "costs," I am exploring that

further.

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MR. SATTERWHITE: Well, your Honor, the witness has said you have misunderstood, you are making this too rudimentary, and he pointed out multiple, many times, he has a \$2 credit which apparently where she is and then he applied -- \$2 charge and he applied the credit from the true-up on top of that.

EXAMINER SEE: The objection is overruled.

Mr. Allen, you can answer the question.

THE WITNESS: Can I have it reread,

please?

EXAMINER SEE: Certainly.

(Record read.)

A. No.

- Q. When you do the true-up, sir, you talked about a forecast and it produced a charge of \$2. And then you talked about a true-up that you then had to do an analysis and in that analysis you have to compare the actual for a true-up, the revenues, versus the costs of the plants; isn't that correct?
- A. You have to compare the actual costs and revenues of the plants in that quarter, but you also have to include in that calculation the actual revenues -- I'm sorry. Let me make sure I get this

right.

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You have to take the actual costs and revenues associated with these units for that quarter and you have to then compare that to the forecasted level of costs and revenues and that's what creates the true-ups. So you have to include the actual costs and revenues in the true-up calculation.

- Q. Understood. I was trying to get your underlying assumptions in the forecast and your underlying assumptions in the true-up that you then compare to each other to get a final rider rate for the following quarter or annual depending on the true-up; is that right?
- A. Yes. You have to include those elements, yes.
 - Q. And I think from my understanding with your discussions under previous questions this afternoon that you believe or your definition of volatility includes a decrease in market prices; is that correct?
 - A. Absolutely.
 - Q. Okay. So if, in a given period, the market price of generation decreases, and during that same period of time the PPA rider is a charge, then the result would be that a customer would experience

an increase in their total bill? They would not be able to obtain the benefit of the lower market prices; isn't that correct?

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A. No. And what we have talked about is that this is approximately a 30-percent hedge. And so in periods of low market prices, if the customers are either shopping through a CRES or receiving SSO service, they are going to receive the benefit of those low market prices because that's going to be embedded in the SSO and it's going to be embedded in the CRES offers.

At the same time the customers will see a charge for the -- for the PPA rider. But, as a result though, the customers will still be paying a lower price because all that the PPA rider did, it's about a 30-percent hedge. So the savings that customers see will not be as great as they otherwise would have seen. But the flip is true on the upside, customers don't see the same kind of increase they would have seen in the absence of the PPA rider.

Q. Okay. I think you said yes, ultimately, you disagreed in the beginning, but you are not disputing with me that if there is a decrease in \$5 in the market price, and I am just using that simple mathematical example here, if there's a decrease in

\$5 in the total bill due to market prices in generation and that there is a charge of \$4 through the PPA rider, you are not disputing that the customer would see only a dollar decrease instead of without the rider they would see a \$5 decrease, are you?

MR. SATTERWHITE: And I will object to the beginning of the question in which she characterized his testimony as saying "yes" when his previous answer was clearly "no."

MS. BOJKO: That's not how he ended it, but.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay. The record reflects that the witness answered the question "no." So, with that caveat, you can answer the remaining portion of Ms. Bojko's question.

- A. So the mechanics that you described, if the PPA is a \$4 charge, and customers see a rate reduction at the same time of \$5, that the net impact on the customers would be \$1 savings.
- Q. Let's turn to the top of page 4 of your testimony and here you talked quite a bit, I know, about CRES offers and I am not going to go through that --
- 25 A. Thank you.

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- Q. with you, but on lines 2 to to 3, you say you looked at CRES offers from January 6, 2014, to April 25. And I just want to make sure I understand WAA-R1 is attached to your testimony, that you are only reviewing three dates of CRES offers recognizing that each date represents a week of Commission offers or CRES offers, excuse me; is that correct?
- A. The Commission publishes the Apples to Apples -- archives the Apples to Apples website. We can site that on a weekly basis. So that is the archive as of that date, January 6.
 - O. For that week.

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- A. For that day. It's archived on a weekly basis.
- Q. Okay. So on -- in your reference to January 6 to April 25, 2014, you are only comparing these three days, is that correct, that are on WAA-R1?
- A. On lines 2 and 3, I am only talking about two dates, so I am talking about the CRES offers that existed on January 6 and then comparing those to the offers that existed on April 25, 2014 on those two specific dates.
 - Q. Okay. And then later -- thank you -- on

line 11, you add a third date which is now you are comparing January 2, 2015; is that correct?

- A. I am comparing January 14, 2014, to January 2, 2015, that's correct.
 - Q. Which is also on WAA-R1.
 - A. It is.

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- Q. Okay. So on line 11 when you talk about the change in the average, minimum and median offers between January 6, 2014, and January 2, 2015, you are only referencing the three data points on WAA-R1; is that correct?
- A. Yes. These three lines, lines 10 through 12, I am referring to the two data points, January 6, 2014, and January 2, 2015, because those, in this example, a customer that had 12-month product that they had obtained on January 6, 2014, when they were seek -- when they would be seeking a new contract, 12 months later, for a new 12-month contract, they would be seeking it on or about January 2, 2015.

So that customer that had a 12-month CRES product would have -- would see an increase of 21 to 27 percent between those two periods. So when they renewed their contract or sought a new contract that's the increase they would see.

So it's not important for a customer to

know what the CRES offers were in between those periods because they already had a CRES offer. And what we are looking at is at the expiration of that CRES offering and they are looking for a new one, what that increase would be.

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Q. Thank you for that clarification.

I'd like to turn to page 5 of your testimony. On the bottom of -- I'm sorry, page 5, line 15, you state "A review of several CRES contracts." And I just want to make sure we're -- I understand what you are referencing. You are talking about a review of residential and small commercial contracts that were on Apples to Apples; is that accurate?

- A. Yes. And terms and conditions associated with those contracts, yes.
- Q. And are you referring to the three that you attached to your testimony?
- A. There were four included as attachments to my testimony, but I did review others. And if you are confused, others have been confused, page 10 of Exhibit WAA-R2 is a separate contract.
- Q. Page 10 of WAA-R2 is a separate contract without a header or disclosure of the entity?
 - A. No. It has it on the top left-hand

corner, "Electricity Supply Agreement with North

American Power and Gas, LLC." It just doesn't have a
logo like some of the others do.

Q. Thank you for that clarification.

Did you review AEP Energy's contracts when writing your rebuttal testimony?

- A. I think I did.
- Q. For the four that you attached to your -first of all, you are not an attorney, I think we
 established that last time.
- A. I have not gotten a degree since we last talked, that's correct.
- Q. Did you draft the four contracts that are attached to your testimony?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection, relevance.

EXAMINER SEE: Did you want to respond,

Ms. Bojko?

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MS. BOJKO: I think it's very relevant, your Honor. I mean, he's interpreting these contracts. It's important to know whether he actually drafted them, had any input in them, were they done under his direction, things of that nature.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, she is clearly trying to challenge the Bench ruling earlier moving to strike these contracts by asking if he

drafted these. We have already established he is a regulatory expert and interpreted these.

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MR. DARR: AEP Ohio opened the door, your Honor, when they offered -- when they offered this evidence into the record and attempted to qualify their witness as apparently having the ability to explain away what's in the CN contracts and the others. I don't think AEP can now hide behind a relevance objection when they put this issue in play.

MS. BOJKO: I agree, your Honor.

MS. HENRY: I agree, your Honor.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor?

EXAMINER SEE: Yes. You can reply.

MR. SATTERWHITE: The question was did you draft this contract, and I don't think anyone has made any representation that he has drafted this contract nor is it relevant to the rebuttal testimony that we have here. It's an attack on the Bench ruling.

EXAMINER SEE: I am going to overrule the objection and you can answer the question, Mr. Allen.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor.

A. Well, I obtained these contracts from the companies' websites through the PUCO Apples to Apples website. I did not draft them myself.

Q. And did you discuss the provisions with the CRES provider that you obtained them from or off their website?

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- A. I did not discuss them with the CRES providers. I read them as a layperson looking at the contract provisions that I discuss in my testimony.
- Q. And did you go to -- did you seek out -- strike that.

You stated that these are all off of the Apples to Apples website; is that correct?

- A. They are obtained through the Apples to Apples website, that's correct.
- Q. Did you seek out other contracts from these CRES providers?
- A. I have reviewed another contract that was an unsolicited CRES offer that had similar terms and conditions.
- Q. From one of the CRES providers that you attached to this testimony?
- A. It was. It was a IGS flat rate contract that also had similar terms that allowed a flat rate contract which is supposed to be a fixed amount per month, it allowed the CRES provider to also change that fixed amount per month if the customer's usage went up too much or if there were changes in prices

from the PJM and the like.

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- Q. And you didn't attach that one to your testimony, correct?
 - A. I did not.
- Q. And do you know whether the provisions that you cite to have been invoked by the CRES providers?
- A. I know that provisions like these have been invoked by CRES providers in the past from personal experience.
- Q. No. I am asking you if you know for a fact whether Constellation has invoked the highlighted paragraph on Exhibit WAA-R2, page 3.
- A. These are the current terms and conditions that these CRESs have out there, so these would be average heat rate for the CRES to implement a provision that just came into play and the point of my testimony, though, is that a CRES could potentially take advantage of these provisions.
- Q. Is there -- except for a copyright date of 2015, is the Constellation contract dated?
- A. I don't see a specific date on the Constellation contract. The Direct Energy contract?
 - Q. I just asked about Constellation.
 - A. Okay. It appears to be a 2015 contract

based on the copyright. And I obtained it from Constellation's website on the 26th or 27th of October.

- Q. I am going to ask you again: Do you know whether the paragraph that you've highlighted on page 3 of WAA-R2 has been invoked by Constellation?
- A. I don't know if they have invoked it to date.
- Q. Do you know if the Constellation contract has been executed between Constellation and a customer?
- A. This is the offer that's currently out there for residential customers. My expectation that if Constellation signed a contract with a customer, these would be the provisions that would exist.
- Q. I asked you if you know for a fact that this particular contract has been executed between Constellation and a customer.
 - A. I don't know but I would expect so.
- Q. Let's turn to Direct Energy. You have highlighted page 7 of Exhibit WAA-R2 of Direct Energy's contract; is that correct?
- A. Yes.

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Q. Okay. Do you know whether this provision has been invoked by Direct Energy?

A. I do not know if they have invoked the provision.

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- Q. Do you know if this particular contract has been executed between Direct Energy and a customer?
- A. As I indicated previously, this is the current contract that's out there for residential customers to be served by Direct Energy, so I would expect any residential customer would be served under this contract, and I do not know whether Direct Energy has signed up any customers since they put this provision out there.
- Q. So you don't know if this contract has actually been executed; is that correct?
- A. That's correct. That would be information that's available only to Direct Energy and their customers.
- Q. And isn't it true that the provision that you've highlighted does not apply to weather events?
- A. It could apply to weather events and let me give you my reading. If you are on page 7, it says "...you may be required to pay any additional or increased fees or charges that are generally beyond Direct Energy's reasonable control including, but not limited to," and then it goes down towards the bottom

"that are imposed by law, rule, regulation, or tariff...." It doesn't relate to a change in tariff.

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So things like the uplift charges that we saw in 2014 would be a charge imposed by a tariff.

And so, a broad reading of this language could allow something like that to go through. Any of the market prices are prices that are imposed by tariff so it's a pretty broad reading in my mind as a lay individual.

- Q. And just so we're clear, the additional or increased fees or charges have to be imposed by law, rule, regulation or tariff or Commission rule or order; is that correct?
- A. That's true, but to understand it you have to recognize that all "market-based" charges, and I will put quotes around "market-based" because they are PJM market-based charges, all of those charges are imposed by tariff. PJM solely functions under a tariff approved by FERC. So any charge by PJM to a CRES provider would be a charge imposed by tariff. And, interestingly, what they don't include in this language is "imposed due to a change in law or regulation or tariff," which is the typical language you would see. This is much, much broader, and it's imposed by a tariff.

MS. BOJKO: Well, your Honor, I guess I move to strike his answer as nonresponsive first of all. But, secondly, he's not an attorney and he just went well beyond regular experience by, I think, falsely and inappropriately interpreting the provisions much more broadly than what another person may. So I think we've crossed the line of regulatory opinion into now legal interpretations which was the very concern that some of us had when we moved to strike these to begin with.

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MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, the witness has stated he is not an attorney and then she asked a wide open question and he answered the question based on his knowledge. That's what he is providing there. The fact that she doesn't like the answer, and I object to the characterization that he is saying something false, he is providing his understanding, his testimony as an expert in this case for AEP Ohio.

EXAMINER SEE: The question will stand and his answer will stand.

- Q. And this is an easy question, yes or no, is the word "PJM" in this paragraph? In the highlighted? I am talking your highlighted.
- A. It's not included in the highlighted text, but it's included in the sentence just prior to.

Q. Right. And in that sentence doesn't it say "including the Commission or PJM," so the contract drafter, when they wanted to talk about PJM, said "Commission or PJM"; isn't that true?

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- "Commission or PJM." In the highlighted section there's no reference to Commission prior to "tariff." Commission is referring only to Commission rule or order. Laws are not imposed by commissions. Rules, regulations, may or may not be imposed by Commission. So, you know, my reading of this is they put "Commission" at the end for a reason.
- Q. And just so we're clear because I don't think you've answered the question, there is no "PJM" in the highlighted sentence and the sentence begins "In addition"; is that correct?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection, asked and answered. The language speaks for itself. He has furnished his interpretation. She keeps asking him questions about what the language means, and when he says what it means, she objects. So we keep going in a circle here. The language is what it is. The witness has given his interpretation and she's just trying to set him up for another objection.

MS. BOJKO: Actually, your Honor, you did

deny my objection, so I am actually exploring the language as a layperson. If he wants to testify to the interpretation, I have the right to point out some language that he is failing to consider in his interpretation or that he is purposely not considering.

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EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Allen did answer your question. If you want to rephrase it and try a portion of it again, go ahead, but the objection is sustained.

MS. BOJKO: I'm sorry. There was a question pending or you are saying there was a question pending?

EXAMINER SEE: I said you can try again.

Mr. Allen did answer your prior question. So if you want to try again, if you --

MS. BOJKO: Could I have my last question read? I think he objected before the answer. That's why I'm confused. Sorry.

MR. SATTERWHITE: I believe you talked about the prior language and talked about the highlighted language and compared the two in the prior answer and you asked another question and I objected to the question.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you for that. I will

4265 1 just rephrase. 2 Thank you, your Honor. 3 (By Ms. Bojko) The sentence that you have 0. 4 highlighted starts with "In addition"; is that correct? 5 That's correct. 6 Α. 7 Okay. And let's turn to page 9, the IGS 0. 8 Energy contract. 9 Α. I'm there. 10 Did you talk to anybody about the IGS Q. 11 contract? 12 Α. I did not. 13 And you didn't draft the IGS contract; is 14 that correct? 15 I did not. Α. 16 And the IGS sentence that your -- you're 17 highlighting, that specifically refers to a 18 regulatory body, the Federal Energy Regulatory 19 Commission -- including the Federal Energy Regulatory 20 Commission; is that correct? 21 In this statement it does include the 2.2. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; that's correct. 2.3 And in this statement it doesn't talk 0. 24 about the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio; is

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that correct?

A. It does not.

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- Q. And also in this sentence it says that if "there is an action or a decision by a regulatory body"; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, it does.
- Q. Okay. And this provision does not talk about weather events; is that correct?
 - A. This does not talk about weather events.
- Q. And, you know what, I am going to turn back to Direct Energy for one moment. I'm sorry, but you said something I wanted to ask you about. This paragraph that you have highlighted -- oh, strike that. Never mind.
- Okay. And do you know whether the IGS provision that you have highlighted on page 9, Exhibit WAA-R2, has been invoked?
- A. No. It's their offer that's -- that's available to residential customers currently.
- Q. Okay. And similar to my other questions, you don't know whether this contract has actually been executed with the company -- or customer; is that correct?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. And if we turn to the next contract which is the contract you stated was by North American

Power and Gas; is that correct?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. And you've highlighted a paragraph on page 11 of that contract; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, I have.
- Q. And to your knowledge has this provision ever been invoked?
 - A. I do not know if they have invoked this provision, but it's the standard provision available for residential customers today.
 - Q. And you keep saying -- oh, standard for American Power and Gas, right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And you do -- you will agree with me that each one of these provisions that you highlight is actually worded differently; is that correct?
- A. Yes. They are different entities and they have chosen their own contract language, yes.
 - Q. And they could have different interpretations of their own contract language; is that correct?
- A. They could each have different
 interpretations of their contract language and
 different decisions at some point in the future about

whether to actually invoke these provisions. These are, in my view, very flexible provisions that allows, at the sole discretion of the CRES, their ability to invoke them as they deem appropriate.

- Q. And the last contract that we were just talking about this provision requires a material change; is that accurate?
- A. Yes. It states that it's -- if an action is taken that materially changes the amount charged by such entities, those entities, including the regional transmission organization, yes.
- Q. And they also include federal, state, or local government authorities; is that correct?
 - A. It's pretty broad, yes.
- Q. And I don't think I asked you do you know whether this provision has been invoked?
- A. I do not know if they have invoked this provision.
- Q. And you also don't know whether this contract actually has been executed by -- between North American Power and Gas and a customer; is that correct?
- A. That's correct.

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Q. And you said you reviewed AEP Energy's

CRES contract, but you did not attach that; is that

correct?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. Now, I would like to -- on page 6 of your testimony, you talk about a customer leaving a contract on line 5. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes. I see that.
- Q. If a customer leaves a contract and makes that decision to leave the contract, they could do so and receive a lower rate in the market; is that correct?
- Α. While it's possible, my personal experience when faced with an exact situation like this is when a CRES provider is imposing these types of charges on a customer, the most advantageous for a CRES to do that is at times when customers can't really leave the contract to go someplace else because market opportunities are higher. And so, the customer is faced with a challenge of leaving a current fixed-rate contract that's lower than the market because they are upset about being charged an additional charge when they thought they had a fix-priced contract and going to a higher price in the market. So it's really, from a customer perspective, a lose-lose when something like this happens.

Q. Did you talk to a CRES provider about that interpretation or understanding?

A. I did.

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- Q. And you believe -- you did say that it was possible that if a customer switches CRES providers, they could be switching to get a lower rate; is that correct?
- A. No. What my statement was was based on personal experience, when I was faced with this situation last summer, when I was -- I am a trustee at my church and I manage the energy services there. When we were faced with a charge from our CRES for uplift charges, you know, I didn't believe that those should be imposed on us.

So I spoke with my CRES provider and said I don't want to make the payment for those charges and the CRES provider said that's fine, if you don't want to pay those charges and you want out of our contract. They didn't say they would let me avoid paying the charges for the uplift, but if I wanted to exit the contract because I didn't like the variable nature of it when they have these adjustments that I could leave.

And when I looked at the market at that time, the market prices were much, much higher than

what the current contract I had was, so I was forced to stay with the CRES, make the payment, and be stuck with that contract.

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- Q. You are making pretty broad assumptions here. Are you telling me when a customer chooses to leave a CRES contract, they can never get a lower price in the market?
- A. No, no, that's not what I'm stating at all. What I am stating there are real situations that exist for customers and at times the market price is higher than their current contract, they are going to have to pay those increased charges that are passed on by a CRES, whether it be through a one-time charge like I experienced, or through an increased charge for the duration of their contract, but the customer is going to have to make an informed decision looking at what the math is at that time.

So what the whole point of this is that fixed-rate contracts aren't necessarily fixed, and the fact that customers have the ability to leave a contract and go to the market doesn't mean that the customer isn't at risk for seeing significant volatility in their rates.

Q. And the customer can leave a CRES contract and go to the standard service offer; isn't that

correct?

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- A. They can.
- Q. And your testimony was not about commercial contracts or commercial customers in CRES offers; is that correct?
- A. It was about CRES offers in general, but what I focused on for example in my testimony are the standard offers that CRES make available to the general public through their Apples to Apples website.
- Q. And isn't it true that the Apples to

 Apples that you reviewed and you produced are mostly

 for residential customers and maybe a few small

 commercial customers; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Do you know whether AEP Energy has a typical change in law or regular -- or regulation provision in their CRES contracts?
- A. I'm sure they have a change in law or regulation provision in their contracts. And just to make it clear, I'm not taking issue that these provisions in contracts are inappropriate.

What I am stating is that these provisions in contracts, and I have got it in footnote 5 of my testimony, is that these provisions turn what people

think is a fixed rate into something that is more variable than they may believe. So there is some flexibility in those prices.

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- Q. And you would agree with me that standard service offer does not have the regulatory out clauses that you are discussing in your testimony; is that correct?
- A. AEP Ohio standard offer options do not have that provision. They may exist in other CRES service -- or other EDU service territories, but they do not exist in the AEP Ohio service territory.
- Q. And you don't know, sitting here today, whether any other one does or do not; is that correct?
- A. I know in some other places there have been provisions for things like I talked about with the capacity performance product where in some jurisdictions they have allowed for adjustments for the change in that product.
 - Q. I am talking about in Ohio.
- A. I don't know if it was in Ohio or not. In have seen it elsewhere, and the intent there was to obtain the lowest price offer from those suppliers, so they didn't have to build a lot of risk into the offers.

- Q. Do you know how many times a typical change in law or regulation provision in a contract has been invoked?
 - A. In Ohio?
 - Q. Yes.

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- A. I know of at least one circumstance where it has been invoked. I don't know how many other times.
 - Q. And that one circumstance, you also know that's being challenged and that the CRES supplier has not won the challenge?
 - A. And, you know, that goes to the point of my argument, you know, the regulatory process moves pretty slowly. So when these issues come up, people challenged it, that was a charge for January of 2014, the charges were imposed upon customers in the April to June of 2014 time frame, and here we are sitting in October of 2015.
 - So, from a customer perspective, I don't -- it clearly hasn't been resolved. And at this point, the smaller customers, they have had to pay any of those charges that were passed through to them.
 - Q. Really? You don't believe that customers that have disputed this charge that you are

apparently familiar with, that they have not paid the charges and do not have to pay charges pursuant to their contract themselves?

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A. As a -- from a small customer perspective, the experience that I have, my personal experience -- I worked through the PUCO staff on this as a matter of fact -- was that I did not have a choice, but to make a payment for that uplift charge. I was given -- I could object to it in one month. If I didn't pay it, the next month it became a priority payment on my bill. And the choice was to either pay that CRES bill or have my service terminated at my church.

So I was working with my EDU, and I asked them specifically, which is Ohio Edison, about whether I could object to this, and they said I could object, but I would have my service terminated two months later if I didn't pay that bill, and I could dispute it with the PUCO. I worked with the PUCO staff, and I was told I could file a formal complaint and that was the only resolution possible, but I couldn't avoid making the payment.

Q. So you are not aware that Ohio Edison filed a letter with the Commission that actually said that they were not forcing people to pay these

charges and that they would not disconnect?

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- A. All I can tell you is the personal experience that I had working through Ohio Edison and the PUCO staff. I can't testify to what other people's experiences are. All I can tell you is the reality I experienced.
- Q. I am not talking about other people's experience. You just made a statement that Ohio Edison said that they would terminate your service if you did not pay these charges, and I am asking if you know that the company that you are referencing right now filed a letter that said they would not terminate service and that, in fact, they weren't going to assess this charge to anybody?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection, your Honor.

Counsel is asserting facts. This witness has given a firsthand account of what he dealt with. He is probably on top of it and ahead of the time if something did come out later, but this is not a fact in evidence, and she is just trying to argue with the witness.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, with all due respect, he is making up facts.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection, your Honor.

MS. BOJKO: And I am challenging the

facts.

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MR. SATTERWHITE: That's absurd, your Honor. He was testifying what happened as a trustee in his church, and the fact she doesn't agree with it and thinks she has some other fact she is trying to put in evidence that's not here, she wants to attack this witness and that's not appropriate.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay. I am going to let you finish your response, ask that you not cut her off, and then we are going to move on.

Go ahead.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, if the witness is going to make statements then we have a right to challenge those statements. In this particular situation he is asserting something pretty broadly that Ohio Edison was going to terminate customers and that's just not true. And that's what I am asking him if he is aware of a letter that says that exact thing.

MR. SATTERWHITE: And I will object to that, your Honor. She is saying what's not true for this witness and the experience he had and worked through the Commission staff. She's now testifying and disagreeing with his personal experience.

4278 1 EXAMINER SEE: Move on, Ms. Bojko. 2 MS. BOJKO: Okay. Thank you, your Honor. 3 MR. SATTERWHITE: Can I inquire, are we at 4 a move-on point? Are you close to being done because 5 the witness has been up for two and a half hours, I believe. We are okay to move through and finish if 6 7 you are close, but I just wanted to inquire for a break. 8 9 EXAMINER SEE: How much more do you have, 10 Ms. Bojko? 11 MS. BOJKO: Given the responses received 12 today, probably another half hour. 13 EXAMINER SEE: Okay. We can take a 14 10-minute break. 15 MS. HENRY: When we go off the record, may 16 I ask a question? 17 EXAMINER SEE: We will resume at 20 till. 18 We are off the record. 19 (Recess taken.) 20 EXAMINER SEE: Let's go back on the 21 record. 2.2 Are you ready to continue, Ms. Bojko? 2.3 MS. BOJKO: Excuse me, your Honor. Sorry. 24 Yes. 25 EXAMINER SEE: Go ahead.

Q. (By Ms. Bojko) Mr. Allen, isn't it true that 4901-9-01(E) of the Ohio Administrative Code states that if a person filing a complaint against a public utility is faced with termination of service by the public utility, the person may request, in writing, that the Commission provide assistance to prevent the termination of service during the pendency of a complaint?

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MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection, your Honor.

She is asking specific code provisions without providing him a copy of it. It would be nice to give him a copy.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I asked if he understands. I think it's pretty clear today that there are extra evidence items that came up today and I am asking him if he is aware of the self-help measure that's put out in the statutory provision that he stated earlier that he did not take advantage of.

MR. SATTERWHITE: First of all, it's a rule, your Honor. And, second of all, she has made repeated objection that this witness is not an attorney and now she is saying isn't it true, pursuant to this rule, provision, that this is an occurrence. And I am just objecting to try to be

consistent with how she has attacked the witness today.

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A. So for this specific code language, I can't state it verbatim, but my understanding is if you file a formal complaint, there are some potential remedies to having your service terminated.

But when talking with the PUCO staff about same issue as a commercial account, which is what we are discussing, a commercial account has to be represented by legal counsel, which I think we've all acknowledged I am not legal counsel here today. So you have to weigh filing a formal complaint and the costs of representation by legal counsel and what your remedy could potentially be.

And so, my understanding, from talking with Commission staff was it would require a formal complaint and that added cost.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I move to strike everything. I asked him if he was aware of the statutory -- or the, excuse me, the rule provision that I -- that I read. I didn't ask him about any of his experience.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, she asked a

question based on a legal question I objected to and the witness was told he could answer to the extent he could, so he answered how it's applied to him. She asked the question and she got the answer.

EXAMINER SEE: And the answer stands.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Ms. Bojko) Okay. And just to be clear, you stayed to prevent termination of service; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And in this example, your experience that you have referenced a couple of times today, this is your personal experience; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, it is.

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- Q. You were not representing AEP in that commercial contract that you entered into or your church entered into; is that correct?
 - A. Oh, absolutely not.
- Q. And that was FirstEnergy Solutions is the supplier that you are talking about?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And aren't you aware that FirstEnergy
 Solutions has publicly stated that they are not
 pursuing any of the disputed charges against
 residential customers in both Pennsylvania and Ohio?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection, your Honor.

I think we visited this before the break and moved on from it.

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MS. BOJKO: It's a different question completely. Your Honor, before the break I was talking about a letter and asking him if he was aware of a letter that was produced by Ohio Edison, the regulated utility company, stating that they were not going to terminate service for disputed charges.

This question I asked if he was aware. He is talking about his personal experience. I am asking if he is aware that FirstEnergy Solutions, the supplier he has been discussing for quite a few minutes now, whether he is aware that they have made a public announcement about whether they are pursuing residential customers for those disputed charges.

Those are completely different topics.

EXAMINER SEE: And I will allow the answer -- the question, as best you can, Mr. Allen.

- A. And as we've discussed, my interest was in a commercial account, not a residential account, so I have not monitored what FirstEnergy has stated for residential accounts.
- Q. Nor have you continued to monitor what has or has not happened with regard to the commercial

accounts that are actually in dispute and that are pending before the Commission; isn't that true?

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- A. No, I have monitored it to a limited degree. I know that the schools that were served by FirstEnergy Solutions, I think they are the ones that are actively leading a complaint. I think it's the schools.
- Q. You don't know that there are several complaints pending here at the Commission?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection, your Honor. We're back to trying to assert facts into the record. The witness has given the scope of his understanding and Counsel is again trying to testify to things to put things in the record.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, he is misleading the record. He is picking out things he wants the Commission to know and I am pointing out that there are other items that he is neglecting to tell the Commission or failing to tell the Commission.

MR. SATTERWHITE: And I'm going to take offense and object to the continual assertion by Counsel that the witness is misleading the record. The witness is testifying to his understanding and his knowledge. The fact that it is not what Ms. Bojko understands or what she thinks she's read

is irrelevant. I would ask the Bench to instruct her to stop characterizing the witness and whether what he is saying is misleading or not misleading is inappropriate.

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MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, with all due respect, if a witness makes a statement on cross-examination, you are allowed to challenge the statement that the witness made. The witness just made a statement saying that there was one complaint. I'm challenging his assertion that there is one complaint and asking him if he knows whether there are other — other complaints pending. If he is going to testify to something then we have a right to challenge the accuracy and the truthfulness of what he is testifying to.

EXAMINER SEE: And you both can make your point without the characterizations, and I am going to allow Mr. Allen to answer the question.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you.

EXAMINER SEE: And let's move on efficiently.

A. And I apologize if my response made you believe there was only one complaint. What I was stating was I am aware of one complaint. There may be other complaints out there. I just know of the

schools, there are other parties that tried to join that complaint and there were objections to allowing them to join that complaint. So I know there is at least one complaint. There may be others.

Q. And you don't know the resolution -- strike that.

You're not part of that complaint; is that correct?

A. I am not.

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- Q. And your church chose not to file a formal complaint; is that correct?
- 12 A. That's correct.
- Q. Let's turn to page 8 of your testimony, please, sir.
- 15 A. I'm there.
 - Q. On page 8, the Q and A that starts on line 5, here you reference the economic base theory model used by Dr. Holliday and the economic development studies attached to your direct testimony; is that correct?
 - A. The economic based model was used by Dr. Holliday, yes.
- Q. And that was what was attached to your testimony, the economic development studies; is that correct?

A. That's correct.

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Q. And prior to drafting your rebuttal, you personally have not run the base economic model; is that correct?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection, beyond the scope of the rebuttal testimony. As we established earlier, the rebuttal is simple, repeating a simple point of if the economic based model is still used past I believe it was the 1970s. It's not dealing with the intricacies of the base model. It's just a matter of whether it is still used or not. It is a very narrow, simple point.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, now Counsel is testifying to what the purpose is behind the rebuttal testimony of the witness. And while he may have intended it to have that narrow application, first of all, the witness is the person that should be testifying, not Counsel.

Secondly, he opened the door by talking about the economic base model and we have a right to explore the new evidence that he has provided today. We moved to strike that new evidence and that was denied, so now we have a right to explore what he does or doesn't know about these new attachments and the new documents, and then we also have a right to

explore what he has or hasn't done in preparation of his rebuttal testimony which was the point of that question.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor.

MR. MICHAEL: I would simply point out
Mr. Satterwhite continuously misrepresents the nature
of the rebuttal testimony, the question that is asked
in the rebuttal testimony, and Dr. Dormady's
statements on his direct testimony, and I just want
to make those statements for the record, and we can
take that up on cross-examination, but he is
misrepresenting what the rebuttal testimony is.

EXAMINER SEE: And as you have already acknowledged, you will have your opportunity when you cross-examine this witness.

MR. MICHAEL: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Now, with that, the

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MR. SATTERWHITE: May I respond?

EXAMINER SEE: No. The objection is overruled. Mr. Allen can answer the question.

- A. I have not run the economic base model.
- Q. And you would agree with me that you still are not an expert in the economic base model that you reference on page 8; is that correct?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection, your Honor. Whether this witness is an expert or not is irrelevant to this rebuttal testimony. To make Mr. Michael happy, I'll say the question is, has the model gone largely forgotten. The rebuttal testimony, which is what's at issue today in this proceeding, is whether that's gone forgotten or not, and is anybody else using it. That's way — the question we have pending right now is well beyond.

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MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, if I may respond, actually he makes some pretty bold statements and assertions in his testimony on 8 and 9 that, as we will explore through cross-examination, will be impeached and challenged. So he is actually trying to offer these as studies that the model has not been forgotten, and that is actually in dispute. And if I am allowed to continue my cross-examination, we will demonstrate that his assertions in his testimony are not accurate or do not accurately reflect the question that he is trying to rebut or refuse.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, she is trying to retread ground that we tread a lot of ground on in the prior hearing. Again, if you read this question and answer, it is simply is this still used, and she is trying to get into other issues.

This witness doesn't have to be an economic expert to read what she keeps referring to as "studies," but attachments that aren't necessarily studies. They are accounts of public agencies using them.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay. The objection is overruled. Mr. Allen can answer the question.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Can I have the question reread, please?

(Record read.)

- A. I am not an expert in the application of the economic base model.
 - Q. And since you last testified, you have not published any books, treatises, or dissertations on the base -- excuse me, the economic base theory, have you?
 - A. I have not.

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- Q. And nor, since you last testified, you have not published any books, treatises, or dissertations on underlying methodologies and procedures employed in the economic base theory; is that correct?
- A. That's correct. I am testifying as a manager in a business that decides which models we may want to employ to support decision making. And

in this case we chose to utilize the economic base model. I am not an expert in the application of it, but I looked to determine what models made sense for us to use as a company.

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- Q. And you would agree that the economic base model is a very simple analysis, would you not?
- A. My view is that the economic base model is a fairly transparent model that allows easy understanding of the inputs and outputs. I wouldn't characterize it as a necessarily a, I'll use the word "simple" model.
- Q. Oh, your testimony uses the word "simple" on page 8, line 10. So you don't agree with the quote that you quoted?
- A. No. That's not correct. And I think you mischaracterized the statement. This states that it's the simplest of the models, it doesn't say that it's a simple model. Very different facts.
- Q. Thank you for that clarification. And isn't it true that AEP used a simple ratio analysis rather than a multiplier from a properly conceived input-output model or econometric model?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection, your Honor.

AEP has presented no economic base theory model in this testimony. She is now asking questions that I

believe she already asked in the initial testimony.

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MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, this is directly applicable to his comments about what this model does or does not do, and it's a foundation question for the next series of questions.

MR. SATTERWHITE: That's what I am concerned about. We are getting into a bunch of things that do not deal with this rebuttal testimony again.

MS. BOJKO: It relates to the attachments in the rebuttal testimony, your Honor.

MR. SATTERWHITE: For clarification, there's attachments. There is some sources, but we are not trying to admit those.

EXAMINER SEE: The objection is noted. Let me hear this question and perhaps the one following.

THE WITNESS: Can you please reread that? (Record read.)

- A. There are a lot of comments in there about "properly conceived" and things. The company used the base economic model. We didn't use a different model.
- Q. And I believe I think you've responded in your prior question -- or prior answer that the

economic base model is the -- is one of the simplest of all the models. So you would agree that economists have used more complex multipliers than it shall -- excuse me. Strike that. I'll start over.

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You would agree with me that there are more complex models than the economic base model; is that correct?

- A. And, remember, you know I am an engineer by training. Models can be very complex or models can be simpler and more transparent. The fact that a model is more complex doesn't make the model more accurate. It just makes it more complex to complete the analysis and usually makes the inputs and outputs less transparent. So the company chose to use this model that we think is a reasonable model for the purposes in this case.
- Q. Yeah. But I believe you said in response to the quote that this is one of the oldest and simplest models, that there are more complex models out there; is that correct?
- A. There are more complex models out there. Whether those complex models produce more accurate results or not is a different question.
- Q. And isn't it true that economists use more complex multipliers if they do use the base economic

model?

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- A. I don't know that to be the case. We had an economist that was on the Governor's Board of Economic Advisors as our economist that prepared this and this is the analysis he performed, so I don't think I could agree with your assertion.
- Q. You don't know that economists often change the multiplier that's contained in the economic base model?

MR. SATTERWHITE: I'll object, again, your Honor. As you noted in the last one, and you were going to ask more questions, here we are now dealing with what's in the economic base theory application and the witness's testimony is not dealing with that.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, he is talking about the oldest and simplest economic base model and then he's talking about who uses it and when they use it and I am asking him a question of whether he knows that some that may use it modify it and that was the basis of my question. He is going on and talking about how agencies continue to reference and use, and I am exploring whether he knows that they also change it.

MR. SATTERWHITE: And, your Honor, I think she just admitted to my point of why I have said this

is beyond the scope of cross-examination. Though what she keeps referring to as the simplest and oldest is a quote from the World Bank report that the OCC witness already said was a reliable source.

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And so all he is pointing out that other economists, other agencies do use the economic base model. She wants to get into, well, they could use something else, what are the multipliers that go into that. That's well beyond the scope of the simple point of his testimony.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, he keeps saying it's the simple point of the testimony, but we have a pretty large paragraph that makes many factual assertions. He claims that agencies on page 9, line 5, he claims that "Agencies that continue to reference and use the economic base model include," and he lists entities that he claims uses this model.

MR. SATTERWHITE: And I have no problem with her asking a question about that. That's within the scope of the testimony, not what happened -- what was used in the base model that was in direct.

MS. BOJKO: No.

EXAMINER SEE: I am going to sustain the objection.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor.

Q. (By Ms. Bojko) Let's turn to page 9 of your testimony. Turn to line 5. I want to focus on that statement we were just talking about. You claim on page -- line 5 that "Agencies that continue to reference and use the economic base model include Texas A&M Department of Agriculture Economics; is that correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. So now -- do you have with you the Texas, what you claim to be the Texas A&M Department of Agricultural Economics document that you cite in footnote 11?
- 13 A. T do.

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MS. BOJKO: We are going to go ahead and mark that, your Honor, because it's not marked. I would like to mark it as OMAEG Exhibit 21, I believe.

EXAMINER SEE: OMAEG 21.

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(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Sir, do you have in front of you what's been marked as OMAEG Exhibit 21?
 - A. I do.
- Q. And is that the document that's the result of footnote 11?
- A. It's the document that is referenced in footnote 11, yes.

- Q. Thank you for that. And this document that you have is a two-page document; is that correct?
- A. Really, a one and a fourth of a page.

 It's a -- I think it's a brochure they supply to cooperative members, yes.
- Q. So this brochure that you reference, did you draft this brochure?
 - A. I did not. But I did obtain it directly.
 - Q. Was it prepared under your direction, sir?
- 11 A. It was not.

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- 12 Q. Do you know who Mr. Park is?
- 13 A. I do not.
- Q. Do you know who Mr. Davis is?
- 15 A. I don't see a Mr. Davis on this document.
- 16 Q. Do you know what the Cooperative
- 17 | Management Program is?
- A. The Cooperative Management Program would
 typically be a program that helped support
 agricultural endeavors in a community.
- Q. Are you referring specifically to this document? Do you know that about this document?
- A. Yes. It's the AgriLife Extension of the
 Texas A&M System, so it does support the agricultural
 communities in those areas.

- Q. And did you speak to Mr. Park prior to referencing his brochure?
 - A. I did not.

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- Q. Do you know what the date of the brochure is?
 - A. It's July, 2009.
 - Q. Where on the brochure does it say Texas A&M Department of Agricultural Economics?
 - A. It says "Texas A&M System." And if you look to the source of the document, it comes from that department of Texas A&M.
 - Q. Actually, I asked you if you could point to the document and point to where it says Texas A&M Department of Agricultural Economics.
- A. It does not state it on the document, but that's the source of where I obtained the document from.
 - Q. Did Mr. Park run or use the economic base model in this brochure?
 - A. No. And I think maybe you misunderstood the purpose behind the brochure that's here. The purpose of my reference in my testimony and this document is to show that the economic base theory is still used today and the first sentence of the brochure makes it pretty clear. It says economic

based theory also called -- I'm sorry. "Export base theory (also called economic base theory) is a useful tool to describe a local economy and provides a framework to analyze the impacts from changes in economic activity." And it goes on to make references to utilizing these types of models to talk to others within the community about the economic benefits of farms and agricultural endeavors in those communities.

Q. And just so I --

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MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor, I move to strike his response. I apologize, Ms. Bojko.

MS. BOJKO: No.

MR. MICHAEL: But Mr. Allen was asked if -- where, if anywhere in this document, the economic base theory was run, and that's -- he went well beyond that to address matters that had nothing to do with the question that was asked which was where in this -- where in this document is the economic base theory run.

And Mr. Allen, further, and supported purportedly by the comments of his counsel, is testifying to the fact in his opinion or his asserted fact that the economic base theory is still used.

And that's stated in the testimony referenced by

Attorney Bojko. The question was whether in this document is it used, which he cites the document for. The rest of his response was nonresponsive to the question.

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MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, the question was where did he run or use the model and the first sentence talks about how he is using the model in the actual document. And I was about to object because, again, it was beyond the scope of what the rebuttal testimony is. But the witness did clarify that maybe she's just confused that the purpose of the rebuttal testimony was to show that this model is still used and that's how it's used in this document. And he explained how the economic base theory is used in the document that's been put in front of him.

MS. BOJKO: Objection, your Honor. He's mischaracterizing the document now. In no way does this document use the economic base model. And that — those are the points of my questions. It does not — agencies that continue to reference and use, this does not in fact do that. And so my question was where does it do it in this document to impeach the witness. And now Counsel's misrepresenting the document in order to prevent impeachment of the witness.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Not at all, your Honor. She is preoccupied with some study being done, as was evident from your motion to strike, and she is still trying to say all these studies are being done. The witness said -- she asked was it run or used, he said they used part of that, which is obviously what he is responding to to show where he provided this document and how the economic base model was used for purposes of why he is using it in this case. What she wants to use it for is beyond the scope of the rebuttal, and if that's the real question, the whole line of questioning should be stricken.

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EXAMINER SEE: And the question is not going to be stricken. The witness's answer is not going to be stricken.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you.

EXAMINER SEE: The objection is overruled. Move to your next question.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Ms. Bojko) You said in response to one of my questions that the point of your testimony is to show this is still being used today. And when you said "today," you are talking about 2009; is that correct?
 - A. No. Those are two examples I provided in

my testimony that were pretty clear and easy to cite to, but there's other uses today. The most recent one is New Mexico State University Arrowhead Center in July, 2015, just a couple of months ago, so that's an example where it's currently being used today.

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MS. BOJKO: Objection, your Honor. Now, I move to strike. He is providing new evidence on the record. We have no idea if that document, sitting here today, is an actual use of the base economic theory, in an actual study that uses the theory, or whether it's a brochure like the one that's provided. I asked if — with regard to his statement that Texas A&M Department of Agricultural Economics uses this today, if he is referencing the July, 2009 brochure.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, she's trying to argue with the witness and saying your premise of your argument is that it's still used today, but this is 2009 on this document. And the witness said it is still used today, immediately refuting the confrontation by the counsel, and saying he has another example from 2015.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay. Mr. Allen, is the reference that you made to 2015 from New Mexico state, is that included in your testimony?

THE WITNESS: It's not included in my

testimony but --

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2 EXAMINER SEE: Thank you. Thank you.

That response is stricken.

4 MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor.

5 EXAMINER SEE: And you can answer the

6 question again.

7 THE WITNESS: Can we have the question

8 reread, please?

(Record read.)

- 10 A. No. I am referring about current 11 practices including 2015.
- Q. Okay. Can I take you back to your
 testimony, please, on page 9. You say "Agencies that
 continue to reference and use the economic base model
 include the Texas A&M Department of Agricultural
 Economics." And in response or as footnoted to that
 statement, you provided us a July, 2009, brochure; is
- 19 A. That's correct.

that correct?

- Q. Okay. And this brochure is actually a document explaining the economic base model components; is that correct?
- A. It explains how the base model can be used, yes.
- Q. And Mr. Park, who wrote this brochure, did

not actually apply and use the economic base model components to complete an economic development study for the Texas A&M service -- or System; is that correct?

- A. Not in that document.
- Q. Okay. Thank you.

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And isn't it true that this document, including the sentence that you read to me, nowhere states that the Texas A&M Department of Agricultural Economics references the base economic model; isn't that correct?

- A. I wouldn't agree or not. On the face of the document it says that the economic base theory is a useful tool to describe a local economy. So clearly they are referencing the use of the model.
- Q. But isn't it true, sir, that this document does not state that the Texas A&M Department of Agricultural Economics continues to reference the economic base model?
- A. This document from Texas A&M is telling individuals in the cooperative community in Texas that the economic base theory or economic base model is a tool that they should be using. So I think they are endorsing its use in this document clearly.
 - Q. It states that the Texas A&M Department of

Armstrong & Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481

Agricultural Economics uses and references the base economic model?

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- A. They are referencing its usefulness. This is a document from the Texas A&M Department of Agriculture where they're suggesting its use. So I don't know -- I am kind of lost with your question. I apologize.
- Q. Isn't this document just explaining the economic base model and the type of tool that it can be? It's not saying that they actually use this nor does it actually use the base economic model; isn't that true?
- A. It wasn't intended to use the tool. What it's doing is telling individuals that this is a useful tool.
- Q. And just to clear up the record because I think you may have misspoke, doesn't this -- the only indication on this document itself says that it's regarding the Texas A&M System? I don't see anywhere on this document that says it's for the Department of Agricultural Economics, correct?
- A. It came from the Department of
 Agricultural Economics. That's where I obtained the
 document from and it was prepared by them. The
 AgriLife Extension, if my recollection is correct, is

under the Texas Department of Agricultural Economics.

- Q. But that's not on this document; is that correct?
- A. No. That's why I am testifying to it here as we speak.
 - Q. And again -- let's move on.

7 MS. BOJKO: Let's go to the second one.

Let's mark that as OMAEG Exhibit 22. And that one is

the one in footnote 12 which is from John Krantz.

10 May I mark that as OMAEG Exhibit 22, your Honor?

11 EXAMINER SEE: You may approach and you

may mark it.

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(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Do you have in front of you, Mr. Allen, what is -- what appears to be a two-page document titled "Economic Insight" by John Krantz, and it's a question "How do regional economies grow?" "Regional Economic Growth and the Economic Base Concept."
- A. Yes, that's the document.
- Q. Is this the document that you were referencing and cited to in footnote 12?
- A. These are the pages I was referencing, yes.
- Q. And is this the document you were referring to when you stated agencies that continue

to reference and use the economic base model include the Utah Department of Workforce Services?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And this is the complete document that you cited to, sir?
- A. These are the relevant pages from that document where they are talking about the use of the economic base model.
- Q. Well, sir, they are talking about the economic base theory and components of that economic base theory; isn't that correct?
- A. The economic base model is the application of the economic base theory. They go hand in hand together. They are one and the same.
- Q. And this is the document that you provided as workpapers in response to your citation of the testimony; is that correct?
- A. Yes. Of the many documents I referred to in identifying this, this is widely used. This is one of the documents that I looked at.
 - Q. And did you draft this document?
- A. I did not.
- Q. It was prepared under your direction?
- 24 A. It was not.
- Q. Do you know Mr. Krantz?

A. No.

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- Q. Did you speak to Mr. Krantz prior to referencing his two-page document in your testimony?
 - A. No.
 - Q. What is the date of this document?
- A. It's August of -- July, August of 2010.
 - Q. Where on the flier does it say Utah Department of Workforce Services?
 - A. It's obtained from the Utah Department of Workforce Services, that's where I obtained the document, and you can see a reference on the bottom of the page to jobs.utah.gov/wi. On the second page.
- Q. Utah.gov. Where does it say that this was drafted by or for the Utah Department of Workforce

 Services?
 - A. That's where I obtained the document from.

 It was prepared for them. It's one of their

 documents.
 - Q. So is your answer the document itself does not contain the word Utah Department of Workforce Services?
 - A. It may not be listed on the document. My testimony today is that's where I obtained it and so that's the evidence.
 - Q. You obtained it, but you don't know that

this was prepared for the Utah Department of Workforce Services, do you?

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- Yes, I do. It was prepared by them actually. It's their document. And "Economic Insight" is their document.
- And this isn't indicated anywhere on here 6 7 that it was the Utah Department of Workforce Services. 8
- MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection, asked and 10 answered. The witness has explained where he got it, 11 his understanding of what it was, the citation, the 12 jobs.Utah.
- 13 MS. BOJKO: I'll withdraw the question, 14 your Honor.
- 15 EXAMINER SEE: Thank you.
- 16 In this document, this two-page document, isn't it true that Mr. Krantz did not run or use the 17 18 economic base model?
 - Α. That wasn't the intent of the document. The intent of the document was to show that it's a useful model today.
 - So is the answer to my question, no, he did not run or use the economic base model in this article that he drafted?
 - He would not have run the economic base Α.

model as part of this document.

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- Q. And isn't it true that this document itself does not state that the Utah Department of Workforce Services continued to reference and use the economic base model?
- A. My read of this document is that it's confirming that the Utah Department of Workforce Services is currently supporting the use of the economic base model.
- Q. Are you stating that it says in this document that the Utah Department of Workforce Services uses the economic base model?
- A. They are describing the use of the economic base model and its application and they are giving references of how to calculate it. So my view of that is that they are endorsing the use of the model. This model this document isn't a use of the model. But it talks about specific elements of the model and how to use them, things like location quotient, things of that nature.
- Q. Sir, you do not know that to be true.

 MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection, your Honor.

 Now she is just arguing with the witness.
- Q. Isn't that correct?

 MS. BOJKO: I am not arguing. I am asking

if he knows that's a fact that I can't find anywhere in this two-page document, the phrase "Utah Department of Workforce Services," and I am asking him if it actually says they use the economic base model as opposed to it being a summary document of one type of model.

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MR. SATTERWHITE: You have asked the question — your Honor, she has asked the question multiple times with different inflections and the witness explained the document, his intention of using it for, and how he believes they are using it, so she is bickering back and forth with him.

EXAMINER SEE: I would agree that the question has been asked and answered by this witness.

Q. Well, sir, isn't it true that they don't give an example of the base economic model? What the paragraph does is it talks about location quotients and it gives an example of the location quotient component of the economic base model?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection, your Honor. It misrepresents the document. The document clearly says "the theory is still popular today, even though it is more often applied to regions and counties" in the first paragraph, so she is picking one point out and missing the point of the rebuttal testimony and

why it was included.

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MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, he just said it ran an example of an economic base model and that's not what the document does. So now I am exploring what the document does do which is run an example of the location quotient portion of the model.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you.

- A. This document is not a full analysis of the model. It gives an example of an element that's used in the model, the location quotient.
 - Q. Thank you.

And what this document does, it gives an example of the three counties in Utah to give a comparison of how specialized a county is in the production of a particular good or service; is that correct?

- A. That's one purpose of this document.
- Q. And Mr. Krantz does not go the next step and actually use the local quotation location quotation [verbatim], excuse me, to run the economic base model; is that correct?
- A. No, because this document isn't intended to say what are the economic benefits of a specific

industry or number of jobs coming into a community.

What it's saying is that once you knew those types of things, this is a model you could utilize to understand the impact on the community.

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Q. And in the beginning it says -- strike that.

And this document does not say that this is the only model that can or should be used; is that correct?

A. That's absolutely correct.

MS. BOJKO: And now, your Honor, if I may approach, as well as mark another document, it's the World Bank document referenced in footnote 10 on page 8.

EXAMINER SEE: You may.

MS. BOJKO: I would like to mark that as OMAEG Exhibit 23.

EXAMINER SEE: So marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MS. BOJKO: Thank you.

Excuse me, your Honor, I stand corrected.

22 What has been marked as OMAEG Exhibit 23 is a

23 "Regional and Local Economic Analysis Tools" document

that has been prepared for the World Bank Institute.

EXAMINER SEE: Just a second, Ms. Bojko.

4313 I thought we had previously marked this. 1 2 MS. BOJKO: Oh. 3 MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, I believe it 4 was used in the cross of the Witness Dormady, but not marked. 5 6 MR. MICHAEL: I agree with that, your 7 Honor. EXAMINER SEE: Okay. Go ahead, Ms. Bojko. 8 9 MS. BOJKO: Thank you. So it is marked as OMAEG Exhibit 23? 10 11 EXAMINER SEE: Yes, it is. 12 (By Ms. Bojko) Mr. Allen, do you have in front of you what has been marked as OMAEG Exhibit 13 14 23? 15 I do. Α. 16 And is this the document that you 17 reference on page 8 of your rebuttal testimony in 18 footnote 10? 19 Α. Yes. 20 0. Did you draft this document, sir? 21 Α. No. 2.2 Q. Was it prepared by you or under your 2.3 direction? 24 It was not. Α. 25 Do you know Mr. Dinc? Q.

I do not. Α.

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- Did you speak to Mr. Dinc prior to 3 referencing this document?
 - I did not. Α.
 - Ο. And what is the date on the document, sir?
- 6 Α. January, 2002.
- 7 Did Mr. Dinc run or use the economic base 0. model in this document? 8
 - It appears in the back of the document Α. that there are applications to the economic base theory in this report. Whether they were prepared by Mustafa Dinc or not, I don't know.
- 13 Ο. It's not an economic development study for 14 a particular purpose, is it? It does provide 15 examples, but it's not an actual economic development 16 study, is it?
- 17 No. It's a discussion of regional and 18 local economic analysis tools.
- 19 Q. Right.
- 20 Identifying the tools that are available 21 for use by different parties.
- 2.2 Q. In fact, doesn't it actually describe 2.3 multiple economic development models and tools that 24 can be used?
- 25 It does, and maybe we are confused, but my Α.

testimony isn't to state that there is only one model that can be used. What I'm rebutting here is the statements of Dr. Dormady that the economic base model has largely gone forgotten, and that's just not true based on the research I have done.

Q. And again, this isn't an actual application of economic development based model, it is actually -- strike that.

This isn't an application of the economic base model. It is a tutorial, so to speak, with illustrative examples of how one could go about using the economic base model as one of an economic -- of their economic development tools.

- A. I don't know that I would agree that it has examples of how it could be used. I think it actually has examples of how it is used, actually, which are what the attachments at the end are. They are not hypotheticals. They are actual, real world, economic analyses that are attached.
- Q. But they don't look -- first of all, isn't it true that they reference multiple economic development models and tools that could be used?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. And isn't it true they offer examples of multiple economic base -- or economic models --

economic development tools that can be used?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And isn't it true that they pull out particular components of economic development tools and demonstrate how those economic development tools can be used?
- A. I think it discusses those in different places in the document about how different approaches are useful, yes.
- Q. Okay. It wasn't compiled to do an actual economic development study that gives you a result based on the economic base model; isn't that true?
- A. That's right. It was describing the application of the model.
- Q. Okay. And the -- one of the models discussed in here is called the shift-share model, isn't it?
- A. It does list that model.
 - Q. And did AEP use the shift-share model when running its economic development studies?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection, beyond the scope of the rebuttal testimony. This document as he indicated in his testimony was provided because of the statement that was discussed with Mr. Dormady on page 13, where it's the oldest, simplest, and most

widely-used technique.

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Getting into the other theories that might be in here and applying it to what happened in the direct case is well beyond the scope of the rebuttal testimony that's been provided.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, he can't take a document and pull out one scope from the document and say that now the whole rest of the document is beyond the scope of rebuttal. If he pulls — if he attaches — or if he references a document and he quotes from the document, then it's typical, in fairness, to allow the whole document in. And it does — also you are allowed to question them on the document to determine how and if the witness has knowledge of that document for the purpose that he purports to use it for.

MR. SATTERWHITE: And, your Honor, the purpose it's used for is very simple. It's the statement on page 13 about how widely it's used. AEP did not attach this to put it in the record. It was a matter of his research he did to rebut the exact statement by Mr. Dormady that's included in the testimony.

It's counsel from OMA that's trying to put this in the record and saying there is other things

in here that need to be discussed when they are well beyond the purpose of why it was provided on rebuttal testimony. It's trying to seek to, I don't know, attack or support, I don't know what it's trying to do, with the direct case as opposed to the limited purpose of the research done for this rebuttal testimony.

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EXAMINER SEE: Mr. -- the objection is overruled. Mr. Allen, you can answer the question.

THE WITNESS: Can you please reread the question? I think I remember. Did the company use the shift-share model and the company is -- no, the company did not use the shift-share model when conducting AEP's development study.

- Q. Did they use any of the other economic development models or techniques listed in this document other than the economic base model?
- A. No. The company chose one model to use and file in this case.
- Q. And outside of the documents, do you have any independent knowledge of the specific elements discussed in the basic -- base economic theory documents used by Mr. -- get my names correct, Mr. Park, Mr. Krantz, or Mr. Dinc?
 - A. Based on my experience and education, I

have an understanding of the underlying principles
behind the economic base model and economic
development impacts of adding jobs to a community.

The actual application of a tool like the economic
base model, those details I leave to others that are
experts in that like Dr. Holliday that I utilized to
perform the calculations for me.

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Q. I thought you explained to us the last time in your direct testimony that you had never run the base economic theory model and that you were relying on Dr. Holliday's recommendations and that you weren't familiar with the exact components or non-sector, basic sector provisions that Dr. Holliday used; is that not correct?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection, beyond the scope.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I am just following up with a statement that he said here that seems to be inconsistent with a prior statement he made.

EXAMINER SEE: And if the statement is inconsistent, you have both of them in the record.

Move on, Ms. Bojko.

MS. BOJKO: Okay. Thank you.

If I may have just one moment, your Honor.

4320 1 EXAMINER SEE: Uh-huh. 2 A clarifying question, Mr. Allen. Isn't 3 it true that currently, meaning 2015, October, 20 --4 or November, 2015, that AEP Ohio no longer has seasonal rates? 5 I don't know that for a fact. Only one of 6 7 our jurisdictions historically had it, so I am not sure if those have continued. 8 9 I'm sorry, I didn't hear that response. Q. 10 Only one of our jurisdictions historically Α. 11 had seasonal rates and I am not sure if they have 12 continued those. 13 MS. BOJKO: That's all I have. Thank you, Mr. Allen. 14 15 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Michael. 16 MR. MICHAEL: Thank you, your Honor. 17 18 CROSS-EXAMINATION 19 By Mr. Michael: 20 0. How are you, Mr. Allen? 21 Α. Fine. 2.2 MR. MICHAEL: Oh, she's going next? 2.3 MS. FLEISHER: Yes. If it's okay with 24 your Honors and everyone else, I would like to cut in

line with a not for getting out for child care

4321 1 obligations tonight. 2 EXAMINER SEE: Is that okay with you? 3 MR. MICHAEL: Yes, sir, it is. Yes, ma'am. I apologize. 4 5 EXAMINER SEE: Go ahead, Ms. Fleisher. MS. FLEISHER: Thank you, your Honor, and 6 7 Mr. Michael. MR. MICHAEL: You're welcome. 8 9 10 CROSS-EXAMINATION 11 By Ms. Fleisher: 12 Mr. Allen, can you turn to Exhibit 45, page 77, based on the numbers at the bottom. 13 14 I'm there. Α. 15 And at the -- about halfway down there's 0. 16 an entry for Lykins Energy Solutions, a fixed 24-month offer for .0 -- or for \$6 -- 6.1 cents per 17 18 kilowatt-hour. Do you see that? 19 Α. I see that. 20 0. When you were reviewing contracts put 21 forth by the CRES providers, did you review the 2.2 Lykins contract? 2.3 Α. I did not. 24 Q. You did not. Okay. 25 MS. FLEISHER: May I approach, your Honor?

4322 1 EXAMINER SEE: Yes. 2 MS. FLEISHER: And if I could have this 3 marked as I think we are on ELPC Exhibit 16. And for 4 the record this is the Terms and Conditions sheet for 5 Lykins, for the Lykins contract, which I accessed through the PUCO Apples to Apples website. 6 7 EXAMINER SEE: You said ELPC 16? 8 MS. FLEISHER: Yes, I believe so. Subject to correction if I missed one. 9 10 EXAMINER SEE: Yes. The exhibit is so 11 marked ELPC Exhibit 16. 12 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 13 (By Ms. Fleisher) So, Mr. Allen, just to 0. 14 confirm you did not review this form contract in 15 preparing your testimony; is that correct? 16 I think I looked at it when I was scanning 17 through others, but I didn't review it in detail, but 18 I think I have seen this one. I don't know if it was 19 for my testimony but it was for a prior purpose. 20 0. Okay. And so you didn't --21 MR. SATTERWHITE: Sorry. I was going to 2.2 say if Counsel is representing you got this from the

MS. FLEISHER: They were. Okay. Thank you. Much appreciated. I will note that

Apples to Apples website, we won't oppose.

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one -- for some reason the -- if you go from the AEP Apples to Apples, the link won't work. I got it by going through the FirstEnergy, the same contract terms and conditions link, and I confirmed independently on the Lykins website this is the only terms and conditions sheet that they apparently use.

MR. SATTERWHITE: So this is an FE contract is what you are saying?

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MS. FLEISHER: I will throw this one to the PUCO for I don't know why the Lykins website on the Apples to Apples website doesn't work, and I just want to be absolutely clear as to, you know, so if you go to the website that that would happen to you, too. I assume, but I have no reason to believe that there's any other terms and conditions sheet out there. This is the one on their website generic —

MR. SATTERWHITE: I think I am going to be okay. Let me just ask a question. So what you are saying if you link from the AEP page from the Apples to Apples it doesn't take you to the Lykins site?

MS. FLEISHER: You get a 404, you know,

page not found.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Okay.

MS. FLEISHER: If you go from the other utilities, you get to this. And if you go to the

Lykins website and you say I want to sign up as an AEP customer, you get to this.

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MR. SATTERWHITE: And, your Honor, I guess with that explanation on the record, we can continue, recognizing this is --

MS. FLEISHER: I am happy to do this subject to check. I don't particularly know how to check it, but to the best of my knowledge this is the website.

MR. SATTERWHITE: This may not be an offer in our territory, but I want to move things along too.

MS. FLEISHER: Certainly, yeah, we can revisit.

EXAMINER SEE: And you're willing to accept it at this point, subject to check?

MR. SATTERWHITE: With all of these explanations, at least there is context to it, so I think we are okay that the CRES contract is a CRES contract.

MS. FLEISHER: Yes.

MR. DARR: For purposes of reference, your Honor, if you look at the second page, there's a direct reference to AEP Ohio at the bottom of that page. So it appears to be a standard contract across

all three utilities listed.

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2 EXAMINER SEE: Yes. Thank you, Mr. Darr.

Go ahead, Ms. Fleisher.

MS. FLEISHER: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Ms. Fleisher) And so just to confirm, Mr. Allen, I didn't check whether this contract has any passthrough provision for fixed rate customers.
- A. Not as I was preparing my testimony in this case.
 - Q. Okay.
- 11 A. My rebuttal testimony.
- Q. And is it correct that on the Apples to
 Apples, Exhibit 45 for that contract, it says this is
 a fixed rate with no passthrough charges or hidden
 fees?
- 16 A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. And when you were reviewing contracts for CRES providers, did you just choose a few to look through or how did you -- how did you determine which to look at?
 - A. I looked at several of them identifying those where the terms allowed the CRES provider to, in my view, adjust the fixed rate during the term of the contract. That's not to say there aren't others out there that have more restricted language. My

testimony was intended to say there are some fixed contracts out there that may not be as fixed as customers may believe and they still have the ability to see changes in price during the term.

- Q. And for the contracts that you did identify in your testimony, do you know whether those would allow for the passthrough of the PPA rider in the event it's a charge to customers?
- A. The PPA rider is not a charge to CRES providers. It would be part of the nonbypassable charge so it wouldn't have any impact on the CRES providers.
- Q. And can you turn to page 3 of your rebuttal testimony.
- 15 A. You have no more questions on this document?
 - Q. None. You can put it aside. Thank you.
 - A. I'm there.

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- Q. Okay. And the question starting on line 19 asks "Exelon Witness Campbell stated during Cross Exam that competition leads to price stability. Do you agree?" And so the following answer is meant to relate to whether competition creates price stability, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.

- Q. Okay. And you provide in that answer certain information about CRES offer prices as well as SSO auction prices, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.

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- Q. And just to confirm all those -- all those prices are nominal figures, correct? They are not adjusted for inflation?
- A. These are all talking about a period of 12 months for CRES offers or less. So I mean the current inflation market is really irrelevant when you are talking nominal or discounted dollars, but from a customer perspective they don't really think in discounted dollars. They think in nominal dollars, what do they pay on the bill, so that's what I reflected here.
 - Q. Just to make sure I am understanding correctly. So, for example, on page 4, line 18 and 19, when you say the January, 2014, 12-month contract product was \$4.92 per megawatt-hour, that's in 2014 dollars?
 - A. It's in dollars over the -- over the term, so it's not in 2014 dollars. It's comparing those two products for the planning year. So it covers a portion of 2014 and 2015.
- Q. Okay.

A. Its rate.

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Q. All right. And so with respect to the CRES contract offers that you discuss, those are all -- strike that.

With respect to the CRES offers you discuss, your testimony doesn't provide any information as to whether any customers signed up for those offers, correct?

- A. That's correct. That's why I provided a range of data sets to show what the minimum offers were, what the median offer was, what the average was, to show that any number of offers that a customer could have obtained during that period showed very similar changes in price.
- Q. And so your testimony doesn't provide information about the prices actually paid by retail customers during the timeframes you are discussing, correct?
- A. Those would be the prices paid by customers if they entered into those contracts.
- Q. But you don't provide any, I guess, sort of absolute figures of, you know, this many customers were in a contract at this rate, or so on and so forth; is that correct?
 - A. Those would be pieces of information that

the CRES would maintain, and if I knew the number of customers that were served by each individual CRES which we have access to, I clearly wouldn't share that in public data.

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- Q. Are you aware that the Energy Information Administration collects state-by-state data regarding retail electricity prices?
- A. I know that they collect that data from my experience. It's not a data source that retail rates that we that we ever utilize because it includes a combination of many utilities and there is some questions about whether customers are shopping and not shopping so we usually go to other sources of data as opposed to that data source.

MS. FLEISHER: Your Honor, I would move to strike everything after he was aware of it. I didn't ask whether they used it.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, I believe the questions were about whether EIA collects data, and if he was aware of it, and he should be able to say why he doesn't think it's reliable.

MS. FLEISHER: Your Honor, that last portion of what Mr. Satterwhite said was not part of my question.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Right, but it's context

for the witness. The witness has knowledge of what data is collected and the authenticity of it's shared.

EXAMINER SEE: And the answer can stand.

- Q. (By Ms. Fleisher) And does AEP submit data to EIA regarding -- regarding electricity prices?
 - A. I suspect we are required to.
 - Q. Okay. Are you familiar with EIA Form 826?

MS. FLEISHER: And for the record, this is

- A. I am not.
- MS. FLEISHER: May I approach, your
- 11 Honors?

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- 12 EXAMINER SEE: Yes.
- MS. FLEISHER: And if I could have this
 marked as ELPC Exhibit 17.
- 15 EXAMINER SEE: Yes.
- 16 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
- data regarding the average retail price of
 electricity, by month, for 2002 through 2014,
 extending slightly beyond that, obtained from the
 U.S. EIA electricity data producer site, along with a
 chart, along with the spreadsheet with the data.
 - Q. And, Mr. Allen, do you have any reason to doubt that this is a true and accurate representation of EIA's data regarding average retail electricity

prices in Ohio?

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- A. I have no way to know whether it's an accurate representation or not. I have no idea if it includes cooperative customers, which EDUs it includes, whether it includes just the average price of SSO service or customers served under CRES. I have no way to validate any of this data or to understand whether it's -- what it represents and what it claims on its face in any kind of reliable fashion.
- Q. And have you -- in preparing your testimony did you consider attempting to calculate the average retail price paid by AEP customers in any -- in any way?
- A. I didn't attempt to analyze historical data for AEP Ohio's customers because it's not relevant to the new environment we are existing in starting in June of 2015 when we are obtaining all of our capacity and energy to serve our SSO customers in the open market.

And what I would tell you, just from looking at this document though, is that the -- where it shows what appears to be volatility in the residential rates, that seasonal pattern that it's showing, all that's showing is spreading a fixed

charge over fewer kilowatt-hours in the shoulder months. So it's not indicating the rates for customers are actually going up and down. It's just the application of dividing kilowatt-hours by kilowatt-hours into the combination of the fixed and variable rates customers would experience.

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MS. FLEISHER: Your Honors, I don't have an objection, but I move to strike just because there was no question pending. Certainly his attorneys can elicit that on redirect if it's important.

MR. SATTERWHITE: That's fine.

EXAMINER SEE: It's stricken.

Q. And can you turn to the spreadsheet passed the first page of the exhibit. And I apologize. I realize it printed -- Excel printed it poorly, but can you tell that the columns are Ohio all sectors, Ohio residential, Ohio commercial, and Ohio industrial in that order?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection, your Honor.

The witness has stated that he does -- cannot authenticate this document. He doesn't know if it's accurate. The fact that there's letters missing here just goes further into we don't know what this document is. We have stricken the only part that this witness has talked about as anything to deal

with this document. So it's inappropriate to ask the witness any questions about this.

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MS. FLEISHER: That's -- the issue with column headings is one of printing. I am happy to provide a clean copy if that would be helpful. I believe you can see some of the letters enough to substantiate what the titles of the columns are. In terms of asking him to authenticate the document, I'm not. I am just asking him to look at the data with me and ask him a couple of questions.

MR. SATTERWHITE: That's my point, your Honor. That's just the first question dealing with something on the document. The witness has stated he can't authenticate this. There is lots — if this is what it purports to be, there is lots of problems with it because of things that could be missing. So this is my first opportunity to really object and say this document should not be used for cross-examination purposes due to lack of foundation.

EXAMINER SEE: What was the last part of that, Mr. Satterwhite?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SATTERWHITE: Due to the lack of foundation.

MR. DARR: The foundational issue was addressed initially, your Honor, by the fact that the

4334 document is an EIA document. This Bench has 1 repeatedly taken judicial notice or administrative 2. 3 notice of EIA documents. The related question goes 4 to whether or not the document is appropriate for cross-examination. So there is not a question 5 6 pending; there is nothing to object to. 7 MR. SATTERWHITE: The question pending was look at the face of the document and make an 8 9 interpretation. 10 MR. DARR: And she represented to you that 11 if you needed a copy that includes the full column 12 headings that she would make it available. 13 If we are going to quibble about this, we 14 are going to be here a really long time, your Honor. 15 EXAMINER SEE: And I am going to be here 16 either way. Thank you, all. 17 MS. FLEISHER: Your Honors, if I may? 18 This is an EIA --19 EXAMINER SEE: Hold on just a minute. 20 MS. FLEISHER: Sorry, your Honor. 21 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Satterwhite's objection 2.2. is overruled. 2.3 You can continue, Ms. Fleisher. 24 MS. FLEISHER: Thank you, your Honors.

EXAMINER SEE: But if you do have a better

1 copy, it would be appreciated.

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MS. FLEISHER: I can do that. First thing tomorrow I could find it. And I also just,

Mr. Satterwhite, I know the URL cuts off on the printout. I wasn't sure how to fix that, but I am happy to send you links, live links to everything.

MR. SATTERWHITE: It just further substantiates the witness's inability to say this is accurate as far as I'm concerned.

EXAMINER SEE: So noted.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you.

- Q. (By Ms. Fleisher) Mr. Allen, can you look at the January, 2015, entry in the first column, Ohio all sectors?
- A. Okay.
- Q. And that shows an average retail price of 9.76 cents per kilowatt-hour; is that correct?
- A. There's the No. 9.76 on this page, but I want to clarify as we are going through this that if this is an EIA document that talks about Ohio average retail rates, all sectors, what it's reflecting is a rate for the entire State of Ohio, not the Ohio Power EDUs or the EDUs of FirstEnergy or Dayton or the co-ops. It's a compilation of all those mashed together to come up with the state average rate. So

it's not a number that is helpful to look at from a customer perspective; any of these numbers on this page.

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And I am speculating that it includes co-ops because at times EIA data excludes those. So I really have no way to validate this data other than to say, as a minimum, this is a compilation of all the EDUs in the state.

- Q. And can you look at the January, 2014, entry in the same column, 9.3 cents per kilowatt-hour, correct?
- A. It says 9.3, but I have no idea what the meaning of that is. And as we as you are combining industrials with commercial and residential, when you build these averages, what you are starting to build into that is changes in the economic output of the state and the weighting of the industrial to the commercial to the residential sectors. So looking at this data is completely meaningless.

MS. FLEISHER: And, your Honors, could you please direct the witness just to answer my question which I believe was a "yes" or "no" question --

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor --

MS. FLEISHER: -- going forward?

MR. SATTERWHITE: I'll object to that,
your Honor. I'm sorry. Go ahead.

3 EXAMINER SEE: You can try again, 4 Ms. Fleisher.

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MS. FLEISHER: Okay. I am just trying to move expeditiously.

EXAMINER SEE: I think we would all like that, but that isn't the case thus far.

MS. FLEISHER: Okay.

- Q. And can you go to the January, 2013, entry in the first column. That -- that's an average retail price of 8.89 cents per kilowatt-hour; is that correct?
- A. Subject to the same caveats I mentioned previously, the number states 8.89 on this document.
- Q. Okay. And you don't provide similar actual retail price paid -- similar information in your testimony regarding actual retail prices paid by customers, correct?
- A. I would never present it in this format because it is completely unusable. But as far as the actual rates customers pay for SSO service, I didn't provide that in my testimony because that's historical and a time that doesn't exist going forward. It's a completely different paradigm.

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                 MS. FLEISHER: That's all I have, your
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      Honors. Thank you.
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Michael.
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                 MR. MICHAEL: Go ahead, Ms. Fleisher.
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                 MS. FLEISHER: Sorry to cut you off.
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                 MR. MICHAEL: Not a problem.
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                 MS. FLEISHER: My apologies to the extent
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      I am asking for a little special treatment, but I was
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      just wondering if we could deal with this exhibit now
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     before I go, unless we are going to last into
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     tomorrow, in which case I will, of course, be here.
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                 EXAMINER SEE: As the Bench already
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      indicated, I couldn't give you an answer on this one
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     at this point.
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                 Mr. Satterwhite?
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                 MR. SATTERWHITE: So that was a movement
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      for Exhibit 17?
                 MS. FLEISHER: Well, it was a request to
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     the Bench or a question to the Bench as to whether it
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     would be okay to move this into evidence now.
     so --
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                 MR. OLIKER: Both exhibits?
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                 MS. FLEISHER: Both, although I believe as
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     we indicated --
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                 MR. SATTERWHITE: 16, the Lykins contract,
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with the caveats in the record, we are okay agreeing to that. As far as 17, the witness has said why it's not valuable information and he couldn't really authenticate any of it. All we have is Counsel saying they have got it off the internet, so I would think that would be prejudicial to the record.

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EXAMINER SEE: You trailed off at the end. Let me hear that again, Mr. Satterwhite.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you. I believe including ELPC 17 would not be proper. The witness could not authenticate it. The only representation we had was that Counsel took it off the internet and didn't even have the entire tagline from the internet on the bottom of it. Counsel — I couldn't agree with the Lykins contract because my witness had said he had never seen it before and it would be prejudicial to the record. As he indicated multiple times the data is unreliable to all of Ohio.

MS. FLEISHER: Your Honors, this is information from the EIA which is a government agency that specifically collects this information. I believe Mr. Allen did say that he was aware that AEP reports this information to EIA. It's publicly available and the Commission can consider it and give it the weight that it's due. But I think it would be

consistent with your Honors past rulings to take notice of data that hasn't been provided by AEP regarding what prices Ohio customers are actually paying with respect to electricity.

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MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, she squarely brought up the relevance of this as well with that response, and this witness indicated this is all of Ohio. This is beyond the scope of his testimony because I can't compare what's in here to the rebuttal testimony that's provided for the number of inadequacies that he pointed out. So it's just an improper thing to have in this record. If there is a case that's opened up about all of Ohio, this can go in. This is about AEP Ohio and it would be inappropriate to put in the record.

MS. FLEISHER: Your Honor, Mr. Allen's rebuttal testimony directly addresses the proposition as to whether competition leads to price stability. That question is not limited to Ohio, and certainly I don't think any of the issues that he raises are particular to AEP Ohio. They are particular to a deregulated competitive state. And so to the extent this information reflects whether there is price volatility in Ohio as a competitive deregulated state, I think is entirely relevant to assessing his

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     rebuttal testimony.
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                 MR. SATTERWHITE: But it does include
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     co-ops and munis that are not subject to the same
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     competition. It is tainted. It is tainted
      information.
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Were you responding to
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     that, Ms. Fleisher?
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                 MS. FLEISHER: Certainly, your Honor.
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     That's an argument as to the weight to give the
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     document which can be made in briefs, but that
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     doesn't mean that the Commission should be excluded
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     from looking at this information and considering
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     whether the Commissioners deem it to be valuable.
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                 MR. SATTERWHITE: My last word, I will
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     stand by the witness saying it has no value.
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Okav. I think
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     Mr. Satterwhite has responded to both your requests.
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     The Bench will take notice of it and rule on your
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     motions to move those two exhibits with the others.
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                 Mr. Michael, it's your turn.
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                 MR. MICHAEL: Thank you, your Honor.
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                  CROSS-EXAMINATION (CONTINUED)
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     By Mr. Michael:
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- Q. Mr. Allen, I want to draw your attention to page 3, specifically lines 1 through 3 of your rebuttal testimony. And you talk about the PPA rider's purported hedge benefit there, correct?
- A. That's the intended PPA rider, that's correct.
- Q. And then in the next paragraph you talk about the potential for an offset, and you had a long and lengthy discussion with Attorney Bojko about that, right?
 - A. I discussed this page with Ms. Bojko.
- Q. And then on page 7, lines 10 through 13, there you discuss the potential for a -- the hedge operating as a credit to customers, correct?
- A. I'm sorry. You were saying page 7, lines

 10 through 13 --
- 17 Q. Yes.

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- 18 A. -- that statement about it being a credit,
 19 yes.
- MR. MICHAEL: May we approach, your Honor?

 EXAMINER SEE: Yes.
- MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor, I would like, in the interest of time, to provide to the witness what I would request to be marked as OCC Exhibits 22, 23,

25 and 24.

4343 1 EXAMINER SEE: The three exhibits are so 2 marked. 3 (EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 4 MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor, I asked 5 Mr. Satterwhite if he would stipulate to the 6 admission of these documents, and, if so, I would not ask any further questions in the interest of time. 7 8 Have you had a chance to consider that, 9 Matt? 10 MR. SATTERWHITE: Yeah. As long as we can 11 clarify which discovery response applies to which OCC 12 Exhibit number. These are all --13 MR. MICHAEL: Sure. 14 MR. SATTERWHITE: That would be fine. 15 MR. MICHAEL: Certainly. Thank you. 16 first document, OCC No. 22 is the request for 17 admission RFA-3-015, with the response prepared by 18 William A. Allen. 19 OCC Exhibit No. 23 is the request for 20 admission RFA-3-016, with the response prepared by 21 William A. Allen. 2.2 And then OCC Exhibit No. 24 is request for 2.3 admission RFA-3-017 with the response prepared by 24 William A. Allen. And with that identification, 25 Mr. Satterwhite, no objection to their admissibility?

4344 1 MR. SATTERWHITE: No. 2 MR. MICHAEL: Thank you. I don't have any 3 further questions. Your Honor. 4 EXAMINER SEE: Thank you. And thank you for moving expediently. 5 MR. MICHAEL: Thank you for 6 7 Mr. Satterwhite's cooperation in that. MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you for your 8 9 cooperation. 10 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Oliker. 11 MR. OLIKER: Yeah. Just briefly. 12 CROSS-EXAMINATION 13 14 By Mr. Oliker: 15 Ο. Mr. Allen. 16 Α. Yes. You talked earlier about -- what level of 17 Ο. 18 switching that's occurred in the AEP service 19 territory is a result from governmental aggregation? 20 About 8 percent of the residential 21 switching, which is the largest percentage of 2.2 aggregation, is the result of governmental 2.3 aggregation. So we are talking about, I think, 33 24 percent of those residential customers switched,

8 percent through aggregation, so about 25 percent

have switched not through aggregation.

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- Q. And you agree that aggregations are represented by brokers typically?
- A. I don't know if there is brokers in the middle of aggregation contracts or not.
- Q. But they are not just picking a contract on the Apples to Apples website and there is your rate. Typically it doesn't work that way, right?
- A. I have had limited experience with aggregation but generally the community would negotiate with CRES providers for a term, a rate, and contract.
- Q. So it's a more sophisticated negotiation that you would typically see for a single individual residential customer?
- A. As opposed to a "take it or leave it" approach that a single residential customer has, I think in the governmental aggregation space this community may have a little more negotiating power.
- Q. Okay. So the residential customers that have switched that are making their own purchasing decisions, you are really talking about 25 percent of the customer base, correct?
- A. It's 25 percent of the customer base, but probably 75 percent of the residential switches would

be individual switches.

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- Q. Okay. And you talked with Ms. Bojko about potential passthrough provisions, correct?
- A. I spoke about specific provisions in these contracts, yes.
- Q. Okay. And you agree that IGS Energy did not flow through any charges as a result of the polar vortex as a result of balancing operating reserve public cost?
- A. I don't know whether IGS passed any through with specificity, but my understanding, from information I have heard, that IGS was not one of the entities that passed those charges through.
 - Q. Thank you.

And you would agree that a CRES provider like IGS might decide not to flow through any unexpected charges to their customers because they don't want to damage their relationship they have with their customers?

- A. That's one potential reason, but the important fact that you mention there, it's a decision of the CRES provider, not a decision of the customer.
- Q. And ultimately didn't FirstEnergy
 Solutions withdraw its proposal to recover uplift

charges from customers?

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- A. I don't know that with specificity.
- Q. Okay. You talked earlier about AEP Ohio transition from legacy rates to market-based rates.

 Do you remember that discussion?
- A. Yes, generally the -- as you move through the ESPs, yes.
 - Q. And that transition was complete with respect to the procurement of the SSO product on June 1 of 2015?
- 11 A. Generally, yes.
- Q. And prior to that occurring, there was a mixture of cost-based components and competitively-procured components to the SSO, correct?
 - A. For a short period of time there was a blend. Prior to that there were cost-based components and then agreed-to components as part of the ESP proceedings or ETP proceedings or RSP proceedings.
 - Q. Okay. And during that time of blend, 2014 period, there was an element called the "fixed-cost rider," correct?
- A. And to help you out I am referring to the rider that recovered OVEC- and Lawrenceburg-related

costs. We had an FCR rider that had been broken out of the company's fuel clause. I am not sure how that relates to my testimony, but.

Q. Okay. And would you agree that during this period of time the SSO price contained not only the bids for the competitively procured SSO but also you added onto that the fixed -- the FCR rider?

THE WITNESS: Can you reread that question, please?

(Record read.)

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- A. The SSO rate for customers would have included all of the approved elements from the Commission's ESP and other orders, which one of those would have been the FCR, one would have been the FAC mechanism, one would be a competitive procurement. There were a number of items that would have been in that SSO rate.
- Q. And during that transition period, would you agree that there was -- it was a time where the SSO price was rising in many months to the range of 10 cents per kWh for generation?
- A. I don't know what the SSO rates were in that period. I know it would depend on the customer class and the like.
 - Q. Would you agree that for residential

customers the SCR rider was approximately 4 mills to 9 mills depending on what company?

A. I don't know.

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Q. What is your memory of the magnitude of the FCR rider?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, at this point I'll object. I think it's beyond the scope of this witness's testimony. He made a statement earlier and he probed into that about how different riders existed, but I think we got kind of far afield from that limited statement of Mr. Allen.

MR. OLIKER: I am about to tie it together, your Honor. Trying to move as expeditiously as possible. Skipping a few of the foundation questions for the sake of time.

MR. SATTERWHITE: I believe he already asked his questions and the witness wasn't able to answer. Circling back to the horses.

EXAMINER SEE: Unless you can tie it all together with this next question, it's over.

MR. OLIKER: Okay. As long as I can have the answer to this question then.

EXAMINER SEE: Reread the question for him, please, Karen.

(Record read.)

- A. I don't have a memory of what the magnitude of that rider was.
- Q. Okay. And just to clarify earlier, did you indicate you don't remember what the SSO rates for generation were in 2014?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. Okay. Would you agree that CRES providers in 2014 that were posting offers on the Apples to Apples website and doing direct mail were competing against not only other CRES provides but also against the SSO price?
- A. Yes. And it's my memory that the Commission designed the SSO rate and the capacity price to CRES providers to give CRES providers an advantage in trying to attract those customers through discount capacity pricing.
- Q. But you don't remember what the SSO price was, right?
 - A. I do not.
- Q. Okay. But another element included in the SSO price that would have raised it would have been the \$188 per megawatt-day that was assumed for capacity?
- 24 A. No.
- Q. Why is that not true?

A. The company's generation rates, base generation rates were unrelated to the \$188 per megawatt-day. They were a legacy value that continued forward, not tied to the company's actual costs.

And as part of the company's transition to a fully auction-based SSO in June of 2015, the Commission directed the companies to blend the base generation rates with the 188 capacity rate that was charged — that was used to defer charges to CRES providers. So those were blended and those were actually reductions. So it was not an increase due to the 188. It was actually a reduction as the Commission had the company blend those rates together over time.

- Q. January 1, 2015, capacity was 188.88 for the SSO, was it not, for that five-month product?
- A. No.

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- 19 Q. You are saying it was the RPM price?
- 20 A. No.
- Q. Then what was the price for capacity for auction bidders on January 1, 2015?
 - A. For auction bidders --
 - Q. For the SSO product?
- 25 A. Auction bidders did not procure capacity

from the company so they had no obligation to buy capacity.

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Q. And the company collected 188.88 from the SSO customers, did it not?

MR. SATTERWHITE: I am going to object.

Again, I tried to provide some time. I am failing to see how this relates to the rebuttal testimony. It's beyond the scope.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, this is the timeframe he has provided that CRES providers included offers in the Apples to Apples. He has admitted that they are bidding — that they are providing offers that are competing against the SSO price. I want to talk about what the SSO price was at that time and what may have been influencing those offers.

MR. SATTERWHITE: He stated what he's known and now he is just arguing with him about what might be in there beyond what the witness has said he could testify to.

MR. OLIKER: If he doesn't know at all, that's fine. I don't think we've gotten there yet. He has indicated he does know certain things.

EXAMINER SEE: You can answer the question, Mr. Allen.

THE WITNESS: Can I have it reread, please?

(Record read.)

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- A. There was a base generation rate component to SSO customers' bills that was based upon a rate of \$188.88 per megawatt day, but there were other elements of the customer rates that were different than that, and customers weren't paying for capacity. The Commission directed the companies to change their base generation rate to reflect a rate equivalent to 188.88, but it was not for the procurement of capacity necessarily.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. And would you agree that between the PJM planning year of 2013-'14, 2014 -- 2014-'15, the price for capacity went up about \$100 a megawatt-day?
- A. I don't have those off the top of my head.

 If you had a document I could refer to, that would help, but I just don't recall those off the top of my head which years they moved up.
- Q. So when you drafted your testimony, you didn't look at the price of capacity between 2013-'14 and 2014-'15?
- A. No. My testimony looked at the prices charged to customers. What causes prices to go up

and down really is not the fundamental aspect of what my testimony was trying to do. I am saying that customer rates went up. Customers don't care what's driving their rate up or down. What they care about is that their rates are moving up and down.

If I went to talk to the average residential customer, they would have no idea what a capacity rate was, and if I explained their rate went up because of changes in the PJM capacity market, they would have no idea what I was talking about and they could care less. All they would care about was that their rate moved up and down, so that's really the point of my testimony.

- Q. You testified in the last ESP case, correct?
 - A. Yes. I have testified in several of them.
- Q. And a large component -- as well as the capacity case, correct?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And AEP is claiming that case was around the prices for capacity in '12-'13 and '13-'14 period, correct?
 - A. The Company's position in that case was around PJM capacity prices in general not being supportive of the cost of operating generation and

the fact that the company was an FRR entity and was entitled to cost-based compensation for CRES use of our capacity.

Q. Do --

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- A. That was the point of those cases.
- Q. Sorry. I didn't mean to cut you off. Do you remember in the '12-'13 and '13-'14 PJM planning year that capacity was at all time lows?
- A. And that's my point, I don't remember exactly which two planning years. There were two planning years that were in the \$16 a megawatt-day and \$27 a megawatt day is my recollection. I just don't recall which planning years they are off the top of my head.
- Q. Do you recall that after those two planning years it went up to about \$120 a megawatt-day?
- A. My recollection is there were two years about 120, and then it dropped back down to 60, and that was kind of the impetus behind the revisions to PJM's capacity market that they just can't figure out how to make capacity prices work.
- Q. Okay. So you would agree then after those two low years, the prices went up about \$100 a megawatt-day?

- A. And then they went down about \$60 a megawatt-day.
- Q. So do you know what the average peak demand is of a residential customer?
 - A. No.

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- Q. Do you have a high-level understanding?

 Do you know, is it 2 to 4 kilowatts? And if you don't know, that's fine.
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. Would you agree that if we were to monetize the impact of \$100 a megawatt-day, it's simply 100 -- per 1 megawatt of demand, it's 100 times 365?
- A. For a customer of a peak load of one megawatt you would do that. You would do that math.
- Q. \$36,500, is that -- do you accept that number?
- A. 36,500 for a customer with a 1 megawatt peak at the time of the PJM 5 coincident peaks, which isn't a customer's peak. That's -- it's a different construct than what we are used to dealing with in traditional regulation.
- Q. But if you were to drop that down to 1 kilowatt, we would just divide it by \$1,000, it would give us \$36.50?

- A. 36,500 divided by a thousand is 36.50.
- Q. Okay. And assuming the price of capacity did, in fact, go up \$100 a megawatt-day between the '13-'14 and the '14-'15 planning year for every kilowatt of demand that a CRES provider has, they would have to recover an additional \$36.50, correct?
- A. That's theoretically true if the CRES was buying all their capacity in the market and didn't have physical generation hedges behind it. So I really can't answer how they would have to move their prices. It depends on each CRES and the procurement strategies and how much headroom they had built into their initial offers and the like.
- MR. OLIKER: Okay. If I could have one minute, your Honor.
- Your Honor, thank you very much. I think that's all the questions I have.
- 18 Thank you, Mr. Allen.
- 19 THE WITNESS: Thanks.
- EXAMINER SEE: Let's go off the record for a minute.
- 22 (Discussion off the record.)
- 23 EXAMINER SEE: Let's go back on the
- 24 record.

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25 Mr. Oliker, you are finished with your

cross-examination?

2 MR. OLIKER: Yes, your Honor.

3 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Darr.

MR. DARR: Thank you, your Honor.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Darr:

- Q. Mr. Allen, do you still have in front of you what's been marked as ELPC Exhibit 17?
- 10 A. Yes.
- Q. I believe in response to a question from counsel for ELPC you indicated that the variability that we see in the residential price curve, which is the top curve, was affected in part because of customer charges? Did I hear that correctly?
 - A. When I look at a set of data like this, that's what I would speculate is that that's the cause. But I don't have data underlying it that supports that, but that's generally the type of trend we see.
 - Q. Okay. And the speculation is based on the fact that you have periods where demand goes up which operates to spread the fixed customer charges over more units, correct?
- 25 A. That's correct.

- Q. And as a result of that, the price will drop on a per-unit basis, correct?
- A. On a per-unit basis when you include the fixed charges, that's correct.
- Q. And this variation would be independent of any variation that would be caused by a change in the price of generation itself, correct?
- A. That change would be independent of any of the other factors that affect the rates customers pay, yes.
- Q. So the volumetric effect of seasonal changes would be reflected in changes in price that a customer would see if the customer were calculating an average price per megawatt or an average price per kilowatt-hour, correct?
- A. A customer were attempting to change that rate, but it would be just part of the overall bill.
- Q. Now, could you turn for a moment to your testimony at page 3.
 - A. I'm there.

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Q. And in this example you indicate that one of the benefits of the hedge is that it will affect or mitigate the prices that customers see, and I am quoting here on line 15, when the "mitigation is most beneficial"; is that correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Now, I want to make sure I understand that you're not saying here that the mitigation will occur during the period in which the price increase has taken place; is that fair?
- A. That's correct. I am stating it would happen soon after.
- Q. And by "soon after," what you're suggesting is that the reconciliation process would have the effect of offsetting the customer's bill, in your example, by \$5.14 per megawatt-hour, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. Now, do I understand correctly that, as proposed, the reconciliation process would occur annually, but that the company would consider doing it quarterly, correct?
- A. Yes. I think the company believes quarterly would be an appropriate approach.
- Q. And this second reconciliation process would include not only changes affected by what's contained in your example, but would also include a change in the forecast of the revenues and charges that would arise under the PPA, and the revenues that would be recovered by the company through the PJM markets; is that correct also?

A. No. I talked about there's two elements. What I am talking about here is the true-up provision and the effect that changes in the actual weather would have on the true-up provision. The -- there's a second element that each year when we do an annual forecast of revenues and expenses for the units, there would be a new rate that would be applied each year.

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- Q. Okay. So let's assume that the reconciliation process for the forecast occurs on January 1. Are you following me so far?
- A. There is no reconciliation for the forecast. There is a reconciliation for the deviation between actual revenues and expenses as compared to what had been forecasted.
- Q. Let me rephrase then and make sure we are on the same page.

On an annual basis, the company would come forward with a forecast of what it anticipated, on a weather normalized basis, it would receive in charges under the PPA and the ICPA and the revenues that it would receive for the liquidation of the power received under those two contracts into the PJM markets, correct?

A. That's correct. That would set one rate.

- Q. And you would recalculate a charge or a credit --
 - MR. SATTERWHITE: He was trying to --
- Q. -- based on that, correct?

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- 5 EXAMINER SEE: Let him finish.
 - MR. DARR: I thought he had. I apologize if I stepped on his answer.
 - A. On an annual basis, the company would do that calculation and set a charge or credit that would apply for a 12-month period.
 - Q. So over the term of the ESP, the remaining two years of the ESP, we would see a charge established on January 1, 2016, and a new charge or credit established on January 1, 2018, correct?
 - A. Assuming that it happens in January of each year, yes, that would be correct.
 - Q. Yeah. And it's also assuming that we have an order by the Commission by the first of January, correct?
- 20 A. That's correct.
- Q. And then if I understand it correctly,
 this charge or credit would be adjusted on a
 quarterly basis beginning on, for example, April 1,
 July 1, and October 1, correct?
- 25 A. There would be a second element which

would be the true-up that would actually happen four times a year; January, April, July, and October.

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- Q. And, in fact, there would be another -there would be three true-ups associated with
 calendar year, let's say 2016; there could also be,
 in 2018, a reconciliation for the last quarter of
 2017, correct?
- A. It would either be four reconciliations a year and then the company proposes the PPA rider mechanism would continue on. So I don't envision an ending reconciliation.
- Q. Now, the billing cycles that are used by AEP Ohio are on 30-day clocks, correct?
- A. They are on approximately 30-day clocks, that's correct.
- Q. So, for example, if I incur a charge -- if I take service from AEP Ohio in say April of 2016, I receive the bill for that service sometime in May of 2016, correct?
- A. There's billing cycles that are involved there, so customers spread across the month for most of our customers.
- Q. I understand that. But if I'm a cycle one customer of AEP Ohio, I get -- my bill is set roughly on the first day of the month, I am going to get a

bill on the first day of the month for the service that I was provided by AEP Ohio and the CRES provider if it's on a consolidated basis for the prior month, correct?

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- A. Yes. Several days after -- a few days after the 1st, you would get a bill for the prior month, yes.
- Q. And if I understand it correctly, in terms of the calculation of the benefit or cost -- and let me rephrase that. In terms of the calculation of the rider itself, you are proposing, at least initially, to calculate this based on a kWh basis, correct?
- A. The rider would be applied on a kilowatt-hour basis, correct.
- Q. So the kilowatt basis that I would receive the credit or charge would be based on my billing determinants, again, my example for April, in which I would be billed in May, correct?
- A. I think you said "kilowatt," but your kilowatt-hour usage would impact the charge you would see for that month, you would see that bill the following month.
- Q. Now, during the so-called polar vortex, am
 I correct that the company reached out to customers,
 I believe as Mr. Vegas indicated, to implement demand

response?

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- A. Company Witness Vegas would be a better person to ask. I'm not familiar with the specifics of the operation of the distribution system.
- Q. You are aware that as part of the response to the polar vortex, what you described as the polar vortex, but the winter events in January of 2014, there were requests for voluntary DR or demand reductions put out by PJM and by individual utilities, correct?
 - A. I don't know that with any knowledge.
- Q. You are familiar with the winter report produced by PJM that's been previously marked as OMAEG Exhibit 2?
 - A. I have not read that document. I may have seen it, but I have not read it in any detail.
 - Q. So you are not familiar with the fact that there were voluntary DR reductions.
 - A. It wouldn't surprise me. I just don't know how much or when they were called and the like.
 - Q. And to the extent the customer had a billing determinant based on -- in January of 2014, a billing determinant based, in part, on its demand, its overall demand may have been affected by that DR or that demand reduction, correct?

A. It would depend on the specific tariff the customer was on.

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- Q. Well, there are customers that are -- that are demand metered, correct?
- A. Absolutely, but the issue is that if you are -- if you get a demand response call and you curtail production during the period of two to three days during the polar vortex, and just subsequent to that your peak goes back to its normal level, you would see a bill based on your total demand because it doesn't do it hour by hour. It would look at -- kilowatt-hours would go down because you curtailed, but not your demand necessarily.
- Q. And to the extent that your charge or credit is based, at least initially, as proposed in your proposal to be kilowatt-hour based, to the extent that you reduced your kilowatt-hours for that month in any subsequent month, would that that would not be reflected in any benefit or gain in any subsequent period, correct?
- A. No. You would receive a benefit in the month you curtailed for all of the -- PJM's paying you to curtail or you are getting a lower demand in that month.
 - Q. Wait a second. PJM wasn't -- I'm sorry.

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                 MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection.
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                 MR. DARR: I understand, Mr. Satterwhite.
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      I am going to allow him to answer his question. I
 4
      apologize.
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                 MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you. Can I have
      the question and answer reread, your Honor?
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                 THE WITNESS: Yeah.
                 EXAMINER SEE: Yes.
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                 MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you.
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                 (Record read.)
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                 MR. DARR: Let me rephrase the question
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      because I think I made it too complicated.
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                 MR. SATTERWHITE: I just wanted to get the
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      answer in there too. I think we were -- I think we
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      were rereading the question and answer. He was cut
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      off in the answer he was giving, so it's not about
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      rephrasing it; it's allowing the witness to give a
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      full answer.
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                 MR. DARR: That's fine.
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Do you want to reread the
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      start of the answer too?
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                 MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you.
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                 (Record read.)
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                 That wouldn't necessarily flow into future
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      months.
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- Q. I guess that's my point or the point that I am to get to here. In the year that you receive excuse me, in the month you receive the credit or the charge, that's based on the demand excuse me, the kilowatt hours that you use in the in that month, in that billing month, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.

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- Q. So to the extent that, for example, a customer responded by reducing its kilowatt-hour consumption as a result of a request from PJM, they would be -- that customer would be overcompensated in a subsequent period, would it not?
- A. No. That customer would be compensated by PJM or their demand response rider for performing that action. What they would receive in a future period is a benefit from the PPA rider that has that price stabilizing effect that passes through benefits to customers because there were high prices in that winter period.
- Q. My question, Mr. Allen is this: To the extent that the reconciliation reconciliation adjustment that you've identified on page 3 occurs, it's going to occur in a month at least three months removed from when the event that caused that charge to occur, that charge or credit to occur; isn't that

correct?

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- A. It would occur several months subsequent to that event.
- Q. And it would have nothing to do with the inputs or -- excuse me, the generation that caused -- that that customer caused the system in, say, January of 2014?
- A. I think you're mixing the two. What happened in January for that customer isn't changing the cost of generation for all customers to the extent that they are getting compensated for reducing their demand. They are getting compensation for performing that service to PJM, but their total usage in that month is relatively comparable to what their normal usage would be. All you are doing is reducing their kilowatt-hour consumption in a limited number of hours or days. The rest of the days in the month would be comparable to their normal usage, so I don't see it as being a big disparity.
- Q. Didn't you just tell me, with regard to ELPC, that the variations that we see on this chart are specifically the result of changes in load?
- A. Those are changes, and I am speculating as I look at this for the residential class. It's changes in the kilowatt-hour consumption of the

customer divided by the fixed customer charge. So there's two elements of residential customer rates.

One is a variable rate, and that rate, when you are looking at that in a cents per kilowatt-hour basis, is going to be constant over time, on a rate basis.

But then when you add in the fixed charge, when you change the kilowatt-hours, its rate is going to go up and down each month and so that's going to create this volatility.

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What you see in the example that you've given is on the industrial side you don't see any of that variation here. So for industrial customers, like your clients are, this doesn't really apply, and those are the customers that are doing the demand response.

- Q. And isn't it true that on -- that those customers will face exactly the same changes in the kWh charge or credit, kWh charge or credit that residential customers will face, that other commercial, small and large -- excuse me, small and large commercial customers will face, and what other small commercial customers -- small industrial customers will face?
- A. Under the company's proposal, it will be a uniform kilowatt-hour charge against all customer

classes.

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- Q. Regardless of the volatility that they cause on the system, right, Mr. Allen?
- A. What you are showing there has nothing to do -- this ELPC document has nothing to do with volatility caused by customers on the system. All it looks at is customer rates and how they change as a result of the fixed charges being spread over a larger or smaller number of kilowatt-hours.
- Q. One last question then. Didn't you just tell me that the industrial rates lacked volatility as shown by this charge on ELPC 17?
- A. What I was saying is that the spreading of fixed charges over different levels of customer -- over different levels of kilowatt-hours don't have a pronounced effect on the industrial class because they are fixed charges; their customer charge is very small compared to their energy and demand charges.

MR. DARR: Thank you. Nothing further, your Honor.

21 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Settineri.

MR. SETTINERI: Thank you, your Honor.

24 CROSS-EXAMINATION

25 By Mr. Settineri:

- Q. Good evening, Mr. Allen.
- A. Good evening.

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- Q. Let's see how quickly we can go through this. I just want to follow-up on your example of in your testimony about the \$5.14 credit.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. You were talking earlier today, walking someone through the example of the fact there would be a \$2 PPA rider charge in effect and that there would be then -- subsequently there would be a \$5.14 true-up through the rider process itself, correct?
 - A. That was hypothetically described, yes.
- Q. And that was -- so I just want to understand exactly what you are saying. For instance, if we start at January, 2016, you would have a \$2 PPA rider charge in effect, correct?
 - A. Under that hypothetical, yes.
- Q. All right. And let's say we have an extreme weather event in the first quarter of 2016, that would result in a true-up at the end of the first quarter of \$5.14, a credit coming through the revenues as a result of the extreme weather event, correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. So after that true-up occurs, does

the \$2 rider charge continue through the second quarter?

- A. The true-up provision would happen sometime after the first quarter, and so the customer would see a net charge of \$3.14 for that quarter, and then at the expiration of the \$5.14 credit then there would be other elements of a true-up that would be included for customers based on the next quarter that was relative.
- Q. Next quarter.

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- A. But the underlying charge of \$2 in this hypothetical would continue for the entire 12-month period that it was initially established for.
- MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, could I ask that the answer be reread? I think there was a simple mistake that the witness will pick up right away.
 - MR. SETTINERI: There was.
- MR. DARR: Do we all want to just correct it now instead of going through this process? I think he said "charge" when he meant to say "credit."
 - MR. SATTERWHITE: Yeah.
- MR. DARR: With regard to the \$3 and whatever it was.
- 25 Q. Your reconciliation, it was a \$5.14 credit

coming off of the market's \$2 rider charge, the difference is a \$3 credit to the customers, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And that corrects your previous answer.
- A. Yes, it does.
- Q. Where you called it a "charge." And so you are saying then the rider stays set at \$2 for the entire year is what you are telling me, correct, the \$2?
- A. The base element of the charge stays fixed at \$2 over the 12-month period and then there are reconciliation elements that would occur each quarter.
- Q. And then if I am the customer and I see on my bill a PPA rider charge, it wouldn't say \$2 the entire year, correct? It would fluctuate quarter to quarter, correct?
- A. Depending on how the bill is set up, how the Commission directs the company to implement it, I would suspect that there would be a combined charge on customer bills for the net of the two with the reconciliation, but they could be done on separate line items.
 - Q. That's all. Thank you.

 Earlier you had mentioned about that as a

trustee of your church, with your FES contract, you had experienced some uplift charges that were passed through by FES as a -- is that correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Was that -- did that occur once under that contract?
- A. It occurred once under the contract, and when the contract terminated, I left the contract, and was served under SSO service.
- Q. Okay. And so that contract is no longer in existence with the church?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. All right. And those uplift charges, were those a result of what you believe to be the polar vortex?
- A. They were the result of charges that suppliers incurred in PJM. That's the description that FirstEnergy provided to the investment community. Other than that, I can't provide any additional evidence.
- Q. And when you say charges "incurred," would it be fair to say as a result of the polar vortex?
- A. I think they occurred as a result of the polar vortex and the shortage in generating capacity needs.

- Q. And you are not aware of any passthrough charges or uplift charges as a result of the polar vortex by a CRES provider other than FES, correct?
 - A. I'm not aware of any, that's correct.
 - Q. Just saved a few questions there.

In regard to the contracts -- well, I will just say page 5 of your testimony you reference contracts that you've reviewed, correct?

- A. Yes. I refer to those in my testimony, correct.
- Q. And just for the record, how many
 contracts did you review to prepare your testimony,
 your answer on pages 5 through 6?
 - A. I would guess I probably looked at maybe 6, 8, 10.
 - Q. And you personally reviewed the contracts?
- 17 A. I did.

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Q. Thank you.

Is it your position that customers don't
like to see their rate going up and down on a monthly
basis?

- A. From my experience in the regulatory
 arena, in many jurisdictions, that's my experience,
 yes.
- Q. Okay. If you could turn to page 3, lines

1 to 3 of your testimony. And there it's a carryover from page 2, but you are answering a question about staggering and laddering. And in your answer you state that "In contrast, the PPA rider mechanism is intended to provide a hedge against changes in market prices over a much longer period and provides a true hedge for both SSO and shopping customers." Do you see that at lines 1 through 3?

A. I do.

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- Q. Okay. When you say you are distinguishing the SSO versus the PPA, and you note that it's over a much longer period, is the distinction that the SSO auctions are three-year periods and the PPA -- proposed PPA rider is going to be for the life of the proposed units, correct?
- A. That's one element in the term is that the SSO auctions are very limited in term, one to three years, and that the PPA rider exists over a much longer period.
 - Q. And that is a distinction between the two.
- A. That's the distinction between the two related to the term. I also have a distinction in the staggering and laddering between masking changes in the market price and the ability of the PPA rider to actually provide a real hedge to customers as

market prices rise under the staggering and laddering.

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As market prices rise or fall, customers see changes in their bill over a longer period of time, but they still see those changes in prices occur. So if market prices are going up, customers will see those under the staggering and laddering approach. It's just how soon do they see those under the PPA rider approach, some of that can be mitigated.

- Q. So you believe there is more of a quicker, less lag time in terms of the market -- in terms of the -- under the PPA rider?
- A. It's not a matter of lag time. It's the inability of the SSO auctions to provide mitigation to the absolute level of market prices and only the PPA mechanism can do that.
- Q. All right. Let me ask you this: In -you reference a true hedge and, but in regards to
 would you agree with me that for a hedge to be
 effective, it has to be an amount that's significant
 enough to actually mitigate or offset a customer's
 invoice?
- A. Generally, you would view a hedge as being more valuable, but mitigates a reasonable percent to

the customer bill.

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- Q. Okay. And in regards to -- and let me ask: So you would agree with me that a hedge could be low -- so low in regards to amount that it really isn't an effective hedge, correct?
- A. A 1-percent hedge probably wouldn't be valuable to customers. What we are looking at here is about a 30-percent hedge which I think is a reasonable level.
- Q. And you -- you said that earlier, a 30-percent hedge, is that hedge based on the aggregate of the credits over the life of the units?
- A. That's based upon the size of the PPA rider units, their generation output, their capacity as compared to the overall demand of the AEP Ohio system and our customers.
- Q. Okay. So you're familiar with

 Mr. Pearce's exhibit, in his direct testimony, laid

 out the various scenarios for the credit for the

 term?
- A. KDP-2, yes.
- Q. And do you believe that the credits shown in that chart would be viewed as being an effective hedge for the year that the credits are noted in them?

A. I believe that proposal and the results provide an effective hedge for customers, yes.

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Q. And I know at one point in your direct you calculated \$1.75 as being a charge. Do you recall that? In the short term? Let me strike that and just rephrase it.

In your direct testimony do you recall that you had referenced \$1.75 being a charge in the short term?

- A. I include that in my testimony with the assumption that it would be an October 1st start date for the PPA.
- Q. And the reason I ask about that is I want to understand, you were talking about the effect of the hedge and the amounts of the credits through Mr. Pearce's KDP-2 exhibit. And I don't know if you have a copy of your workpapers there from your initial direct testimony with the \$1.75. I have a copy if you would like. I also have an extra copy of Mr. Pearce's exhibit if you would like that, but I just want to make sure I'm understanding if I was to calculate the amount of the credit or I should say the amount of the credit a customer would see in these years, I want to make sure I am doing it right. So I don't know if you have a copy of your

workpapers.

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A. I do not from my direct testimony.

MR. SETTINERI: May I approach, your Honor, I would like to give the witness a copy of his workpapers.

6 EXAMINER SEE: You may.

MR. SETTINERI: I am not planning to mark these as exhibits, your Honor. I would be glad to provide copies to the Bench as we talk through it.

EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

top labeled WP WAA-2.

MR. SETTINERI: Your Honor, what I would
do at this time for ease is simply mark as
RESA/Exelon No. 2 the document that has been at the

EXAMINER SEE: So you do want to mark it?

MR. SETTINERI: I will mark one just for

17 clarity.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay. The exhibit is so marked as RESA Exelon 2.

20 MR. SETTINERI: Thank you, your Honor.
21 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Mr. Allen, can you identify what's been marked as RESA Exelon Exhibit No. 2?
 - A. That's my workpaper.
- Q. Okay. And then I've also handed you a

document that has been noted as KDP-2. Do you recognize that document?

- A. I do.
- Q. That's part of Mr. Pearce's direct testimony, correct?
- A. Yes.

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- 7 Okay. So if I was to understand the -- I 0. 8 want to go back to our discussion of an effective 9 hedge. I wanted to calculate the value of the credit 10 for a customer in a month, specifically a 11 residential, but if I look at your workpapers, I see 12 that you calculated the \$1.75 and you used -- and am 13 I correct then, for starters, that you had a charge 14 for '15, for the months of October through December, 15 in 2016, of 46 and 49, I think that's million 16 dollars, correct?
 - A. Yeah, for 2015 the last three months it was 46 million, and for 2016 it was 49 million.
 - Q. Okay. And so if I was to match up that those numbers with Mr. Pearce's KDP-2, am I correct then it would be the row under the weather normalized case, the row that has "Net PPA Rider Credit/(Charge) excluding PJM CP, including CO-2 tax"?
 - A. Yes, that would be the 49 million.
- Q. All right. So you took -- so you totaled

Ohio Power Company Volume XVII 4383 those two numbers, correct? 1 2 I'm sorry. What numbers did I total? 3 Let me make --0. 4 Α. I see. Yes, I get it. Yes, I totaled the 5 46 and 49 and divided by the total hours. And really what -- just to be clear here, 6 7 you take 46 plus 49, right? 8 Α. Yes. 9 And then you divide by the sum of 10,715 10 plus 43,643? 11 Α. That's correct. 12 Okay. And then you take that number, 13 multiply it by a thousand, and you get -- come up 14 with \$1.75 per megawatt-hour, correct? 15 Α. Yes. 16 And so the annual load is 43,643 gigawatt 17 hours, correct? 18 That's correct. Α. 19 Okay. So, for instance, if I wanted to do Q. 20 a -- to determine the credit for 2018 in the same 21 role you used for your \$1.75, I see in 2018 it's a credit of 15 million, correct? 2.2 2.3

Α. It is.

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So I would divide by 43,643 to determine what the -- and multiply that by a thousand, that

would give me my dollars per megawatt-hour, correct?

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- A. So are you looking at the hedge value of the PPA, is that what you are asking me about?
- Q. I am just trying to figure out what that credit would be or the hedge value.
- A. Okay. So I think you are a little confused here. So what you are looking at when you look at the weather normalized price, it's \$15 a megawatt-hour. And you would divide that by the 46 -- I'm sorry, 43,643. That would give you an initial proposed charge of 34 cents per megawatt-hour.

So that's the initial charge -- I'm sorry, the initial credit under the PPA for 2018. When you are trying to understand the hedge benefit of the PPA rider, what you then have to do is take the 214 million from the 5-percent higher load case and subtract from that the 15 million that you started with, okay, so there is \$199 million benefit that the PPA rider produces in the 5-percent higher load case, and then you would take that number and divide it by the 46 -- 43,643, once again, and that would produce a benefit to customers of \$4.56 on the rider.

So the hedge benefit to customers is the \$4.56 per megawatt hour that comes out of that

calculation. So it's much in excess of the 34 cents you are talking about. That's really the baseline.

- Q. All right. And you completely lost me there and I hate to take people's time to go through this, but it's important to understand. So I am really interested in what -- so if we go with the weather normalized case, so if the -- if that's the -- if that is what happens in 2018, there would be -- it's \$15 million is the net PPA rider credit, correct?
- A. That would be the initial PPA rider credit based upon the normal weather and load. And then the next step to talk about is hedge values, you have to look at what's happened with market volatility and the like.
- Q. It will help for me to understand if I walk through it.
 - A. Sure.

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- Q. So 15 million. I take 15, divide by 43,643, equals .003, times a thousand, gives me .3437, which is 34 cents a megawatt-hour, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And if I'm a thousand-hour residential customer, right, and I convert megawatt-hours to kilowatt-hours and multiply by my thousand hour load,

the customer would see 37 -- 34 cents, a credit on their monthly bill.

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- A. That's right. That would be that charge they would see across all 12 months absent the true-up provision.
- Q. So that would be your PPA rider charge base charge for the year is what you are saying, right?
- A. That would be the base charge. And then the hedge benefit comes from the fact that if you see extreme weather during that year and you just see a 5-percent increase in load in that year compared to weather normal, then the benefit of the PPA rider is \$214 million. At the same time -- and so, that \$214 million, you have to subtract out the \$15 million that you already embedded in base, okay, and that produces a \$199 million benefit that you then divide by the 43,643 to get what the true-up benefit would be, which would be \$6.14.

So that period when customers are seeing higher bills due to extreme weather in that year or due to the economy being very strong, the customers would see a benefit of \$6.14, so that's really the hedge benefit.

Q. It's going -- it's going to help me walk

through my own questions because I am having a hard time following you. So I understand where you are now. So under a weather normalized case, in that year, we are projecting \$15 million in revenues, we understand that's going to be a 34 cent credit to the customer, residential customers, a thousand hours.

A. Yes.

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- Q. So now, you are saying that that forecast could be different, there could be -- there could be load changes at that time, right? Could be lower, could be higher, right?
- A. Actual market prices could be higher and lower due to changes in load or weather, yes.
- Q. Now, let's go to the average of high and low load, and low load though, all right, so that's taking an average. Would you -- so if that -- if we use that number of 58 million, come up with a credit, you wouldn't apply your 5 percent higher load forecast and 5 percent lower load forecast, correct?
- A. Customers wouldn't ever see the average of the high and low load scenario on their bill because what that's reflecting is there's a series of events, year to year. Some years are going to be high; some years are going to be low. So we have averaged those for the purpose of coming up with the net benefit

over the 10-year period.

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But what you have to recognize is that what customers really experience is something that's higher or lower than weather normal. So it's going to be moving in the direction of the 5 percent higher load — higher load forecast or towards the 5 percent lower load forecast. You shouldn't use the average of the high and low load forecast to anticipate what customer charges are going to be on an individual year basis. You have to move to the higher load case and the lower load case to understand that interaction.

- Q. So you would disagree with Mr. Pearce's testimony that what's in bold there on the average of high load is what would be the most reasonable expectation to see as credits?
- A. That's not what I stated at all. What the average of the high and low load forecast, if you are looking at the 574 million that's on the total column, that's a reasonable number to look at because that's the expectation that over time you are going to have, averaging of high and low, and they are going to balance out because there is an equal probability of the two occurring.

What I wouldn't say though is that

customers would ever expect to see the average high and low load forecast case as an annual impact on their customer bills. And as we discussed about, the weather normalized case is what would set the baseline. And then the hedge value that does the true-up provision, you would be looking at the higher load — higher load forecast case and the lower load case forecast.

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- Q. In regards for the Commission to understand what the total credit or charge would be for customers, they are going to look at one row, correct?
- A. If the Commission is looking at the benefit of the PPA rider purely from a dollar and cents perspective over the forecast period, the number I would look at is the number between the 574 million and then the "Net with Maximum PJM Capacity Performance," so somewhere between 574 million and 1.5 billion as a benefit.

When you are looking at customer impacts, they should be looking at the weather normalized cases setting the base, and then the hedge benefits are what show up in the 5 percent higher load forecast and lower load forecast.

So they really have to look at all of the

elements. Picking one single number wouldn't be the beginning and end of their analysis.

- Q. Okay. Turn to page 3 of your testimony.
- A. Okay. I am there.
- Q. All right. Page 3 at the bottom there, working back to the Apples to Apples and in that in your answer there you are disagreeing with certain statements you believe Exelon Witness Lael Campbell made, correct?
- A. I am in disagreement with statements that I heard Exelon Witness Campbell state, yes.
- Q. Okay. And you rely on historic data in your answer there, correct, based on the Apples to Apples chart?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Now, you agree that not all CRES offers are listed on the Apples to Apples website, correct?
- A. It's my understanding that some may not be listed on the Apples, but it is a resource for customers. My expectation would be CRES providers would present a large number of their offers on that Apples to Apples website so customers can see them.
- Q. But you agree not all offers are listed on that website.
 - A. They may not all be there, correct.

Q. Okay. Thank you.

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And offers that may not be listed on the Apples to Apples website could include promotional offers that are lower than the pricing that's listed on the Apples to Apples site, correct?

- A. Providers could offer promotional offers.

 I find it odd that a CRES provider would keep from the public a lower-priced offer if they are trying to compete for customers when the Apples to Apples website is a pretty valuable tool for customers to go do comparison shopping. So it would really surprise me to see that they didn't list some of their better offers on that website.
- Q. So the answer to my question is "yes," that there could be promotional offers that are not listed on the Apples to Apples website, correct?
 - A. There could be.
- Q. So, now, you presented an average of the CRES offers from the websites for certain years, correct?
- MS. HENRY: Objection. Mischaracterizes the testimony. He didn't average all the years. He averaged one week from what -- he averaged two different weeks. It wasn't a full year analysis.

MR. SETTINERI: Let's just withdraw the

question.

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- Q. Let's turn back to your exhibit on your testimony, Mr. Allen, which is --
 - A. WAA-R-1.
- Q. Thank you very much. Now, you would agree with me that the shopping customer is not going to take the average price that you listed here, correct?
- A. No. In fact, that's why I included the minimum offer price as well, yes.
- Q. Okay. There was some questions from

 Mr. Oliker earlier about capacity prices. And I just

 want to clarify for the record the capacity price for

 2000-2014 plan year, if I told you it was

 approximately \$28, would that sound about right to

 you?
 - A. For which planning year?
 - Q. 2014 -- sorry, 2013 to 2014 planning year.
 - A. It may have been.
- Q. And if it's helpful, I have some documents
 from the PJM website. If that would help refresh
 your recollection, I would be glad to share that with
 you.
- 23 A. Sure. That would help.
- Q. I am just going to hand you some documents, spreadsheets from PJM and if that

refreshes your recollection.

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- A. So for the planning year 2013-'14, it appears that the capacity rate was approximately 28, 29 dollars a megawatt-day.
- Q. And then '14 -- planning year '14 and '15, would you agree that the capacity price was -- for that planning year was approximately \$128 a megawatt-day?
- A. That's the final zonal capacity price, yes, that's correct.
- Q. Okay. And for planning year '15 and '16, the capacity price was approximately \$135 a megawatt-day, correct?
 - A. Yes, for the AEP zone, that's correct.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. Now, when we look at these offers that you have listed here in your WAA-R-1, if I walk through those, the 12-month offer in January 6, 2014, that would consist of five months during the 2014 capacity pricing period and seven months in the '14-'15 capacity period, correct?
- A. No. It would probably include three months of the '13-'14 planning year and nine months of the '14-'15 planning year.
- Q. Okay. And how do you come up with the three months?

- A. It typically takes approximately 45 days for a customer to switch so these offers would be looking for a customer to switch nominally around March 1, and March, April, May would be the three months of the first planning year.
- Q. So basically I would add two months to the January, so January, February, March.
- A. That's a reasonable way to look at it, yes.
- Q. Okay. And to kind of eliminate some questions, repetitive questions here, you would agree with me that the -- for the 12-month offers,

 January 6, '14; April 25, 2014; and January 2, 2015, those offers would consist of certain months where the capacity price was different than other months within that 12-month period, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. Thank you. In regards the same kind of concept to these 12-month offers, if I look at the January 6, 2014, one-year product, now, if you are assuming it's going to pick up in March, then that product would pick up the summer load and possibly the entire 2014-2015 winter season, correct?
- A. It would pick up an entire 12-month period. All of them have an equal number of summer

months and winter months. Every offer covers 12 months, covers all 12 months.

- Q. Do you feel based on this you are not splitting winters between offers --
 - A. No.

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- Q. -- based on the fact that you -- the way you look at it that the contract would start in March versus January?
- A. That's correct. That's why I only looked at 12-month and 24-month offers. It would be inappropriate to look at six-month offers because you end up with those blending problems we were talking about seasons.
- Q. You see what I am saying -- I am getting at. A different point here is that if you started these contracts in January, then you would have a winter split. One contract would pick up a different winter's load so let's say the contract starts

 January 6, 2014, you are going to pick the back end of 2014 winter and you are going to pick the front end up in the 2015 winter, correct, if it started in January?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. But your assumption is under this that you are starting all your contracts basically

two months later in March or --

A. Yes.

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- Q. -- maybe June.
- A. But it doesn't matter whether it's picking up a '14-'15 winter or a combination of an early 2014 winter and end of the year. That has really no bearing on seasonality of pricing. What's important is to make sure we pick up all the seasons and what we are looking at, customers would see these kinds of changes in price over a period of time looking at CRES offers.
- Q. All right. And if I wanted to look at -let's look at the 24-month offers. The min there in
 January 6, 2014, we show a minimum offer at 6.75 per
 kilowatt-hour, correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And if a customer purchased a two-year product then and you had another customer, all else equal, buying the successful one-year product of January 6, '14, and January 2, 2015, so they would be on the, say, 24-month period, correct? Do you follow me?
- A. Sure. I see what your statement is, yes.
- Q. Okay. Now, if I want to -- so the customer on the one-year contract would have a price.

If they went with the lowest price, they would have a first year .0649 dollars per kilowatt-hour -- actually 6.49 cents per kilowatt-hour and then 7.88 cents per kilowatt-hour in year two, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And if it's an annual residential customer, that would be a thousand kilowatt-hour load times 12, 12,000 kilowatt-hours in a year, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So if I wanted to determine what the -whether there would be a savings to have a 24-month
 offer versus a 12 -- two 12-month offers, would you
 agree with me that the math would be for the first 12
 months I would take the difference between the .0675
 on the 24-month offer minus .0649 and then --
- A. I think there is a simpler way to do it.

 I would take 0.675 times 24,000 and compare that to

 0.649 times 12,000, 0.788 times 12,000, take the sum

 of those, and you get the delta and you can see

 whether customers would have been smarter to select a

 24-month product or two successful 12-month products

 assumes they have perfect knowledge when they got

 started with the whole deal.
- Q. Saved some questions. Thank you. Let's go back to page 7 of your testimony, please.

- A. I'm there.
- Q. Okay. All right. There you answer a question about Mr. Cavicchi's testimony, correct?
- 4 A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. At line 21, you agree with

 Mr. Cavicchi that hourly energy prices are more

 volatile than longer-term energy prices, correct?
- 8 A. That's correct.
- 9 Q. Okay. And you're familiar with

 10 Mr. Cavicchi's attachment AJC-1 that's attached to
- 11 his direct testimony?
- 12 A. I've seen it but I didn't commit it to memory.
- MR. SETTINERI: Why don't we go ahead,
 your Honors, if I may approach, I will provide this
 document to Mr. Allen.
- 17 EXAMINER SEE: Okay.
- 18 MR. SETTINERI: Refresh his recollection.
- 19 Would the Bench like copies?
- 20 EXAMINER SEE: Yes.
- 21 Q. Are you familiar with this document, Mr.
- 22 Allen?
- 23 A. Yes, I have seen this.
- Q. And this is the document -- did you review this document in preparing your answer that's listed

at page 7 and 8 of your testimony?

- A. I reviewed his statements, and I looked at this document, but I didn't try to recreate his analysis.
- Q. Okay. And in his testimony -- now, his testimony relates to comparing future energy contracts to the volatility of the spot market pricing, correct?
- A. I don't know that he did that in his testimony.
- Q. Okay. Let's look at the document I have handed you, Attachment AJC-1 for Mr. Cavicchi's testimony?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Would you agree with me this table shows that he's comparing product duration with half a year, a quarter, and then a day?
 - A. Yes.

MR. SATTERWHITE: At this point I'll object, your Honor. The witness said he didn't use this and didn't try to recreate this for purposes of his testimony. If you look at page 7, there is very specific citations to what he is responding to. I don't believe this exhibit appeared within those quotations, so it's beyond the scope.

MR. SETTINERI: Well, your Honors, this is the document that's referenced in the exact testimony that he references in the question. I would be glad to provide it.

MR. SATTERWHITE: If it's within the body of those quotes, then I will retract it.

7 MR. SETTINERI: Are you quoting the 8 question?

9 MR. SATTERWHITE: The question that talks
10 about page 11, lines 17 through 19, and page 12,
11 lines 3 through 4.

MR. SETTINERI: I would be glad to provide that to move things along.

- Q. Mr. Allen, would it help if you had a copy of Mr. Cavicchi --
- 16 A. I have read his testimony.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you.

- Q. All right. Mr. Allen, I have handed you a copy of Mr. Cavicchi's prefiled -- direct testimony from this proceeding. You are familiar with that, correct?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And you reviewed that to prepare your answer here at 7 and 8, correct?
 - A. I have reviewed this, yes.

Q. And at page 11 of Mr. Cavicchi's testimony which is cited in the question line 17 to 19, in fact, I want to direct your attention to actually the start of line 16, Mr. Cavicchi's testimony states

"Yes" -- let me strike that. There's a question at line 15 "Have you done an analysis of electricity price volatility?

"Answer: Yes. Attachment AJC-1 compares the volatility of wholesale energy prices at PJM's AEP Dayton Hub for product duration of one day to one year." Do you see that?

A. I do see that.

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- Q. Okay. So when you prepared your testimony -- rebuttal testimony, you were responding to the analysis that he did in response to this question, correct?
- A. I was providing responsive testimony to that analysis and his conclusions based upon that analysis.
- Q. And his conclusions looked at the volatility of product durations of one year compared to one day, correct?
- A. Not exactly. If you look at Attachment

 AJC-1 that you provided to me kindly, if you look at

 the footnote for the products -- I'm sorry, the

asterisk for the note for year, half-year, quarter products, those are implied volatility based on a forward curve and then all others, which is only the day because that's the only one without an asterisk, all others indicate historic volatility.

So what I have done is stepped away from the theoretical concept he has about looking at volatility in the forward markets and stepped back to look at what is the actual volatility on a historic basis in PJM and that's where we see that in the real world we see significant volatility in the PJM markets as opposed to implied volatility based on forward markets which isn't what customers experience. Customers experience is real world volatility and prices.

- Q. Okay. So your -- your table though at page 8, you based your analysis here on the real time load weighted average LNP, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And that would be an average of the year's spot price, correct?
- A. The load weighted average of the spot prices for that year, yes.
- Q. Okay. So you are not focusing on forwards in your answer. You are simply coming back to

looking at the historical average of the spot prices in the past years and how those averages change year to year, correct?

A. Yes.

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MR. SETTINERI: Okay. And if I may, your Honor, approach, I would like to mark RESA/Exelon Exhibit 3.

EXAMINER SEE: Yes, you may approach.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. And, Mr. Allen, you relied on a -- for the data for your chart at page 8 of your testimony, you relied on a PJM document, correct?
 - A. I did, the PJM State of the Market Report.
- Q. All right. And what I have marked as RESA/Exelon 3, are you familiar with that document, Mr. Allen?
- A. Yes. It's a document that I provided as one of my workpapers.
- Q. Okay. And on that document Table 3-62, is that the table you used to create the information -I should say the chart that's at page 8 in your testimony?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And -- okay. And then if you look above Table 3-62, just so we are clear here, last

sentence of the paragraph that has a heading "Real Time Load Weighted Average LMP," would that proper definition be load weighted average LMP is the average of PJM hourly LMP each weighted by the PJM total hourly load, correct?

- A. I was -- I'm sorry. I was reading on the paragraph below. I missed where you were reading from.
- Q. I was just reading that last sentence in that first paragraph on the right-hand column.
- A. To that last sentence there it says load weighted average LMP is the average of PJM hourly LMP each weighted by the PJM total hourly load.
- Q. And that's -- the load weighted average LMP is what then Table 3-63 uses, correct?
- A. Yes.

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- 17 Q. Okay.
- MR. SETTINERI: One moment, your Honors.
- 19 Q. I want to go back to a discussion earlier 20 you were talking about the value of the hedge.
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. Do you recall that?
- 23 A. I recall that.
- Q. So I want to walk you through this slowly again. So I am trying to understand this a little

better. So if we have --

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- A. Are we back on Exhibit KDP-2?
- Q. Yeah, KDP-2. Let's just go to the line that's the average of high load and low load forecast and let's say in 2018 the way everything works out there is a PPA rider credit of \$58 million and that's going to be the net all -- of the sales, payments, et cetera, correct?
- A. I wouldn't agree with your premise.
- 10 Q. How I characterized it?
- 11 A. That's right. I would say a bill for customers.
- 13 Q. I'm sorry. Let me make it simpler.

 14 That's the \$58 million PPA credit for 2018. So --
 - A. If I just assume the number is 58 million without assuming where it comes from; is that what your statement is?
- 18 Q. I assume that \$58 million would be the net
 19 PPA rider credit.
- 20 A. Okay.
- Q. Okay? That's \$58 million. All right?

 Now, is that number going to be -- that number, we know we can calculate what that would end up being for a thousand kilowatt-hour residential customer, correct?

A. You can calculate what the impact would be of a \$58 million credit to a residential customer, yes.

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- Q. We understand that. All right. Now, and that's the number, that's what ended up being the total, and so when you talk about the value of the hedge, now, you're saying that if there are load fluctuations during the year, that that number could change; is that what you are saying?
- Α. What I stated, and maybe I wasn't clear enough, is that we would never use the average of the high and low load forecast data to prepare a customer bill. If I were to use data from this document to identify what I think the charge or credit would be initially, the number would come from the weather-normalized case. That would be the starting point and then the true-up would reflect somewhere in between the 5 percent higher load forecast case and the 5 percent lower load forecast case. We wouldn't charge customers a true-up or an annual rate based upon the average of the high and low load forecast cases. That case is there solely to provide the Commission an estimate of the net benefit over the entire period, not to identify what the hedge value is in any one period, the hedge value, and that's why

we included the five higher and lower load forecast cases, to give an indication to the Commission of the value of the hedge that we are proposing here.

- Q. Okay. So I -- so I understand it then, if we go back to what you did for your \$1.75 for the short term under that weather-normalized case, 50 million which I think you dropped to 46 million given the timing and 49 million, right? You were able to come up with a \$1.75 charge to customers during that period.
- A. That would be the initial charge. It wouldn't be the true-up piece. That's the hedge benefit.
- Q. Okay. So you are saying that's going to be the set PPA rider to start with. That's your January in our example of 2016. That's your PPA rider and then you are going to have a true-up, and now you are looking at maybe doing it quarterly, correct?
- A. In my scenario it would have been starting in October.
 - Q. Right.

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A. Now, we are moving to January, so if you did the math there, you would take 49 million divided by the 43,643 so you would be closer to a dollar.

4408 MR. SETTINERI: 49 million, okay, okay. I 1 2 understand. Thank you for walking me through that. 3 No further questions, your Honor. Thank you for your patience. 4 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Kurtz? 5 6 MR. KURTZ: Thank you, your Honor. 7 CROSS-EXAMINATION 8 9 By Mr. Kurtz: 10 Mr. Allen, it's correct, isn't it, you 11 filed no rebuttal testimony to the OEG witnesses, 12 Mr. Taylor, Mr. Kollen, and Mr. Baron? I did not file testimony. It doesn't mean 13 Α. 14 that I agreed with all of their positions, but I did 15 not file rebuttal testimony, that's correct. 16 MR. KURTZ: Okay. Thank you. No further 17 questions. 18 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Beeler. 19 MR. BEELER: No questions. Thank you. 20 EXAMINER SEE: While you consider if there 21 is going to be redirect, we are going to take a brief 2.2 recess. 2.3 MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you. 24 (Recess taken.)

EXAMINER SEE: Let's go back on the

record.

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Mr. Satterwhite?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you, your Honor. In the spirit of efficiency and mercy, we have no redirect.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay. We have already moved for the admission of AEP Exhibit 51. Are there any objections?

MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor, OCC would renew its motion to strike Mr. Allen's rebuttal testimony, specifically on page 8, lines 9 through 10, up to and including footnote No. 10 and on page 9, lines 2 through 7, including the footnote. After the Bench has had the benefit of cross-examination, it should be abundantly clear that Mr. Allen did not prepare any of the documents discussed or cited in his rebuttal testimony. He did not direct their preparation. None of the documents are subject to any exception to hearsay including the purported public records exception and, therefore, the testimony and the documents cited should be stricken.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, I will rely on what I said earlier and just point out that these -- what we had just provided as footnotes was to show the research Mr. Allen did to show a simple

limited point. The documents have been -- have now been marked as exhibits by OMAEG and there was discussion. I think it's appropriate to have all that in the record.

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MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor, I would simply point out the purpose for marking those documents and discussing them with Mr. Allen as the cross-examination made clear was that Mr. Allen did not prepare those documents. They were not prepared at his direction. They were not prepared or reflect the activities of the office or agency or matters observed pursuant to duty imposed by law. And as I stated earlier, your Honor, I am simply renewing the motion because your Honor now has the benefit of Mr. Allen's actual testimony to confirm all the reasons why those — that testimony and those documents are hearsay and should be stricken.

EXAMINER SEE: With that AEP Exhibit 51 is admitted into the record.

(EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Henry.

MS. HENRY: Sure. Sierra Club moves
Exhibits 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46 into the record.

EXAMINER SEE: Are there any objections to the admission of Sierra Club Exhibits 41 through 46?

Ohio Power Company Volume XVII 4411 1 MR. SATTERWHITE: No, your Honor. 2 EXAMINER SEE: Sierra Club Exhibits 41, 3 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46 are admitted into the record. 4 (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 5 EXAMINER SEE: OMA --6 MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, the only one 7 the company will oppose is ELPC 17 in terms of 8 efficiency. 9 EXAMINER SEE: OMA Exhibits 21, 22, and 10 23, there are no objection? Good to hear. Any 11 objection from anyone else? 12 They are admitted into the record. 13 (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 14 EXAMINER SEE: 17 is the only one you are 15 opposing? 16 MR. SATTERWHITE: Yes, your Honor. 17 MR. SETTINERI: We also have RESA/Exelon 18 Exhibits 2 and 3. 19 MR. SATTERWHITE: We oppose no other exhibits other than ELPC 17. 20 21 EXAMINER SEE: That's what I wanted to 2.2 hear. Okay. Your objections to ELPC 17. 2.3 MR. SATTERWHITE: Yeah. The witness

were questions -- even counsel admitted didn't have a

wasn't able to authenticate this document. There

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complete web address on the bottom. It's also prejudicial as this witness described the information as all Ohio, not AEP. You can't rely upon this data. I know Mr. Darr attempted to ask some questions on this document as well but that dealt I think theoretically with seasonal changes. I don't think you need this document to follow that conversation, and the witness indicated that there are numbers on here and items on here, but he can't say whether it's authentic or not, and it doesn't relate to the AEP Ohio rates.

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MR. DARR: Your Honor, if I may respond, the EIA document is on — with regard to authentication is self-authenticating. It's a document that the government agency published in the regular and ordinary course. There have been multiple documents of similar nature admitted on the same basis including some PJM documents which the company somewhat incorrectly described as government documents at one point.

With regard to his argument -Mr. Satterwhite's argument about it being
prejudicial, that goes to weight. And whether or not
it's appropriate to give it any weight at this point,
certainly Mr. Allen went on at length as we all

watched with regard to why he thought the information in it was somehow faulty but that goes -- again, that goes to weight. And whether or not it is unduly prejudicial is a different question from whether or not it is prejudicial, prejudicial simply because it doesn't say what Mr. Allen would like it to say which is that there are changes. It doesn't change the relevancy of it which goes to whether or not it is -- there are price changes or shifts which was, I think, the point which ELPC was looking at in which I further demonstrated through my cross-examination.

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MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, I am happy to amend it to say it is now unduly prejudicial because as this witness testified, it's completely irrelevant to AEP Ohio's territory and it's presented for the purpose of showing competition and it includes entities within Ohio that are not subject to competition. So the prejudicial part is that it's completely irrelevant and can't be compared to anything already in the record.

MR. DARR: This from a company that is seeking to reregulate its generation resources. Your Honor, I find that hard to believe.

MS. HENRY: And I would note, you know, the fact that there is no information in the record

4414 1 about actual volatility in rates, I mean, that's obviously an absent piece. 2. 3 EXAMINER SEE: ELPC is admitted into the record. 4 5 (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) EXAMINER SEE: The Commission will use it 6 7 for what they believe it to be. 8 MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you. 9 MR. SETTINERI: Your Honor, was RESA/Exelon 2 and 3 admitted? 10 11 EXAMINER SEE: RESA/Exelon is not opposed 12 by the company and are admitted into the record. 13 (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 14 MR. SETTINERI: Thank you, your Honor. 15 MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, would you like to 16 revisit the briefing schedule, hear any more from the 17 company on that? 18 EXAMINER SEE: Hold on just a second, 19 Mr. Nourse. Just a minute here. 20 And just to be clear I think the company 21 did not oppose OCC Exhibits 22, 23, or 24, and they 2.2 were previously admitted into the record, correct? 2.3 MR. SATTERWHITE: Yes. Thank you. 24 (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

EXAMINER SEE: Go ahead with your briefing

discussion, Mr. Nourse.

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MR. NOURSE: Yeah. I just wanted to revisit, of course, our proposal; and, you know, I think the only comment I heard was about the FirstEnergy schedule being established I guess since the time we had finished our hearing and naturally proposed our briefing schedule. You know, and so the FirstEnergy schedule is out there. It's further back than certainly what we wanted so I think it does give room for our more — in fact, it probably, I think, highlights the fact that we should try to get done quicker.

I mean, our case is definitely more urgent than FirstEnergy's. They have — they are dealing with a rate plan that expires in the middle of next year. You know, it's been discussed on the record and public knowledge that AEP is looking at these two tracks of, you know, selling these plants or putting them into this PPA, and obviously the intervenors, the opposing intervenors, understand that. That's why they've opposed our schedule at every step of the way since we filed over a year ago to initiate this case on October 6.

So we would certainly appreciate a briefing schedule that -- that, you know, winds up in

early December and gives the Commission a chance to decide this case at or around the end of this year.

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EXAMINER SEE: Okay. So more specifically what are you proposing, Mr. Nourse?

MR. NOURSE: We would propose November 17, two weeks from today, for initial briefs and December 1, two weeks hence for reply.

EXAMINER SEE: Anybody else want to chime in?

MS. HENRY: Yeah, I would, if I may, your Honor. So I don't -- you know, I did talk to some of the other intervenors, and I would note first, No. 1, this is -- this is a weighty decision for the Commission to consider. We are talking about whether AEP should get a rider that would be, as you said, for the life of these units which goes through 2051 so it's a -- there is a lot at stake in this. And the intervenors think three weeks is the minimum that would be acceptable for a brief which is what we said before.

The only problem was that since then the FirstEnergy brief got scheduled which got -- so if we did three weeks, that would put our brief due around November 24 or 25. That only leaves one -- at the most one business day between the FirstEnergy brief,

1 and parties think it's unreasonable to have just one business day between FirstEnergy and this one just 2 3 given the breadth of material that has to be briefed. 4 So we would propose to have initial briefs due on 5 December 3, which is three business days after the 6 FirstEnergy brief, and then have reply briefs due on 7 December 23. Can I clarify? I thought the 8 MR. NOURSE: 9 initial FirstEnergy date was November 30. 10 MS. HENRY: November 30. 11 MR. NOURSE: So I am not sure what you 12 said about November 24 being one business day away 13 from FirstEnergy. 14 MR. DARR: That darn little holiday right 15 in the middle of that week is causing a problem. 16 MS. HENRY: It's Thanksqiving. 17 Thanksgiving is that week. 18 MR. SETTINERI: It's called a holiday, 19 Steve. 20 MS. HENRY: 26th and 27th, 26th is 21 Thanksgiving, the 27th is the Friday after it, and

then it's the weekend. MR. NOURSE: Okay. I just wanted to

clarify we were talking about the same date.

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MS. HENRY: Yeah. And I would also -- the

other thing I would note is that under theirs -under their proposed schedule our reply brief -- the
reply brief would be due one day after the
FirstEnergy initial brief.

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MR. KURTZ: Your Honor, I would agree with Ms. Henry. This case is too important to rush it at this stage of the game. We have all been diligent for as long as this case has been filed. December 3 for an initial brief is reasonable.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I was waiting for everyone else but, your Honor, I think, again, we've had — they asked for three. They got — they would have three and a half weeks from when the main hearing ended. We have been in hearing one day for rebuttal so take that away from the three and a half weeks you still have more than three weeks after the hearing ended to get to initial brief. So I do think that's reasonable, and certainly parties, you know, should have been starting some of their work on brief by now.

MS. HENRY: And if I may address that, I have been involved in PUC proceedings for years across many different jurisdictions and until you see the rebuttal testimony, although you may brief what you may cover, you are not going to draft a brief

because you have no idea what the actual final case is going to look like. So, I mean, realistically today is the day that it starts. And everybody has always said -- I mean, the discussion last week was that intervenors said three weeks from the close of that hearing, rebuttal hearing.

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MR. SETTINERI: Your Honor, if I may very briefly, for RESA, Exelon, Constellation, P3, and EPSA, we will have at least three briefs in both proceedings, three in FirstEnergy, three in this proceeding. We have been dealing with two trials at the same time. If the goal is to have a decision by the end of the year, that could drive briefing schedules obviously. If that's not — if that's not a goal, these plants aren't going to be sold in six weeks or eight weeks. There's no reason to put people through the ringer for that reason so I would ask you to take that into consideration. Thank you.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, again, the FirstEnergy hearing has been the chorus we have heard throughout our entire proceeding. You know, I think the Commission did the right thing moving forward with the hearings even though, you know, people have worked it out saying it's been — it's been happening on both ends of the hall and we have gotten

everything done. I think we have been very efficient.

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So, again, this is just more of the same argument. I don't think, you know, AEP should be — the outcome should be determined by the timing of the FirstEnergy case, especially given that FirstEnergy's, you know, issues don't even need to be resolved until the middle of next year so.

MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor, OCC would simply suggest that what should drive it is giving consideration to what is reaching a right decision based on a full, complete, and accurate record, not AEP's schedule for whether or not they are going to sell the plants, not the FE hearing, but what is reasonable to get a full, complete, accurate set of briefs before the Commission so it can reach the very best decision based on the very best information and get it right. And if that's the guiding principle, then at a minimum OCC would support the schedule suggested by Sierra Club.

MS. HENRY: I would also note providing more time will allow parties to synthesize the large quantity of information and present it in the clearest and most concise fashion for the Commission to consider.

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                EXAMINER SEE: Okay. Question,
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     Mr. Nourse, is AEP going to be putting in the
 3
      rebuttal transcript in the record?
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                MR. NOURSE: Yeah. Hopefully tomorrow.
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                EXAMINER SEE: Did you get a response on
     that?
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                MR. DARR: She was stoic.
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                MR. NOURSE: She is doing her job
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      admirably.
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                EXAMINER SEE: Okay. Okay.
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     taken under consideration the briefing schedule
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     proposed by the parties, and the briefing schedule is
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     as follows: Initial briefs will be due November 24
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     by end of business, reply briefs December 29 by end
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      of business. December 9. Did I say 29th? No.
      sorry. December -- December the 9th.
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                MR. NOURSE: Oh, thank you.
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                MR. SETTINERI: Your Honor, no page
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      limitations, I take it, on the briefs?
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                MR. NOURSE: No, your Honor. I would
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      oppose that because these guys can all coordinate and
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      split up their arguments.
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                MR. SETTINERI: Just confirming, that's
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      all.
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                EXAMINER SEE: No. There is -- the Bench
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4422 1 is not putting any page limit on the briefs. 2 MR. NOURSE: I'm sorry. I just want to 3 clarify you said November 24 and December 9? 4 EXAMINER SEE: December 9. 5 MR. NOURSE: And we would be doing 6 electronic service of the initial briefs? You want 7 everybody to do that? EXAMINER SEE: Yes, yes. 8 9 MR. NOURSE: I think everybody does it 10 already. 11 EXAMINER SEE: Yes, that's usually, and if 12 you are only -- with the courtesy copy to the AEs. 13 MR. NOURSE: Okay. Thank you. 14 EXAMINER SEE: Thank you. Off the record. 15 (Thereupon, the hearing was concluded at 16 7:30 p.m.) 17 18 19 20 21 2.2 2.3 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 Tuesday, November 3, 2015, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes. Karen Sue Gibson, Registered Merit Reporter. Carolyn M. Burke, Registered Professional Reporter. (KSG-6113) 2.3

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Summary: Transcript In the Matter of the application of Ohio Power Company hearing held on 11/03/15 - Volume XVII electronically filed by Mr. Ken Spencer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Gibson, Karen Sue Mrs.