BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

- - -

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

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

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

In the Matter of the : Application of Ohio Power :

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

Certain Accounting : Authority. :

PROCEEDINGS

before Ms. Greta See and Ms. Sarah Parrot, Attorney Examiners, and Commissioner Asim Haque at the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, 180 East Broad Street, Room 11-A, Columbus, Ohio, called at 10 a.m. on Monday, January 4, 2016.

VOLUME XVIII

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Monday Morning Session,

January 4, 2016.

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EXAMINER PARROT: Let's go on the record.

The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio has called for hearing at this time and place Case No.

14-1693-EL-RDR, et al., in the Matter of the Application Seeking Approval of Ohio Power Company's Proposal to Enter into an Affiliate Power Purchase Agreement for Inclusion in the Power Purchase Agreement Rider. Good morning, everyone.

My name is Sarah Parrot. With me on the Bench is Greta See. We are the attorney -- excuse me, the attorney examiners assigned by the Commission to hear these cases. Also with us today is Commissioner Asim Haque. Commissioner Haque.

COMMISSIONER HAQUE: Good morning. I feel like I am testifying. This is a spot, I've sat in a few spots in this room but never this one. Look, these PPA cases carry with them the most gravity of any cases that I will get the opportunity to decide in my current term. Because of that it's my desire to be in the room. It's my desire to be in the room to hear testimony to understand your issues upon cross-examination. I grew up litigating and by being

here, in my mind, this will be a far less academic exercise than what Commissioners typically experience with a mountain of documents to review in order to make decisions.

At the same time, I don't want to be a distraction, so this is -- other than asking the attorney examiners who do a fantastic job running these hearings if I can use the restroom --

EXAMINER PARROT: Health break.

COMMISSIONER HAQUE: -- health break, sorry, or telling them I have to go pick up my kid from daycare, this will be the last you will hear from me. Of course, very interested in developing a very robust record for myself, Chairman Porter, Commissioner Trombold, Commissioner Slaby, Commissioner Johnson. And so, if there are issues that come up during the hearing that I think we need to address further, I will work with the attorney examiners to ensure that gets done.

That is it. I want to thank all of you for being here. These are, as you well know, these are extraordinarily important cases. Each one of you represents a particular interest that I think is -- is, for lack of a better word, important, and so very grateful for your presence and looking forward to

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1 | sitting in on these proceedings. Thanks.
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- 2 EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Commissioner
- 3 | Haque. All right. Let's get started with
- 4 appearances. Let's begin with the Company.
- 5 MR. NOURSE: Thank you, your Honor. On
- 6 behalf of the Ohio Power Company, Steven T. Nourse,
- 7 | Matthew J. Satterwhite, Matthew S. McKenzie, Daniel
- 8 R. Conway, and Christopher L. Miller.
- 9 EXAMINER PARROT: On behalf of Industrial
- 10 Energy Users-Ohio.
- MR. DARR: Thank you, your Honor. On
- 12 behalf IEU-Ohio, Sam Randazzo, Frank Darr, and Matt
- 13 | Pritchard, from the law firm of McNees, Wallace &
- 14 | Nurick, 21 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio.
- 15 EXAMINER PARROT: Sierra Club.
- MR. MENDOZA: On behalf of Sierra Club,
- 17 Tony Mendoza, Kristin Henry, and Shannon Fisk.
- 18 EXAMINER PARROT: Ohio Environmental
- 19 | Council and Environmental Defense Fund.
- MR. DOUGHERTY: Your Honor, on behalf of
- 21 | the Ohio Environmental Council and EDF, Trent
- 22 Dougherty.
- 23 EXAMINER PARROT: On behalf of Wal-Mart
- 24 and Sam's.
- 25 MS. HARRIS: Carry Harris with the law

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1 | firm of Spilman, Thomas & Battle.
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2 EXAMINER PARROT: Ohio Consumers' Counsel.

MR. MICHAEL: Good morning, your Honor.

4 On behalf of AEP Ohio's residential utility consumers

the Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel, William J.

6 | Michael, Kevin Moore, Jodi Bair, and as outside

7 | counsel Dane Stinson from Bricker & Eckler.

EXAMINER PARROT: Ohio Energy Group.

MR. KURTZ: Good morning, your Honors.

10 | Michael Kurtz, Kurt Boehm, and Jody Kohn.

11 EXAMINER PARROT: The Kroger Company.

12 MR. YURICK: On behalf of the Kroger

13 | Company, Mark Yurick with the law firm of Taft,

14 | Stettinius & Hollister.

15 EXAMINER PARROT: On behalf of the PJM

16 | Market Monitor. All right. Let the record reflect

17 | counsel is not present for the Market Monitor this

18 | morning.

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19 Mr. Petricoff, I quess I will let you

20 introduce all of your many clients for us.

MR. PETRICOFF: I am going to defer to --

22 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Settineri.

MR. PETRICOFF: -- Mr. Settineri and he

24 | will give the --

25 EXAMINER PARROT: Okay.

1 MR. SETTINERI: On behalf of PJM Power 2 Providers Group, the Electric Power Supply 3 Association, Dynegy Inc., the Retail Energy Supply Association, Constellation NewEnergy Inc., Exelon 4 5 Generation Company, M. Howard Petricoff, Michael 6 Settineri, and Gretchen Petrucci, from the law firm of Vorys, Sater, Seymour & Pease. 7 8 EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Mr. Settineri. 9 10 Ohio Manufacturers' Association Energy 11 Group. 12 MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor. 13 behalf of OMAEG, Kimberly W. Bojko, Ryan P. O'Rourke, 14 with the law firm of Carpenter Lipps and Leland. 15 EXAMINER PARROT: IGS. MR. OLIKER: Good morning, your Honors. 16 17 On behalf of IGS Energy, Joseph Oliker. 18 EXAMINER PARROT: The Mid-Atlantic 19 Renewable Energy Coalition. All right. Let the 20 record reflect counsel for MAREC is not present this 2.1 morning. 2.2 FirstEnergy Solutions. 23 MR. ALEXANDER: Good morning, your Honor. 24 On behalf of FirstEnergy Solutions, Trevor Alexander 25 with the law firm of Calfee Halter & Griswold.

4436 1 EXAMINER PARROT: Buckeye Power. 2 MR. MICHAEL: On behalf of Buckeye Power, 3 Michael Austin with the law firm of Thompson Hine. 4 EXAMINER PARROT: Ohio Hospital 5 Association. MR. O'BRIEN: On behalf of the Ohio 6 7 Hospital Association, Richard L. Sites and Tom 8 O'Brien. 9 EXAMINER PARROT: The EPO. All right. Let the record reflect counsel for EPO is not present 10 11 this morning. 12 The Direct Energy companies. 13 MS. SPINOSI: Good morning, your Honor. 14 On behalf of Direct Energy Business, LLC, and Direct 15 Energy Services, LLC, Jennifer L. Spinosi. 16 EXAMINER PARROT: Ohio Partners for 17 Affordable Energy. All right. Let the record 18 reflect counsel for OPAE is not present. 19 Appalachian Peace and Justice Network. 20 MR. SMALZ: Your Honor, on behalf of the 2.1 Appalachian Peace and Justice Network, Michael R. Smalz, with the Ohio Poverty Law Center, 555 Buttles 22 23 Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43215. 24 EXAMINER PARROT: Environmental Law & 25 Policy Center.

1 MS. FLEISHER: Good morning, your Honor. 2 On behalf of the Environmental Law & Policy Center, Madeline Fleisher and Justin Vickers. 3 EXAMINER PARROT: EnerNOC. Let the record 4 5 reflect counsel is not present this morning. 6 Mr. Settineri, did you enter an appearance 7 of P3 and EPSA? MR. SETTINERI: I believe I did. PJM 8 9 Power Providers Electric Power Supply Association. 10 EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you. 11 And, finally, Commission staff. 12 MR. BEELER: On behalf of the staff of the 13 Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, Ohio Attorney 14 General Mike DeWine, Steven Beeler and Werner 15 Margard. 16 EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Mr. Beeler. 17 Are there any preliminary matters that the 18 parties wish to bring to the Bench's attention this 19 morning? 20 MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, one preliminary 2.1 matter was the intervention and testimony of PJM. 22 And in order to go forward with the existing 23 schedule, I guess I think that's the issue that needs 24 to be addressed at the threshold.

EXAMINER PARROT: At this point we are

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going to defer ruling on that for now, Mr. Nourse.
Anything else?

2.1

MR. NOURSE: Well, I guess I assume you are going to deal with the motions for subpoenas -- the motion to quash subpoenas. I think that's an important issue we wanted to be heard on as well.

EXAMINER PARROT: We can go ahead and hear arguments in response to the motions at this point if that's the parties' preference. I am not sure that would be the best one to -- I am just trying to think through the order of things and we also have a motion to compel and some other things, so I am just trying to think if there is any rhyme or reason in which we take these up this morning, but we can start with that one.

MR. NOURSE: Again, I just mention the two that affect the schedule and since we are proceeding this week and trying to confirm and finalize the schedule I think those two matters would affect the schedule. I am not going to, I guess unless you direct me otherwise, I wasn't planning on trying to incorporate any other witnesses other than the ones that have filed.

Obviously, we have a motion to strike in conjunction with the PJM intervention and, of course,

their late request for late filing of testimony and late intervention is pending, so I guess I view that as a threshold issue but, so that's the reason I wanted to address those two things.

As far as the motions to quash, you know, again, I think those are very important issues that would be a very bad precedent if parties to a stipulation were required to produce witnesses and respond to deposition notices merely because they sign a stipulation.

Obviously, the parties and the company have supported testimony and are prepared to obviously have Mr. Allen take the stand and answer any question about the -- about the stipulation. You know, I think subpoenas and forcible testimony should be limited to parties of factual knowledge that particular individuals may have that are relevant to the proceeding. I don't think that qualifies or encompasses any employee or an agent of a signatory party merely by the fact they signed the stipulation.

And I think there would be obviously, you know, I agree with the arguments that the Sierra Club put in their motion to quash relative to the chilling effect on the attorney-client privilege as well as the chilling effect on the settlement process if

parties will be able to, you know, sort of bully or try to, you know, force disclosure based on, you know, a sour grapes kind of theory, so I think that's inappropriate and should not be enforced by the Bench or by the Commission.

2.1

The three-part test that the Commission and the Supreme Court have approved for consideration of -- of contested stipulations does not incorporate anything like that and doesn't require anything like that. And so, you know, generally I just think it's a rabbit trail that should not be pursued and it would be inappropriate to force parties that are signing and supporting a stipulation to produce witnesses just -- just bear the burden, the expense, the additional litigation, cost and effort to do that as a punishment for supporting the stipulation.

Thank you.

MR. MENDOZA: Your Honor, if I may? I just would like to add a little bit to what

Mr. Nourse said. It is a little bit of a situation.

Sierra Club did not intend to offer a witness to support the stipulation. We -- and OCC is asking to compel our witness to provide testimony on the stipulation. The problem is that Sierra Club's staff, the only information they have on the

stipulation is either information gained during settlement negotiations or in discussion with Sierra Club attorneys about the stipulation. There is no nonpublic relevant factual information that could come to light in the testimony of Sierra Club witness. It would be a waste of the Commission's time and it would be oppressive for Sierra Club to produce someone to testify on privileged matters essentially.

2.1

As far as Sierra Club and the one issue OCC has asked about is Sierra Club's rationale for entering into the stipulation. I think those types of issues are highly privileged. They go right to the attorney-client relationship. Decisions to enter a settlement obviously involve a lot of balancing a lot of factors.

And another issue that -- that OCC has asked about is Sierra Club's position on various parts of the stipulation. I think there is no point in having a witness testify on that type of issue. It's a legal matter. It's reflected in the stipulation itself. It's apparent on the face of the stipulation what Sierra Club's position is.

And I would like to add also that Sierra Club has a First Amendment right to engage in

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political advocacy at -- free from, you know, unwarranted invasion of our privilege, essentially, and so we would ask that the motion to compel be denied and that our motion to quash be granted.
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MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, if I can add to that further. If you look at the Commission rules, it says when there is a stipulation, one party must submit testimony. That's all it says. It doesn't say that every party has to. If you look at the document itself, it says you cannot look at any one individual provision and determine why any party would have signed. It's a packaged deal. Further explanation is not possible unless you examine all of the provisions of the stipulation and that is attorney-client privilege for why we might have said, okay, we are going to drop our litigation position to enter into this settlement package. You can't look further than that without revealing the attorney-client confidences.

MR. MICHAEL: If I could go ahead and respond now, your Honors?

EXAMINER PARROT: Just a moment,

23 Mr. Michael.

Ms. Spinosi, before we proceed in the other side of things, did you wish to add anything?

MS. SPINOSI: Sure. I mean, I think that Direct Energy is in the same position as IGS and Sierra Club in terms of the issues that OCC is requesting information about. The one thing that is distinct from our company's position is that we did not previously offer witness testimony, but we made it clear to OCC, following their request for a deposition, that we did not intend to proffer a witness for testimony. And, similarly, you know, Direct Energy does not feel we should be compelled to produce a witness to testify regarding, you know, our position on various issues within the stipulation or our rationale for its support. Thank you.

2.1

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Michael.

MR. MICHAEL: Thank you, your Honor. In the event that your Honors' schedule did not permit them to review the docket this morning, OCC did file a memoranda contra and OCC would obviously request that your Honors analyze that document before making a ruling. And I am not going to rehash the arguments that were made in that memorandum contra. I will reiterate them by reference and suggest to your Honors that the reasons stated in the memorandum contra are more than adequate to granting our subpoenas and requiring the subpoenaed parties to

produce a witness.

2.1

I did want to take a little time, however, to address some of the arguments that were made orally here. The first argument made by the parties regarding the fact that AEP Ohio is putting on Mr. Allen to support the stipulation, it would be important, I think, for your Honors to note that Mr. Allen, in responses to OCC discovery requests, specifically referred OCC to the other parties and indicated that the other parties could speak for themselves and that AEP would not, could not, answer on behalf of the other parties.

Further, regarding the broad assertions of confidentiality, to the degree it needs affirming, OCC has no interest in invading the attorney-client privilege. However, there is no blanket privilege as demonstrated by the fact that Mr. Allen is testifying. If there were some sort of blanket privilege to -- that would prohibit nonsignatory parties from bringing signatory parties in to answer questions about a stipulation they signed, Mr. Allen would not be able to testify. These are all signatory parties. They signed the stipulation. We have questions to ask them about the stipulation that they signed.

And, further, as your Honors are well aware, the Ohio Supreme Court has outright rejected any sort of broad, quote-unquote, settlement privilege. And to accept AEP Ohio's and IGS, Sierra Club, and Direct Energy's arguments would resurrect a broad settlement privilege contrary to the Ohio Supreme Court's decision in the OCC versus PUCO case that is cited in our memorandum contra.

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I think it's important for your Honors to keep in mind that the parties that are opposing our ability to cross-examine witnesses on the stand are trying to stop the process before it even starts. We haven't asked a single question. Yet, during deposition, because they didn't show up for that, they haven't been on the stand yet.

The best they can do is refer your Honors to some written discovery. Discovery tools are not mutually exclusive. They have no idea that -- the nature of the questions that we are going to ask at the deposition other than the questions that we shared in the memorandum contra, the topics we shared in the memorandum contra.

So I think it's important to keep in mind for your Honors that they are trying to stop the process before it even starts. If they want to

submit to cross-examination and object at the time, that's certainly their right to do so. OCC will defend its questions at that time, but to stop the process short is contrary to the very robust record that it is my understanding the Commission would like to hear on these cases of the most gravity.

2.1

Your Honor, there is also some serious questions about the meaning of the document. I shared with Sierra Club's counsel and we shared in our memorandum contra and I shared with AEP Ohio's counsel that the stipulation is vague and ambiguous. The stipulation, as a settlement agreement, is a contract like any other. And given a vague and ambiguous contract, questions about the meaning of the document are completely and utterly appropriate.

And I can give your Honors a couple of concrete examples if I might very quickly. When I had the good fortune of trying to resolve the discovery dispute with Ms. Henry, she indicated to me that it is Sierra Club's overall position as a matter of policy that when they enter into a stipulation, they don't -- they not oppose the stipulation. And I shared with Ms. Henry that the text of the stipulation is not consistent with what she asserted was Sierra Club's general policy. So there is one

instance of vagary.

Further on that same subject matter during Mr. Allen's deposition he asserted during the deposition that Sierra Club supports the stipulation as a whole and not oppose and support are vastly different subject matters and at the very least warrants some questions at a deposition and cross-examination during a hearing of this matter.

Further, during Mr. Allen's deposition, I questioned him about an interrogatory response where OCC inquired about the meaning of "not oppose" and the meaning of "not participating in." The interrogatory gave a general response. And during his answer, Mr. Allen clarified that that was a general response and when used in any specific document you had to look about how those terms were used in the specific document and the intent of the parties using them that in and of itself creates vagary and warrants further discussion and questioning about nonsignatory parties of those parties that drop footnotes with respect to various provisions in the stipulation.

And that is why OCC sought to depose IGS, Direct Energy, and Sierra Club, and that is why we have asked them to appear at the hearing so we could

ask questions about the meaning of the vague and ambiguous stipulation and in particular the footnotes that they included in the stipulation.

2.1

Lastly, your Honor, and I appreciate your Honor's time to explain OCC's position, Mr. Oliker asserted correctly that in the OAC, a party is -- at least one party is required to support a stipulation; however, nothing in the OAC or the statutes prevent or prohibit from taking the deposition, obtaining discovery, or subpoenaing other signatory parties to appear at the hearing to answer questions about the stipulation that they signed.

So, in conclusion, your Honor, I would first urge your Honor, if possible, to consider the memorandum contra, the arguments therein, the matters I have addressed here today, and just recall, your Honors, that from OCC's perspective and from the consumers' perspective that we represent, this is a \$2 billion case.

It is a case of the most gravity and I think the Commission would benefit from a very robust record. So we would request that your Honors not stop the process short, require the parties to appear at deposition, the parties to appear at the hearing for cross-examination; therefore, deny the motions to

quash. Thank you.

2 MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, if I could, 3 briefly.

EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Bojko.

MS. BOJKO: He might want me to respond first. Thank you. Just briefly, OMAEG supports discovery rights afforded to all parties under Ohio law. OMA specifically addressed one issue that was in all three motions to quash that, to me, is problematic. All three motions claim that the subpoena was somehow executed improperly because it was not signed by an Attorney Examiner that's sitting or established to be the examiners in the case. And that is just completely not consistent with the Commission's rules, 4901:1-25(A)(1) or (2), as indicated in the motions, they both allow a subpoena to be signed by a designee in the legal department.

And clearly given the holiday schedule, that is probably what happened in this case, one of the two presiding examiners were not present, and that another attorney examiner was designated as the person to sign subpoenas or handle matters in the absence of certain examiners. So I just wanted to briefly explain that and also to express our opposition to such a claim that is contained in the

motions. Thank you.

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MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor, just real quickly, if we could address that. In the memoranda contra we did address the subject matter that Ms. Bojko raised. Ms. Bair submitted an affidavit attached to the memoranda contra, confirming that the governing provisions of the OAC were in fact followed. Thank you.

MR. SMALZ: And, your Honor, AP JN would strongly concur with the arguments that were just made by Consumers' Counsel and OMAEG and would further reinforce the point made by Consumers' Counsel that the stipulation contained some vague and ambiguous, not clearly understandable provisions.

It's clear, however, that some of the signatory parties signed on to the stipulation because of concessions made to those particular parties and their particular arguably narrow interest.

And in order to properly assess the stipulation, to determine whether it's in the public interest, whether there was serious bargaining among the parties and, most importantly, simply did it determine the meaning of the stipulation in light of the fact that the -- Mr. Allen, the sole supportive

witness, made it clear in his deposition that he is either unwilling or unable to testify about the rationale behind some of these particular concessions made to other signatory parties, that it's important to have testimony from some of those signatory parties in order to have a complete record and a full understanding of the meaning and impact of this stipulation.

MR. NOURSE: Okay. Your Honor, if I could, you know, I think it's clear under the Commission's rule and under the three-part test that there is no basis to require an additional witness or to require every signatory party that signs a stipulation to produce a witness or be compelled to provide testimony.

Again, doing so would not only disregard the three-part test and have a chilling effect on settlement and also obviously the adverse impact on the attorney-client privilege that's been discussed. You know, just because someone asks a question about the stipulation doesn't mean that it's a critical question. It's an important question or it's a relevant question.

And I think the example that was mentioned earlier about discovery and saying that the company

deferred to other parties as to the meaning of -- as to -- we don't speak for them and they would have to speak for themselves, that was an alternative. It wasn't the main answer to that question. There is an objection. Counsel also participated in those questions.

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And, you know, so it's just like at the legislature, if you want to ask an individual legislator what a piece of law means, you might get different answers, but it really doesn't matter because what the law says and the words that are used in the law are what it means. So even though the Governor may sign a law, he is not going to try to say what an individual legislator was thinking or was thinking about the intent of the law.

Here, we have language that we are perfectly willing and all the signatory parties are willing to allow Mr. Allen to explain and defend. He would do so to the full extent that we believe is appropriate. We would take the risk that if there is something that's a fatal flaw, there is something that's, you know, an important ambiguity or something that the Commission would believe under the three-part test is a fatal flaw or a problem that would require rejection of the stipulation, that's

the risk that the parties supporting the stipulation would take. And we are willing to take that risk with Mr. Allen's testimony.

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So, you know, the idea that the opposing parties want to get into the nuances of supporting and not opposing and what footnotes mean and all that kind of stuff, you know, it speaks for itself and there is no -- there is no -- they've made no justification of why these questions need to be addressed and why they need to be, you know, haul people into the Commission hearing process, you know, against -- involuntarily require people to attend to answer these questions.

As far as the other issue about who signed the subpoena, I don't think that matters either. The standard is whether the motion to quash should be granted, so the subpoenas were signed and that's fine. But that's the whole point of a motion to quash and that's the reason that subpoenas are typically signed as an administerial matter and without great deliberation and determination whether something is appropriate. So the motion to quash is the appropriate procedure and the standard for the motion to quash is what should determine your -- your ruling.

And, you know, again, I would say OCC has not made any claim that there is unique factual knowledge that's relevant and probative of the three-part test that would justify forcing these external persons to come in and testify in the Commission process. Thank you.

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MR. MENDOZA: Your Honor, if I may briefly? I just would like to respond to two things Mr. Michael said. Sierra Club is not blocking the discovery process. We responded -- OCC, in its written discovery, asked a handful of questions that sought relevant, factual information and we responded to those. We provided them a contract we executed with AEP Generation Resources. We also responded to a question about whether we had performed any rate analysis on the rate impact of the stipulation which is relevant, factual information.

We did not respond to all the questions that sought our attorney-client communications or our legal positions in this case. So, just to be clear, we are not opposed to broad discovery. We are opposed to discovery that seeks to peek inside the attorney-client relationship.

And then the second point, there continues to be confusion about Sierra Club's position and the

need to ask one of our employees about what Sierra Club's position is. Sierra Club's lawyers will be informing the Commission of what our position is. We did so in the stipulation. In case there is still confusion about it, Sierra Club does not oppose the stipulation. That is our position. And with that, I ask that the -- our motion to quash be granted.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, just briefly. I would echo many of the points made by Mr. Nourse and Mr. Mendoza. Additionally, I just want to get back to the point. We keep hearing request for parties' rationales. The rationales for signing this stipulation. That's not what the three-part test is about. It's about whether there was knowledgeable bargaining in that process and whether the parties were capable. And whether or not it violates policy and what it's in the public interest. That's the three-prong test. It doesn't get to the rationale why every single party may have or may not have done something in the stipulation.

And regarding the Supreme Court case that was referenced, that was about undisclosed side deals. There is no case where there is a side deal in this case that has not been disclosed. This is simply not applicable to this proceeding.

Parties here have been willing to give factual evidence. Similar to, as Sierra Club did, IGS notified OCC in discovery that the requested analysis that it sought had not been done. If it was a question regarding factual issues like that, we provided it.

We are not going to provide attorney-client privilege regarding our internal business, you know, rationale, based on attorney-client advice for why we may or may not have done something. It's simply off limits in this case under the Rules of Evidence.

MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor, since it was OCC's subpoena, I would like to take the opportunity to respond a little bit. This rationale argument is a strawman. I don't recall in my remarks referencing the rationale at all. Mr. Nourse indicated that OCC needed to show that the discovery sought was important and relevant.

I give specific examples in the memorandum contra and I referenced two instances of the vagary in the stipulation based on AEP's Ohio own testimony and responses to discovery. We don't have to disclose, at this point in time, each and every reason why we have important relevant questions, but

we did list a number of concepts in the memorandum contra, and I raised two in my oral remarks.

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Mr. Nourse referenced an objection to the interrogatory that I raised in my opening remarks.

What he didn't point out is that in a prior interrogatory, the witness that answered the interrogatories adopted the response to the interrogatory in her question as his own and, therefore, the fact that there was an objection is of no moment.

Your Honor, there was a comment by

Mr. Nourse about how the document speaks for itself.

The document does not and cannot speak for itself as an inanimate object, and it's vague and ambiguous, as not only OCC has maintained but also other opposing parties have made clear in question with their remarks here today.

Regarding a comment by Sierra Club, they keep on referencing the fact that they responded to questions in writing. Discovery is not mutually exclusive. You don't get to do writing or a deposition. You get to do both so long as they seek relevant and important information. And as I have asserted here and also in the memorandum contra, we seek relevant, important information. So the fact

they responded to some written discovery doesn't preclude OCC from, A, taking the depositions, and, B, cross-examining them during the hearing.

And as I have tried to make clear here today and also in the memorandum contra, what we expect to ask them questions about is in no way, shape, or form limited to what we tried to take written discovery on.

Real quickly on the Supreme Court case referenced, and Mr. Oliker taking issue with my characterization of that case, that case stood for the broad principle that there is no settlement privilege. Whether that has to do with side deals or questions about the meaning of a vague and ambiguous document, there is no blanket settlement privilege that Ohio recognizes, and were the Commission to quash the subpoenas, that's, in effect, what would happen.

EXAMINER PARROT: Anything else, Mr. Michael?

MR. MICHAEL: Yeah. Just thank you, your Honor, for asking. Just one quick last point. Were your Honors to take the opportunity to look at the footnotes that IGS, Sierra Club, and Direct Energy participated in, your Honors would probably take note

that there are footnotes associated with assertions in the stipulation with respect to the three-prong test, and they either don't oppose it, they are not participating in them, or both.

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So there are -- there is relevant factual information out there, we think, germane to the three-part test, particularly in light of the ambiguity. So, once again, we would simply request that your Honors deny the motion to quash, require the parties to appear at deposition and also at the hearing for cross-examination.

EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Mr. Michael.

MR. MICHAEL: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Michael, I do agree with you that there are two different issues here, that the discovery issue and the taking of depositions is different. There are different standards there than there are with respect to the offering of testimony at the hearing itself.

With respect to that latter issue and the motion to quash, we are going to defer our ruling on those motions at this point and take that up down the road a bit. Recognizing, Mr. Nourse, as you pointed out, though, this does affect the schedule, so we won't sit on it for too long, I promise you that.

But with respect to the motion to compel, we are going to grant your motion, OCC, on that request to take depositions of an individual from both Sierra Club, IGS, and Direct Energy. We are going to direct those three parties to produce an individual for a deposition. I will leave it to all of you to work out the time and place for that, but we are going to impose a quick deadline here and expect those occur, if not later this afternoon, by tomorrow.

MR. MICHAEL: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: Any other preliminary

13 | matters?

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MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, that may, depending on the order of witnesses, that may present some difficulty for IGS. As you know, according to the Commission's rules, if a party cannot obtain counsel to represent them, then the deposition is of no value and cannot be offered into evidence. I am the only counsel for my company and I may need to be here depending on the witnesses that are presented, so I may need a tad bit of flexibility.

EXAMINER PARROT: Well, I will just point out, Mr. Oliker, that the depositions were noticed to occur last week before this hearing started, and I

think it may have been in your best interest to have thought about this maybe before we were in this position of having to schedule depositions while the hearing is now in session.

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So I will just ask if you do have that sort of issue, you bring it to our attention as soon as possible and we will work with you and OCC to see what we can work out, but it is the Bench's ruling that these depositions happen in expeditious fashion. All right? Anything else on that?

Any other preliminary matters, Ms. Bojko? Thank you, your Honor. MS. BOJKO: this time, your Honor, the Ohio Manufacturers' Association Energy Group would like to note its continuing objection to the procedural schedule established in this proceeding and we would like to renew our previously-offered motion for a continuance in this case, including the latest phase of this proceeding of holding a hearing on a stipulation that was filed a little over a week before the holidays, with a discovery cutoff date on Christmas eve, the deadline for filing expert testimony in opposition on the first business day after the holiday, and the commencement of the hearing on the first business day after another holiday.

The December 14 stipulation raises several new issues that were not in their original application or were not addressed at the initial hearing. Given the new issues raised in the stipulation during the Holiday season, 11 parties filed or supported a motion for an extension of the procedural schedule on December 16, 2015, requesting a modest three-week extension in order to provide the intervenors who opposed the stipulation adequate time to review the stipulation and the supporting testimony, to conduct discovery, engage expert witnesses over the holidays, prepare testimony and prepare for a hearing.

To date, the motion has not yet been ruled upon. Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code 4903.082 and OAC 4901-1-16, all parties and intervenors must be granted ample rights of discovery and allowed thorough and adequate preparation in participation in Commission proceedings.

The holidays, abbreviated preparation time, and overlapping depositions and deadlines with the FirstEnergy ESP proceeding clearly do not allow for the thorough and adequate preparation of this proceeding afforded by law, and is both unjust and prejudicial to the nonsignatory intervening parties

in this case.

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Therefore, OMAEG seeks to preserve its rights under Rule 4901-1-15(F) of the Administrative Code to raise the propriety of the ruling issued under 4901-1-15 or lack thereof, in essence denying the motion for a continuance of the hearing.

Rule 4901-1-15(F) allows any party that is adversely affected by an oral ruling issued under 4901-1-14 of the Administrative Code, and who elects not to make an interlocutory appeal, to still raise the propriety of that ruling as an issue for the Commission's consideration, by discussing the matter as a distinct issue in its initial brief or any other appropriate filing prior to the issuance of the Commission's order in this case. Thank you.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Settineri.

MR. SETTINERI: I would just note for the record that PJM Power Providers Group, Electric Power Supply Association, Retail Energy Supply Association, Constellation NewEnergy Inc., and Exelon Generation Company join in that objection.

MR. SMALZ: And, your Honor, I would also note for the record that AP JN joins in that objection.

MS. FLEISHER: And, your Honor, ELPC joins

in the objection as well. Without reiterating the merits, we obviously have a pending request for certification of interlocutory appeal, which is aimed at the goal of preserving our rights on this issue going forward. Thank you, your Honor.

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MR. DOUGHERTY: And, your Honors, OEC and EDF also join in support.

MR. MICHAEL: OCC joins in support.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, just briefly, I think the, you know, again, the three-part test and the issues that are really important in this case are narrower than the parties that oppose the stipulation would like to acknowledge. The schedule is reasonable. The fact that it goes through the holidays or the deadlines were on business days that are near holidays really has no bearing.

And, obviously, the fact that parties filed motions doesn't mean the Commission -- that doesn't change the status quo. It doesn't automatically invalidate the schedule that's been adopted. It doesn't change the momentum and the deadlines that have been established in the case.

In fact, if parties file motions or interlocutory appeals, you know, doesn't mean that the Commission has to rule on them, and not by a

particular date, and obviously the Commission and the attorney examiners have tremendous discretion, as the Supreme Court has acknowledged, with regard to procedural allocation matters such as the schedule.

I don't think any of the parties have demonstrated any sort of prejudice, any sort of, you know, harm, that has come about by the schedule that's been adopted as being followed. I think all the parties are here and ready to go today. So I just, you know, disagree with those statements and wanted to put that on the record. Thank you.

EXAMINER PARROT: All right. With that, the objections are noted for the record, but I think it's not going to come as any surprise to you we are all here today. This date has been established as the date for this hearing and we are going to move forward.

Anything else before we call our first witness?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you, your Honor.

How would like naming conventions? I was thinking -
EXAMINER PARROT: We are just -- are you

speaking of exhibits? We are just going to pick up where we left off, Mr. Satterwhite, if that's all right, so you are on Company Exhibit No. 52.

4466 1 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 2 MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you. That's what 3 I needed to know. The company would call William Allen to the stand. 4 5 (Witness sworn.) 6 EXAMINER PARROT: Please have a seat. 7 WILLIAM A. ALLEN 8 9 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 10 examined and testified as follows: 11 DIRECT EXAMINATION 12 By Mr. Satterwhite: 13 Q. Mr. Allen, can you please state your name and business address for the record. 14 15 Α. Yes. It's William A. Allen and my business address is One Riverside Plaza, Columbus, 16 17 Ohio 43015. 18 Q. And by whom are you employed and in what capacity? 19 20 A. I am employed by American Electric Power 2.1 Corporation as managing director of regulatory case 22 management. 23 Q. And did you have testimony prepared by you 24 or under your direction filed in this docket on

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December 14, 2015?

- A. Yes, I did.
- Q. I placed in front of you an exhibit that I have marked as AEP Ohio Exhibit 52. Do you see that document?
- A. I do.

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- 6 Q. Could you please identify that document 7 for me?
 - A. That document is my direct testimony in support of AEP Ohio's settlement agreement that was filed December 14, 2015.
 - Q. And what are the attachments on that document?
 - A. It consists of 15 pages of prefiled written testimony as well as two exhibits, Settlement Exhibit WAA-1 is a copy of the joint stipulation and recommendation and Exhibit WAA-2 is a modified Exhibit KDP-2 which shows the expected value of the PPA rider over the 8-1/2 year term included in the stipulation.
 - Q. Do you have any updates or corrections to this testimony?
 - A. I have one correction on page 9, line 14.

 The word "five" should be replaced with "four" such that the sentence reads "The projects will be proposed over the next four years with the goal of

having the projects completed by 2021."

- Q. And when you prepared this testimony, did you answer the questions honestly and truthfully?
 - A. Yes, I did.

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- Q. And with the change that you identified on page 9, line 14, do you adopt this testimony as your testimony for the Commission today?
 - A. Yes, I do.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, I tender the witness for cross-examination pending -- for -- I move for admission of this pending cross-examination, excuse me.

MR. SETTINERI: And, for the record, your Honor, could we have the Exhibit No. read, please?

MR. SATTERWHITE: 52.

MR. SETTINERI: 52, thank you.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Satterwhite, I think for the sake of clarity of the record, I think it's the Bench's preference we mark the stipulation itself as Joint Exhibit 1, for example. I know it's attached to Mr. Allen's testimony. I just think it would be easier in terms of citation and that sort of thing to have it as a separate exhibit all on its own.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Would you like me to

1 | walk through that with him?

2 EXAMINER PARROT: That would be good at 3 least to introduce it.

MR. SETTINERI: I was actually going to mark that as an exhibit as well. Would you like to have a copy that was printed off the docket versus one that was attached to testimony?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Sure. We could just refer to it in the docket, I think. I think if you just give one to the reporter.

11 EXAMINER PARROT: Yeah.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Would you like me to

13 proceed?

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EXAMINER PARROT: Yes, Mr. Satterwhite.

15 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

Q. (By Mr. Satterwhite) Mr. Allen, do you have a copy of the stipulation that was filed on December 14, 2015, in front of you?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. For purpose of this hearing we are going to refer to this document as Joint Stipulation Exhibit 1.

A. Okay.

Q. And that was filed in the docket on December 14, 2015, correct?

- A. Yes, it was.
- Q. The document that's been placed in front of you, that is a full and accurate document entailing what was in the stipulation, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. This is also attached to your testimony as well as an exhibit, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- 9 MR. SATTERWHITE: Okay. Thank you, your
- 10 Honor.

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- 11 EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you,
- 12 Mr. Satterwhite.
- All right. So the parties have a proposed order for cross-examination?
- 15 MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, our preference is
- 16 for the signatory parties to go first and then, yes,
- we do have, Mr. Settineri, OCC, and then OMAEG.
- 18 EXAMINER PARROT: All right. So let's
- 19 start down on this end of the table. Ms. Spinosi?
- MS. SPINOSI: No cross.
- 21 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Mendoza?
- MR. MENDOZA: Thank you, your Honor. No
- 23 | questions.
- 24 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Oliker?
- MR. OLIKER: No, your Honor. Thank you.

4471 1 EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Harris? 2 MS. HARRIS: No questions. 3 EXAMINER PARROT: We are going to have -it would be helpful if everybody was sitting in more 4 5 in line. Mr. Kurtz. 6 MR. KURTZ: No questions. 7 EXAMINER PARROT: Non-opponents, any 8 questions from IEU? 9 MR. DARR: No questions, your Honor. 10 MR. YURICK: No questions. EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Harris, you said no 11 12 questions. 13 MS. HARRIS: No questions. 14 EXAMINER PARROT: All right. Let's pick 15 up with --16 MS. BOJKO: Mr. Settineri. 17 EXAMINER PARROT: -- Mr. Settineri. 18 MR. SETTINERI: Actually, your Honors, I believe First Energy Solutions was an appearance. 19 20 MR. ALEXANDER: No questions, your Honor. 2.1 EXAMINER PARROT: I'm sorry, Mr. 22 Alexander. I am forgetting the folks in the back. 23 Thank you. 24 Buckeye? 25 MR. AUSTIN: No questions.

4472 1 EXAMINER PARROT: All right. Any other? 2 Okay. All right. 3 Mr. Settineri, I think you're up. MR. SETTINERI: Thank you, your Honor. 4 5 6 CROSS-EXAMINATION 7 By Mr. Settineri: 8 Q. Good morning, Mr. Allen. 9 Α. Good morning. 10 A few references to clear up for the Q. 11 record. You would agree when I refer to "AEP Ohio," 12 that would be also Ohio Power Company, correct? 13 Α. That's correct. Okay. And when I refer to "AEP Generation 14 Ο. 15 Resources, " if I refer to it as "AEPGR," you agree that would be the same? 16 17 Α. I understand that reference, yes. 18 Okay. And as of today, you would agree Q. 19 that AEPGR is an active participant in the PJM 20 wholesale markets? 21 Α. Yes, that's correct. 22 Okay. And that would be in regards to 0. 23 both capacity, energy, and ancillary service markets, 24 correct? 25 Α. That's correct.

- Q. And in your role as managing director of regulatory case management, you are generally aware of Ohio Administrative Code rules that apply to the Ohio Power Company, correct?
- A. Generally aware, not all the specifics though, but generally aware, yes.
- Q. And you're, I assume, well informed as to Ohio Power Company tariffs, correct?
- A. I'm familiar with many of Ohio Power's tariffs, yes.
- Q. Okay. Now, you are familiar with Ohio Power's amended application that was filed in this proceeding on May 15, 2015, correct?
 - A. Yes, I believe.

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- Q. Okay. And at this stage of the proceeding, Ohio Power is seeking approval of its amended application as modified by the stipulation, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And the amended application only sought Commission approval to populate the PPA rider at a Commission ruling on the prudence of AEP Ohio entering into the PPA with AEPGR, correct?
- A. Those were two of the elements. The testimony also describes some of the rate impacts of

that filing.

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- Q. You refer to testimony. Is that your prior testimony in this proceeding?
- A. My prior testimony as well as the testimony of various other company witnesses, yes.
- Q. Going back to my question though, what I want to nail down is that -- no, strike that.

Now, the -- the stipulation that's been marked as I believe it's -- well --

10 EXAMINER PARROT: Joint Exhibit 1.

MR. SETTINERI: Thank you.

- Q. Joint Exhibit 1, that contains provisions that modify the population of the PPA rider as proposed in the amended application, correct?
- A. It modifies elements of the PPA rider, that's correct.
- 17 Q. That would result in how the rider is populated, correct?
- A. The rider continues to be populated with the costs and revenues associated with the PPA between AEP Ohio and AEPGR, as well as the sale of that energy and capacity into the PJM markets.
- Q. For instance, the term is different now, correct?
- 25 A. The term is different as well as the

additional credit commitments that AEP Ohio makes in Section Roman III.A.3.

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- Q. Now, the stipulation does not contain provisions that modify Ohio Power's request for a Commission ruling on the prudence of AEP Ohio entering into the PPA with AEPGR, correct?
 - A. Can you repeat that question, please?
- Q. Sure. I would be glad to. The stipulation does not contain provisions that modify Ohio Power's request in its amended application for a Commission ruling on the prudence of AEP Ohio entering into the PPA with AEPGR, correct?
- A. The stipulation recommends that the Commission approve the prudence or determine that its prudent for AEP Ohio to enter into a PPA with AEPGR as described in the company's amended application and as modified in Attachment A to the stipulation.
- Q. Okay. But more basically, from the amended application to the stipulation, that request remains the same, correct?
- A. The company continues to make the request of the Commission deeming AEP entering into the PPA with AEPGR is prudent, yes.
- Q. Thank you. If you could turn to
 Attachment A of the stipulation, please.

A. I'm there.

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- Q. Attachment A presents a summary of the changes to the PPA with AEPGR, correct?
- 4 A. Yes, it does.
- Q. Okay. Now, to be clear, a PPA for the PPA units has not been executed between AEP Ohio and
- 7 AEPGR to this date, correct?

Α.

9 Q. But there is a draft PPA that has been produced in discovery, correct?

That's correct.

- 11 A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And that was just produced, I believe, last Wednesday.
- A. I don't know the date it was provided, but it was provided in response to discovery of the parties, yes.
- 17 Q. All right.
- 18 MR. SETTINERI: Your Honor, if I may
- 19 approach and mark an exhibit?
- EXAMINER PARROT: You may.
- 21 MR. SETTINERI: This is will be P3/EPSA
- 22 Exhibit 10.
- 23 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
- Q. And, Mr. Allen, can you identify for the
- 25 record what's been marked as P3/EPSA Exhibit 10?

- A. P3/EPSA Exhibit 10 is a draft of the power purchase and sale agreement between AEP Generation Resources and the Ohio Power Company, and it's provided in redline format as compared to the Sierra Club Exhibit 2 that had been provided to the parties as part of the earlier phase of this proceeding.
- Q. Okay. Am I correct this document could be modified in the future? Before, prior to execution?
- A. I think the company's intent is to execute the agreement in this form.
- Q. Okay. So as of today, you believe this is the final language for the PPA between AEPGR and Ohio Power related to the PPA units, correct?
- A. My expectation is if the Commission approves the stipulation and the prudence of AEP Ohio entering into this agreement, that this would be the form of the agreement that would be signed without the redline.
- Q. Thank you. Now, going back to Attachment A of the stipulation, are you there?
 - A. I am there.

Q. Thanks. Point 1 states that "The Delivery Period will begin when AEP Ohio voluntarily signs Revised Affiliate PPA (anticipate immediately upon Stipulation approval) and extend through May 31,

- 2024." Do you see that sentence?
- A. I see that.

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- Q. The revised affiliate PPA, would that be the document we just marked as P3/EPSA Exhibit 10?
- 5 A. It would be subject to incorporating the 6 redlines, yes.
 - Q. Thank you. Now, am I correct that nothing in the stipulation precludes AEP Ohio from seeking extension of the AEP rider beyond May 31, 2024?
- 10 A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And if you could turn to Section
 2.2 of the P3/EPSA Exhibit 10 which I'll simply refer
 to as the draft PPA going forward.
- 14 A. Section 2.2?
- 15 Q. Yes, sir. And --
- 16 A. I'm there.
- Q. That starts at the bottom of page 9. Am I correct that 2.2 sets forth the delivery period for the PPA?
- 20 A. Yes, it does.
- Q. Okay. And am I also correct that 2.2, as written, allows AEP Ohio and AEPGR, the parties to the agreement, to extend the end date of the delivery period if mutually agreed upon in writing?
- A. Yes, it would. And my expectation would

be that in order to continue the PPA rider, that as recovery of this, the company would come before the Commission to seek their approval of that extension, not approval of extension of the contract but approval of extension of the PPA rider.

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- Q. Okay. So to be clear then, nothing in the stipulation prohibits AEP Ohio from seeking an extension of both the PPA and the PPA rider past May 31, 2024, correct?
- A. The stipulation does not restrict the company from seeking approval from the Commission of an extension of the PPA rider or limits the company from requesting a determination of prudence of AEP Ohio extending the contract with AEPGR.
- Q. Okay. But going back to my question, I don't think you answered it on one point, nothing in the stipulation prohibits AEP Ohio from agreeing with AEPGR to mutually extend this draft -- or the PPA, correct?
- A. Nothing in the stipulation restricts AEP Ohio from agreeing to extend the PPA with AEPGR, that's correct.
- Q. Thank you. Now, it also notes that the delivery period, and this is back to the stipulation, will begin when AEP Ohio voluntarily signs the PPA.

And the note there implies it would be immediately upon stipulation approval. So just for the record, if you assume the stipulation is approved May 31st of 2016, would April 1 be the date that AEP Ohio would execute the PPA with AEPGR?

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- A. It could be March 31 or April 1. It would be very near to the time that the order was issued by the Commission.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. So that's -- let's assume that's the case, April 1 or March 31. As soon as the order comes out the contract is signed. When would -- when would customers see a charge for the PPA rider or credit on their bills?
- A. Subject to the Commission order, the expectation is that the rider would be implemented at the same time that delivery under the PPA begins. So let's just assume it's April 1, that the rider would begin on April 1 and it would be a credit of \$4 million on an annualized basis as described in my testimony.
- Q. When are they going to -- when -- if I open my bill at home, when am I going to see a charge on the PPA rider show up in my bill?
- A. The next bill that includes that April 1 date.

- Q. Okay. So if I am on a monthly billing cycle and the PPA is signed March 31, I would see in my May -- when I open the mail in May and look at my Columbus Southern Power rate zone bill, I would see a charge for the PPA rider then or credit, correct?
- A. It would be included in the next bill the customer receives, that's correct. It may occur in the April bill that the customer receives to the extent that it includes billings for the first portion of the month.
- MR. SETTINERI: Could I have that answer repeated, please.

(Record read.)

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- Q. Now, do you believe that Ohio Power can charge customers for riders -- let me ask you this question, you are assuming that -- am I correct that Ohio Power cannot charge customers a rider charge unless the tariff sheet has been updated?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. So your scenario in terms of when the customer would see the rate change would be after a tariff sheet has been filed, correct?
- A. My expectation the company would be able to file a tariff update the day subsequent to a Commission order. It is a pretty simple process.

Q. Okay. And would the delivery period -let's just assume it takes a couple of days to file
that tariff sheet. Would the delivery period under
the PPA commence prior to the filing of those tariff
sheets?

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- A. The delivery period under the PPA would begin, in the scenario we described, April 1, independent of whether or not the rider itself has an effective date a couple of days after that.
- Q. Okay. And so that rider charge that shows up in the next customer's invoice will be picking up credits or charges that would be coming through the PPA program, correct? Let's strike that. Let me ask it different.

That the customer's next invoice in that scenario would be picking up the netting of charges or credits for a delivery -- for the beginning of the delivery period that could have occurred prior to the tariff sheets being filed, correct?

A. No. I think you are confusing how the process will work. The initial tariff is based on the forecast of 2016 which would be a \$4 million credit to customers. That's the rate that customers would see on their bill until the next quarterly true-up proceeding.

- Q. Okay. And then the next quarterly true-up proceeding would go back and look at the actuals from the beginning of the delivery period, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

- Q. What I am getting at is if there is a gap between the filing of the tariff sheet and the beginning of the delivery period, the tariff sheets are filed later, will that gap be recovered or -- under the PPA rider? Set?
- MR. SATTERWHITE: At this point, your Honor, I will object to the extent it calls for a conclusion when something is effective. He can answer from a regulatory point of view. If it's of a legal significance of when something starts, I would object.
- EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Allen, I am going to direct you to answer the question with the clarification on the record we are not asking for you to offer us a legal -- the opinion of a legal expert on this matter.
- A. Generally my understanding of the regulatory environment in Ohio is that upon a Commission order approving a rate mechanism, that that's a legal mechanism and the company would be entitled to begin to do the over/underrecovery

- accounting treatment of the PPA at that point in time.
 - Q. I want to jump back to page 7 of the stipulation. And at page 7 you will see in section 5.a. the title "Rigorous Review of PPA Rider." Do you see that paragraph?
 - A. I see that.
 - Q. You are familiar with that paragraph, right?
- 10 A. Yes, I am.

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- Q. Okay. Now, that paragraph provides for a
 Commission compliance review, and I am paraphrasing,
 but is that the general essence of that paragraph,
 Mr. Allen?
- 15 A. It describes what that annual review by 16 the Commission would be, yes.
 - Q. And under the stipulation, the Commission's compliance review would only pertain to the actions of AEP Ohio, correct?
 - A. It would pertain to the actions of AEP
 Ohio as they manage the contract with AEPGR and any
 actions regarding direction of AEP Ohio and how the
 units are dispatched or bid into the PJM markets,
 that's correct.
- Q. And I appreciate that last part, but in

terms of bidding, the Commission would have, as part of its compliance review, oversight over the bidding and bidding strategies of the PPA units in the markets including capacity, ancillary, and energy, correct?

2.1

- A. The Commission would be able to review how AEP Ohio directed those units to be bid into PJM, that's correct.
- Q. But you believe that it's only the Commission's -- the facts that the Commission would consider in that review would only -- would only be the facts that were known to AEP Ohio at the time the units were bid into the markets, correct?
- A. Consistent with traditional regulatory principles, that would be my expectation, yes.
- Q. Now, and just to be clear, it's your understanding that AEPGR will act -- will do the actual bidding of the units in the capacity, ancillary, and energy markets, but do so at the direction of AEP Ohio, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And you would agree with me that AEPGR will also be bidding its remaining units, meaning units other than the PPA units, into the PJM capacity trans -- ancillary service and energy

markets as well, correct?

- A. AEPGR will be bidding its units into PJM consistent with code of conduct rules that AEP has, to ensure that market information from regulated utilities is not shared with individuals within our competitive businesses that are making bidding-type strategies on behalf of the committing units.
- Q. To keep it simple though, we have AEP Ohio directing AEPGR to bid PPA units into the market. We have AEPGR, at the same time, bidding the remaining -- the remaining fleet into the market, correct?
- A. You want to keep it simple, but I think it's important to recognize that it's not as simple as saying that AEPGR is going to take actions for both sets of units. There will be separation of that information so that AEPGR doesn't have access to that competitive information related to the PPA units when it's making its bidding decisions for its remaining unregulated assets.
- MR. SATTERWHITE: Could you reread that answer, please?
- 23 (Record read.)
- MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you.
- Q. Are you aware of any discussions within

AEPGR separating those functions?

2.2

- A. We've had discussions that one scenario that may be affected is you would have separate sets of individuals making those decisions so that information did not cross.
- Q. And these individuals would most likely work in the same building, correct?
 - A. They could work in the same building, yes.
- Q. And most likely report to the same chain of command, correct?
- A. They could. That's why we have a code of conduct to ensure that that type of information that's inappropriate to share with individuals making decisions for our competitive fleet, they don't have information from our regulated assets and we wholeheartedly apply -- or wholeheartedly follow those code of conduct rules.
- Q. But in this case you will have quasi-regulated assets directed by Ohio Power, and AEPGR conducting the bidding, correct?
- A. AEPGR will do the bidding, but the information will not be shared with individuals that are making the bidding decisions for the unregulated assets of AEPGR. We will ensure there is no market information that flows to those individuals. We do

that today.

- Q. Is that -- is there a provision in the draft PPA that addresses this issue?
- A. Subject to legal interpretation by counsel, one place that I think may cover that provision is 10.1 where it says that the "Seller shall, at its expense, comply with all applicable laws and obtain and maintain all Governmental Approvals applicable to Seller and/or the Facilities or necessary for Seller's performance of its obligations hereunder."

The law that requires the company not to share competitive information from regulated entities with its individuals managing its unregulated fleet or those actually making the bidding decisions would be covered by something like this, would be one place I would see that. But also the company, as a whole, has obligations, it's my understanding, under FERC, to maintain code of conduct regulations.

- Q. Okay. And when you say "company," that's AEP Ohio, correct?
- A. When I say -- when I am speaking of
 "company" there, it's AEP Ohio as well as AEP as a
 whole.
- Q. Okay. Well, paragraph 10.1 states the

"seller," correct?

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- A. In 10.1 I was describing what AEPGR's requirements are, but within my answer I was also describing the overall corporate AEP's restrictions on sharing information between regulated entities and unregulated entities.
- Q. So is it your testimony you believe that the code of conduct requirements in Ohio apply not only to the regulated utility but any affiliates?
- A. I think that would require a legal conclusion. What I can describe is what AEP Ohio, in working with AEPGR, intends to do from a business perspective and that is to ensure that the individuals making market-based decisions for the unregulated units will not have information related to the regulated units when they are making those decisions or in this case the PPA units.
- Q. You agree with me that's not expressly written in the stipulation or in the draft PPA, correct?
- A. I don't know that it's necessary to be described in this document because that restriction, in my understanding, already exists.
- Q. Do you think the Commission can haul AEPGR into the Commission's offices if there is a breach of

information regarding bidding strategies for Ohio
Power and the PPA units versus AEPGR's remaining
fleet?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Could you reread the question, please? I am not sure I understood the terms.

(Record read.)

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MR. SATTERWHITE: I guess I will just object to I don't know what a breach of bidding strategies.

MR. SETTINERI: I'll ask it again. I don't mind.

EXAMINER PARROT: Okay.

- Q. Just going back, you agree that the Commission's compliance review, under the stipulation, the Commission -- that compliance review will have nothing to do with AEPGR's actions, correct?
- A. That compliance review will be able to look at the actual bids of the units into PJM, both in the energy, capacity, and ancillary markets, and so to that extent the Commission will have access to that information. And also recognize that the Commission has access to information about other bids within PJM that it's able to receive from PJM as its

normal oversight process.

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MR. SETTINERI: You know, I would move to strike the last part of that answer regarding other bids that the Commission reviews. The question was simply related to whether the Commission would have oversight over AEPGR.

MR. SATTERWHITE: I believe the question was the compliance review will have nothing to do with AEPGR's action and he was saying what the compliance review would cover and what the Commission would have access to it, so it's highly appropriate.

EXAMINER PARROT: The objection is overruled. I'm sorry, Mr. Settineri, the motion to strike is denied. Sorry.

- Q. And just to clear that last answer up, the bidding that AEPGR will do will be at the direction of Ohio Power, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And the Commission compliance review in regards to that bidding will be as to Ohio Power's actions because it's directing that bidding, correct?
- A. Under the stipulation, the Commission
 would be reviewing the bidding of the units, just the
 PPA units into PJM. Issues around code of conduct

aren't addressed within the stipulation itself, but I think the Commission has the authority to -- I won't speak for our lawyers, but I think the Commission has -- does look at code of conduct across the company. They have done it in the past to ensure that AEP Ohio is not sharing market-type information with its competitive affiliates and I think there is an audit schedule to occur this year on that matter.

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- Q. Isn't that exactly what's happening under the PPA bidding with AEPGR?
- A. It is occurring that there is bidding happening by AEPGR, but the important fact is that the individuals that are making bidding decisions for the noncompetitive units, the market-based units, the non-PPA units, that those individuals don't have access to the information about the bidding strategy that is being employed for the PPA units.
- Q. As of today, that whole firewall separation hasn't been set up, correct?
- A. That separation can't exist because the PPA doesn't yet exist.
- Q. It could have been discussed during their negotiations of the PPA, couldn't it?
- A. As the company's been discussing potential implementation strategies around the PPA, those are

exactly the type of structures that we're envisioning, so we are clearly thinking about the importance of code of conduct in ensuring that none of that market-moving-type information that's related to actions of AEP Ohio related to the PPA units is shared with the individuals that are making decisions for the non-PPA units of AEPGR.

- Q. Now, the operating committee that's under the PPA will consist of three members, correct?
- A. That's correct.

- 11 Q. That's AEP Ohio, AEPGR, and AEP Service 12 Corporation, correct?
- 13 A. That's correct.
 - Q. And that operating committee will delve into a great deal of information about the PPA units through the course of its duties, correct?
 - A. We will discuss significant issues with the separation of those units, yes. And we'll abide by the code of conduct rules as we go through that as well.
 - Q. Now, in the stipulation, and AEP Ohio is not waiving any right to challenge any Commission disallowance under page 7, paragraph 5.a., whether that be through an application of rehearing or a Supreme Court appeal, correct?

- A. That's correct. Consistent with most, if not all, of the settlements or filings that the company makes before the Commission, the company typically doesn't waive its right to future challenges of Commission rulings --
 - Q. Okay.

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- A. -- before the -- through rehearing or before Ohio Supreme Court as provided for under law.
- 9 Q. So let's go back to Attachment A, again 10 Part 1.
- 11 A. I'm there.
- 12 And let's go back, I think I mentioned Q. 13 this, let's assume the stipulation is approved 14 March 31, 2016. The PPA is immediately signed by 15 both parties, and the tariff sheets are filed before 16 5:30. Under that assumption would you agree with me 17 that the delivery period going forward, assuming it 18 goes an eight-year term, would you agree with me the 19 delivery period would pick up part of the PJM 20 planning year 2015-2016?
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And then all of planning years 2017-'18 and planning year 2018-'19, correct?
- A. I think you missed '16-'17 in the middle there but, yes.

Q. I did. Thank you.

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Now, the capacity for the PPA units has already cleared in the PJM capacity auctions, correct, at least in the base residual auctions?

- Α. The base residual auctions have occurred through planning year '18-'19 at this point, that's correct.
- Ο. And at least some of -- of the capacity for the PPA units has cleared in those auctions, correct?
- Yes, that's correct. Α.
- Q. Okay. Let me ask you this, as part of that Commission compliance review, and just for the record is the intent for that to occur at the end of the year during the term of the PPA?
- Α. That compliance review would occur, for example, for the calendar year 2016 would occur sometime in 2017 would be my expectation. That's when the proceeding would begin.
- And under the stipulation can that 0. compliance review occur at a greater frequency than just annually?
- Under the stipulation that compliance Α. 24 review would happen on an annual basis there. Is a 25 quarterly true-up to actuals, but the compliance

review which looks at the prudence of AEP's actions would occur on an annual basis similar to how we have historically proceeded through the FAC cases.

Q. Okay.

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- A. Fuel adjustment clause cases.
- Q. And if the Commission wanted -- felt -let's assume the Commission assumes the
 stipulation -- let me ask this, if the Commission
 approves the stipulation, is it your belief that the
 Commission then would be accepting that annual
 frequency for compliance review?
- A. If the Commission approves the stipulation, it would be accepting that annual compliance review; that's correct.
- Q. And would -- do you believe the Commission would be able to change that to a greater frequency at a later date if it so desires?
- A. My expectation would be if the Commission's approving the stipulation, that they are accepting these provisions throughout the term of the PPA, but clearly the company would be, you know, happy to work with the Commission and its staff if a -- if they determine that a more frequent review process made sense, we would be open to having discussion about, you know, whether that aids in

efficiency and the like, as well as talking with some of the other parties, because the point of an annual review process is to ensure that there's sufficient data to review and that we're not engaging in unnecessary work. I think an annual review is a very reasonable review period.

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- Q. Okay. Going back to the current PJM planning years for capacity where the PPA units are cleared, am I correct the Commission will not be able to review the bidding strategies used for those bids into the capacity auctions because AEPGR already has -- has already bid the capacity for the units into the markets?
- A. Those bids would be similar to fuel contracts that the company previously entered into, and when the Commission's evaluating the prudence of AEP Ohio entering into the PPA agreement, that the Commission would be accepting all prior actions, contracts, bids, and the like.
- Q. Okay. So in regards to capacity bidding, the first -- if -- assuming the stipulation was approved March 31 of this year, the Commission's annual compliance review, the next Commission's annual compliance review would only apply -- would only apply to the next capacity bid into the auctions

of the PPA units, correct?

- A. I think you are going to have to rephrase the question. Which years' compliance review are you referring to?
- Q. Sure. Let me start over. If we assume the stipulation is approved March 31, and you stated previously that the Commission, through its compliance review, would not be looking backward at any bids or bidding strategies related to capacity that's already cleared in the auctions, so it's a going-forward basis, that, for instance, the next BRA auction that would occur this year, 2016, that and assuming the stipulation is approved, when the Commission has its next compliance review in 2017, it would be able to look at the strategy for bidding the PPA units into the next BRA, correct?
 - A. I don't think you are describing what the process would be. So let me explain. When the Commission is doing a review of the events that occurred in 2016, the actual costs and revenues in 2016, what the Commission would be looking at are the actions of AEP Ohio and how they managed the decisions under the agreement.

Some of those decisions could include, and
I am not sure of the exact timing as we sit here

today, but AEP Ohio would have the ability, under the supplemental auctions in the BRA, in some years to not only bid units into the supplemental auction but also to essentially buy back the commitment, so that if they think there is too much risk in that commitment they could buy back a portion of that commitment.

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So the Commission would be able to review those actions of AEP Ohio as it's managing its ongoing approval rights under the contract and how it's managing those assets in total. So in 2017, the Commission could review whether AEP Ohio bought back some of those rights. I am not sure if they can still do that in 2016 yet or if those are finalized, but that would be the ongoing process.

makes in 2017 related to -- I'm sorry, the bids that AEP Ohio makes in 2016 relating to the 1920 auctions until after those costs were incurred by AEP Ohio and went through the PPA rider. So the Commission would be looking at all of the costs that flowed through the rider and the totality of the decisions that were made related to that.

So it's the initial bid that would happen in the auction as well as how AEP Ohio manages buying

back or selling additional and supplemental auctions.

It would be that entire set of decisions related to
the costs and revenues that occurred in the calendar
year the Commission is reviewing.

- Q. Okay. I appreciate that clarification.

 That's very helpful. And so the Commission

 compliance review that would take place for the 2017

 bidding strategy -- or 2016 BRA bidding would not

 take place until the 2019-2020 PJM planning year and

 actually after that planning year, correct?
- A. The BRA bids that AEP Ohio would direct in 2016 related to the '19-'20 planning year would be first reviewed by the Commission in 2020 in combination with all the other decisions around supplemental auctions related to those units.
- Q. Okay. And you agree with me that's approximately four years after the BRA would take place, correct?
- A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. Okay. So what about on the back-end then?

 It's 2023. Let's see, you are -- your bidding

 strategy only -- strike that.

Let's go back to Attachment A, No. 2, return on equity. Do you see that? This is in regards to the stipulation.

A. I'm there.

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- Q. Attachment A notes that the return on equity "will be fixed for the Delivery Period at 10.38 percent." Do you see that?
 - A. I see that.
- Q. Now, am I correct that under the stipulation, AEP Ohio can seek to adjust the depreciation rate for the PPA units subject to Commission approval?
- A. The company can seek approval to flow through changes in the depreciation rate through the PPA rider from the Commission.
- Q. And when you say "flow through changes" though, am I correct that if AEP Ohio obtains

 Commission approval to adjust its depreciation rate for the PPA units, that change in depreciation rate will change the return on equity of 10.38 percent; is that correct?
- A. Let me step back and start with one premise. The depreciation rate would be -- the change would be made by AEPGR with agreement by AEP Ohio. What AEP Ohio would be seeking approval from the Commission for is the passthrough of that change in depreciation rate to customers through the PPA rider. A change in depreciation rate does not impact

the return on equity rate of 10.38 percent.

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- Q. I guess I am confused from our deposition last week, but so you're saying that the -- let me ask you this, depreciation affects book value, correct?
- A. Depreciation -- accumulated depreciation impacts the net book value and asset, yes.
- Q. Okay. And the return on equity for the PPA units that's in the stipulation, in part, is based on book value, am I correct?
- A. Just to be clear, the rate of 10.38 percent is fixed and is not impacted by changes in depreciation. Changes in depreciation change the net book value, which when the 10.38 percent is applied to that value, has an impact on the net income when you do the full calculation.
- Q. Right. So, for instance, if the depreciation rate is lowered, that could increase the payment to AEPGR under the PPA, correct?
- A. No. Reduction in depreciation would result in a savings to customers through a PPA rider, and so let me give you an example. If we reduce depreciation expense by \$1 million in a year, customers would see a benefit of \$1 million through the change in the depreciation rate.

Customers would see an offset to that -of that increasing the net book value as compared to
not changing the depreciation rate of \$1 million.
You would then apply the carrying costs which is the
combination of -- the weighted average carrying costs
which is a combination of the return on equity and a
debt rate, which, just going to use rough numbers, is
approximately typically 15 percent.

So you would apply that 15 percent to the net book value change which would be that \$1 million we described which would be an increase of 150,000. So in your scenario, customers would see a \$1 million reduction in the depreciation expense, offset by a \$150,000 increase in the carrying costs on the increased net book value for a net savings of \$850,000.

- Q. I don't know if you understood my question though. I said if the depreciation rate decreases.
- A. And that's exactly the scenario I described. You change depreciation rates, if you lower depreciation rates it has the effect of lowering depreciation expense. And in that case, as a hypothetical I gave you what the impact would be if you changed the depreciation rate in a manner that reduced depreciation expense by \$1 million, the end

result would be customers seeing a net savings of approximately \$850,000.

- Q. And flip it around, an increase in depreciation rate then would be the exact opposite to your answer, correct?
- A. That's correct. And the important point to mention is that as described in the stipulation, for that change to impact customers through the PPA rider, it would have to be approved by the Commission based on a filing by AEP Ohio.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. Now, Attachment A provides an early termination fee as well, right, under the PPA?
- A. It provides an update to the early termination fee, correct.
- Q. So Attachment A, note 3 presents a new termination fee, correct?
- 18 A. That's correct.

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- Q. And if we turn to page 16 of the draft
 PPA, if you look at paragraph (B) at page 16, do you
 see that paragraph?
- 22 A. I see that.
- Q. Is that the early termination fee calculation paragraph under the draft PPA?
- 25 A. Yes, it is.

Q. Okay. So worst-case scenario, if the termination fee is applied, it would be any amounts unpaid or owing as of the termination, early termination date, plus an amount of the remaining monthly payments, except for the fuel payment, multiplied by three years, correct?

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- A. There is actually some additional language that says for the shorter of three years or the remainder of the delivery period.
- Q. What I am getting at here, I am actually glad you clarified or corrected me because there is some additional language. What I am looking at is a worst-case payment. So whatever you have shorter of, we can say that it's shorter of three years or the remainder of the delivery period. So the largest period that that termination fee would be calculated over would be three years, correct?
- A. The longest period under Section 5.7(B) is three years, but you have to recognize that that's subject to the buyer exercising its right under Section 2.3, and 2.3 only comes into play if retail cost recovery of the PPA is discontinued. And so it's important to recognize when Section 5.7 comes into play.
 - Q. Okay. I'm glad you referred me back to

- 2.3 because I have a question for you on that. So
 let's look at 2.3. So retail cost recovery -- let's
 just assume retail cost recovery for buyer's cost is
 discontinued. Now, is that to mean that the PPA
 rider would have been discontinued or somehow the PPA
 disapproved?
 - A. If, at some point in the future, the Commission discontinues retail cost recovery of the PPA, then that early termination rate would apply.
 - Q. Okay. So let's assume that happens. So let's walk through this then.
 - A. Let's hope it doesn't.

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- 13 0. I note there in the first sentence, 14 "Subject to Buyer complying with its obligations 15 under Article V and provided Buyer is not a 16 Defaulting Party, Buyer will have on or after the 17 first anniversary of the Start Date, the right, but 18 not the obligation, upon no less than 365 days notice 19 to Seller to terminate, in whole, this Agreement 20 prior to the End Date if retail cost recovery for 21 Buyer's costs hereunder is discontinued by the 2.2 Commission." That's the language in 2.3, correct, Mr. Allen? 23
- A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. So the first step then if retail

cost recovery is discontinued, the buyer has the right but not the obligation to terminate the agreement, in whole, but must give 365 day notice to the seller, in this case AEPGR, correct?

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- A. I think you've paraphrased, but the -- so the article, I think, speaks for itself, Section 2.3. But the notice provision is 365 days.
- Q. Okay. So the PPA would continue to operate over the next 365 days, correct?
 - A. The PPA would continue, that's correct.
- Q. And is it your expectation that during that 365-day period, that Ohio Power would solely bear the costs of paying AEPGR for any monies owed under this PPA during this 365-day period?
- A. During that 365-day period, AEP Ohio would be required to continue to make payments to AEPGR and would have the rights to all of the revenues accruing from the sale of that energy, capacity, and ancillaries into the PJM market.
- Q. Okay. But there would be no rate recovery -- let me ask you this question, would -- is it your expectation that Ohio Power would seek a filing with the Commission for rate recovery for those costs that -- any costs that were incurred over the 365-day period?

- I don't think I can make a determination Α. about what type of filing the Commission -- the company may make before the Commission at that point in time. It would depend on the facts and circumstances that existed.
- All right. Nothing in the stipulation prohibits Ohio Power from making such a filing, correct?
- That's correct. Α.

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- And in regards to the early termination Q. fee, is it your expectation that Ohio Power would bear the cost of that termination fee?
- Α. AEP Ohio would pay that early termination 14 fee to AEPGR.
 - Okay. And is it your expectation that 0. Ohio Power would make a filing with the Commission seeking approval for cost recovery of that termination fee from ratepayers?
 - As I stated previously, the company would have to evaluate the facts and circumstances that existed at that point in time.
 - Okay. And nothing in the stipulation Q. prohibits any such filing by AEP Ohio, correct?
- 24 Α. That's correct. And nothing in the 25 stipulation limits the Commission's role in reviewing

any filing that the company may make seeking such recovery.

- Q. Going back to 2.3 at -- sorry. Going back to the early termination paragraph on page 16.
 - A. I'm there.
- Q. There's a phrase three lines from the bottom of that paragraph (B) that "the amount of Seller's forecasted net revenues for Capacity...."

 Do you see that?
- A. I do.

- Q. And what would be -- what is the difference between forecasted net revenues versus net revenues, if you can?
 - A. So forecasted net revenues in this section is related to the fact that we're estimating what the costs will be for the next three years. And in the sense we're taking the -- the costs which are described above which states that it's the amounts unpaid or owing as of the early termination, plus (y), which is the important one, amount of the remaining monthly payments, except for the fuel payments, and then it gives the terms, but then it says "(such amount to be determined based on the most recent 12 months of Monthly Payments excluding Fuel Payments.)"

So we're estimating the future costs based upon the last 12 months of costs, and then we are comparing it to the revenues that are currently expected based on the cleared BRA prices, but not waiting to evaluate whether or not AEPGR decides to bid the units in differently into a supplemental auction now that this contract has been terminated. So it's providing some certainty about what those costs are at the time the contract is terminated.

- Q. Okay. And going back to the language.

 You had referenced earlier this paragraph refers back to 2.3 which would be a termination of -- resulting from a discontinuance of retail rate recovery. But this paragraph also notes that this termination fee applies if there is an early termination date that is declared to a buyer event of default; is that correct?
- A. It does say there is an order that provides a second provision that if it's buyer default that's correct.
- Q. So that's in addition to 2.3, correct?
- 22 A. It is.

- Q. And that takes you back to page 18, Section 8.1, correct?
- 25 A. Just clarifying, I'm not testifying as an

attorney here, but I can read the document as a regulatory expert.

- Q. And Section 8.1 lists a number of events that constitute an event of default, correct?
- A. It does list a number of items as events of default, that's correct.
- Q. Okay. So, for example, let's look at 8.1 Roman (i), it says the failure to make, when due, any payment required pursuant to this Agreement if such failure is not remedied within 10 days after written notice. I paraphrased there, but that's the general essence of that default, correct?
 - A. Yes.

2.1

- Q. Okay. So let's just assume AEP Ohio fails to make payment within 10 days after written -- 10 business days after written notice, and AEPGR elects to terminate the agreement. All right? In that event, AEPGR would assess an early termination -- or, a termination fee against AEP Ohio, correct?
- A. I think you have to refer to Sections 8.2 and 8.3 as you look at those. Because I think in the event of a default, there are certain rights of the parties.
- Q. Are you still reading, sir?
 - A. I am just pointing you to those sections

that describe what rights a non-defaulting party has, and it doesn't require a termination. It allows a number of actions to occur. And clearly, my expectation would not be that AEP Ohio would fail to make a payment under the contract within 10 days if it was notified of such a default.

2.1

Q. That's not what I am trying to get to though, so I'll follow you up, though, at 8.2 (iv), in the event of default, it gives the -- I am paraphrasing, the defaulting party -- I should say the non-defaulting party to cancel this agreement by declaring a date for its early termination, an early termination date.

Go back to 5.7(B) at page 16 and it says the -- that the seller, and I will paraphrase, may terminate this agreement or an early termination date is declared, and in that event the seller will invoice buyer, and buyer shall pay a termination fee.

So what I am trying to get at though if that occurs, regardless of your expectation of what Ohio Power will or will not do, if that occurs and the PPA rider is still in effect, is it your expectation that termination fee will be recovered from ratepayers through the PPA rider?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, at this

point I'll object. I think we are getting into what was the substance of the previous hearing. Nothing on page 18 or 19, dealing with what makes a default, has been updated in -- as a result of this stipulation. The redline that we are talking about on page 16 under (B) deals with how to figure out what the sum is. Even the language there deals with issues that were at issue in the prior case, not something that was updated as a result of the stipulation.

So, you know, I have been trying to let him ask the questions, but I don't want this hearing to take another month because we go back and relitigate all the issues that were available and witnesses testified to in the initial phase.

MR. SETTINERI: Your Honor, if I may? A, this is a redlined section and it presents brand new termination fee. And what I am trying to understand in regards to the stipulation, as well, where that termination fee -- or, how that termination if it -- if it will be recovered from the ratepayers, and the stipulation doesn't address it.

So I think it's fair to ask that and drill down and get an answer for the record as to what the company's expectation is on recovery of that

termination fee in the scenario that AEP terminates this agreement but the PPA is still in effect. Who pays the termination fee? I think that's good to have in the record.

MR. SATTERWHITE: If I may, your Honor, and that was an issue for the previous session that we were in. The evidentiary hearing. He is asking questions on parts that were not redlined dealing with what makes a default and what happens with the default. The redline here deals with the sum. The sum has changed and that's really not what he is asking about at all. He is going back and -- I don't know if he is trying to rehabilitate what he did not do in the initial phase, but that's not related to why we are here today. That's related to why we were here before.

MR. SETTINERI: Your Honor, I'll just say there is a stipulation that's been presented so.

MR. SATTERWHITE: And we would like to stick to that.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Settineri, I am going to sustain the objection. If you wish to ask further questions based on the new language and in paragraph (B) that we have been looking at, that's fine, but with respect to the particular question

that's on the table, I am going to sustain the objection.

2.2

Q. (By Mr. Settineri) Let me ask this question, is there anything in the stipulation that prohibits the company from seeking recovery of the termination fee in paragraph (B) on page 16 of the draft PPA from ratepayers?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection. It's the same question.

EXAMINER PARROT: I'll allow this one given that you have asked based on the stipulation in its entirety.

A. So nothing in the stipulation would limit the company from requesting recovery of early termination fees. But as noted in the stipulation, the company, and it's also in the initial testimony that I filed in this case in our application, that the Commission can review the actions of AEP Ohio to determine the reasonableness or prudence of those actions.

So if the Commission determined that the actions of AEP Ohio which led to that early termination fee were imprudent, then the Commission could make a decision about whether or not those costs could be recovered through the PPA rider.

- 1 Q. Thank you.
- 2 Sticking with Attachment A of the
- 3 stipulation.
- 4 A. I'm there.
- 5 Q. Okay. There was a reference to the PPA
- 6 Article, I should say, XIII, correct?
- 7 A. That's correct.
- Q. If you could turn to page 24 of the draft PPA, please.
- 10 A. I'm there.
- 11 Q. Now, the only edit in Article XIII is to
- 12 | Section 13.5, correct?
- 13 A. That's correct.
- 14 O. Okay. And does this redline -- or
- 15 | blueline, however you want to call it, 13.5, is that
- 16 | the update that's referenced in your Attachment A?
- 17 A. It is.
- MR. SETTINERI: Okay. And you will excuse
- 19 me, your Honors, I have to jump back and forth
- 20 between documents so if you can bear with me.
- 21 Q. And does that language that's been added
- 22 | reflect -- relate to page 8 of the stipulation, part
- 23 | c. titled "Commission Option to Terminate Upon Unit
- 24 | Sale"?
- 25 A. That's where the stipulation -- that's one

of the places where the stipulation describes consolidating ownership structure of jointly-owned units and that's what Section 13.5 of the PPA, what the redline includes as a discussion of consolidating ownership of the jointly-owned units.

- Q. Okay. And there is a phrase in the redline that says "at a comparable level." Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.

2.1

- Q. What is meant -- do you have an understanding of what is meant by "comparable level"?
- A. Yes, such that the megawatts of generating capacity are comparable to what they were prior to the consolidation of ownership.
 - Q. Comparable is not the same as equal, though, right?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. Okay. And what -- do you have a feel for what comparable means to you in regards to equal? Is it 50 percent of 100 percent? 80 percent of 100 percent?
- A. So an example would be if you look to the draft PPA, EPSA Exhibit 10, Schedule A, which is the second-to-last page of that document and you see the Stewart units, there is four Stewart units, each of

577 megawatts. AEP Ohio's -- or AEPGR's share of those is 26 percent or 150 megawatts. So the total ownership that AEPGR has of the Stewart facility is 600 megawatts from those four facilities.

If we were to consolidate ownership such that AEPGR owned all of Stewart 1 and none of Stewart 2, 3, and 4, AEPGR would then have a total ownership of 577 megawatts as compared to 600 megawatts, and so that's the comparable percentages that I have been discussing or that's discussed in the document that would be one good example.

- Q. Okay. Thank you for that clarification.

 Let's turn to page 5 of the stipulation,

 Roman III, part A., part 3.
- A. Can you give me that section again on page 5?
 - Q. It's section 3 on page 5.
 - A. Okay. I'm there.

2.1

- Q. So that section addresses, in part, additional credits that Ohio Power is willing to provide to customers under the PPA, correct?
- A. That's correct. It describes that mechanism.
- Q. Okay. Now, I didn't see this in
 Attachment A, but another change that's being made to

the PPA rider is that the company would do quarterly true-ups, correct?

2.1

- A. Attachment A doesn't describe the retail rate treatment. Attachment A is solely focused on the PPA itself and the quarterly true-up is dealt with as part of the retail ratemaking.
- Q. Right. I am just trying to establish though that, first of all, the company's amended application initially proposed an annual true-up, correct?
- A. I'm trying to remember the different pieces of testimony. We described an annual true-up, but either in our testimony or on the stand we discussed the company's willingness to do a quarterly true-up based upon feedback from various parties.
- Q. All right. And so as part -- at this phase of this proceeding, through the stipulation the company would be doing a quarterly true-up if this stipulation is approved and the PPA rider is populated, correct?
- A. The stipulation does provide for a quarterly true-up, that's correct.
- Q. Thank you. So going back to my example
 again, assume the Commission approves the stipulation
 March 31 of this year, when would Ohio Power set the

PPA rider rate?

- A. The PPA rider rate would be set based upon the \$4 million estimated credit that I just referenced in my testimony so that would be the initial rate that would be set and that would be set when the Commission approves this stipulation.
- Q. And that's based on the weather normalized figure in your Exhibit WAA-2, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. All right. And just for the record, going forward, the PPA rider would be set again the end of 2016 for 2017, correct?
- A. The annual forecasted rider rate would be set in late 2016 for 2017, that's correct.
 - Q. All right. And that will be done every year throughout the term of the PPA at the end of the year to apply at the end of next year, correct?
- A. That's right. Sometime during the prior year for the subsequent year, yes.
- Q. And Ohio Power, in setting that rate, will use a weather normalized forecast when doing so, correct?
- A. That's the company's proposal yes.
- Q. Right. So in regards to WAA-2, you had a weather normalized chart predicting revenues --

charges or credits under the PPA rider for the eight years. But going forward for every year, you are not going to use that weather normalized figure from WAA-2 to set the PPA rider.

2.1

- A. That's correct. The company will provide a new forecast on an annual basis of its weather normalized expected net PPA rider charges or credits.
- Q. Okay. And then at the end of each quarter, now that we have a quarterly true-up established, AEP Ohio will do a true-up based on the netting of any credits or charges under the PPA rider, correct?
- A. Yes, that true-up will be done on a quarterly basis.
- Q. Okay. But because the true-up has to be done at the end of a quarter, that true-up doesn't take effect immediately. You have to wait until the following quarter to apply it, correct?
- A. Generally, a true-up in the -- for the actuals for the first quarter would impact the rates applied to customers beginning in the third quarter of that year. That's the typical process.
- Q. Okay. Now, going back to the credits at page 5 of the stipulation, do you have that in front of you?

A. I do.

2.2

- Q. Am I correct that those credits are designed to apply on a planning year basis, rather than a calendar year basis, because they are designed to apply in the last four years of the stipulation?
- A. They apply to the last four years of the stipulation which aligns with the planning years.
- Q. Okay. And just to be clear for the record, there are no proposed credits from Ohio Power that would apply until the beginning of the planning year 2020-2021, correct, under the stipulation?
- A. There are no additional credits provided under the stipulation until 2020-21 planning year, that's correct.
- Q. Now, in understanding how these credits are going to work, it's going -- am I correct, for example, prior to calendar year 2020, Ohio Power will include in its forecasted PPA rider a potential for any additional Ohio Power paid credits in the second half of 2020, which would be the first six months of the 2020-2021 planning year, do I have that right?
- A. Close to correct. It would apply to the last seven months of 2020 and the first seven months of the 2020-'21 planning year.
 - Q. Thank you for that clarification.

Now, the fact that Ohio Power is -- I will just say baking in to the PPA rider, the potential for an Ohio Power credit in the last four planning years, am I correct that Ohio Power will not be seeking to recover any carrying charges for any Ohio Power paid credit as forecasted into the rider PPA?

- A. That's correct. And to be clear, the company won't be seeking any carrying costs on the over/underrecovery balance that's created by inclusion of forecasted credits under this provision of the PPA -- or, I'm sorry, under this provision of the stipulation.
- Q. Thank you. So when we finish the last seven months of 2020, will the company then again update its rider PPA using the weather normalized forecast as well as considering the potential for credits that Ohio Power may have to pay for the 2020-'21 planning year, as well as the '21-'22 planning year, correct?
- A. So I make sure, you are talking about the rate that will apply for calender year 2021?
 - Q. Yes.

2.1

2.2

A. So let me, I guess, describe how that would work. The company would estimate the costs and revenues associated with the PPA units for the

remainder of 2020 as well as 2021 and the first half of -- the first five months of 2022. And we would look at the expectation of where the net charges or credits would occur for both the planning year 2020 and 2021 and planning year 2021 and 2022.

2.1

To the extent that in either one of those years it required an additional credit of up to \$10 million for planning year 2020 and 2021 or up to \$20 million for planning year 2021 and 2022, the company would include those estimates in its forecast of the rate to be set for calendar year 2021.

Subsequent to the end of 2021, the company then would look at the actual results for planning year 2020 and 2021 to determine if it was necessary to include the amount of forecasted additional credits that were included in that initial filing.

To the extent that those credits weren't necessary, the company would adjust the over/underrecovery balance appropriately at that point in time.

- Q. Okay. Thank you. The credits that are listed at page 5, those credits, they are not intended to provide an incentive to AEPGR, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Now, the reference -- I want to go through the sentences there. The first sentence states "To

encourage AEP Ohio to exercise its contractual rights under the revised affiliated PPA to ensure that the PPA units are managed efficiently, cost effectively, and with maximum profit market" -- sorry, "maximum market profitability, AEP Ohio would make the following commitment." Do you see that?

A. I do.

2.1

2.2

- Q. Okay. Am I correct that the phrases "managed efficiently" and "cost effectively" would primarily relate to the cost of coal to be consumed at the PPA units, other O&M-related costs at the PPA units, capital costs, the whole suite of costs that exist at these PPA units and the decision making AEP Ohio has under its contract with AEPGR, correct?
 - A. That sounds familiar, yes.
- Q. It is. And the phrase "maximum market profitability" refers to maximizing profits in the wholesale markets, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. Now, just so I am clear, as of today, am I correct that AEP Ohio has no involvement with the PPA units?
- A. Since the units were transferred at the end of 2013, AEP Ohio has not had involvement in those units, that's correct.

Q. Now, but -- now, under the draft PPA, there is going to be an operating committee set up for the co-owned -- or for the units, correct? We can turn to that section, if it helps. I believe it's Section 10.4 of the draft PPA.

2.1

- A. There will be an operating committee that addresses the operation of the units, that's correct.
- Q. Okay. And under that provision, am I right that AEP Ohio will have one vote, AEPGR will have one vote, and AEP Service Corp. will have a tiebreaking vote?
- A. The way it works is that to the extent that AEP Ohio and AEPGR don't agree, then AEP Service Corp. would be the final vote in that matter. But, remember, they are affiliates, so my expectation is the -- that they will come to agreement on the appropriate way to manage the units.
- Q. Okay. And I realize you have an expectation there, but in the event of a disagreement over operations, even though AEP Ohio has contractual rights under the PPA, it could lose a vote at the operating committee, correct?
- A. It wouldn't be my expectation that a vote would occur that would result in expected disallowance by the Commission. Remember that AEP

Service Corp. and AEP Ohio are both part of the AEP corporate family as is AEPGR, so a decision that negatively impacts AEP Ohio also negatively would impact the corporation as a whole.

- Q. So you believe that AEP Service Corp., AEP Ohio, and AEPGR, you believe that their interests are aligned; is that correct?
- A. With regard to decision making for these units, I believe their interests are aligned.
- Q. Okay. If you could turn to page 6 of the stipulation, please.
 - A. I'm there.

2.1

- Q. And there's a reference there that the -under Part 4 -- make sure I can find it here first.

 Yes, there is going to be an allocation of the
 revenues and costs under the rider PPA based on the
 various classes of customers' PJM five-month
 coincident peak demand in the prior year. Do you see
 that?
 - A. I do.
- Q. And you gave a very good explanation last week in your deposition, but if you could, could you just simply explain how that allocation would work including explaining what the five PJM peaks are?
 - A. This would be based upon the PJM 5 CP

which are the five peak hours on five separate days in the PJM region and those set the days. And then for each one of those, the peak hours, we would look at the peak of each one of the rate classes/voltage levels that are listed in Section 4 and identify the peaks for each one of those groups on each one of those hours and average those peaks and then look at the percent that each one of those groups had as compared to the total for AEP Ohio. And that would identify the percentage allocation to each class of the PPA rider credits or costs. And that's also shown on a workpaper that was provided to all the parties in the case.

2.1

- Q. And then the actual application of the recovery would be on a volumetric kilowatt-hour basis, correct?
- A. Once the costs are allocated to each one of those rate classes/voltage levels, then a rate would be determined on a volumetric basis and applied uniformly to customers within that class, that's correct.
- Q. Okay. And you would agree with me by using the 5 CP allocation, that changes the allocation of -- between the classes versus what was initially proposed which was a straight volumetric

charge, correct?

2.1

- A. It does change that allocation among the classes.
- Q. Okay. And under your workpapers you would agree with me that for a thousand kilowatt-hour customer -- actually all residentials, that you would see an allocation of -- if there was a credit, more of the credit would be allocated to the residential class, or if the rider was a charge, more of that charge would be allocated to the residential charge -- sorry, to the residential classes?
- A. In general residential customers are going to have usage volatility that aligns with the market volatility such that in years where there's extreme weather, residential customers are going to use more, and the price is going to be higher.

So in aligning with that this allocation provides more credits in years where weather is extreme, and the PPA is providing a credit. And then when residential customers have lower usage in mild weather years, they would see a higher charge, so based on their higher volatility the costs are allocated in that fashion.

Q. I don't know if you answered my question though. I just want to know am I correct under this

new allocation that there is a credit, more of the charge would be allocated towards the residential customers, for example, versus a GS-3 or 4?

- A. Yeah. And I think you misstated your question, but if there is a credit, more of the credit would be allocated to the residential class than was included in the initial allocation approach.
 - Q. Okay.

2.1

- A. In the company's amended application in this case.
- Q. All right. Thank you. And, likewise, if it was a charge, more of the charge would be allocated to the residentials, correct?
- 14 A. That's correct.
 - Q. Okay. And, in fact, entities that are able to control their coincident peaks could benefit through this new allocation method, correct?
 - A. No. I think you are confused with the class allocation and the allocation within the class.
 - Q. I am only talking allocation among the classes so using the 5 CP to allocate among the classes, a customer that is able to control its 5 CPs will benefit versus a customer who will not be able to control their 5 CPs, for instance, like me?
 - A. To the extent that a customer class is

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4531
     able to reduce its 5 CP, then that customer class
 1
 2
     will be assigned a lower cost or credit under this
 3
     allocation approach.
         Q.
                Okay. Thank you.
 4
                MR. SETTINERI: Your Honor, if we may go
 5
     off the record for a second?
 6
 7
                EXAMINER PARROT: You may.
 8
                (Discussion off the record.)
 9
                EXAMINER PARROT: Let's go back on the
10
     record. Let's take a break for lunch. We will
11
     reconvene at 1:30.
12
                (Thereupon, at 12:44 p.m., a lunch recess
13
     was taken until 1:30 p.m.)
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Monday Afternoon Session,

January 4, 2016.

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

It's my understanding the parties have some issues before we pick up with Mr. Allen's testimony. Let's go through those. Mr. Nourse, we'll start with you.

MR. NOURSE: Yeah. Actually, Mr. Oliker may want to go first. I think what he was asking makes sense to go first.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, just to clarify,

IGS and I believe Sierra Club filed motions for

protective order related to the depositions on

Friday, and am I to infer those motions were denied?

EXAMINER PARROT: That's correct,

Mr. Oliker.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you.

MR. NOURSE: So, thank you, your Honor.

In light of that and in light of my understanding of your ruling this morning, we were deferring ruling on the motion to quash, meaning that the issue of whether any of these unnamed witnesses that have been subpoenaed by OCC actually end up being required to

appear at the hearing has not been addressed and is being reserved.

2.2

So, in that understanding, I wanted to ask that the Bench direct the parties, I guess, OCC and anyone else that may obtain a transcript from depositions that would occur under your ruling, to refrain from filing those transcripts in the docket until such time, if any, that the deponent is ordered to be a witness at the hearing, to preserve the issue and preserve your ruling.

MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor, from OCC's perspective, OCC believes that the deposition transcript can and will be informative to your Honors' rulings on the pending pleadings regarding requiring the subpoenaed witness to attend at the hearing. It will enable your Honors to confirm that there is relevant, important evidence that the witnesses subpoenaed have, and a deposition transcript will enlighten and facilitate your Honors' decision as it relates to requiring them to appear at the hearing.

So I think that the deposition transcript and the pending motions on getting the witnesses to testify at the hearing are related and, therefore, we would request the ability to file the deposition

transcripts. Thank you.

2.2

MR. NOURSE: And, your Honor, just briefly responding, I think it's premature to say that anything in the deposition would be informative of anything. And I would say that if, in fact, is what OCC believes they find after they do the deposition, we can cross that bridge when we come to it.

My request simply to avoid -- avoid getting around your fact that you haven't decided whether any witness will be appearing, and so that should go hand in hand with presenting any evidence, whether it's through a deposition or through testimony at the hearing from those witnesses.

EXAMINER PARROT: Anyone else?

All right. I think we are going to request that you provide copies of the deposition transcripts to the examiners, Mr. Michael, and wait for a ruling before you would take that next step of filing them in the docket. We will cross -- cross that bridge down the road pending the ruling, but go ahead and provide copies when they are available to both of the examiners.

MR. MICHAEL: Certainly, your Honor.

Thank you.

MR. NOURSE: Thank you, your Honor. And

if I could briefly, on a second procedural matter, we did distribute the schedule of witnesses and I think based on the feedback received so far, we are going to shift Mr. Bowring or Dr. Bowring back to Thursday, the 7th, and with that change we were wanting the Bench to adopt that schedule.

2.1

MR. SETTINERI: Your Honors, if I may briefly, we -- Dynegy Witness Ellis may be coming in the morning of the 7th, depending, he is flying in from Houston. To the extent possible we would like him to go to the back end of the order on Thursday, the 7th. Witness Cavicchi would be available all day Wednesday.

MR. NOURSE: Company doesn't object to that. I guess the only thing I would point out is depending on the other moving parts in the schedule and depending on, you know, if last, for the day, is 11 a.m., if he is available, you know, obviously otherwise there could be a gap or something where we were done at 11 and have to come back at 4, so I don't think anybody wants that.

MS. BOJKO: And, your Honor, while at lunch I also just confirmed with my witnesses, from the dates that appeared on the schedule, and Mr. Seryak is not available until 1 o'clock. He

thinks he can get here around 12:30. I am hoping that day we can coordinate lunch in order to accommodate that schedule.

MR. NOURSE: He was listed as p.m. so --

MS. BOJKO: Right. That's --

MR. NOURSE: Unless it's 12:01 p.m.

MS. BOJKO: I just wanted to make sure that was the understanding. I didn't have a time certain for him and I did receive that over the lunch break.

MS. FLEISHER: And ELPC Witness,

Mr. Rabago, is scheduled that afternoon as well, and

I think he would be available earlier in the

afternoon to hopefully accommodate that.

MS. BOJKO: Perfect. Thank you.

MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor, I have a question about that proposed schedule. OCC Witnesses Fortney and Haugh are five and six. Did your Honor anticipate essentially they will be on standby to testify? Is that the idea?

EXAMINER PARROT: That's what my comment meant. Local witnesses being available, flexible, and able to fill those holes.

MR. MICHAEL: Yes. Certainly. And Mr. Haugh, I know, is available. I was simply

raising that question in light of the conversation I had with the company that our guy was going the 6th, but I know for a fact Mr. Haugh would be available on either of those days. I know for a fact Mr. Fortney will be available on the 6th and we are now checking to confirm he would be open to the 5th and I will let you know as soon as I can.

2.1

to go today.

MR. NOURSE: Okay. With that, your Honor, are we clear on the schedule?

EXAMINER PARROT: I think so. Clear as mud. Thank you again for the company for coordinating it.

Anything else before we proceed?

MR. MENDOZA: One more issue, your Honor,
in light of OCC's motion to compel. Sierra Club
offered witness -- excuse me, a person for deposition
this afternoon. As of yet, OCC has declined that
offer. We are willing to offer the same person
tomorrow at his principal place of business which is
in Cincinnati, Ohio. We think it would be
unreasonable and oppressive to require us to bring
our person back to Columbus again when we are ready

You know, I think it hasn't been the practice in these cases for deponent to travel to the

party that noticed the deposition. It's been the reverse, and we would ask for that courtesy to be granted to us.

MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor, when OCC noticed the deposition of this Sierra Club witness, an attorney was ready, willing, and able and prepared to depose the witness on the noticed day. That attorney is not available to take that deposition today, as I informed counsel for Sierra Club.

However, OCC is willing to make the accommodation of having another lawyer take the deposition and, therefore, we request that it take place tomorrow. We had preliminary -- preliminarily agreed on a time of 4 o'clock and, your Honor, we requested that the deposition take place in person. When originally noticed, the request was to take the deposition in person. There is a reason why witnesses appear at a hearing in person and why parties request depositions occur in person.

I let counsel for Sierra Club know that if he chose to participate by telephone, he can listen to the question and make the objections. But if the witness doesn't appear in person, then OCC has no ability to evaluate the witness and the witness's testimony and how it comes across.

So in light of the fact that we are in this position because Sierra Club didn't appear in response to a properly-noticed deposition, we would request that the witness appear in Columbus where this matter is pending at the offices of OCC.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Mendoza, I believe you maybe mentioned off the record you weren't sure but you may have the capability to do a video deposition. If you can do that, that's fine, do that. Otherwise, you need to make your witness available tomorrow in Columbus.

MR. MENDOZA: Okay. We will prepare for a video deposition tomorrow at 4.

EXAMINER PARROT: All right. Anything else?

MR. MENDOZA: Your Honor, just a point of clarify. The understanding isn't we are getting a -- we don't intend to provide a court reporter who is going to record the deposition, but we can provide, you know, an audiovisual connection between us and OCC.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Allen, thank you for your patience. Everybody ready?

Mr. Settineri, back to you.

25 - -

WILLIAM A. ALLEN

being previously duly sworn, as prescribed by law,
was examined and testified further as follows:

CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)

5 By Mr. Settineri:

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- Q. All right. Good afternoon, Mr. Allen.
- 7 A. Good afternoon.
- Q. I want to turn to the stipulation,
 9 page 13.
- 10 A. I'm there.
- 11 Q. Part D.1. of the stipulation notes that
 12 "AEP Ohio will make a shareholder-funded donation of
 13 \$500,000 to a research and development program for
 14 clean energy technology at an Ohio public higher
 15 education institution," correct?
 - A. Yes, it does.
 - Q. Now, as of today, AEP Ohio has not identified the recipient of the donation, correct?
 - A. That's my understanding, correct.
 - Q. And it's your understanding that AEP Ohio will not seek recovery of that donation from ratepayers in this proceeding or any future proceeding, correct?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. And that donation is not being recovered

through the PPA rider, correct?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. And it's simply an element of the overall stipulation, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. Continuing on the same page, there's some funding there in regards to EE/PDR funding that will be allocated to the Ohio Hospital Association, correct?
- 10 A. In paragraph D.2., that's correct.
- Q. And that funding is referenced in subpart D.2.a; as well as D.2.c., correct?
 - A. There are contributions distributed -- not contributions, but funding levels described in D.2.a. with regard to funding to OHA and then D.2.c. with regard to funding to OHA members.
 - Q. Thank you for that clarification.
 - With regards to the \$400,000 in EE/PDR funding for OHA, it's fair to say that those funds are earmarked for OHA under the AEP's portfolio plan, correct?
- A. As proposed in this stipulation, that's correct.
- Q. And when I say AEP's Ohio portfolio plan, what does that mean to you?

A. The portfolio plan is the EE/PDR plan that the company typically files with a three-year duration, and with regard to this provision the company will be seeking to include that \$400,000 in each subsequent EE/PDR portfolio plan that's filed throughout the term of the -- that covers the years of the affiliate PPA.

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- Q. So in regards to the 400,000, is it so long as that portfolio plan remains in place and that it has an adequate budget in place, that funding would be in place for OHA for the duration of the PPA term, correct?
- A. Subject to the Commission's approval of that funding and cost recovery of that funding through each one of those portfolio plans, that's correct.
- Q. Is it your expectation that the future application for the next portfolio plan would include express language regarding \$100,000 in EE/PDR funding to OHA?
- A. We haven't developed that plan at this point in time is my understanding. But all parties would be aware that that would be included in the plan. We may include it within the documentation of the plan. I am just not certain at this point in

time.

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- Q. But the actual approval of this funding would flow through the stipulation approval, correct?
- A. The stipulation provides that AEP Ohio will propose the \$400,000 in each one of the portfolio plans and each one of those portfolio plans then would need to be approved, and subject to that approval the company would designate those funds as described in the stipulation.
- Q. Okay. And if you could just help me so I understand, I look at 2.a. and it says provide \$400,000 in EE/PDR funding. Could you point to me the language in the stipulation that states that -- that reflects back to here, to the answer you just gave?
- A. Sure. If you turn to page 15, right after item f., the first sentence there states "OHA's partnership and rights to administer the programs and receive funding under this clause will be contingent upon continued approval and existence of an AEP Ohio EE/PDR Plan, approved funding and any other necessary mechanism to ensure continued recovery of net loss distribution revenues."
- Q. Thank you. In regards to approved funding, does that relate directly back to the OHA

earmark of \$400,000?

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- A. It would relate back to item D.2.a., that's correct. That would be one of those elements.
- Q. So -- okay. So does the current portfolio plan contain express language that would earmark \$400,000 to OHA?
- A. It does not. Under the current plan this funding would occur under the budget that currently exists, and so approval of this stipulation would accept that allocation within the current budget.

 But in future plans we would include this funding level within the proposed budget.
- Q. Okay. And when does the current portfolio plan expire?
 - A. My recollection is the end of 2016.
 - Q. And if for some reason -- so just to make sure I'm clear here then, the stipulation earmarks 400,000, but that would only apply through 2016 for the term of the portfolio plan, correct?
 - A. It designates \$400,000 through the end of 2016 and then the continued funding throughout the term of the affiliate PPA would be contingent upon continued approval of portfolio plans that include that funding.
 - Q. All right. But that -- you wouldn't

need -- if, for instance, if your portfolio plan funding just included a lump sum amount, 400 million, let's say, in your mind the OHA funding would be allowed under that future portfolio plan because the Commission has approved the stipulation, correct?

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- A. I think that would be dependent upon how the Commission worded the orders in future EE/PDR program cases in those orders. So if the Commission was silent on funding for OHA, we would, I think, assume that there is continued funding based on the budget that was provided and the information we provided to all the parties in the case that we plan to continue to fund this for OHA. But if the Commission's order explicitly denied continued funding of those programs, then that would change the funding. It would say that OHA would no longer receive this funding.
- Q. Okay. And to your example, if the Commission is silent, do you believe that OHA would be able to enforce that earmarked funding under the stipulation in the event AEP Ohio refuses to provide it?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, at this point, I would object to the extent I think he is giving his regulatory point of view. Now the

question is asking for enforcement rights, which I believe is a legal matter.

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MR. SETTINERI: Your Honor, he is a regulatory expert, and I would think he is more than able to opine on the terms of the stipulation what it means, especially since he is the only one supporting it.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Well, I don't think that last statement is really proper. I think the point is the witness already stated the two sides where the Commission speaks or doesn't speak, what would happen and that's to the extent of the regulatory review. We appear to be entering into something else with enforcement rights and that's not something this witness can testify to since he is not an attorney.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Allen, I am going to ask you the question again with the caveat we are not asking for the opinion of a legal expert here, but to the extent that you can answer the question as a regulatory expert, please do so. If you are not able to, you may say that.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

A. Under the stipulation, AEP Ohio is committing to provide, under Section D.2.a., \$400,000 of EE/PDR funding on an annual basis to OHA subject

to continued approval and existence of AEP Ohio's EE/PDR plan and approved funding. That's the commitment that AEP Ohio is making in this proceeding.

Q. Okay.

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- A. Or in the stipulation.
 - Q. In regards to the \$600,000 funding, part c. on page 14, am I correct that that 600,000 would be earmarked to OHA members in the form of additional incentives that would be available to them?
 - A. It's up to \$600,000 annually to OHA members and they need to be qualifying EE/PDR programs, that's correct.
 - Q. So fair to say then that over the eight-year term of the PPA, assuming that all the conditions that you stated that would be necessary to continue this funding to occur, that OHA could potentially benefit from \$8 million in funding and incentives from the EE/PDR portfolio plan?
 - A. Just to parse that, OHA would receive funding of \$400,000 annually for eight and a half years, so approximately 3.2 million, and OHA members would receive funding of up to \$600,000 annually for eight years which would be approximately \$4.8 million, up to 4.8 million.

- Q. Thank you. Now, that funding incentives would be collected through the EE/PDR rider, correct?
- A. Yes, subject to Commission approval, that's correct.
- Q. And if the term of the PPA is extended, you recall earlier we mentioned there is no prohibition in the stipulation or PPA that prevents the term from being extended beyond the eight and a half years, if that term is extended, would you expect then that this funding incentive -- the incentive payments to OHA would be allowed to continue in the extended term of the PPA?
- A. My expectation would be that if the company planned for an extended term of the PPA, that would be a separate proceeding and a separate negotiation about what elements were appropriate and would provide a balanced outcome to extending that PPA.
- 19 Q. Okay.

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- 20 A. Or the PPA rider.
 - Q. So when we look at the bottom of page 13, second line from the bottom, there is a phrase "the term of the affiliate PPA." Do you see that?
 - A. I do.
- 25 Q. That phrase, the "term of the affiliate

PPA," am I correct that only relates to the eight and a half years that's proposed in the stipulation?

- A. As proposed, that's the only affiliate PPA that exists, the eight and a half year term PPA.
- Q. And that would be the term that's stated here at the second line about -- second line from the bottom of page 13, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. Now, as of today, is it your understanding the OHA members can avail themselves of AEP Ohio's portfolio plan?
- A. Yes, they can.

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- Q. And are there any limits, to the extent you are aware of, of the amount of benefits that OHA members can receive from AEP Ohio's current portfolio plan?
- A. I am not aware of any specific limitations on total dollars.
 - Q. And unlike the shareholder donation we discussed previously, the OHA funding under the portfolio plan aren't incentives that are paid, we just discussed, they are not being recovered through the PPA rider, correct?
- A. That's correct.
 - Q. And that -- the OHA funding incentive

payments that we discussed, those are simply elements of the overall stipulation, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. Now, OHA members are also receiving a rate adjustment for I believe it's called alternative feed service, correct?
 - A. Certain OHA members, yes.
- Q. Okay. And I am going to walk through some questions just to make sure we get it on the record as to what that is because I did not understand it in our deposition. So first of all, the alternative feed service relates to capacity reserved by certain OHA members for dual distribution feed service, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. Okay. And the current rates paid by those participating OHA members, those rates are \$2.54 per kilowatt month for Columbus Southern Power rate zone members, and \$3 per kilowatt month for Ohio Power rate zone OHA members, correct?
- A. The -- I don't know the -- which one of the two rate zones it applies to, but one of the rate zones has a rate of \$2.54 cents per kW month and the other rate zone has a rate of approximately \$3 per kW month.

Q. Okay. And under the stipulation, that rate would drop to a uniform \$2.50 per kilowatt month for all OHA members, correct?

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- A. Yes. Consistent with some of the other actions that AEP Ohio has been taking over the years to make the rates more uniform across the two historic rate zones, CSP and Ohio Power, this would make the two rates consistent at \$2.50 per kW month for all customers -- all OHA members within AEP Ohio.
- Q. Okay. And you are aware that Ohio Power prepared an estimate of what that rate change would result in as to revenues received by Ohio Power, correct?
- A. Yes. It would result in a revenue reduction for AEP Ohio of somewhere in the neighborhood of \$100,000 on an annual basis.
- Q. Is it your expectation sitting here today that that uniform rate of \$2.50 would apply for the term of the PPA rider?
- A. No. That \$2.50 per kW month would apply until the company's next base distribution rate case.
- Q. Let me ask you this, is the alternative feed service rate a tariff rate?
- A. No. It's a contract rate currently.
 - Q. All right. And so if I am a new hospital

and I want to have dual distribution service, I would enter into a contract with Ohio Power to reserve capacity on that second distribution line, correct?

A. You would, yes.

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- Q. Okay. And under that contract, I would pay, depending on the rate zone I am in, either the \$2.54 per kilowatt month or \$3 per kilowatt month?
 - A. Under the current approach, yes.
- Q. And going forward, I would pay the uniform \$2.50 per kilowatt month, liability?
- 11 A. That's correct.
- Q. And likewise you said, I believe, \$100,000 in revenue decrease to AEP Ohio, correct?
- 14 A. That's correct.
 - Q. And, conversely, that would be a \$100,000 savings per year to those OHA members who participate in the alternate feed service rate?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And over the course of the PPA term, eight and a half years, assuming no additional OHA members elect the service and none drop, that would equate to approximately \$850,000 in savings to OHA members, correct?
- A. Not necessarily. As I described previously, this would only apply in the company's

next base distribution rate case which may likely occur well before 2024.

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- Q. And if it's left in the distribution base rate case, you would agree that it could be potentially \$850,000 in savings to OHA members over the course of the eight-and-a-half-year PPA term, correct?
- A. I wouldn't agree that that would be the savings based upon this stipulation. It would be based on the stipulation up until the time new base distribution rates are set. And after those rates are set, any savings or cost increases that the OHA members would receive related to alternate feed service would be a result of that distribution base case and not as a result of this stipulation.
- Q. Is it your expectation, in the next distribution rate case, that AEP Ohio will propose a uniform rate of \$2.50 per kW month for the alternative feed service?
- A. My expectation is that the company will propose a uniform rate for both rate zones. The rate to be proposed is yet to be determined and would be determined as part of that -- the development of that rate proceeding.
 - Q. Okay. Does OHA know that?

A. I think they do, yes.

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- Q. Now, you would agree, like we did with some of the other funding, the alternative feed service rate change relates to the PPA rider as being part of the overall settlement package, correct?
 - A. Could you repeat that, please?
- Q. Sure, sure. You would agree with me that the alternative feed service rate is simply an element of the overall stipulation?
- 10 A. That rate -- that change in rate is an element of the stipulation, that's correct.
- Q. And that rate is not recovered through the PPA rider, correct?
- 14 A. That's correct.
 - Q. Now, in regards to that lost revenue we discussed, the \$100,000 a year to AEP Ohio, am I correct that Ohio Power is not seeking rate recovery of that lost revenue in this proceeding?
- 19 A. That's correct.
 - Q. But am I also correct that Ohio Power is not precluding recovering that lost revenue in a subsequent distribution rate proceeding, correct?
- A. In the context of the company's next distribution rate proceeding, I wouldn't consider it lost revenue. We would be setting rates for all

customers based upon the overall revenue requirement of the system at that point in time.

- Q. I am talking specifically, though, about the lost revenue that's going to occur if the stipulation is approved, and immediately, I assume, OHA members participating in this program would pay less, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And so the first month Ohio Power is going to receive less revenue, correct?
- 11 A. That's correct.

- Q. Ohio Power is going to receive less revenue until its next distribution rate case as a result of an order that has been issued from the Commission, correct?
- A. That's correct. And the company is not proposing to defer that reduction in revenue for future recovery.
- Q. Okay. And so, in other words, in my own words then, for the loss of revenue that would occur up until the time the distribution rate case is resolved, AEP Ohio will not be -- will not seek recovery of that lost revenue in any future proceeding, correct?
- 25 A. That's correct.

- Q. Okay. All right. If you turn to 15, part 3., the OPAE funding. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And there in the stipulation on page 15, part 3, it states that "In a manner that is consistent with the Company's existing EE/PDR plan and while staying in the currently-approved funding levels, OPAE will receive \$200,000 in 2016 to provide direct assistance with the approved Community Assistance Program ("CAP") program within the Company's EE/PDR program as follows...." Do you see that language?
- 13 A. I do.
- Q. And am I correct that that -- those monies would be earmarked from the current portfolio plan to OPAE?
- 17 A. Yes, to provide the assistance described 18 in this section, yes.
 - Q. Okay. And is there anything precluding OPAE today from seeking that funding through the portfolio plan?
- A. I don't think there is anything that precludes OPAE from requesting that.
- Q. And that funding would be recovered through the companies' EE/PDR rider, correct?

- A. That's correct, because it's already within the current approved budget.
- Q. And it would not be recovered through the PPA rider, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And that provision can be considered simply an element of the overall stipulation, correct?
 - A. That provision is an element of the overall stipulation.
- Q. And that funding only relates to 2016, correct? When I say "that funding," the funding that's referenced at part 3 at page 15 of the stipulation.
 - A. Just to be clear, the elements that relates to 2016 is the \$200,000 in paragraph 3. There's also, within paragraph 3, some additional funding that's described on page 16.
- Q. And that would be the "For 2017," is that what you are referring to?
 - A. Yes. That's still within subparagraph 3.
 - Q. Thank you.
- So let's turn to that on page 16, where
 you see the sentence that starts "For 2017 OPAE will
 manage and administer...." Do you see that?

A. I do.

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- Q. Okay. So am I correct for 2017 that OPAE will have earmarked to it, by Ohio Power, in -- in Ohio Power's portfolio plan, \$8 million in funds; is that correct?
- A. OPAE will administer funding for \$8
 million of programs. It will have a budget of up to
 8 \$8 million.
 - Q. What's the current funding level -- let me ask you this, are there any funds today earmarked in the portfolio plan for the CAP program?
- 12 A. Yes, there are.
 - Q. And how much? Can you tell me?
- 14 A. I don't recall that amount today.
- 15 Q. Less than 8 million?
- A. I don't know the totality of the CAP program number.
- Q. Turning back to the language, so I'm correct that OPAE will have \$8 million budgeted to it from the portfolio plan in 2017, correct?
 - A. Subject to the approval that's described in the next paragraph, there will be \$8 million for OPAE to administer, yes.
- Q. Okay. And then OPAE will also receive a 5 percent management fee which you would agree would

correlate to \$400,000; is that correct?

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- A. Yes, that's correct. And that's consistent with the management fee that OPAE received when it most recently managed that program in 2012 through 2014.
- Q. That could vary depending on the amount of the budget amount, correct?
- A. What I was referring to was the 5 percent management fee. Their previous management fee was 5 percent, so it's consistent with that.
- Q. So let's say if the budget was \$100,000,
 OPAE would receive \$5,000 as a management fee,
 correct?
- A. That's correct. But it would still be the 5 percent that we describe in the stipulation.
 - Q. And here the budget is up to \$8 million, the management fee, for one year, of \$400,000, correct?
- 19 A. Yes. The same 5 percent, that's correct.
 - Q. Okay. Now, one thing I didn't understand from our deposition and I would like to explore with you to try to understand forward, how this management fee and the \$8 million will continue.
- Am I correct that so long as the EE/PDR portfolio plan is approved by the Commission going

forward, and so long as there is appropriate funding in that portfolio plan, regardless of where that funding is designated towards, that OPAE would continue to receive an annual budget earmarked to it of \$8 million under the portfolio plan?

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- A. Contingent upon continued approval and the existence of AEP Ohio's EE/PDR plan, and approved cost recovery, OPAE would continue to administer the program with an annual budget of up to \$8 million annually.
- Q. Okay. As long as that continues, OPAE would continue to receive the \$400,000 administration fee, correct?
- A. Yes, subject to the Commission's continued approval of that funding.
- Q. And when you say "that funding," we are talking funding for the portfolio plan, correct?
- A. It would be the portfolio plan and approved cost recovery which would cover the Commission's continued approval or disapproval of OPAE managing those programs.
- Q. Well, when you talk "cost recovery," aren't you simply talking cost recovery to the EE/PDR for the portfolio costs?
 - A. Yes, and the approval of cost recovery

also includes the underlying funding of those programs, deeming that those were prudent and appropriate funding.

- Q. Okay. So that's also going to apply to the 2016 funding for OPAE, correct?
- A. Under the stipulation the Commission would be making a determination that a \$200,000 funding level within 2016 for OPAE, as described on page 15, paragraph 3, would be appropriate.
- Q. You think that's a sufficient level of detail for the Commission to make that determination set forth on page 15 to the top of page 16?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. You would expect a similar level of detail to be then in your future portfolio filings, correct?
- A. Our future portfolio plans would include an explanation of the different programs that were being undertaken within the CAP program, yes.
- Q. So as of today then, if the Commission approves a stipulation without modification, OPAE would immediately receive or at least in the short amount of time \$200,000 in funding for the EE/PDR programs or the CAP programs, excuse me, correct?
 - A. OPAE would receive funding to provide

assistance with approved community action programs.

- Q. Okay. And none of the costs for those programs, as they flow through the EE/PDR portfolio plan, would be recovered through the PPA rider, correct?
- 6 A. That's correct.

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- Q. All right. And this funding for OPAE is simply an element of the overall stipulation, correct?
- 10 A. The funding for OPAE is an element of the overall stipulation, yes.
- Q. Okay. OPAE is not managing that CAP program today, correct?
- A. That's correct. They historically managed it but they are not managing it today.
 - Q. Who manages it today?
- 17 A. It's being managed by AEP Ohio.
- Q. Okay. Now, in regards to the OPAE

 funding, am I correct that Ohio Power did not include

 that funding in its amended application because when

 Ohio Power made that filing, the filing in May of

 20 2015, it was focused on extending the PPA rider that

 was proposed in Ohio Power's previous ESP, correct?
- 24 A. Yes.
- Q. And that answer would apply equally to the

shareholder donation in the OHA EE/PDR funding, correct?

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- A. Yes, both of those elements were not included in the company's amended application filed in May of 2015.
- Q. And likewise there's a -- you are familiar, there is a transfer of costs from certain riders to other riders under the stipulation, correct?
- A. In paragraph 4 on page 16, we describe transferring 50 percent of EE/PDR costs for transmission and subtransmission voltage customers to the EDR rider through May 31, 2024, which in that case results in even customers that opt out of the EE/PDR program continuing to make payments for these costs through the EDR rider.

And then there is another in paragraph 5 that has 50 percent of the IRP credits from the EE/PDR rider being transferred to the EE rider to reflect that the IRP credits produce both economic development benefits as well as energy efficiency benefits.

Q. Now, is it correct -- you said "EE rider" in your answer. Am I correct what's under the stipulation, if it's approved, 50 percent of the IRP

credits will go from where they would be recovered under the EE/PDR rider, would be recovered through the EDR rider, correct?

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- A. Yes. If I misstated it, that was my intent.
- Q. And then just so I say in my own words, likewise, then if the stipulation is approved, 50 percent of the EE/PDR rider costs for transmission and subtransmission voltage customers will be transferred to the EDR rider, versus today where they are recovered under the EE/PDR rider, correct?
- A. Yes, that's correct, that's what paragraphs 4 and 5 state.
- Q. And those, like the previous items we just covered, Ohio Power did not include those rider transfers in its amended application because when Ohio Power made that amended application filing, it was focused on extending the PPA rider that was proposed in Ohio Power's previous ESP, correct?
- A. These two provisions were not included in the amended application filed in May of 2015.
- Q. Right. You would agree with me these -none of these transferred costs are going to end up
 in the PPA rider, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

- Q. Okay. You agree with me as well that other than being an overall element in the stipulation these two transfers are not related to the PPA rider.
- A. No, I wouldn't agree with that. The EE/PDR costs relate to energy efficiency programs, the IRP relates to peak demand reduction. Both of those actions have the effect of reducing the total peak within the AEP zone which ultimately results in moving down in the production curve in PJM which results in more stable rates for customers. So it has the same end result as what we have been talking about with the PPA rider, is looking at ways to produce more stable rates for customers in the near term and in the long term.
 - Q. And so, essentially, you believe they share a similar goal, correct?
 - A. Yes, they do.

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- Q. Okay. And that answer would apply equally to the other funding incentives provided in the stipulation, correct, in your opinion?
- A. The other energy efficiency programs that we just discussed for OPAE and OHA would have those same kind of benefits of stabilizing rates over the long term, that's correct.

- Q. Okay. That's what you believe, correct?
- A. That's what I believe, yes.

- Q. Now, you would agree with me that the Commission did not approve either transfer of costs under these two riders, we discussed, the IRP credits moving to the EDR rider, and 50 percent of the EE/PDR going to the EDR rider, you would agree that the Commission did not approve either transfer in the last ESP proceeding, correct?
- A. That's correct. The Commission's approval of those transfers would be occurring through this -- through approval of this stipulation.
- Q. And are you aware of any provision in the Commission's entry in the last ESP proceeding, in any Commission entry from the last ESP proceeding, that directed Ohio Power to make such a proposal to the Commission?
- A. I am not aware of the Commission requesting the company make such a proposal.
 - Q. Okay. Let's turn to your testimony WAA-2.
- 21 A. Okay.
- Q. Please. WAA-2 was prepared at your direction, correct?
- 24 A. Yes, it was.
- 25 Q. Okay. And am I correct that this

represents a modification to a prior exhibit in this proceeding and that prior exhibit was KDP, as in Paul, -2, that was attached to Kelly Pearce's testimony? Am I correct?

A. Yes, that's correct.

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- Q. For KPD-2, Karl Bletzacker prepared the fundamentals forecast that was utilized in the PLEXOS runs that were developed by Dr. Pearce and used in developing Exhibit KDP-2, correct?
- A. The forecast prepared by Company Witness Bletzacker was utilized in the PLEXOS runs that were ultimately utilized by Company Witness Pearce, yes.
- Q. And the fundamentals forecast that Mr. Bletzacker used to assist -- that was used in the development of KDP-2 was the 2013 fundamentals forecast, correct?
- 17 A. Yes, it was, that's correct.
 - Q. And you also relied upon the 2013 fundamentals forecast in the development of your Exhibit WAA-2, correct?
 - A. The 2013 fundamentals forecast is the basis of Exhibit KDP-2 which I then had modified to reflect the limited modifications that were included in the stipulation and as are described at the top of that exhibit which is my Exhibit WAA-2.

- 1 Q. Right. And thank you for that because 2 that's the next question, so I will just go through 3 it though. So the only changes to WAA-2 from KDP-2 were the use of a 10.38 percent return on equity, 4 5 dropping 2015, terminating the data as of May 31, 6 2014, and including the results of the PJM capacity 7 auctions for planning years through 2018 -- for the years up to -- through the planning year 2018 to 8 2019, correct? 9
- 10 A. Yes, that's correct.
- 11 Q. Okay. And on that point --
- MR. SATTERWHITE: I apologize, your Honor, could I have that question and answer reread?

14 (Record read.)

- A. And I think what I read here, the question, the termination date was May 31, 2024, not 2014.
- MR. SETTINERI: Okay. Mr. Satterwhite,
 does that answer your question?
- MR. SATTERWHITE: Yes. Thank you.
- Q. One thing I want to confirm is that you included the PJM -- results from the PJM capacity auctions in your WAA-2, correct?
- A. Yes, I did.
- Q. Okay. And let's go to weather normalized,

all right? Can you tell me on that chart where the -- at what point would the capacity auction results not be included or accounted for?

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- A. I think I understand your question so I'll answer what I think you are asking for. So the known capacity performance auction results are included in the years 2016, 2017, 2018, and the first five months of 2019 in this schedule, and that would show up in the line within any one of the four scenarios shown on the page and the line entitled "PJM revenues including PJM capacity performance."
- Q. Okay. Now, am I correct for those years up to the middle of I believe you said 2019, correct, that those revenues would not include any penalties for PJM capacity performance?
- A. What they would reflect are the results of the bidding strategies that were utilized related to these units with an attempt of mitigating performance penalties. An example of that, without going into the specific strategies that were employed, you could bid portions of units as capacity performance and some portions as base, and to the extent that certain units overperformed you could utilize that to offset underperformance of other units.

So there are bidding strategies that can

be undertaken to mitigate penalties and that's what's reflected in these results are the bidding strategies that were utilized and the results of those.

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- Q. So it relates to the amount and the unit that's bid into the auction in terms of capacity as a capacity performance product, correct?
- A. That's correct. So what's reflected here are the net impacts that the company expects from the capacity performance auctions. There could be bonus payments that make these numbers go higher as well.
- Q. But now, so your numbers here, though, in '16-'17 and '18 and half of '19, obviously don't include any potential penalty payments, correct?
- A. They don't reflect any additional penalties after factoring in that the companies have developed bidding strategies to mitigate the likelihood of those penalties, so it reflects our expected results.
- Q. Okay. But, for instance, a valve failure, unforeseen outage, that could result in a -- depending on the hour, that could result in a penalty under the PJM capacity performance program, correct?
- A. It could result in a penalty subject to being able to mitigate that penalty by overperformance of another unit within the fleet.

- Q. Okay. But so, again, the revenues you project here are based on your bidding strategy, correct?
 - A. They are.

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- Q. Okay. You would agree with me that it is possible for a unit, and not specific, just in general, a unit to pay more in PJM penalties as a capacity performance product than what it would earn through the capacity revenues?
- A. I think from a technical PJM rule perspective, that's a mathematical possibility.
- Q. Let me try this a different way. You
 agree that in some instances PJM capacity performance
 penalties could exceed PJM capacity revenues,
 correct?
- A. I think under the rules that's a possibility.
- 18 Q. Okay.
- A. It depends upon how the units are bid, on whether or not that's a real possibility under a real-world scenario, but it's a possibility under the PJM tariff is my understanding.
- Q. So it could depend on what the capacity clearing price is, correct?
- 25 A. It would be dependent upon the clearing

- price as well as the amount of megawatts that were bid in for a specific unit, yes.
- 3 Q. I want to go back to one other payment.
- 4 You are aware of the global settlement with the
- 5 | Industrial Energy Users of Ohio, correct?
- 6 A. Generally, yes.
- Q. Okay. And you are aware that settlement included an \$8 million irrevocable payment from AEP Ohio to IEU-Ohio?
- 10 A. Do you have a copy of that document I can refer to?
- 12 Q. No. Just see if you can answer the question first.
- A. I know that it has an \$8 million payment in it. I don't know if it's irrevocable without looking at the document itself.
- 17 Q. Okay.
- MR. SETTINERI: If I may, your Honors?
- 19 EXAMINER PARROT: You may.
- 20 MR. SETTINERI: I would like to mark
- 21 | PJM/EPSA Exhibit 11 -- or P3/EPSA Exhibit 11.
- 22 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
- Q. Are you familiar with what's been marked
- 24 as P3/EPSA Exhibit 11, Mr. Allen?
- 25 A. Yes, I am.

- Q. In looking at that document, specifically Section 6, would you agree with me as part of this settlement with IEU-Ohio, AEP will pay a one-time nonrevocable payment of \$8 million to IEU?
- A. That's what's stated in paragraph 6 of the document the related to the -- it would occur after the withdrawal described in paragraph 1 above.
- Q. And you would also agree with me, if you look at page 1 to the top of page 2, that this settlement agreement provides certain provisions regarding IEU's agreement to not oppose the joint stipulation and recommendation in this proceeding today, as well as a requirement that IEU would file a letter in this proceeding noting that IEU does not oppose the stipulation; is that correct?
- A. Can you repeat that question, please, or reread the question, please?

18 MR. SETTINERI: Thanks.

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(Record read.)

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And also you would agree with me that this document was produced by the Ohio Power Company through discovery in this proceeding, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
 - Q. Okay. Thank you. Now, let's go back to

WAA-2 again, please.

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- A. I'm there.
- Q. All right. Now, it took me a bit to try to figure out how to read this chart but starting with the weather normalized case, do you see that?
 - A. I do.
- Q. Am I correct that the weather normalized case describes what the revenues would be in a year that has normal weather in every month of the year?
- A. Yes, that's correct. Which, as we all know, isn't what occurs in the real world, but, yes.
- Q. And then continuing on, staying in that weather normalized case, am I correct then that the -- well, strike that.

Looking then at the 5 percent lower load forecast and above we have a 5 percent higher load forecast. Do you see that?

- A. I do.
- Q. And am I right that the 5 percent higher and lower load forecast boxes reflect taking the annual load for each of the years, reducing it by 5 percent either way, and looking at the impact on market prices from that reduction and then running that through the PLEXOS model?
- A. And first, to be clear that 5 percent

higher load or lower load is related to load in the PJM footprint not just within the AEP zone, but, yes, that's what those two reflect.

Q. All right.

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A. And so what that's attempting to reflect are the range of outcomes that one would expect to occur over a number of years within PJM where, in some years, the load is going to be higher than weather normal and some years it's going to be lower than weather normal, but trying to show the effect that an increase in load above normal has an asymmetric effect on market prices as compared to lower load in the market.

And so that's why we've shown the average of the high and low load forecast, even though they both reflect a 5-percent deviation from weather normal, the average, over that eight-year period, produces a little over \$500 million of additional revenue under the average of the high and low load forecast case, and that's what demonstrates the asymmetric pricing that exists within PJM as load changes.

MR. SETTINERI: I got confused in that answer, but your Honors, at this time, I have to strike that answer as nonresponsive to the question

and went into detail that I hadn't asked for at this point.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, he asked what this represents and the witness was showing him exactly what this represents and how to read it. So it was a broad question and got all the context needed, so the record is clear for the Commission of what it means.

EXAMINER PARROT: I am going to deny the motion to strike, Mr. Settineri.

MR. SETTINERI: Thank you, your Honors.

- Q. Now, let's go to your testimony and keep WAA-2 handy. Go back to your testimony to page 3, Mr. Allen.
- 15 A. I'm there.

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- Q. All right. There, at line 19, it notes the initial PPA rider rate will be based upon a \$4 million credit for 2016 annualized. Do you see that?
- 20 A. I do.
- Q. All right. So turning back to WAA-2, the \$4 million, would that box that you selected be the row that states "Net PPA Rider Credit/(Charge) including PJM CP including CO-2 tax"?
- A. For the weather normalized case, yes.

- Q. And so that, for the record, that's the second row up from the bottom in the weather normalized cases box, correct?
 - A. That's correct. For 2016.

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- Q. Okay. But again for 2017, when you set that initial PPA rider, you will no longer use this forecast, correct?
- A. That's correct. We would update it for changes in expected forecasts and the like.
- Q. So you would use an updated forecast to set the rider rate for 2017, correct?
 - A. And all subsequent years, that's correct.
- Q. Now, am I right that the reason you selected the row that you did in the weather normalized case box is that AEP Ohio expects to incur some costs associated with carbon regulation?
- A. The current status of regulations indicates that there will be constraints imposed on CO-2 emissions starting in 2020 -- I'm sorry, 2022, and there may be a cost associated with those constraints, and so what we've reflected is a \$15 per ton CO-2 tax equivalently.

But there is also a potential that the constraints may not result in a tax on CO-2 emissions and in that case you could see the same reduced

production that we show in our forecast but without the tax, and in that case you may see a result more in line with the bottom line on that table which is the net impact including the CO-2 tax. But what was reflected for conservatism is that there would be some form of a tax on CO-2 emissions.

- Q. Okay. And likewise, if you go to the average high and low load forecast box, you've relied on that same row to take you all the way to get to your \$720 million credit over the term of the rider PPA, correct?
- 12 A. Yes, that's correct.

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- Q. Correct my question, over the term of the PPA, not the rider PPA, correct?
- 15 A. The terms are the same.
 - Q. Okay. Let me ask you this question, do you believe that if the Commission approves the stipulation, that it would be approving the rider PPA to go through May 31, 2024?
- 20 MR. SATTERWHITE: I will object to the extent it calls for a legal conclusion.
- 22 THE WITNESS: Can I answer?
- 23 EXAMINER PARROT: Hang on. I will
- 24 overrule the objection.
- Mr. Allen, you may answer, again

- understanding you are not testifying as a legal expert.
 - Α. So the stipulation would be accepting that the net costs and revenues associated with the output of the OVEC units and the affiliate PPA would be included in the PPA rider through that term.

MR. SETTINERI: All right. If I could have that answer read again, please, I would appreciate it.

10 (Record read.)

- 11 Mr. Allen, do you recall being deposed 0. 12 last Wednesday?
- 13 Α. T do.

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- Okay. Do you recall us discussing that Ο. 15 similar question in regards to what would happen, 16 whether the stipulation would allow the PPA rider to 17 continue through May, 2024?
- 18 It's a 300-page deposition. I don't Α. 19 recall every one of the questions therein.

20 MR. SETTINERI: If I may, your Honor? 2.1 EXAMINER PARROT: You may.

- If you could look at page 133 -- let me 0. start first. You recall being deposed, correct?
- 24 Α. I do.
 - Q. And do you have before you which is a copy

of your deposition transcript from that proceeding?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And you've reviewed that deposition transcript and provided an errata sheet, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. If you could turn to page 133.
 - A. I'm there.
- Q. Do you see the question that starts -let's go up just above and see the question that
 starts "Okay. But at the end of the day if the
 Commission doesn't approve an ESP that the AEP Ohio
 is planning to file in 2016, is it the -- AEP Ohio's
 expectation that the PPA rider would continue through
 2024?"

"Answer: It would be the company's expectation that we would make filings for other avenues to continue the PPA rider."

"Question: So you are not aware of any provision in the stipulation that would allow the PPA rider to continue through May of 2024 without an approved ESP application -- application, correct?"

And there is an objection from Mr. Satterwhite. He objects stating "Same objection to the extent it calls for a legal analysis to get there."

"Answer: I don't know."

Did I read that correctly?

A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. So on that day you didn't know whether the PPA rider could continue through May of 2024 under the stipulation, correct?
- A. The PPA rider could continue through May of 2024 under the stipulation, subject to the Commission's approval of the ESP extension that the company would be filing in April of 2016.
- 11 Q. All right. Thank you.

Now, one question I had asked you previously the other day but I want to go through it again is when I look at the -- so the \$721 million number, that's the number that you're forecasting that will be a credit to customers under rider PPA throughout the term, correct?

- A. That's what we are forecasting is the expected result of the implementation of the affiliated PPA and including the OVEC entitlement in the PPA rider through May of 2024.
- Q. Okay. But -- now, for 2016, the
 5 percent -- the average of high load low load
 forecast predicts a credit of \$92 million. However,
 I believe in your testimony maybe in the stipulation,

it states that the credit will be set at \$4 million, correct?

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- A. That's correct. And it is stated in my testimony and the stipulation.
- Q. Thank you. And am I correct that the reason you did not set it at the \$92 million average is because you believe that typically when rates are set in the regulatory world, the weather normalized forecast is used and any variations will show up in over- and under-calculations; is that correct?
- A. Yes, that's correct. And that's what it's been historically for FAC proceedings in Ohio in the past.
- Q. And you don't have an expectation that the true-up at the end of 2016 will result in a \$92 million credit to customers, correct?
- A. That's correct. I expect it to result in a true-up somewhere within the range of values described on this page.
- Q. Okay. And that range would be a range using the 5 percent lower load forecast up to the 5 percent higher load forecast, correct?
- A. That's the -- when we go to a 5 percent higher load forecast and 5 percent lower load forecast, that encompasses approximately 95 percent,

90 to 95 percent of the expected outcomes in a given year, and so I would expect the result to be somewhere in that continuum but it could be outside of that continuum depending on how load moved within that range.

O. Okay. And that would --

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- A. And other elements that change market price.
- Q. And would apply, year to year, going forward when you take a snapshot of a year, correct?
- A. Well, what would occur, year to year, is we would set the rate based a weather normalized price and the actual results would vary from that due to actual performance during that year of both weather and costs of the units.
- Q. All right. But in terms of -- so at the end of the year, if I was to take a snapshot of what the actual credit or charge was, it's going to vary year to year within that range as we go through the eight and a half year term, correct?
- A. There's a confidence level around whether it will occur within that range. It could occur outside that range, but this is a reasonable confidence level and it's actually more data than what we typically present in cases that we thought

this was important to show a range of outcomes.

Typically, a company would produce just a weather normalized case and what we thought was helpful here is to show a range of outcomes so people could understand that the rider isn't expected to produce a single set of forecasted net revenues over time but that it's going to be a range and that range will vary and it will be counter to the market.

- Q. And so one thing you feel very confident about, though, am I correct, the \$721 million figure, because that represents an average of the eight and -- represents a sum of the averages of the eight and a half year term, correct?
- A. Based on our analysis that would be the expected outcome over this eight and a half year period would be that credit of approximately \$721 million within some confidence interval.
- Q. And Ohio Power stands by the projections under that average of high and low load forecast of \$721 million credits in the aggregate, correct?
- A. The company believes it was a reasonable forecast to present to this Commission, yes.
- Q. So your answer to that question would be "yes"?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection. He gave his

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2 EXAMINER PARROT: I agree. Sustained.

- Q. If you could turn to your deposition again, sir.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. Page 84, you see that last question on that page? I should say just -- let me switch to the version you are using. Okay. Actually the -- yeah, it would be the last question on 84. Do you see that? I will read it to you.
- "Okay. All right. And would you agree with me that if -- let me ask this, does Ohio Power stand by the projections under the average of high and low load forecast of \$721 million in the aggregate?"
- "Answer: Yes. This is the forecast that the company is sponsoring in this case."
- Did I read that correctly?
- 19 A. Yes, you did.
 - Q. Okay. And under the stipulation am I correct that there are no caps on the charges that could occur under the PPA rider?
- A. If there's no cap on the charges or credits, that's correct.
- Q. Okay. And likewise, there is no minimum

credit amount that Ohio Power customers could receive under the PPA, correct? And let me rephrase that.

Under the stipulation there is no minimum credit amount set forth that Ohio customers -- Ohio Power's customers would receive under the PPA rider, correct?

- A. There are additional credits that could be provided under the PPA rider as described in Roman III, subparagraph 3. But other than the commitment for those additional PPA rider credits, there are no other minimum credits proposed or committed to under the stipulation.
- Q. And the stipulation doesn't require Ohio Power to provide at least \$721 million in credits to the ratepayers under -- through rider PPA over the eight-year term, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. Isn't it true that the Commission could lock in these credits for ratepayers by making Ohio Power stand by its \$721 million forecasted credits if the PPA rider is populated?
- MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection to the extent it calls for a legal conclusion of what the Commission can bind.
- 25 EXAMINER PARROT: Let's see if you can

rephrase that one, Mr. Settineri.

- Q. Let me ask you this way. If the Commission modified the stipulation and imposed a minimum credit that ratepayers would receive over the eight and a half million -- or eight and a half year term of the PPA, is that something that you believe Ohio Power would be agreeable to?
- A. I think that would be a material modification to the stipulation that would change the, in a very material way, the balance of costs and benefits that are included within the stipulation.
- Q. So I'm correct that Ohio Power stands by its \$721 million forecast of credits, correct?
 - A. That's the forecast the company is sponsoring in this case, that's correct.
 - Q. And you are sponsoring that and you believe in it, correct?
- MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection. I believe we have asked this question about four times now. He's answered it.
- MR. SETTINERI: Your Honors, I am trying
 to get to a point here and I am having a little
 difficulty getting there.
- MR. SATTERWHITE: Well, I can appreciate

 he is having difficulty, your Honor, because he is

not trying to go over what's in the stipulation, he is trying to get the witness to negotiate, on the stand, away from the settlement that's signed by multiple signatory parties.

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He has asked this particular question; the witness has responded. He tried to impeach him and witness's same answer was in the deposition. Now he is going back to the same point again.

MR. SETTINERI: That's certainly not negotiating. That's a simple question regarding the terms of the stipulation and what could be in the stipulation and I'm just exploring whether Ohio Power would be agreeable to that. I asked a question. I did not get an answer on whether Ohio Power would be agreeable. I am willing to ask the agreeable question again.

EXAMINER PARROT: Let's take it from there. Let's do that.

Q. If the Commission modified the stipulation and imposed a minimum credit that ratepayers would receive at the end of the eight and a half year term, whether it's \$721 million, which is what you forecasted, or \$350 million or \$100 million, would Ohio Power be agreeable to that modification?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection, your Honor.

This witness is here representing all the signatory parties and the question is asking if AEP Ohio would be amenable to changing the agreement that this witness is here to sponsor. This witness is here to sponsor the agreement that's in writing, not negotiate with this party that didn't sign the agreement.

MR. SETTINERI: I'm sorry, your Honor. I didn't realize this witness was representing all the other parties here. I thought he was an AEP Ohio witness.

MR. SATTERWHITE: This witness is the one representing what the stipulation means. This question is asking to reopen negotiations with P3 here in the hearing room to say would you now consider a change in the stipulation. The purpose of this proceeding is to review the stipulation under the three-part test, not for P3 to try to negotiate in public.

MR. SETTINERI: I disagree on that characterization of the three-part test. We have an amended application that's been modified by the stipulation. There is a standard here that applies to this application if the Commission decides to put -- set forth in the order that carries the

standard under this stipulation, is if the Commission modifies the proposed cap, would AEP be agreeable to that.

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To the extent he can answer, he can answer. And if the answer is no, that's fine, we know the answer then. And I will say if the answer is no, it goes to the validity of their \$721 million promise.

MR. SATTERWHITE: That's where he is misrepresenting the record. This witness has stated multiple times what these forecasts are for and we provided more forecasts than you typically would in a case, what the 721 million means, what the other areas mean. And he is trying to make it some kind of guarantee of what exactly is going to happen. That's not what this witness represented. That is not what this record represented. It's a forecast for the Commission to rely upon. So he is trying to misapply what the facts of the record are and there is some kind of guarantee that they are to be given and that's inappropriate.

MR. MENDOZA: Your Honor, if I may briefly. The question does not call for relevant information. The question before the Commission now is whether it should approve the stipulation or not,

not whether it should rule on some other issues.

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And so the -- whether Mr. Allen can answer the question or not really isn't relevant because the answer to it doesn't bear on whether the Commission should approve the stipulation.

MR. SETTINERI: Well, your Honor, if I can take myself from under the pylon. The last sentence of the testimony, as shown in settlement exhibit WAA-2, over the term of the agreement, customers are forecasted to receive \$721 million in benefits related to the PPA. That sounds more than like a forecast to me.

This is a representation to this

Commission of what it could rely on as to what

customers are receiving, and my question goes

directly to the validity of that \$721 million. And

if AEP Ohio is not willing to stand behind it, any

form of credit, that goes to the credibility of that

statement.

MR. SATTERWHITE: And the witness has already provided an extensive explanation of how forecasts are used. Just because Mr. Settineri may not be used to proceedings before the PUCO and how they rely on forecasts, doesn't mean you can misread what's been presented by this witness, what was

presented in the prior portion of this hearing.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, is it possible to have the question reread while it's being contemplated?

EXAMINER PARROT: Yes.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you.

(Record read.)

MS. BOJKO: Thank you.

EXAMINER PARROT: I am going to overrule the objection. Have you had enough time to ponder it? I am guessing you have, but if you need a few more moments, we can do that.

A. So I think to answer that question, we are going to have to get into a couple of issues. The first issue that I tried to describe a few minutes ago when you asked a similar question was that the company has to evaluate, as do all the other parties that sign the stipulation, this stipulation as a package.

The package that was presented in this case includes that the rider will be based on forecasted data, trued up for actuals, with a commitment of AEP Ohio that to the extent that the rider results in a charge or a credit less than the 10, 20, 30, 40 million dollars provided in paragraph

Roman II.A.3., that the company would provide an additional credit not to exceed the 10, 20, 30, 40 million dollars in the planning years 2020 through 2024. That's the commitment that the company's willing to make as part of this stipulation as a package.

And as to standing behind forecasted values and making a commitment, those are two very different things. I've testified in a number of proceedings dealing with forecasted fuel cases that deal with issues very much like what we're presenting in this case, and looking at net revenues received from the market, so very similar forecast to this, for periods of six months to up to five years.

And in none of those cases in a regulatory proceeding is the company committing that that's the actual level of expenses that are going to occur. What the company's committing is that those are the best estimates of costs that existed and net revenues that existed at the time the company prepared the case.

So the willingness of the company to make a commitment to a specific set of forecasted credits has no bearing on whether or not the company stands behind those forecasts, and that's been something

I've experienced for a number of years and that's the way most Commissions view, if not all, forecasts of things like fuel costs and market power projections that may be outside of the company's control.

- Q. Thank you.
- 6 Turn to page 14 of your testimony, please.
 - A. I'm there.

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- Q. So at line 18 to 19, you note that AEP
 Ohio's estimated that this stipulation will result in
 an increase in residential customer rates of
 approximately 62 cents per month, correct? And
 that's for a typical 1,000 kilowatt-hour residential
 customer, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And that 62-cent increase relates to the \$4 million forecasted rider PPA credit, and the reallocation of IRP costs and EE/PDR costs that we discussed earlier that were in the stipulation with those costs going to the EDR rider, correct?
- A. Yes, as well as the impact of the \$10 megawatt-hour automaker credit and the additional subscription to the IRP.
- 23 Q. Thanks for those additions.
- In regards to that automaker credit, it's a \$500,000 cap on that credit, correct?

- 1 A. That's correct.
 - Q. Is that per customer?
- 3 A. No. That's a total cap of \$500,000.
 - Q. For the entire program just to be clear.
- A. That's correct, and that's indicated on page 11 of the stipulation where it states "Total credits under this provision shall not exceed
- 8 \$500,000 annually."
- 9 Q. Okay. And on page 15 -- well, I guess
- 10 | there is a sentence that carries over from the bottom
- 11 of 14 to 15, but what I am trying to understand is
- 12 | you did a bill comparison, correct, to come up with
- 13 your answer to that question that's at the bottom of
- 14 page 14?

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- A. That's right. It's based on a bill
- 16 comparison, that's correct.
- 17 Q. It was a bill comparison from March of
- 18 | 2015 to March of 2016, correct?
- 19 A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. So the 62 cents represents March of
- 21 2016.
- A. The 62 cents is what we would expect to
- 23 occur in March of '16, that's correct.
- Q. Thank you. Now, if I told you that in
- 25 comparing that 62 cent increase, that example you

give at page 14, that the PPA rider credit in that example equals 12.2 cents. Would you agree with me?

- A. Can you reread the question, please?

 (Record read.)
- A. And just to be clear, it would be a savings of 12 cents per customers, yes.

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- Q. Thanks. Now, going back to page 14, line 23, you reference there is a sentence there starting at line 21 "When coupled with AEP's Ohio recently implemented ESP, a residential customer using 1,000 kilowatt-hours per month will see a decrease on average of approximately \$9 per month for the same period," correct?
- A. Yes. That's what it states, from the same period a year ago.
 - Q. Okay. You would agree with me that that decrease was in large part due to adjustments resulting from the SSO auctions and the fixed cost recovery credit?
 - A. It's due to the expiration of some of the terms under the prior ESP which would have included the fixed costs rider as well as the capacity rate that existed under the prior ESP as well as the results of the auctions for SSO service that occurred.

MR. SETTINERI: Okay. Thank you.

Your Honor, I have a couple more areas to go through. If you would like to take a break now, that is up to you.

EXAMINER PARROT: Let's go off the record.

(Recess taken.)

7 EXAMINER PARROT: Let's go back on the

record.

- Q. (By Mr. Settineri) Mr. Allen, if you could turn to page 10 of your testimony briefly, lines 6 through 9.
- 12 A. I'm there.

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- Q. There is a question that states "Please summarize the 'MRO test results'" section of the stipulation, and you provide an answer that "This section of the stipulation states that the Signatory Parties agree that the stipulation preserves and advances the results of the MRO versus ESP test as found in the ESP III Order," correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. When does the current ESP III expire, to your knowledge?
- A. It expires in May of 2018.
- Q. And going back to the stipulation then, let's go find that section, page 34 of the

stipulation.

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- 2 A. I am there.
- Q. And you see at the top of the page, "MRO Test Results," Section L?
- 5 A. I see that.
 - Q. Okay. And there is a sentence under that one sentence, "The signatory parties agree that the Stipulation preserves and advances the positive results of the MRO versus ESP test under Revised Code 4928.143(C) as found in the ESP III Order"; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And you, yourself, performed an analysis of whether the stipulation enhanced the benefits of the ESP over the MRO, correct?
- 16 A. I evaluated that, yes.
- Q. Okay. And am I correct that the only documents that you considered when doing so were your Exhibit WAA-2 and the stipulation?
- A. Those would have been the documents I would have evaluated, yes.
- Q. Okay. And your analysis took into account both a quantitative analysis as well as a qualitative analysis, correct?
- 25 A. Primarily, it would be a qualitative

analysis, and that qualitative analysis would be the fact that the PPA rider, that was an empty rider as approved in the ESP, if the stipulation is approved, would then be a rider that was now populated and the price stabilizing effects that were envisioned in the ESP order would now exist as a result of populating that rider.

- Q. And turning back to the quantitative side, when performing a quantitative analysis, you considered the forecasted PPA rider credit, correct?
- A. One of the items that I would look at was the expected cost of revenues under the PPA rider, but I want to emphasize I don't think a new MRO test is required as part of this proceeding. But that's one of the things that I would consider as I think about whether or not the stipulation supports the prior results of the ESP-MRO test.

MR. SETTINERI: Could I have that answer reread again, please -- or, reread, please.

(Record read.)

MR. SETTINERI: Thank you.

- Q. Now, you believe this stipulation does not change the terms of the current ESP, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. Now, just to be clear, am I correct that

you don't believe that the Commission needs to perform an ESP versus MRO analysis during the Commission's review of the stipulation?

- A. That's correct.
- 5 Q. Would that be the position of AEP Ohio as 6 well?
- 7 A. Yes.

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- Q. Now, when you did the quantitative

 analysis, you said you looked at the forecast which I

 assume you would have used WAA-2, correct?
- 11 A. That's the quantitative analysis that 12 exists, yes.
- 13 Q. Okay.
- A. It's a quantification of the PPA rider,
 let me be clear.
- Q. Okay. And when you did that, you looked at the weather normalized case, correct?
- A. That would be one of the elements I would look at, yes.
 - Q. Now, when you did your quantitative analysis, did you consider credits or charges up to a certain year of the term?
- A. What I think about as I look at whether or not this supports the ESP versus MRO test is the price-stabilizing effects that result from operation

of the rider which are described in Exhibit WAA-2 and you can understand that from looking at the scenarios that are provided there. One of those scenarios being the weather normalized case.

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- Q. I guess I am looking for a quantitative analysis which means we are dealing with numbers, right?
- A. Quantitative analysis looks at numbers, that's correct.
- Q. So what I am trying to understand here when you did a quantitative analysis, and let's just say the Commission found in the last ESP III that quantitatively there was a \$43 million benefit to an ESP versus an MRO, let's just assume that, all right, so then you have to -- you view -- do you view the stipulation as enhancing the ESP versus MRO on a quantitative basis?
- A. On a quantitative basis, I don't believe that the addition of the affiliated PPA and OVEC entitlement in the PPA rider makes the quantitative results worse than they were in the analysis that the Commission performed in determining that the ESP that they approved was more favorable than an MRO.

There's no requirement, though, that the quantitative analysis has any more weight than the

qualitative analysis. So my view is that the qualitative benefits of the price stabilizing effect are the real benefits of what this stipulation provides.

- Q. So on the qualitative side is where you are hanging your hat, correct?
- A. I think that's the most significant aspect of what the PPA rider was intended to do when we proposed it in the ESP and as we're implementing it here.
- Q. Okay. Going back -- so you did a quantitative analysis though, correct? I believe you said that.
- A. There's quantitative information that can be used to inform one on the benefits of the -- of implementing the PPA and within the PPA rider.
- Q. Now, in regards to your "from the quantitative perspective," did you -- in that analysis did you -- did you consider any credits beyond the expiration of the ESP III period?
- A. No. I think to the extent that you would evaluate those potential credits, and this is a question whether or not whether you need to or how you would include those in an analysis, but those would be a portion of the analysis that would be

addressed in the ESP III extension that the company is proposing to file at the end of April of 2016.

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- Q. All right. So in terms of your quantitative and really qualitative analysis, you would have -- your analysis would have ended at the end of the current ESP, correct? That's the time period you would have looked at to perform your analysis, correct?
- A. When I evaluated the benefits of populating the PPA, I don't think that my -- the way I think about it is so narrowly constructed. I look at the price-stabilizing benefits that this is going to have. It's going to have them in the short term and it's going to have them in the long term. And both of those elements can be considered in evaluation -- or, the longer-term benefits should be considered as we evaluate the extended ESP.
 - Q. All right. So your analysis both quantitatively and qualitatively looked at the entire PPA term when you determined that the stipulation enhances the ESP versus MRO as reviewed by the Commission, correct?
 - A. When we are talking about how the stipulation enhances the current ESP, that's focused on the period of the current ESP.

Q. Okay.

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- A. But also when we file the next ESP, one of the factors that will be looked at is the price-stabilizing effects of the extension of the PPA rider mechanism that will be included in that filing.
- Q. I understand. Thank you. And that is because that application requests an extension -- would have an ESP term through the -- through May 31, 2024, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. Now, when you did your analysis as to looking at whether the stipulation enhances the current ESP, did you consider the fact that -- strike that question.

When you did your analysis as to the current -- as to the stipulation enhances the current ESP, isn't it true that over the next -- in 2016, for instance, there could be a charge of \$84 million based on your forecast?

A. What I looked at is that the initial credit would be \$4 million. The other elements, the 5 percent lower load case or the 5 percent higher load case, would be the impact of the price-stabilization aspect of the PPA rider.

So there's two things you have to look at.

One is the initial rate impact which is the \$4 million credit, and the second element is the PPA rider mechanism producing a price-stabilizing benefit for customers, and that's what's shown in the 5 percent higher load case and 5 percent lower load case.

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- Q. Well, doesn't that 5 percent lower load case for 2016, show the 5 percent lower load, the forecast for net PPA rider credit/charge including PJM capacity performance, including CO-2 tax, would be a charge of \$84 million? That's what that -- that's exactly what that number represents, correct, under that scenario?
- A. That's what that number represents, and what it's intended to show is to the extent that market prices drop and customers receive benefits from lower market prices. Those lower market prices would be partially offset by a charge in the true-up proceeding of the PPA rider. And to the extent that market prices rise in 2016, that customers would have a partial offset of those increased costs through a larger credit on their bills which is shown in the 5 percent higher load forecast case.

So those two cases, the 5 percent higher load forecast case and the 5 percent lower load

forecast case, so the higher and lower load forecast case, those show the price-stabilizing effects of the PPA rider. That's that mechanism working.

Q. That's what you believe, correct?

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- A. That's the design of the PPA rider.
- Q. That's correct. But this sheet has nothing to do with what you just said. What it shows me is forecasted charges and credits under the rider PPA under different scenarios, correct? That's what this sheet shows.
- A. I disagree. What this sheet shows is how the operation of the PPA rider produces price stabilizing benefits for customers. It's very clear.
- Q. It's clear to you because you're interpreting and applying the numbers in the way you believe there is a price stabilizing --
- MR. SATTERWHITE: At this point I will just object. He is arguing with the witness. The witness has explained what the numbers mean on here and statements like "that's what you believe" isn't a question for this proceeding.
- MR. SETTINERI: You know, your Honor, I am just trying to understand. It's very confusing. To me this sheet gives me forecasts of revenues and charges under the rider PPA under different scenarios

and that's all I am trying to understand here. And when I start hearing things about this shows price stability, things of that nature, I get very confused. So I am just trying to make clear for the record that this sheet shows forecasts of charges and credits under rider PPA based on different scenarios. That's what I am trying to determine.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, I think the record is very clear Mr. Allen applied what this number is and what that means for the overall price stabilizing that this PPA gives. So looking at a single number in a vacuum is one thing. Mr. Allen is applying that to the real-world scenario of what we have with this PPA. He is giving that more context. So Mr. Settineri is confused, he might want to reread the answer.

MR. SETTINERI: I'll ignore the insult, but I stand by what I said. This, to me, is a forecast sheet. That's all I am trying to establish. This shows forecasts.

MR. SATTERWHITE: My objection is he is arguing with the witness, that's all, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: And with that, let's rephrase the question. And I am not even sure we have a question pending at this point. I think it

- was interrupted. So, Mr. Settineri, if you want to try again.
- MR. SETTINERI: Your Honors, I will just move on at this point.
- 5 EXAMINER PARROT: Okay.
- Q. (By Mr. Settineri) All right. As a general principle, do you believe that when the Commission approves the stipulation, that it would be accepting the language that's within this stipulation?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. Okay. If you could turn to page 9 of the stipulation, please.
- 14 A. I'm there.
- Q. B.3. you'll see a statement that "the Commission will solicit comments from interested parties no later than October 30, 2017, addressing the State's long term resource adequacy needs." Do you see that?
- 20 A. I do.
- Q. This relates to the federal advocacy commitments that Ohio Power is making in this stipulation, correct?
- A. It's related to those same topics, yes.
- Q. Okay. And this would be an example of

language that the Commission would be accepting if the stipulation was approved, correct?

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- Q. Okay. And likewise, let's turn to the top of page 19.
- 6 A. I'm there.
 - Q. All right. There is part k. at the very top of the page which states "Any participating CRES supplier competitively sensitive information acquired by AEP and Staff under the Pilot Supplier

 Consolidated Billing Program shall be afforded the appropriate confidential treatment." Do you see that?
- 14 A. I do.
- Q. Now, this pilot has not been established yet, correct?
- 17 A. That's correct.
 - Q. Okay. But, again, that sentence would be an example of language that you would expect that the Commission would be accepting if the stipulation was approved as presented, correct?
- A. The Commission would be accepting how the
 CRES supplier information described in Section k.,
 how that -- the confidential treatment that that
 information would be afforded, that's correct.

- Q. Okay. And the CRES pilot program, would that be something that would be included in the 2016 ESP filing by Ohio Power?
- No, it's not. Section -- if you go back Α. to page 13 which is the beginning of Section D., Section D. are the additional AEP Ohio commitments. Those are the commitments AEP Ohio is making outside of the next ESP proceeding.
- Ο. Okay. Thank you. And you are familiar 10 with there is a provision in the stipulation 11 regarding a -- strike that for a second.
- 12 If you could turn to page 30 of the 13 stipulation, please.
- 14 Α. Okay. I'm there.
- 15 Q. In regards -- you see that section, Section I., "Environmental and Renewable Energy 16 17 Projects." Do you see that?
- 18 Α. T do.

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- Okay. You don't know how much -- what the 0. capital costs would be for a 500-megawatt nameplate capacity of wind turbines, correct?
- 22 Α. Based upon a \$1,800 dollar per kW 23 installed cost of wind, which is a reasonable 24 estimate, it would be about \$900 million.
- 25 Q. Okay. And it's contemplated under the

stipulation that any recovery related to the renewable projects would be through rider PPA, correct?

A. Yes, that's correct.

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Q. Okay. And would the Commission be accepting that recovery -- would the Commission be accepting, using the rider PPA, if it approves the stipulation? Let me strike that.

Would -- would the Commission be accepting using rider PPA to recover costs from the renewable projects if it approves the stipulation?

A. What the Commission would be -- what the stipulation is committing to is that AEP Ohio and its affiliates will develop 500 megawatts of wind capacity, that we'll propose that. The company will then file ELR-DR applications under the PPA rider to initiate approval of retail cost recovery associated with each project.

Subject to the Commission's approval of recovery of those in that manner on an individual project basis, then the company would go forward with those projects and they would be included in rider PPA.

So the Commission, in approving the stipulation, isn't approving the inclusion of any

specific wind projects in the PPA rider. What the Commission is approving is that the company will come forward with projects and will propose recovery of those projects through the PPA rider, to the extent they are approved, that will be the recovery mechanism.

- Q. All right. And there's also a rate design for the recovery at page 32, part 3. Do you see that?
- 10 A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And it's your opinion that if the Commission approves the stipulation, that the Commission would also be approving the rate design that's set forth at page 32, part 3, for the cost of the recovery of the renewables, correct?
- A. The Commission would be accepting this language in the stipulation.
- Q. Turn to, I guess, right at the top -bottom of page 32, top of page 33. Now, there is
 going to be another -- the company is planning to do
 an ESP filing in 2016, correct?
- A. If the stipulation is approved, the company is committed to making an ESP filing -- ESP extension filing in 2016.
- Q. And that, if approved, as the stipulation

maybe indicates, that ESP could go to May 31, 2024, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. Okay. And in that case, if it goes beyond four years, there is a statutory requirement to conduct a MRO versus ESP test; is that correct?
- A. As described, there are two tests. There is a finding that the ESP is no longer more favorable than an MRO, and a finding that the remaining term of the ESP is substantially likely to result in significantly excessive earnings for the company.
- Q. Okay. Let me ask you a question, in regards to parts a., b., and c. there, is it your expectation the Commission will be agreeing and will be accepting those provisions if it approves the stipulation unmodified?
- A. The Commission would be accepting these terms.
- Q. Okay. And you're familiar with Section 4928.143 of the Revised Code, correct?
- A. As a nonlawyer, I am generally familiar with that, yes.
- Q. We just reviewed it last week, last
 Wednesday together, correct?
- A. We did.

Q. Okay. And do you recall referring me to a Section 4928.143(B)(1) which states that "In addition, if the proposed electric security plan has a term longer than three years, it may include provisions in the plan to permit the Commission to test the plan pursuant to division (E) of this section and any transitional conditions that should be" accepted -- "adopted by the commission if the Commission terminates the plan as authorized under that division."

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MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, I'll object. If he is going to refer to the statute, the witness isn't an attorney, I would request he be given a copy of that.

MR. SETTINERI: I would be glad to.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Thank you.

MR. SETTINERI: If I may, your Honors?

EXAMINER PARROT: You may.

Q. And I'll refer you to Section (B)(1) of that document. That's the paragraph I just read, Mr. Allen.

A. Yeah. I generally recall pointing out that section to you in the deposition circumstances, yes.

Q. And you believe that -- if I turn back to

the top of page 33, a., b., and c., at the top of page 33, are transitional elements that fall under Section 4928.143(B)(1), correct?

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- A. (B)(1) references back to division (E) which is the section that's referenced in -- on page 32 of the stipulation.
- Q. Okay. I don't think you answered my
 question though. What I am curious, a., b., and c.,
 top of page 33, provide conditions related to a
 termination of the ESP which would be the 2016 ESP,
 correct? For the record, I will note you are not an
 attorney.
 - MR. SATTERWHITE: I guess just for clarity, when you say "2016 ESP," can you define what you mean?
- MR. SETTINERI: 2016 ESP filing.
- MR. SATTERWHITE: ESP filing. Okay. I
 didn't know if you meant the current ESP in 2016 or
 the -- thank you.
- MR. SETTINERI: Thank you.
- A. So paragraph a. describes the conditions
 under which termination of the extended ESP could be
 terminated. Paragraph b. describes the termination
 provisions and the continuation of the PPA rider and
 the DIR. And then paragraph c. addresses the

treatments of credits under section III.A.3. of the stipulation in an ESP -- I'm sorry, in SEET test and the MRO test. So it addresses how we will conduct future SEET and MRO tests.

- Q. Well, going to b. and c., would you agree with me those represent transitional conditions under part (B)(1) of the statute?
- MR. SATTERWHITE: Again, I am assuming these are all of a nonlegal basis?
- MR. SETTINERI: Again, his position as a regulatory manager.
 - A. Clearly paragraph b. is a transitional condition, paragraph c. addresses how certain costs would be included in the tests used to determine if the Commission were to terminate the ESP or if the -- in determining the SEET earnings of the company in a future year.
 - Q. Okay. Thank you.
 - Now, you have no current knowledge of any attempt by Ohio Power to divest the OVEC assets since June 30 of 2015, correct?
- A. I'm not aware of any subsequent actions to divest the assets.
- Q. Now, you agree with me, nothing in the stipulation prohibits AEP Ohio from selling output

from the PPA units under or through bilateral contracts, correct?

- A. The stipulation envisions the company selling the output of the PPA units into the PJM capacity energy and ancillary service markets. To the extent that a unit doesn't clear a specific capacity auction, then the company would endeavor to offer that unit into a supplemental capacity auction. And to the extent that a unit didn't clear in a supplemental auction, then the company may consider entering into a bilateral contract with another party to sell the capacity attributes of that unit.
- Q. Okay. And any revenues or charges coming from the bilateral -- these bilateral contracts would net under rider PPA, correct?
- A. Yes, they would.
- Q. Ohio Power, though, has no plans today to explore entering into any bilateral contracts, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. You would agree with me there could be circumstances during the term of the PPA where AEPGR could incur a capacity performance penalty that would be reasonable and would be able to be recovered through the PPA rider?

- A. There are circumstances where the PPA units could incur capacity performance penalties that would be based upon reasonable actions, yes.
- Q. Okay. So an example would be a valve failure, right?
 - A. That would be one example, yes.

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- Q. And that could be something as simple as an actuator failing on a valve?
- A. That's a possibility. And, likewise, the units could over perform and receive bonus payments due to prudent and reasonable actions of the operator and AEP Ohio.
- Q. If AEP -- AEPGR sells any of the PPA units through the term of the rider PPA, the sale price or value that AEPGR receives will not impact the PPA rider at all, correct?
- A. If you refer to page 8 of the stipulation, subparagraph c., it discusses the Commission's option to terminate upon unit sale. It clearly outlines that the Commission has the right that even if AEPGR sells a unit, that that unit could be maintained within the PPA rider.

So the sale of the asset doesn't have to result in any consequence to AEP Ohio or to the customers under the PPA rider as compared to AEPGR

not selling the unit, but the Commission has the right, if the company sells the asset, to exclude that PPA unit from the PPA rider in the future and based upon that provision, there's no obligation or discussion of proceeds from the sale of one of the PPA units impacting the rates of customers under the PPA rider.

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Q. I may have not asked my question well at all. I appreciate your answer.

Let's just say AEPGR is able to sell a unit at four times what it's worth to AEPGR. Would any of the dollars from that sale in your -- or, be credited under rider PPA?

A. The proceeds of that sale would not be included in rider PPA no matter whether the sale resulted in a gain or loss to AEPGR. But the important part is that the Commission would retain the right to determine whether or not to exclude that rider — that unit from the PPA rider in the future or to continue to include that unit in the PPA rider in the future. So the option is the Commission's option on how to treat retail rate recovery in the future.

MR. SETTINERI: Just a moment, your Honors. I appreciate your patience and the Bench's

4620 1 patience, and I have no further questions at this 2 time. 3 THE WITNESS: Thank you. EXAMINER PARROT: Let's go off the record 4 5 for just a second. 6 (Discussion off the record.) 7 EXAMINER PARROT: Let's go back on the 8 record. 9 Mr. Michael. 10 MR. MICHAEL: Thank you, your Honor. 11 12 CROSS-EXAMINATION 13 By Mr. Michael: 14 Mr. Allen, how are you? Ο. 15 Α. Good. 16 Good. I would like to begin, if I could, Q. 17 by drawing your attention to page 14 of your 18 testimony and specifically lines 18 and 19. I'm there. 19 Α. 20 0. Is the 62 cents referenced on line 19 what 2.1 AEP Ohio's estimate is for the first year were the 22 PPA rider put into play, or is that what your estimate over the term of the PPA rider is? 23 24 It's the impact that the company expects 25 as of March 1 when the -- if the PPA rider is

implemented on a forecasted basis at that point in time as well as the other elements of the stipulation that would occur commensurate with the Commission approving the stipulation.

- Q. Do you have any -- have you done any analysis on what the approximate costs would be for the second year of the PPA rider?
- A. The company hasn't presented a new forecast of 2017, which is what we would do when we would set the rate for 2017. But based upon the previous forecasts that the company presented, if you go to Exhibit WAA-2, it shows that the PPA rider credit would be \$29 million on a weather normalized basis. So if we were using the forecast presented here, which, as I have indicated before, will provide an updated forecast, but that would be the impact for that rider and that year. But that's still to be determined as we make future filings.
- Q. Okay. I would like to focus, if I could, Mr. Allen, on the impact of the stipulation as a whole. And you assert in -- on page 14, lines 18 and 19 of your direct testimony, that you estimate there will be a net cost of 62 cents as a result of this stipulation, correct?
- A. That's correct. Based upon those items

that will occur when the Commission approves it, and I identified what those elements were that we included in that estimate when I was having my discussion with Mr. Settineri.

- Q. And the company hasn't done a similar analysis and offered a similar estimate for the second year of the implementation of the stipulation, correct?
- A. The second year of the implementation will be based upon some of the elements that we've described here that we know what the cost effects are as well as the impact of future filings that the Commission -- the company will make before the Commission and the ultimate decision by the Commission on how to implement those provisions.

MR. MICHAEL: Okay. Your Honor, I would move to strike that response. I asked him a "yes" or "no" question as to whether they have done an analysis of the rate impact of the stipulation second-year implementation.

MR. SATTERWHITE: And, your Honor, he answered that question earlier and this time he was saying what it would take to look into to determine what that second-year implementation was.

MR. MICHAEL: I don't recall him answering

that question earlier, your Honor, but we are now in our pretty near seventh hour of hearing, and if he did answer, I apologize, but I would request that your Honor have the witness answer the question asked of him.

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EXAMINER PARROT: Motion to strike is denied, Mr. Michael.

MR. MICHAEL: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. Mr. Allen, as a result if the stipulation were to be adopted, would each year of the ESP result in a cost to residential customers approximating the 62-cent figure you estimate for year one?
- A. That value could go up or down depending upon the outcome of future Commission proceedings.
- Q. And have you done any analysis as to the likelihood that number will go up?
- A. I think what you have to recognize when you think about that, and so let's think about some of the energy efficiency provisions that are included in the stipulation, what you have to think about is that in approving increases in costs for energy efficiency programs, the Commission and the company, as well, we're evaluating the benefits to customers that result from those programs.

So while a program may result in a net

rate increase for customers relating to enhanced energy efficiency programs, the net benefit, over the long term, may exceed those and likely will exceed those initial costs.

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So you can't just look at the rate impact in isolation. What you have to look at are the benefits that go along with that and that's what the Commission is going to be able to do as the company presents a number of filings that are listed and provided for in this stipulation.

- Q. Okay. So were I to ask you to focus only on the rate impact for the purpose of my question, has AEP Ohio done any analysis on the degree to which the rate impact will approximate the 62 cents that you have estimated for the first year of the stipulation's implementation?
- A. It's not an appropriate calculation to do.

 One of the reasons it's not appropriate, when you look at -- we will go back to energy efficiency programs. If I implement a program that reduces a customer's usage by 2 percent, and I look at the rate impact of that program, the customer's usage is now 2 percent lower, but the rates are higher. So I would have to look at the net customer impact. I can't simply look at the rate impact. I would have

to look at changes in customers' usage that would result from those programs.

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- Q. And you haven't done that yet, correct?
- A. We haven't done that. We will be presenting those in the future proceedings where the Commission can weigh the net benefits of implementing those programs.
- Q. Okay. But in this proceeding what you have provided the Commission with is a PPA rider proposal that is estimated to be a net positive for the first year, correct?
- A. We've presented the results of the PPA rider for the first year, as well as an estimate of a range of outcomes for the PPA rider over the term of the PPA rider, as well as the immediate impacts of the items that I discussed previously which are the transfer of certain costs from the EE/PDR rider to the EDR rider, the establishment of the automaker credit, and the expansion of the IRP eligibility. That's what the Commission is approving in this stipulation and that's the data that we've provided.

And so all of the elements that I am thinking of as we sit here today that the Commission is approving today are reflected in data that's included in my testimony or the workpapers that we've

provided to the various parties in the case.

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The data for future proceedings that the Commission is going to rule on the net benefits of each one of those proposals, weighing the totality of the cost and benefits of each of those proposals, those are not included in this data at this point in time and they will be presented in each proceeding separately in the future.

- Q. Okay. Now, back to my question if we could, please, Mr. Allen. In the first year AEP Ohio estimates that the PPA rider will be a net credit to customers, correct?
- A. What the company is projecting is that the initial rate under the PPA rider will be a net credit of \$4 million and that's the rate that we are proposing under the stipulation to set that rate at. But we recognize that weather won't be normal and that the true-up values will produce a rate somewhat different than that.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. Either more beneficial to customers or with an increased cost to customers.
- Q. Okay. Not withstanding that \$4 million credit, according to your testimony, the stipulation, as a whole, will still cost customers, according to

your estimate, approximately \$62 -- 62 cents per month though, correct?

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- A. In the first year the stipulation will have an effect on residential customers of a rate increase of \$62 -- 62 cents per month, about .5 percent.
- Q. And that 62-cent cost is a function of the three items you mentioned earlier, the switch in the rider costs and then the automaker credit, correct?
- A. There were four items. The transfer of the -- some of the EE/PDR costs into the economic development rider, a transfer of a portion of the IRP costs into the economic development rider, the implementation of the automaker credit, and the expansion of the IRP credit, the eligibility.
- Q. Okay. So in point of fact it's those four elements that are driving the 62-cent charge to residential customers, correct?
- A. An offset for the effect of the initial rate under the PPA rider, that's correct.
- Q. But you already factored in that offset in reaching your 62-cent cost, correct?
- A. That's correct. There's five elements in that 62 cents. I want to make that clear.
 - Q. Okay. So it's actually those provisions

in the stipulation, those four provisions, that are going to cost, in the first year, residential utility consumers 62 cents a month, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Mr. Allen, if I could please get you to turn to page 12 of the stipulation. And I will draw your attending to specifically to paragraph 12.
 - A. Okay. I'm there.
- Q. I would like to ask you some questions about the CIR rider if I might, please.
- 11 A. Okay.
 - Q. Assume for the purpose of my question and you tell me if I'm wrong at any point in time, the way this would work is there would be an SSO auction, and let's say for the purpose of my question it clears at -- there's a dollar rate associated with that SSO auction, okay? Assume next that the price that you all reach for the CIR rider is 50 cents, okay?
 - A. Fifty cents per?
 - Q. Same -- however -- well, let me ask it this way, how would the 50 cents -- would it be added to the SSO price of a dollar? Let me ask it this way.
- 25 A. Well, I think if we talk in numbers that

are more realistic, it's a little easier to understand. If we talk about an SSO auction clearing at \$45 a megawatt-hour, that would be a reasonable number as we talk about --

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- Q. Okay. Thank you. What would be a reasonable number for purpose of my question of what the competition incentive rider addition would be?
- 8 As indicated in the stipulation, item 12 Α. 9 on page 12 falls under sub item c. which is the 10 extension of the ESP III term through May 31, 2024. 11 And if you go to the first paragraph of that on 12 page 10, it states, in the last sentence that "Among other appropriate proposals to be developed as part 13 14 of the application, AEP Ohio will include the 15 following provisions and features in its 16 Application."

Paragraph 12 then states that "AEP Ohio will file and advocate for a pilot program that establishes a bypassable Competition Incentive Rider as an addition to the SSO non-shopping rate above the auction price."

- Q. Okay. Thank you. And Mr. --
- A. And that rate will be determined based upon the Commission order in that proceeding. The companies will -- the company, AEP Ohio, will work

with the staff and the signatory parties, the staff being one of the signatory parties, to identify an appropriate charge to include in that filing as a starting point.

To the extent that the signatory parties can't agree on an appropriate charge, the Commission staff will choose the level to be included in the company's filing, that starting point. And that's laid out in subparagraph a. under 12.

The Commission will ultimately be the party that determines what the appropriate level is for that competition incentive -- or, competitive incentive rider.

Q. And I understand that, Mr. Allen, and thank you. But when I had given you some hypothetical numbers, you said you would prefer working with ones that were more realistic, so I am simply trying to understand the operation of the CIR, and I want to accommodate your request that we use numbers resembling realistic numbers.

So I understand the procedure you just laid out, but for the purposes of my questions about how the CIR is going to work operationally, tell me a number that that CIR could be so I could ask you questions about operationally how it's going to work,

- 1 | if you would, or I would pick a number.
- A. Ultimately, the Commission will make a decision.
- 4 Q. Yes.
- 5 A. But let's say it's 50 cents a
- 6 megawatt-hour and the SSO auction clearing price was 7 \$45 a megawatt-hour.
- Q. Okay. So then SSO customers, when making a decision, would compare, under your scenario, you just described a \$45.50 charge per megawatt under an SSO versus whatever CRES providers were offering; is that correct?
- 13 A. Yes, that's correct.
- 14 O. Okay.
- 15 A. That would be the price to compare.
- Q. Okay. And assume for the purpose of my question that a CRES provider came in and offered
- 18 \$45.49 per megawatt, okay?
- 19 A. Okay.
- Q. Under the CIR, the refund would be 1 cent under that scenario, correct?
- 22 A. No.
- Q. Okay. Tell me operationally how that
- 24 works.
- 25 A. You are going to have to -- the 1 cent

that you are talking about would be the savings on a per megawatt basis that a customer would receive if they chose to shop as compared to the SSO rate.

That's not a refund. That's a savings a customer would see if they chose to shop.

- Q. Okay. I will draw -- thank you for that.

 I will draw your attention to paragraph 12,

 Mr. Allen, and I will draw your attention to the following sentence: "The total collected from the CIR will then be refunded to all distribution customers through a new rider established in the 2016 ESP amendment case." Do you see that provision?
- Q. And going back to our hypothetical numbers we were discussing, the SSO being \$45.50, and a CRES provider offering \$49 -- pardon me, \$45.49. Given that scenario, how much would the refund to all distribution customers through the new rider be on a per megawatt basis?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. Incomplete hypothetical and incapable of being answered.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.

Mr. Allen, if you can answer the question --

25 A. I think --

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Yes.

EXAMINER PARROT: -- as posed, please do so.

- A. -- there's a misstatement in the question. The price that a CRES offers has no bearing on the refund that would be provided. So let me just go through and explain how the refund would be provided and go through the math assuming a 50 cents CIR and some real-world-type numbers.
 - Q. Wonderful. Thank you.

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A. So approximately 30 percent of AEP's Ohio's load is currently receiving service under the SSO. To make the math a little easy, we will assume that the -- that the load is 40,000 kWh a year for AEP Ohio in total which is a pretty reasonable assumption for AEP Ohio.

If you've got 30 percent of the load that's not shopping, the 50 cents CIR would be applied to 30 percent of 40,000 or 12,000 GWh. You would then take the 50 cents times the 12,000 GWh and that would result in a total charge to nonshopping customers, SSO customers, of \$6 million.

The company then would take that \$6 million and refund it to all customers. And those customers that were -- all those customers, so you have got \$6 million that you are refunding. The

residential class represents approximately 43 percent of the 5 CP demand of AEP Ohio. And as we discuss in the stipulation, that refund would be provided to customers in the same manner that the PPA rider is allocated.

So 43 percent of the \$6 million would be allocated to the residential class. 43 percent of the \$6 million would be \$2,580,000. That \$2,580,000 would then be split amongst the roughly 14,000 GWh of load in the residential class. I'm sorry, I need a calculator for this one.

Q. Yeah, go ahead.

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- A. So the allocation back to the residential class would be approximately 18.4 cents per kilowatt-hour.
- Q. Okay. So -- so the refund would go to both the shoppers and nonshoppers based on the same allocation as the PPA rider?
 - A. Yes, that's described in the stipulation.
- Q. Okay. So for those customers that chose to shop, they would be getting the benefit of what you described as a lower price, plus the refunds under the CIR, correct?
- A. That's one element that you would consider, but, you know, one of the concepts behind

the competition incentive rider is an idea that's been around in the State of Ohio for a number of years. If you go back to 2000, we had shopping incentives for customers where we incent customers to shop. So nonshopping customers were essentially paying more to incent customers to shop.

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When we moved into the transition plan that the Commission had under ESP II, there was discounted capacity provided to shopping customers to incent shopping and all customers paid for that discount.

So there have been a number of times when Commissions have -- this Commission, over the years, has developed mechanisms to incent customer shopping with the idea that as more customers shop and there's more incentive for them to shop, that CRES providers have an incentive and opportunity to offer more innovative product offerings.

And those innovative product offerings can ultimately save customers in the long run through, you know, offerings that may give customers incentive to change how they use power in the off-peak versus the on-peak and things.

So those are the concepts that have been thought of and reasons why Commissions in the past

have advocated for incentive to get customers to shop.

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And you have to recognize within the AEP
Ohio service territory we're only seeing about
50 percent of the total customers, not the total
load, the total customers, that are shopping
currently. So there is a large number of customers
that either through their own choosing or through
just inertia or lack of action have chosen not to
shop at this point in time. So those are some of the
concepts behind why a mechanism like this may make
some sense.

MR. MICHAEL: Okay. Your Honor, I would move to strike everything other than his initial acknowledgment that, in fact, shopping customers would get the benefit of the lower price and the refund.

MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, he was arguing with the premise of the question in his answer saying it is not just the shopping customers that benefit from this program, is that it provides benefits to all customers, and the benefits of increased shopping and potential increased shopping, as this Commission has found multiple times in the past, even customers that don't shop benefit from the

right to shop, and this is about developing the markets so they can do that.

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MR. MICHAEL: And if Mr. Satterwhite, on redirect, would like to ask him to explain that, that would be fine, but my question was and his initial acknowledgment was that the shopping customers would get the benefit of what he thinks is lower price, plus the refund under the CIR rider. Everything else was nonresponsive.

MR. SATTERWHITE: I think he is allowed to say it's not just the shopping customers and that was his point that the benefits go beyond just that.

MR. MICHAEL: Well, if it helps,
Mr. Satterwhite, my next question was going to be
about the nonshopping customers.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SATTERWHITE: Well, good. We are already done then.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Michael, we will grant the motion to strike everything past the first part "That's one element that you would consider."

We will leave that and strike the rest.

MR. MICHAEL: Thank you, your Honor.

I almost hesitate to ask the next question about nonshopping customers but . . .

Q. From a strict dollars-and-cents cost

perspective, Mr. Allen, those customers that chose not to shop, just in terms of dollars and cents would not get the benefit -- all the benefits that the shopping customers do, would they?

- A. Customers that currently are nonshopping would receive a different set of benefits than customers that are currently shopping.
- Q. And they would be less than the shopping customers, correct, dollars and cents wise.
 - A. No, not necessarily.

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- Q. Okay. Well, you told me as it relates to the shopping customers that they would get the benefit of what you described was the lower price plus the refund, correct?
- A. Well, remember, shopping customers are already receiving a price from a competitive supplier. So the only thing that a shopping customer is receiving is -- well, there is multiple things. They are receiving a refund but they are also benefiting from a more robust marketplace if more CRES providers are able to offer more innovative products in there. So shopping customers receive those benefits in addition to the refund.

Nonshopping customers receive the benefits of a robust competitive market that they can avail

themselves at any point that they choose and they are also receiving the credit, the refund.

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- Q. Okay. And under your proposal, though, the -- going back to your hypothetical numbers of \$45.50, wouldn't that incent the CRESs to offer up to, but just short of, \$45.50 because under those circumstances they beat the SSO auction on price, right?
- A. No, I don't think so. You know, one of the things that, you know, we have noticed is CRES were able to offer significant discounts to customers in the AEP Ohio service territory beginning in 2012 and we saw some customers migrating to CRES providers due to those large discounts.

As the discounts became smaller, the incentive for a customer to -- especially a customer that has been served by a utility for many, many years to take the, I am going to say "risk" in the most positive way, but to take the risk of going out to a CRES provider and really change how they do business, something they have been comfortable with, and they are going to go and reach out to find a new way to procure electricity, if there is not a significant discount, customers aren't going to do it.

That's just anecdotally what we've seen with shopping percentages in our service territory.

And you can -- you can see it in the way CRESs are able to advertise to customers and things like that.

When there's not a real savings, it's really tough for a CRES to just make an offer that says I have got a more innovative product, come shop with me, and that's hard to move customers from SSO to that shopping category.

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- Q. You used a phrase there "significant discount." What, in your mind, would be a significant discount?
- A. Discounts that you've seen CRESs offer and advocate for have been in the 5 percent to 10 percent range. Some, you know, lower than that, but those are ones I've seen. Maybe 3 percent.
- Q. Okay. So based on our hypothetical numbers, the CRES provider would have to be offering something on the order of \$4.50 less than the \$45.50 that would be charged under the SSO; is that accurate?
- A. That's with a 10-percent discount. One of the CRESs in Ohio, you know, FirstEnergy Solutions, for a number of years, offered a 5-percent discount to tariff in the FirstEnergy service territory. That

seemed to be very successful. Had a big impact on me. It caused me to switch when that offer was made.

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So when you look at 5 percent, you know, then you are talking something in the \$2.25. But that doesn't mean that the CIR needs to be at that level to incent that. It may be that a CRES is able to offer a \$2 discount. But that extra 25 cents, that gives them the ability to offer a 5-percent discount. So a CIR at 25 cents may be the right level to give CRES that marketing appeal.

And that's something that we really need to explore as we go through the proceeding, and that's the intent of the stipulation where it says we've laid out this concept and we are going to allow all the parties to present evidence and to advocate for or against the CIR and advocate for an appropriate level in that next ESP proceeding, and that's where we really need to weigh out all of these pros and cons and what that rate level is.

- Q. So the Commission can't do that in connection with its analysis of the stipulation then, right?
- A. The stipulation is designed to provide a forum for parties to debate that issue in the ESP extension proceeding.

Q. Okay. But when the Commission is analyzing the stipulation and the degree to which it passes the three-prong test, it is not going to be in a position to do the analysis you just described because it has to occur at the future filing, correct?

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- A. What you have to remember is the Commission is approving AEP Ohio's commitment to advocate for that mechanism in the next ESP. It's not binding the Commission in any way to implement a CIR in that ESP proceeding and it's not requiring the Commission to set it at any specific level.
- Q. So the only thing the Commission can analyze with any degree of certitude in this stipulation case is AEP Ohio's commitment and only AEP Ohio's commitment to make a future filing, correct?
- A. I think the Commission can also consider whether the filing of that kind of mechanism has the potential to improve Ohio's competitive markets. And the Commission, as I described previously, they've recognized that there may be value in incentives to customers shopping. That's a finding that the Commission and I think the legislature in Ohio made at one point in time. So the Commission is weighing

- that the company filing something like that that may advance Ohio's energy markets could be beneficial to the state.
- Q. Okay. And back to my question, Mr. Allen.

 The only thing that the Commission can review in

 connection with this stipulation with any certitude

 is AEP Ohio's commitment to make that filing, nothing

 else, right?
- 9 MR. SATTERWHITE: Objection. He just 10 answered that question.
- 11 EXAMINER PARROT: I agree,
- 12 Mr. Satterwhite.
- Q. AEP -- obviously the CIR provision wasn't part of AEP Ohio's amended application, right?
- 15 A. It was not.
- 16 Q. If I could draw your attention, please,
- 17 Mr. Allen, to page 16 of the stipulation.
- 18 A. I'm there.
- Q. Bear with me a moment, Mr. Allen. Let me confirm. I apologize, Mr. Allen, page 18, paragraph f.
- 22 A. Okay.
- Q. And this provision relates to the consolidated billing proposal, correct?
- 25 A. That's correct.

Q. And will AEP Ohio, in a future base rate case, seek to recover the 50-percent share referenced in paragraph f.?

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- A. To the extent that there are costs remaining on the company's books, if there are capital costs that the company has incurred, computer software changes, and those costs have not been fully amortized at the time of the company's next distribution rate case, the company would propose to include those in the rate base included in that filing.
- Q. And we don't -- you don't know, as you sit here now, what that dollar figure is, correct?
- A. The estimate of the costs of the supplier consolidated billing program would be approximately \$750,000, as a range of 500,000 to a million, so let's look at 750,000. The cost borne by the CRES providers would be 375,000. The remaining net book value for the company would be 375,000, that would be likely capital software costs that has a five-year amortization period.

And assuming that the company filed a base rate case in 2018, the middle of 2018, the date certain would be two years from now, so you would have approximately 60 percent of the \$375,000 as a

net book cost that would be included in the rate base in that proceeding.

- Q. And that pilot program wasn't part of AEP's Ohio amended application, right?
- A. It was not. What this stipulation provides, though, which is of significant value is that the CRES parties will be paying 50 percent of that pilot cost, when one option would have been for the company to incur all of those costs and include those in a future rate proceeding.

So one of the benefits of doing it in this manner is that CRES providers are paying 50 percent of the costs, and any of the amortization of those costs, up until the next base case, the company is expensing those without any additional rate recovery.

- Q. Well, it's not the CRES providers. It's the CRES signatory parties, correct?
- A. That's correct. The participating CRES signatory parties, yes.
- Q. And, Mr. Allen, the CIR provision, that applies only to the CRES signatory parties, too, correct?
- A. No.

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- Q. Okay. To whom does that apply?
- 25 A. The CIR applies to all nonshopping

customers, the rate would apply to them, and the refund would apply to all retail customers of AEP Ohio.

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- Q. But only the CRES signatory parties would be involved in establishing the rate, correct, and staff?
- A. No. If you go to page 12, paragraph 12.a., it talks about the signatory parties. So it would include all signatory parties would be eligible to address that, and all the extra rights that the signatory parties have related to Section a. is that they are at the table as we attempt to develop the initial rate that will be included in the company's filing, not the initial rate charged to customers but that the initial rate AEP Ohio will advocate for. To the extent those parties can't agree, the staff gets to decide the value that will be included in the filing. So those are the only extra rights that signatory parties have under subparagraph a. related to the CIR.
- Q. So the nonsignatory parties would be excluded from sitting at that table with you and setting the rate that you are going to propose, correct?
- 25 A. The -- that's the direction that the

stipulation provides, but all nonsignatory parties will have complete rights as the Commission deems appropriate through allowing intervention to advocate for whatever rate they believe appropriate in the ESP III proceeding, the ESP III extension proceeding.

- Q. Okay. I would like to bring your attention or draw your attention, Mr. Allen, to page 19 of the stipulation. Paragraph 9.b. and my questions will relate to going over to page 22.
 - A. Okay. I'm there.

2.2

- Q. Okay. In light of those provisions, after co-firing, will Conesville 5 and 6's maximum capacity factor be 75 percent?
 - A. Paragraph b. does not limit the capacity factor of Conesville 5 and 6 to 75 percent. What it limits is the MMBtu heat input from coal which is based upon a 50 percent coal burn and 75 percent capacity factor. So that's the assumption that was included to develop the BTU limitation.
 - Q. Okay. So after conversion, 50 percent of Conesville 5 and 6 will be natural gas fired, correct?
- A. It will burn -- the intent is to burn 50 percent natural gas, 50 percent coal, that's correct.

Q. Okay. But the limitation on the coal burn necessarily reduces the capacity factor that Conesville 5 and 6 will be ran at, won't it?

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- A. It's a constraint on the coal consumption at Conesville 5 and 6. The concept would be we will be co-firing 50/50 gas and coal.
- Q. I understand that. But to get to the 50/50 co-firing, you necessarily have to reduce the capacity factor at which Conesville 5 and 6 will be running at to less than 100 percent, and based on the MMBtu limitation that capacity factor would be 75 percent, correct?
- A. For all practical purposes, we can assume that the maximum capacity factor for Conesville 5 and 6 would be 75 percent based upon this limitation. It might -- there might be a scenario where it could vary slightly from that, but that's the general concept.
- Q. Mr. Allen, there is no difference between how the attributes, and when I say "attributes" I mean energy, capacity, and ancillary services, are treated here under the PPA proposal and how they are dealt with in fully regulated states, right?
- A. From a -- from the way that we address retail rate recovery in other states, this mechanism

looks very much like those other mechanisms where we sell all of the attributes into the market, and energy is the easiest one to describe because we are an FRR entity in our other states, but we sell all of the energy outputs from our units into PJM, buy back all of the energy we need to serve our retail customers, and then we do a netting process, comparing those revenues we received in PJM, the fuel expenses that we incurred to run the plants, and that creates a net rate impact for retail customers.

- Q. Mr. Allen, do you recall when I took your deposition here a couple of days ago?
 - A. I do.
- Q. And you have a copy of your deposition transcript in front of you, correct?
- 16 A. I do.

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- Q. If you would please turn to page 178 of your deposition. Draw your attention to line 11, the question there. I am going to read the question.

 "For those PPA contracts that you had in mind, the attributes subject to the PPA were sold to the EDU's customers, correct?"
- "Answer: They would have been sold to the EDU's customers or sold in the wholesale markets.

 Ultimately all power is dispatched into the PJM

markets and netted on a financial basis to serve retail customers so there's really no difference between how it's done under the PPA proposal we have here and how it's dealt with in full regulated states." Did I read that correctly?

- A. I think that's what I just described more fully in my answer I gave to you.
 - Q. So did I read that correctly?
- A. You did.

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- Q. When did AEP Ohio join PJM?
- A. To my best recollection it was sometime in the 2005 or '6 time frame. And AEP Ohio would have joined PJM in conjunction with the other east operating companies of AEP.
 - Q. Okay. And since then, when AEP Ohio enters into PPAs, the effect is always presenting a financial hedge to customers to avoid volatility, right?
- THE WITNESS: Can you reread that question, please?
- 21 (Record read.)
- A. The effect of entering into those PPAs
 would be to reduce volatility for customers. That
 would be the effect as compared to procuring energy
 fully in the markets.

- Q. Okay. And that's because the net revenues from the sale in the PJM markets, compared to those units' variable costs, is credited to customers, correct?
 - A. Can you repeat that, please?
- Q. Certainly.

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7 MR. MICHAEL: Could you read it back, 8 please?

(Record read.)

A. And that's mechanically one of the elements that is occurring subject to some adjustments for off-system sales sharing that occurs in many of our regulated states.

But the underlying attributes of those PPAs have more stable cost structures than what the PJM market would have. And so eliminating market purchases and replacing those with more stable PPAs or owned assets within a state, would produce increased price stability for customers.

- Q. Okay. So the PPA riders that AEP Ohio has entered into since it joined PJM, at the end of the day it's essentially a financial transaction, correct?
- A. As the companies have joined PJM and been a member of PJM, since we procure the energy to serve

our customers from PJM, we do a reconstruction, after the fact, to reflect things like fuel cost to customers as if they were being served from the generating units of the company to the extent that those assets were lower cost than the market when we're doing a fuel clause.

But the effect is really to do a reconstruction to make it look like the utility was serving customers from those -- those assets. And then to the extent that there were market purchases that were cheaper, the customers get the benefit of that.

- Q. Okay. Could I ask you to turn to page 180 of your deposition, please, Mr. Allen.
- 15 A. 180?

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- 16 Q. Yes, sir.
- 17 A. I'm there.
- Q. I am going to draw your attention to lines
 4 through 10. Beginning with line 4. "Question:
 Okay. But the reason why you enter into the PPA in
 the first place is to make sure you have enough
 energy capacity and the ancillary services to serve
 your load, correct?"
- "Answer: Well, people talk in those terms. The reality is that it provides stability

from customers. It's a financial transaction at the end of the day." Did I read that correctly?

- A. If I recall my errata, which I don't have in front of me, I think it should have said "provides stability for customers." But that's what that Q and A states.
- Q. Okay. Thank you.

If you please turn to page 5 of the stipulation, Mr. Allen.

A. I'm there.

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- Q. And particularly the credits discussed in connection with paragraph 3. Those are additional incentives for AEP Ohio to maximize market profitability and ensure that the PPA units are managed efficiently, right?
 - A. I think it also states "cost-effectively," that's correct.
 - Q. Okay. And those additional incentives obviously aren't available in the first four years of the PPA rider as proposed, correct?
 - A. The traditional incentives for AEP Ohio to ensure that the units are managed efficiently, cost-effectively, and maximum -- and with maximum market profitability, exist in the first four years as well. And so those are the incentives. The

normal incentives that the company has to act in a reasonable and prudent manner exist in the first four years just as they do in the last four years. The -- this provides additional incentives, but there are sufficient incentives in the first four years.

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MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor, I move to strike as nonresponsive. I asked him to confirm the additional incentives weren't available in the first four years of the PPA rider.

MR. SATTERWHITE: And, your Honor, he simply pointed out here are the incentives, there are incentives over the whole period, they're in both the first four and the second four, and the additional ones are not available in the first four. So it just rounds out the answer.

MR. MICHAEL: Well, I asked him specifically about the additional incentives, and had the witness testified as Mr. Satterwhite is suggesting he should have, then I wouldn't move to strike, but for the reasons stated earlier I do move to strike.

MR. SATTERWHITE: I think if you did read the witness's answer, he did respond that way.

EXAMINER PARROT: The motion to strike is denied, Mr. Michael.

MR. MICHAEL: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Mr. Michael) If I could draw your attention, please, Mr. Allen, to page 7, specifically paragraph 5.a. of the stipulation.
 - A. I'm there.

- Q. Thank you. The annual compliance review is -- empowers the Commission to review whether the company sold the output in a manner that was not unreasonable, correct?
- 10 A. That's what's described in the first
 11 sentence of subparagraph 5.a.
- Q. Okay. And that output could be sold into the PJM market, correct?
 - A. That's the company's intent is to sell the output into the PJM market.
 - Q. The output could be sold via bilateral contracts with customers in the PJM geographic footprint, correct?
 - A. The only bilateral that I can envision, as we describe the PPA rider, is the scenario that I described with Mr. Settineri earlier today, is if a unit doesn't clear the capacity auction that then the company, or any of the supplemental auctions, the company could enter into a bilateral. It's not my expectation that the company would seek to enter into

a bilateral for the sale of energy from these units.

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- Q. I understand that. But it's possible that the -- the units don't clear the BRA auction, correct?
- A. That's the capacity scenario I just described. That has nothing to do with energy.
- Q. Right. But so back to my question. If it doesn't clear, AEP Ohio could sell -- enter into a bilateral contract with the customers in the PJM geographic footprint, right?
- A. I think what I described earlier is that the company would -- if it didn't include the BRA, the company would then seek to settle into one of any of the supplemental auctions and there is one, two, or three supplemental auctions depending on the year. And then if there were no -- if the units didn't clear in any of those supplemental auctions, then the company would entertain selling into a bilateral contract. That's the scenario I would envision.
- Q. Including with customers in PJM's geographic footprint, correct?
- A. With a counterparty that was taking those attributes into PJM market or maybe even into MISO.
- Q. I apologize if I misunderstood that
 answer, Mr. Allen, but I simply want to confirm, when

AEP Ohio, if they are faced with a situation of having to entertain bilateral contracts, they may enter into one with a counterparty within PJM's geographic footprint, correct?

A. That's one scenario.

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- Q. Right. And when the Commission is reviewing AEP Ohio's bidding, will the guiding principle be whether or not the company sold the output in a way that minimizes charges or maximizes credits to customers?
- A. The standard is described in paragraph 5.a. The Commission would be looking to ensure that the actions of AEP Ohio were not unreasonable in bidding that capacity. There are a number of factors that the Commission could look at when they're evaluating the reasonableness of that decision, and I wouldn't and I am not proposing here today to limit the Commission's authority to review those actions based upon the facts and circumstances that exist when the company is making those decisions, and that's going to be sometime in the future, but that's -- I am not limiting what the Commission review is. It is just identifying what the standard is.
 - Q. Sure. And without limiting what the

Commission's review would be, Mr. Allen, would -would your expectation be that one of the elements
the Commission would consider would be the degree to
which AEP Ohio's action minimized charges to
consumers?

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- A. I think one -- one element the Commission can look at is the degree to which the bidding strategy that the company's used either minimized charges to customers or maximized credits to customers, but it would also -- another factor would be risk mitigation, that would be another factor that a Commission could look at or this Commission could look at.
- Q. Tell me what you mean by that, if you would, please.
- A. There are strategies where you could bid all of the output of the units into the capacity performance product auctions and that would have the effect of maximizing the potential benefits of those units, but the risks of bidding 100 percent of each of the units into the capacity performance product, the risk of that could be significant.

And so if there are risk mitigations strategies that the company's employed, it may not maximize the profits in a specific planning year.

But what it's doing is evaluating the risk-adjusted benefits that that bidding strategy creates.

- Q. Okay. And as part of the compliance review, Mr. Allen, is AEP Ohio going to share with the Commission that risk analysis that it would go through that you just described?
- A. That would be information that AEP Ohio has prepared in making that bidding strategy determination. And so it would be my expectation that subject to appropriate confidentiality, that the company would share that type of information with the Commission, just like we do today in FAC proceedings where we share the decision-making process behind signing coal contracts with the Commission.
- Q. AEPGR would bid the output based on AEP Ohio's direction, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

- Q. And there may be a document that provides guidance and principles to describe to AEPGR how to bid the units, correct?
- A. In the future there may be a document that does that, yes.
- Q. Okay. Obviously, when you say "in the future," you haven't seen the document, correct?
- 25 A. That's correct.

- Q. So based on that you can't say if the document would give AEP Ohio any enforceable rights to ensure that AEPGR followed that direction, correct?
- A. I think as I described earlier today we have to recognize that these are affiliates and there's no expectation that AEPGR would not follow the recommendations of AEP Ohio in how to bid the units.
- Q. If I could draw your attention to page 185 of your deposition, please, Mr. Allen.
 - A. I'm there.

- Q. Lines 7 through 16 in particular. I am going to read them for you.
- "Question: Okay. Would that document be legally -- or let me backtrack. Would that document carry with it enforceable rights in AEP Ohio to your understanding?"
- Your counsel objects and then says, "I think you are asking his understanding but preserve the objection."
- "Answer: Yeah. It's a hypothetical. I haven't seen the document, so I can't tell you what rights would be included in that document."
- Did I read that correctly?

A. You did.

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MR. SATTERWHITE: Your Honor, I will object as improper impeachment. He is leaving out the exact answer the witness gave the next answer down. He continues to use the deposition as for impeachment purposes and it's consistent with what the witness is saying, so it's improper impeachment.

MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor, I will let -I'll let the question, the answer, and his deposition
testimony speak for itself.

MR. SATTERWHITE: And I am objecting to the improper usage of the deposition for impeachment. He has done this multiple times and it hasn't impeached the witness. This time it's only done so because he left out the actual answer.

MR. MICHAEL: This witness testified. I read it properly, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: I agree with Mr. Satterwhite. If you continue on down the deposition, Mr. Michael, he has basically said what he just now said here on the stand today. So I think we need to read the rest of it into the record at the least.

MR. MICHAEL: I am happy to do that.

"Okay. But so by the same token right now

you can't tell me whether or not AEPGR could ignore
AEP's direction, correct?"

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"I mean, I think we have to recognize they are affiliates, so my expectation would be AEPGR would be following the direction of AEP Ohio." Is that okay?

EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you.

MR. MICHAEL: Thank you.

- Q. If and when that document is created, Mr. Allen, will it be given to staff?
- A. My expectation would be staff would have access to that document, yes.
 - Q. If the PPA units don't clear the BRA auctions, the units' revenue would be less than if they had cleared, correct?
 - A. The net revenues may not be less than they would have been had they not cleared the BRA auction. You have to recognize that there are potentials for capacity performance penalties. So you have to evaluate what the net costs would have been had the units cleared the auction. So if an auction clears very low, it may be more beneficial for the company to not clear that auction and not incur the risk of capacity performance penalties.
 - Q. Okay. But under that scenario, therefore,

there would be no revenue to offset the cost to AEP Ohio's consumers, correct?

- A. There would be no revenue to offset the costs from a capacity perspective. There would still be energy revenues to offset the costs.
- Q. It's correct, Mr. Allen, AEP Ohio is not committing it will bid the units into the BRA in such a way to guarantee that they clear, right?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. In fact, I think this is what you just described, but AEP Ohio thinks that there's circumstances where it would be better off not to clear the BRA auction, right?
- A. The capacity performance product has penalties associated with it, so there are times when the risk of incurring those penalties would dictate that you not bid into the auction at a price below what the ultimate auction clearing price is.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. So you may value the risk at \$30 a megawatt-day and in that case you would not bid the unit in in a price below \$30 a megawatt-day, and if the auction cleared at \$25 a megawatt-day, you would have made the right decision not to bid the unit into the auction at \$25 and cleared.

- Q. But under that circumstance, consumers would still be required to pay 100 percent of the costs under the PPA contract, correct?
- A. The customers would be required to pay the net costs under the PPA rider construct which includes an offset for energy margins as well. So they are not just paying all of the costs. So this isn't a scenario, as you are trying to describe it, where the customers are paying all of the costs and there is no offsetting revenues.

These are coal plants. They have energy margins. The energy margins are offsetting a large portion of the costs of operating these units. And the capacity revenues are an additional revenue stream.

- Q. So under that scenario, though, the offset would not include capacity revenue, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. I am going to draw your attention to WAA-2 if I could, Mr. Allen.
 - A. I'm there.

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Q. You recall the discussion at the first iteration of this hearing with Mr. Bletzacker about the 2015 fundamentals forecast he had prepared, correct?

- A. I recall some discussion of that.
- Q. Okay. And that 2015 fundamentals forecast was not used in connection with preparing WAA-2, correct?
 - A. That's correct. That forecast wasn't completed when the company prepared its amended application in this proceeding.
- Q. Just for purposes of clarity of my question, Mr. Allen, I'll refer to WAA-2, the settlement exhibit, in connection with that question, so I will reask it for you. The 2015 fundamentals forecast was not used when you prepared Settlement Exhibit WAA-2, correct?
- 14 A. That's correct.

- Q. Okay. And it was available, prepared, and ready when you prepared Settlement Exhibit WAA-2, correct?
 - A. The company had not run a new forecast through this period with the PPA rider units based upon that 2015 fundamentals forecast.
- Q. Okay. And in contrast to the initial
 KDP-2 when the company asserted that the 2015
 forecast wasn't ready yet, the 2015 forecast was, in
 fact, completed when you prepared Settlement Exhibit
 WAA-2, correct?

- A. The fundamentals forecast was completed, but the committee run of incorporating that data into a PLEXOS run of the PPA units had not been completed.
- Q. Which is another way of saying you chose not to use the 2015 fundamentals forecast when integrating into the PLEXOS model to create Settlement Exhibit WAA-2, correct?
- A. No, that's not correct at all. What it's stating is that the company did not have a -- did not have that committee analysis to include in Exhibit WAA-2. The PLEXOS runs hadn't been done yet so I am not able to incorporate that.
- Q. Okay. But, in fact, the 2015 fundamentals forecast was complete, correct?
 - A. Yeah. I think you are confusing the fundamentals forecast with a complete dispatch model. The fundamentals forecast had been completed. That's one element.
 - O. Right.

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- A. The fundamentals forecast has not been incorporated into a PLEXOS run for these units for the PPA rider.
- Q. And that's because the company chose to use the 2013 fundamentals forecast, correct?
- A. With what the company chose to do in this

proceeding is what we do in most regulatory proceedings is where we start with a forecast when we begin a proceeding, and we stick with this forecast through the proceeding in an effort to aid what I call judicial efficiency or regulatory efficiency.

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analysis each time a new forecast set of data was available, we would continue to update a forecast.

We would have to go back through discovery for all parties to evaluate that new forecast. By the time all of that next review would be done there's new data that would change one of the forecast elements at a minimum which would require us to update it again. You would never get done so what you have to do in a regulatory proceeding you have to get a snapshot. You have to stop at some point and what we are stuck with is the forecast we presented initially in the amended application.

- Q. Okay. And there has been a new fundamentals forecast prepared since the 2015 fundamentals forecast, correct?
 - A. Not that I am aware.
- Q. So in point of fact the 2015 fundamentals forecast was complete, and the company could have used it in creating KDP-2, correct?

MR. SATTERWHITE: Can I have the question reread?

(Record read.)

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- Q. That was attached as Settlement Exhibit WAA-2.
- A. I think Settlement Exhibit WAA-2 clearly describes what its purpose is. The purpose of WAA-2 is to modify Exhibit KDP-2 to reflect the specific elements of the stipulation and the modifications to the affiliated PPA as well as to reflect the results of the PJM capacity auctions that were discussed in the proceeding and provided to parties in discovery previously.
- Q. But settlement -- pardon me, the 2015 forecast is based on more recent market data than the 2013 forecast, correct?
- A. It's related to a newer vintage of data, and I think Company Witness Bletzacker in the rebuttal phase of the case and probably in his direct phase of the case described why he still believed that it was reasonable to utilize the 2013 fundamentals forecast.
- Q. Okay.
- EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Michael, sorry to interrupt you. Let's go off the record.

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                (Discussion off the record.)
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                EXAMINER PARROT: Let's go back on the
 3
     record. At this point we are going to conclude
     things for the evening. We will reconvene tomorrow
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     at 9 a.m. Thank you.
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                (Thereupon, at 5:58 p.m., the hearing was
 6
 7
     adjourned.)
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CERTIFICATE I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by us in this matter on Monday, January 4, 2016, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes. Karen Sue Gibson, Registered Merit Reporter. Carolyn M. Burke, Registered Professional Reporter. (KSG-6133) 2.3

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Summary: Transcript In the Matter of the application of Ohio Power Company hearing held on 01/04/16 - Volume XVIII electronically filed by Mr. Ken Spencer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Gibson, Karen Sue Mrs.