## BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

- - -

In the Matter of the 2018:

Long-Term Forecast Report : Case No. 18-501-EL-FOR

of Ohio Power Company and :

Related Matters.

In the Matter of the :
Application of Ohio Power :

Company for Approval to :

Enter Into Renewable : Case No. 18-1392-EL-RDR

Energy Purchase :

Agreements for Inclusion : in the Renewable :

Generation Rider.

In the Matter of the :

Application of Ohio Power: Case No. 18-1393-EL-ATA

Company for Approval to :

Amend its Tariffs. :

## PROCEEDINGS

before Ms. Sarah Parrot and Ms. Greta See, Attorney Examiners, at the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, 180 East Broad Street, Room 11-A, Columbus, Ohio, called at 9:00 a.m. on Wednesday, January 23, 2019.

VOLUME VI

\_ \_ \_

ARMSTRONG & OKEY, INC. 222 East Town Street, Second Floor Columbus, Ohio 43215-5201 (614) 224-9481 - (800) 223-9481

- - -

	1496
1	APPEARANCES:
2 3 4	American Electric Power Service Corporation By Mr. Steven T. Nourse and Ms. Christen M. Blend 1 Riverside Plaza, 29th Floor Columbus, Ohio 43215
5	Porter Wright Morris & Arthur, LLP
6 7	By Mr. Eric B. Gallon and Mr. L. Bradfield Hughes 41 South High Street, 29th Floor
	Columbus, Ohio 43215
9	Ice Miller, LLP By Mr. Christopher L. Miller 250 West Street, Suite 700 Columbus, Ohio 43215
10	On behalf of Ohio Power Company.
11	
12	Dave Yost, Ohio Attorney General By Mr. John Jones, Assistant Section Chief and Mr. Thomas W. McNamee,
13 14	Principal Assistant Attorney General Public Utilities Section 30 East Broad Street, 16th Floor
	Columbus, Ohio 43215
15	On behalf of the Staff of the Public
16	Utilities Commission of Ohio.
17	McNees Wallace & Nurick, LLC By Mr. Frank P. Darr
18	and Mr. Matthew R. Pritchard Fifth Third Center, Suite 1700
19	21 East State Street Columbus, Ohio 43215
20	
21	On behalf of Industrial Energy Users-Ohio.
22	
23	
24	
25	

	1497
1	APPEARANCES: (Continued)
2	Ohio Partners for Affordable Energy By Ms. Colleen L. Mooney
3	and Mr. Christopher J. Allwein P.O. Box 12451 Columbus Obio 43215
4	Columbus, Ohio 43215
5	On behalf of Ohio Partners for Affordable Energy.
	Carpenter Lipps & Leland LLP
7	By Ms. Kimberly W. Bojko and Mr. Brian W. Dressel
8	280 North High Street, Suite 1300 Columbus, Ohio 43215
9	On behalf of Ohio Manufacturers'
10	Association Energy Group.
11 12	Interstate Gas Supply By Mr. Joseph Oliker
13	and Mr. Michael A. Nugent 6100 Emerald Parkway Dublin, Ohio 43016
14	On behalf of IGS Energy and IGS Solar,
15	,
16	Bruce J. Weston, Ohio Consumers' Counsel Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel
17	By Ms. Maureen R. Willis, Senior Counsel,
18	Mr. William J. Michael, and Mr. Christopher Healey, Assistant Consumers' Counsel
19	65 East Street, 7th Floor Columbus, Ohio 43215
20	CO14MD43, 01110 43213
21	On behalf of the Residential Utility Consumers of Ohio Power Company.
22	
23	Carpenter Lipps & Leland LLP By Ms. Angela Paul Whitfield and Mr. Stephen E. Dutton
24	280 North High Street, Suite 1300 Columbus, Ohio 43215
25	On behalf of The Kroger Company.

```
1498
 1
     APPEARANCES: (Continued)
 2
            Ohio Environmental Council
            By Ms. Miranda Leppla,
 3
            Mr. Trent A. Dougherty,
            and Mr. Christopher D. Tavenor
 4
            1145 Chesapeake Avenue, Suite I
            Columbus, Ohio 43212
 5
                 On behalf of the Ohio Environmental
 6
                 Council.
 7
            Kegler, Brown, Hill & Ritter, LPA
            By Mr. Robert Dove
 8
            Capitol Square, Suite 1800
            65 East State Street
 9
            Columbus, Ohio 43215-4294
                 On behalf of the Natural Resources
10
                 Defense Council.
11
            Whitt Sturtevant, LLP
12
            By Mr. Mark A. Whitt
            and Ms. Rebekah J. Glover
13
            The KeyBank Building, Suite 1590
            88 East Broad Street
14
            Columbus, Ohio 43215
15
                 On behalf of Direct Energy, LP and Retail
                 Energy Supply Association.
16
            Benesch Friedlander Coplan & Aronoff, LLP
17
            By Mr. John F. Stock
            and Mr. Orla E. Collier, III
            41 South High Street, Suite 2600
18
            Columbus, Ohio 43215
19
                 On behalf of the Ohio Coal Association.
20
            Dickinson Wright, PLLC
21
            By Ms. Christine M.T. Pirik,
            Mr. Terrence O'Donnell,
2.2
            Mr. William V. Vorys,
            and Ms. Cristina N. Luse
23
            150 East Gay Street, Suite 2400
            Columbus, Ohio 43215
24
                 On behalf of Mid-Atlantic Renewable
25
                 Energy Coalition.
```

		1499
1	APPEARANCES: (Continued)	
2	Boehm, Kurtz & Lowry By Mr. Michael L. Kurtz,	
3	Ms. Jody Kyler Cohn, and Mr. Kurt J. Boehm	
4	36 East Seventh Street, Suite 1510 Cincinnati, Ohio 45202	
5	On behalf of Ohio Energy Group.	
6	Sierra Club	
7	By Mr. Tony G. Mendoza 2101 Webster Street, 13th Floor	
8	Oakland, California 94612	
9	Richard Sahli Law Office, LLC By Mr. Richard C. Sahli	
10	981 Pinewood Lane Columbus, Ohio 43230-3662	
11	On behalf of the Sierra Club.	
12	on behalf of the Sterra Club.	
13	<del></del>	
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

		1500
1	INDEX	
2		
3		
4	WITNESS	PAGE
4	John F. Torpey	
5	Redirect Examination by Ms. Blend	1510
6	Recross-Examination by Mr. Oliker Recross-Examination by Mr. Michael	1539 1542
	Recross-Examination by Ms. Bojko	1547
7	Recross-Examination by Mr. Collier	1561
8	Jonathan A. Lesser, Ph.D.	1582
9	Direct Examination by Ms. Willis Cross-Examination by Mr. Mendoza	1590
	Cross-Examination by Mr. Kurtz	1626
10	Cross-Examination by Mr. Whitt Cross-Examination by Mr. Nourse	1668 1675
11	Redirect Examination by Ms. Willis	1713
12	Recross-Examination by Mr. Mendoza	1716 1718
12	Recross-Examination by Mr. Kurtz Recross-Examination by Mr. Darr	1710
13	Recross-Examination by Mr. Nourse	1722
14	Frank Lacey	
15	Direct Examination by Mr. Whitt Cross-Examination by Mr. Healey	1732 1735
10	Cross-Examination by Mr. Healey Cross-Examination by Mr. Kurtz	1736
16	Cross-Examination by Mr. Gallon	1744
17	Katie Bolcar Rever	1 7 60
18	Direct Examination by Mr. Oliker Cross-Examination by Ms. Leppla	1763 1772
	Cross-Examination by Mr. Miller	1773
19	Redirect Examination by Mr. Oliker	1818 1820
20	Recross-Examination by Mr. Miller	1020
0.1	Kevin Murray	1001
21	Direct Examination by Mr. Darr Cross-Examination by Mr. Kurtz	1824 1826
22	Cross-Examination by Mr. Hughes	1827
<b>9</b> 2	Redirect Examination by Mr. Darr	1848
23	Recross-Examination by Mr. Hughes	1850
24		
25		

				1501
1 2		INDEX (Continued	.)	
۷				
3				
4	COM	PANY EXHIBITS	IDENTIFIED	ADMI'I'I'ED
1	1	Long-Term Forecast Report	I-11	1576
5		of AEP Ohio Filed		
6		April 16, 2018		
O	2	Amendment to the 2018	I-12	1576
7		Long-Term Forecast Report		
8		of Ohio Power Company		
9	7	Filed September 19, 2018 Survey Responses	1576	1576
10	14		V-1281	1565
10		Torpey on Behalf of Ohio	V 1201	1000
11		Power Company		
12	15	Case No. 17-0894-E-PC	1529	
13		Appalachian Power Company & Wheeling Power Company Public		
10		Prepared Direct Testimony by		
14		Randall R. Short, Utilities		
4 -		Division, on Behalf of the		
15		Staff of the Public Service Commission of West Virginia		
16		-		
1 7	16	Jonathan A. Lesser's Biography	1678	1731
17		on the Manhattan-Institute Website		
18				
1.0	17	<u> </u>	1842	
19		Case Nos. 14-1693-EL-RDR and 14-1694-EL-AAM		
20		~ 11 1001 HH 11111		
21				
	OCA	EXHIBIT	IDENTIFIED	ADMITTED
22	1	In the Matter of the	V-1466	
23	<u> </u>	Application of Hecate Energy		
24		Highland LLC for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility		
47		and Public Need, Case		
25		No. 18-1334-EL-BGN Application		

				1502
1		INDEX (Continued	d)	
2				
3		/IGS SOLAR EXHIBITS	IDENTIFIED	
4	7	IGS-INT-01-011	1319	
5	8	Integrated Resource Planning Report to the Arkansas Public	1350	1565
6		Service Commission Excerpt 12-14-2018		
7	0	Discort Magatiment of Matic	1763	1823
8	9	Direct Testimony of Katie Bolcar Rever on Behalf of	1/03	1023
9		Interstate Gas Supply, Inc. and IGS Solar, LLC		
10				
10	OMAI	EG EXHIBITS	IDENTIFIED	ADMITTED
11 12	5	OCC-RFA-10-007	V-1378	1566
12	6	Direct Testimony of	V-1391	
13 14		Benjamin M. Mears on Behalf of Appalachian Power Company and Wheeling Power Company		
15		Before the Public Service Commission of West Virginia		
1 (		Case No. 17-0894-E-PC		
16	7	Rebuttal Testimony of John F.	V-1391	
17		Torpey on Behalf of Appalachian Power Company and		
18		Wheeling Power Company Before the Public Service Commission		
19		of West Virginia in Case No. 17-0894-E-PC		
20	8	Supplemental Testimony of	V-1391	
21	O	John F. Torpey on Behalf of Appalachian Power Company	V-1391	
22		and Wheeling Power Company Before the Public Service		
23		Commission of West Virginia in Case No. 17-0894-E-PC		
24				
25				

				1503
1		INDEX (Continued	d)	
2				
3	OMAE	EG EXHIBITS	IDENTIFIED	ADMITTED
4	9	Direct Testimony of Benjamin M. Mears for	V-1400	
5		Appalachian Power Company in Virginia S.C.C. Case		
6		No. PUR-2017-00031	1.00	
7	10	Rebuttal Testimony of John F. Torpey for Appalachian	V-1400	
8		Power Company in Virginia S.C.C. Case No. PUR-2017-00031		
9	11	Public Service Commission of	V-1402	
10		West Virginia, Charleston Commission Order in Case		
11		No. 17-0894-E-PC	1.00	
12 13	12	Commonwealth of Virginia State Corporation Commission at Richmond, Final Order, Case No. PUR-2017-00031	V-1408	
14				
15				
1.0	OCC	EXHIBITS	IDENTIFIED	ADMITTED
16	18	Public Version Direct	1583	1729
17		Testimony of Jonathan A. Lesser, Ph.D.		
18	107	Confidential Version Direct	1502	1729
19	IOA	Testimony of Jonathan A. Lesser, Ph.D. (Confidential)	1303	1729
20		,		
21				
22	SIEF	RRA CLUB EXHIBITS	IDENTIFIED	ADMITTED
23	2	Natural Gas & Electricity, Energy and the Environment,	1590	1730
24		"Goldilocks and the Three Climates"		
25				

				1504
1		INDEX (Continued	.)	
2				
3	SIE	RRA CLUB EXHIBITS	IDENTIFIED	ADMITTED
4	3	<i>i</i> ,	1594	1730
5		Energy and the Environment, "As the Global Climate Turns: The Saga Continues"		
6	1	Natural Cag C Electricity	1601	1730
7	4	Natural Gas & Electricity, Energy and the Environment, "Global Warming, Climate	1601	1/30
8		Change, Er, Climate Volatility: 2012 and Beyond"		
9	5	Natural Gas & Electricity,	1603	1730
10	9	Energy and the Environment, "The Devil and the EPA"	1000	1730
11	C	Natural Cas C Electricity	1607	1720
12	6	Natural Gas & Electricity, Energy and the Environment, "Outlook-Sunspot Data May	1007	1730
13 14		Indicate End of Global Warming Trend"		
15	7	Natural Gas & Electricity, Energy and the Environment, "Talk is Cheap: The UN's Doha	1610	1730
16		Conference Strikes OutAgain"		
17	8	Natural Gas & Electricity,	1612	1730
18	Ö	Energy and the Environment, "Rethinking Green Energy	1012	1700
19		Mandates"		
20	9	Natural Gas & Electricity, Energy and the Environment, "Goldilocks Chills Out"	1617	1730
22				
23	DIR	ECT ENERGY EXHIBIT	IDENTIFIED	ADMITTED
24	2	Direct Testimony of Frank	1732	
25		Lacey on Behalf of Direct Energy, L.P.	-	

					1505
1		INDEX	(Continued	d)	
2					
3	IEU	EXHIBIT		IDENTIFIED	ADMITTED
4	1	Direct Testimony of Murray on Behalf of	Kevin M.	1824	1851
5		Energy Users-Ohio	Industrial	-	
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					

	1506
1	Wednesday Morning Session,
2	January 23, 2019.
3	
4	EXAMINER PARROT: Let's go back on the
5	record.
6	This is the continuation of the hearing
7	in Case No. 18-501-EL-FOR, et al.
8	Let's start with brief appearances. Go
9	ahead, Ms. Blend or Mr. Nourse. Start with you and
10	work our way around.
11	MR. NOURSE: Thank you, your Honor. On
12	behalf of Ohio Power Company, Steven T. Nourse,
13	Christen M. Blend, Christopher L. Miller, L. Bradford
14	Hughes, and Eric B. Gallon.
15	MS. WILLIS: Thank you, your Honor. On
16	behalf of the residential customers of the Ohio Power
17	Company, Maureen Willis, Christopher Healey, and
18	William Michael.
19	MR. McNAMEE: For the Staff of the PUCO,
20	Tom McNamee.
21	MR. NUGENT: On behalf of Interstate Gas
22	Supply, Inc. and IGS Solar, LLC, Michael Nugent and
23	Joe Oliker.
24	MR. KURTZ: Good morning, your Honors.
25	For OEG, Mike Kurtz and Jody Kyler Cohn.

```
1507
 1
                 MS. BOJKO: Good morning, your Honors.
 2.
     For Ohio Manufacturers' Association Energy Group,
 3
     Kimberly W. Bojko and Brian W. Dressel.
 4
                 MS. WHITFIELD: Good morning, your
 5
     Honors. On behalf of The Kroger Company, Angie Paul
 6
     Whitfield and Stephen E. Dutton.
 7
                 MR. STOCK: On behalf of the Ohio Coal
 8
     Association, John Stock and Orla Collier.
 9
                 MS. LEPPLA: Good morning, your Honors.
10
     On behalf of the Ohio Environmental Council, Miranda
11
     Leppla.
12
                 MR. MENDOZA: Good morning, your Honors.
13
     On behalf of the Sierra Club, Tony Mendoza.
14
                 MR. DOVE: On behalf of the Natural
15
     Resources Defense Council, Robert Dove.
16
                 MR. DARR: For IEU-Ohio, Frank Darr and
17
    Matt Pritchard.
18
                 MS. GLOVER: On behalf of the Retail
19
     Energy Supply Association and Direct Energy, Mark
20
     Whitt and Rebekah Glover.
21
                 EXAMINER PARROT: Good. Thank you,
22
     everyone.
23
                 Mr. Torpey, call you back to the stand if
```

MR. NUGENT: Your Honors, if I may.

24

25

you're ready.

Mr. Oliker should be here in the next 3 to 5 minutes. Would you mind if we waited to start redirect until he arrives? I apologize for not addressing that before.

2.

MR. NOURSE: We can offer a brief procedural diversion, if you would like, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: Well, I guess I can offer one as well. I do see that the Bench has copies of AEP Exhibit 7.

MR. NOURSE: That's what I was going to address. Yeah, we've distributed by e-mail and then distributed paper copies to all the parties that wanted them, but it does represent the raw data for the open-ended comment section supporting the last section of the Navigant report, Exhibit TH-1. You can see there is labels that separate the sections of data. The first section being residential non-PIPP and then the second section was residential PIPP. The third section is small commercial. And then each of the -- the right column for each page indicates the classification that it was -- each comment was put in as reflected in the tables in the last section TH-1.

So that's, I believe, what the Bench had requested. It's consistent with the data that was

provided in discovery. We did make our best attempt to redact expletives and things that might identify the customer. So, again, best attempt and hopefully there is no profanity remaining but that's what the redactions reflect. On that basis, the Company would move for admission of AEP Company Exhibit 7.

2.

EXAMINER PARROT: Are there -- well,

let's start here. Have the parties had time to

review Company Exhibit 7? Does anyone need more

time? Everyone agrees with Mr. Nourse's assessment

of what the document includes?

MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, I think we would like a little bit more time with the document since we received it yesterday evening.

EXAMINER PARROT: All right. We will take this exhibit then when we deal with Mr. Torpey's testimony and the other exhibits. Thank you,

Mr. Nourse.

MR. NOURSE: Thank you.

20 EXAMINER PARROT: All right. Let's go
21 off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

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

Ms. Blend, redirect.

CORRECTED - AEP LTFR - Volume VI 1510 MS. BLEND: Thank you, your Honor. 1 Yes, 2 the Company has some redirect for Mr. Torpey. 3 EXAMINER PARROT: And I would just remind 4 you, Mr. Torpey, you are still under oath. 5 THE WITNESS: Yes. 6 EXAMINER PARROT: Have a seat. 7 JOHN F. TORPEY 8 9 being previously duly sworn, as prescribed by law, 10 was examined and further testified as follows: 11 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 12 By Ms. Blend: 13 Good morning, Mr. Torpey. Q. 14 Good morning. Α. 15 Do you have before you what's been marked Q. 16 AEP Ohio Exhibit 14, your direct testimony? 17 Α. I do. 18 Would you please turn to page 21 of Q. 19 Exhibit JFT-1 to your testimony. 20 Α. I'm there. 21 Q. Thank you. 22 Do you recall questions yesterday

regarding Column L of Table 5 on page 21 and Table 6 on page 22 of Exhibit JFT-1?

25 Α. I do.

23

Q. You testified yesterday that the change in net revenue requirement, reflected in Column M of each of those tables, is calculated by summing Columns G, I, and L, correct?

A. I did.

2.

Q. Can you remind us again what Column L reflects?

- A. It represents the Company's expectations for monetizing the capacity value of the renewable -- the wind and solar REPAs.
- Q. And it reflects -- would it be fair -- a fair characterization that it reflects the capacity credit value that the Company expects to receive for each resource if the resource is bid into and clears the PJM capacity market in the amount specified in Column K on each table?

A. Yes.

MR. DARR: Objection, leading.

MR. OLIKER: IGS joins, your Honor.

MS. BLEND: I'm just -- I can appreciate the objection, your Honor. I am just trying to lay a foundation for my next question.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.

Go ahead, Mr. Torpey.

A. Yes. The capacity value was calculated

based on an assumption for capacity credit for each of the REPAs, times an assumed capacity price in the PJM market.

Q. Thank you, Mr. Torpey.

2.

Could one take your analyses, contained in Tables 5 and 6 of Exhibit JFT-1, to determine what the impact to customers of the generic solar and wind projects would be without reliance on revenues from the PJM capacity markets?

A. Yes. It's just a simple mathematical calculation. If you look at Column M and the second row from the bottom, the "Present Worth" of the sum of the change in revenue requirements currently shows for Table 5, the generic solar REPA, currently shows a benefit of \$88 million. If there was no capacity credit or we reduced -- we eliminated the capacity credit, we would reduce that amount by \$33.9 million which would give us \$54.1 million of benefit as opposed to the \$88 million of benefit.

Q. Thank you.

And could you walk us through that analysis for the generic wind that's reflected on Table 6 of JFT-1?

A. Yes. Likewise, on Table 6, the second row from the bottom, "Present Worth," if we look at

that value in Column M is a credit of \$54 million or a benefit of \$54 million. If we eliminated the benefit associated with the capacity credit value of \$5.6 million, that would be a benefit of \$48.4 million.

2.

Q. And just to clarify, Mr. Torpey, I think this was clear yesterday, your testimony in this case in this need phase of the proceeding is for two generic projects. You are not offering any testimony regarding the impact of specific projects or the impacts of specific proposals the Company is making in Phase II of this proceeding when we talk about your -- the analysis, your economic analysis just discussed, correct?

MS. BOJKO: Objection.

MS. WHITFIELD: I would join in that objection as well.

MS. BOJKO: It's misleading, your Honor, and it mischaracterizes the testimony. Mr. Ali, which is an input to Mr. Torpey, did, in fact, rely on specific projects and Mr. Torpey uses that data to create his own analysis; so some assumptions and data are, in fact, related to the specific projects.

MS. BLEND: I can rephrase my question, your Honor.

- Q. (By Ms. Blend) Mr. Torpey, your analysis doesn't address retail bill impacts that customers will see; that's a Phase II issue.
  - A. I do not address bill impacts.
  - Q. Thank you.

2.

Do you recall questions from Ms.

Whitfield, counsel for Kroger, about whether you included other costs in your analyses, such as the debt equivalency costs?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And you testified -- what was your answer to that question yesterday?
- A. I believe it was I did not include the debt equivalency.

MS. WHITFIELD: Your Honor, I am going to object to this. I wasn't allowed to pursue this yesterday. They objected and said it was Phase II.

MS. BLEND: I am, again, just laying foundation to my question.

MS. WHITFIELD: Whether she was laying foundation or not, I was not entitled to ask him about the debt equivalency.

EXAMINER PARROT: I think you did ask the question that Ms. Blend is using to get us back into this, so let's see where it goes.

Go ahead, Mr. Torpey.

- A. I did not include the debt equivalency costs in my analysis.
- Q. Did you quantify the benefit of the hedge that solar or wind projects would provide in your analyses?
  - A. I did not quantify that benefit.
- Q. In your opinion, is it appropriate to address cost recovery or retail rate treatment associated with a specific project or proposal in your generic IRP?
- A. When we do IRP analyses, we use proxy or generic resources, so all the IRPs we file in every jurisdiction, we do not address the rate treatment of the generic resources. That's usually in a future proceeding where the actual resources are being considered for approval.
- Q. And, Mr. Torpey, could you now turn to page 23 and 24 of your JFT-1, your break-even analysis for solar and wind.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Table 7. Do you recall questions from Mr. Collier, counsel for OCA, regarding the break-even analysis, yesterday evening?
- 25 A. I do.

Q. Just take a minute to step back or step up. Can you explain how you conducted your break-even analysis and what its purpose was?

- A. Yes. The break-even analysis is performed to look at what the maximum cost of a REPA, the 20-year fixed price REPA would be, that would arrive at a net benefit to customers of zero. So it would be basically how much could you -- at what price would the customer or the Company be indifferent to entering into a REPA. So for Table 7 what we're looking at for the solar REPA is what number do we put in Column F which would then yield a value of zero at the bottom of Column N.
- Q. And that's also the case on Table 8 with respect to the wind REPA?
  - A. That's the same as Table 8, yes.
- Q. And you testified yesterday and your Exhibit JFT-1 reflects that the break-even price for solar that you calculated was higher than the break-even price for wind. Can you explain what that means?
- A. Yes. It basically means that the solar project -- because you could have a higher break-even price, it means the solar project brings more -- more value. There's -- you can afford to spend more on a

solar REPA before your -- at the point of indifference than you could on a wind REPA.

2.

- Q. And I believe you testified yesterday that that relates to on-peak versus off-peak. Can you provide some other discussion around that?
- A. Yes. There was a discussion on why it would cost, for the solar energy price at market in Column H of the solar exhibit, different than the numbers in Column H of the wind exhibit. And the reason is that the solar projects are generating energy during the day which is generally the on-peak time for PJM pricing. Prices are higher during the day.

Wind, on the other hand, is more of an around-the-clock resource, but generally the wind blows more at night, it blows more in the winter and, during those periods of time, the PJM prices are generally lower.

So -- so what we are looking at in Column H is the PJM price at the time that the resources are generating energy. Therefore, the solar -- the expected solar -- when we look at the PJM price when the solar resources are generating, those prices are higher than they are when the wind resources are generating.

Q. Thank you.

Mr. Collier asked you, yesterday, if you used the Base Fundamentals Forecast solely for PJM capacity value, and your answer was yes. Did you mean that -- in that answer did you mean that the Base Fundamentals Forecast was the sole -- your sole source for PJM capacity value or that you used the Base Fundamentals Forecast solely for that value in your overall analysis?

- A. Right. What I meant was when we looked at estimating the -- the values in Column J of either the wind or the solar exhibit, the values we relied on were from the Fundamentals Forecast, so we didn't rely on other values to -- for the projections in that column. We also used the Fundamental Forecast, as stated in my testimony, for -- to calculate values in Column H as well. The market price -- the PJM market price of energy.
- Q. And you were also asked, yesterday, whether a delay in implementing a REPA could result in lower costs. Do you remember those questions?
  - A. I did.
- Q. And, in your opinion, could a delay also result in higher costs?
  - A. A delay -- it could if the -- what we

assumed in our analysis was that the REPA, the development of the REPA would be using the full benefit of the tax credits. So in the case of the solar, it would be the Investment Tax Credit, and in the case of the wind REPA, it would be the Production Tax Credit. So as those credits expire or -- or they go down in value over time, a project in the future that could not take advantage of those full tax credits could be at a higher price than the projects we are assuming here.

- Q. And do you recall questions yesterday, Mr. Torpey, regarding your analysis of -- your wind analysis being for 250 megawatts of wind resources?
  - A. I do.

2.

- Q. Is that 250-megawatt analysis scalable to 500 megawatts of wind?
- A. Yes. This is a generic assumption. The analysis that we did, we assumed a generic wind facility. We just happened to pick 250 megawatts because we thought we had good performance data for that, but clearly you could make this -- from an analysis standpoint, this could just have readily been a 500-megawatt wind facility or represented a 500-megawatt wind facility.
  - Q. And if you could turn to Table 6 of

Exhibit JFT-1 which is on page 22, could you walk through how you would -- how the analysis would change in your table?

2.

A. On Table 2, if, instead of a 250-megawatt facility, we had a 500-megawatt facility, basically any of the columns that had a -- a dollar per megawatt value would stay the same. However, all the other columns that had values for megawatts and energy generated would double.

So, for instance, Column C would be 500.

Column G would be two times 678.9 for 2021. The capacity factor would be the same, 31 percent. The wind energy cost would be the same at \$40 per megawatt-hour. The wind total cost would double, so it would be 27.2 times 2. The wind energy price at market would be the same because it's a dollar per megawatt-hour number. The avoided energy cost would double. The capacity price would be the same because it's a dollar per megawatt-day number. The capacity credit would double. The wind capacity credit value would double. And the change in net revenue in Column M would also double. The number in Column N, which is a dollar per megawatt number -- dollar per megawatt-hour number, would remain the same.

So the bottom line would be if you look

at the present worth line for Column M, second line from the bottom, that number would be a \$108 million credit or benefit as opposed to \$54 million.

However, the 8.4 on the levelized line, the bottom line of Column N, would stay the same.

Q. Thank you for that explanation.

Would using 500 megawatts of wind in the break-even analysis that you performed, and that's reflected on page 24 of Exhibit JFT-1, Table 8, change?

- A. Again, it wouldn't change the -- on the break-even analysis, the wind break-even cost would be the -- it could be slightly different because the way we take into account the capacity value, but it would basically be the same order of magnitude. The \$48 range.
- Q. And if you'll turn now to IGS Exhibit 8.

  I believe you have that at the stand with you as well.
  - A. Yes.

2.

- Q. If you'll turn to the third page of the document which is numbered page 51 at the bottom of the document.
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you recall counsel for IGS,

Mr. Oliker, asked you questions about Figure 12 in this document yesterday?

A. Yes.

2.

- Q. And remind us again, what was the source for the information that's reflected in Figure 12?
- A. This is from the SWEPCo, Southwestern Electric Power Company, Integrated Resource Plan, filed on December 14, 2018, in the State of Arkansas.
- Q. In looking specifically at Figure 12, there's a note at the bottom of the figure that reflects the source of that -- of the information that the figure is --
  - A. Yes.
    - Q. -- portraying? What was that source?
- A. It's "AEP Based on Bloomberg New Energy Finance H1 2018 U.S. Renewable Energy Market Outlook." And for this figure specifically, as described in the figure legend, it's residential and commercial forecasted solar installed costs, nominal dollars per watt-AC, for the SWEPCo States.
- Q. Does -- is the data that was used in Figure 12 simply one year more recent than the data used in Figure 2 to JFT-1 --
- A. Yes.
- Q. -- in your testimony?

A. Yes.

- Q. Are there any other differences between -- besides the year in which the data was published?
  - A. This data is for the SWEPCo States;
    Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. The data in Figure 2
    in JFT-1 is for the PJM region.
- Q. So there's a geographic difference in the information portrayed on Figure 2 of your testimony and that which is portrayed in Figure 12 of IGS Exhibit 8?
  - A. There is.
- Q. What conclusion from the Arkansas IRP does Figure 13 reflect?
- A. That's stated in the -- on page 51 in the bottom paragraph, and I can read it. "While the cost to install residential solar continues to decline, the economics of such an investment are not favorable for the customer for a number of years. Figure 13 below" -- which is the next figure -- "illustrates, by SWEPCO state jurisdictional residential sector, the equivalent value a customer would need to achieve, on a dollar per watt-AC basis, in order to breakeven on their investment, assuming a 25-year life of the installed solar panels based on the

customer's avoided retail rate. Also included is the average cost of solar residential installations in SPP. Figure 13 below shows that the current cost of residential solar exceeds the cost which would allow a customer to breakeven on an investment over a 25-year period."

- Q. Mr. Torpey, do you recall questions from Ms. Bojko, counsel for OMAEG, regarding proceedings in which you filed or sponsored testimony in West Virginia and Virginia?
  - A. I do.

2.

- Q. Those proceedings were proceedings on behalf of Appalachian Power Company or APCo, correct?
  - A. They were.
  - Q. What type of entity is APCo in PJM?
- A. Oh, in PJM? In terms of participating in the capacity market, they are what's considered a fixed-resource-requirement entity which basically means they self-supply their own capacity.
- Q. Did APCo have sufficient capacity for all load and expected load growth in its service area at the time that the West Virginia and Virginia cases, that you discussed with Ms. Bojko yesterday, were filed?
- 25 A. Yes, they did.

- Q. And is West Virginia a regulated or deregulated state?
- A. It's regulated. Generation is regulated in West Virginia.
- Q. And in the West Virginia case, and as you testified yesterday, you are familiar with the Order the West Virginia Commission issued in the West Virginia case.
  - A. I am.

2.

Q. And in that case, all parties agreed that the wind facilities, that were the subject of the case, were a physical hedge against reliance on market purchases; is that your understanding?

MS. BOJKO: Objection. First of all, it goes beyond the scope of cross. I didn't talk about parties in the case. I didn't talk about whether -- what other people said. And I think parties in the case gets into inadmissible hearsay. We can talk about AEP or APCo's position and Mr. Torpey's testimony, but we can't talk about other parties in the case and what those other parties may or may not believe in the case. I am not sure if that was the intent of Ms. Blend's question, but I think that also misrepresents what the Order actually determined.

MS. BLEND: Well, your Honor, I disagree

that Ms. Bojko didn't talk about other parties to the case. She asked Mr. Torpey questions about his rebuttal testimony which responded to Staff witness testimony from that case yesterday.

2.

She also put the Order in front of him yesterday and was asking him questions about the Commission's -- the West Virginia Commission's findings in that Order. One of the findings in that Order is that the Commission notes, as I just indicated, that the parties all agree that the wind facilities were a physical hedge against reliance on market purchases. She was allowed to ask those questions over my objections, and I think it's fair that on cross-examination I be allowed to make the record more complete with respect to the documents and the issues that she raised with Mr. Torpey.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, if I may respond, it's completely different. I was asking about Mr. Torpey's filed testimony. He is a witness. It's not hearsay because he is present to testify. And he is a witness. It's's an exception to hearsay under 803, Rule 803, if the witness is present, if it's the witness making a prior out-of-court statement, it's not hearsay.

MS. BLEND: And, Your Honor --

MS. BOJKO: What his testimony responded to was my question. Not what other parties believed. There is a complete distinction between the two issues.

MS. BLEND: And I will address the hearsay argument when we talk about admission of the exhibits.

EXAMINER PARROT: We don't -- I've heard enough on the hearsay issue. Do you have a page reference for this, Ms. Blend? Let's go at it that way.

MS. BLEND: Yes. Page 7 of OMAEG Exhibit 7. The last sentence under the "Need" paragraph that Ms. Bojko asked Mr. Torpey about yesterday.

EXAMINER PARROT: The objection is overruled. Go ahead, Mr. Torpey.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, can you repeat the question?

Q. (By Ms. Blend) Is it your understanding that the West Virginia Commission found in its Order that you discussed with Ms. Bojko yesterday, OMAEG Exhibit 1, that all parties in that case agreed that the wind facilities were a physical hedge against reliance on market purchases?

MS. BOJKO: Objection. That is not a

finding by the Commission. The Commission is

summarizing other parties' positions. The findings

are actually, as Mr. Torpey referred us to and

pointed to, are later in the document. Just as this

Commission here summarizes parties' positions, it

doesn't make it a Finding of Law. It's not a

finding.

MS. BLEND: I can restate my question, your Honor.

- Q. (By Ms. Blend) Mr. Torpey, is it your understanding the West Virginia Commission noted in its Order that you discussed with Ms. Bojko yesterday, OMAEG Exhibit 11, that all parties in that case agreed that the wind facilities were a physical hedge against reliance on market purchases?
  - A. I remember reading that sentence, yes.
- Q. Do you recall Ms. Bojko's questions about testimony you submitted in response to West Virginia Staff witness Short's testimony in that case?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Did you read Staff witness Short's testimony in that case?
- A. I did.

MS. BLEND: Your Honor, at this time, I would like to mark AEP Ohio Exhibit 15.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. (By Ms. Blend) Mr. Torpey, is this -- can you identify this document?
- A. This document is the prepared direct testimony by Randall R. Short of the Utilities

  Division on behalf of the Staff of the Public Service Commission of West Virginia.
- Q. Is this testimony that you reviewed in connection with your participation in the West Virginia case that you discussed with Ms. Bojko yesterday?
- A. Yes, it is.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

- Q. And this testimony was filed on December 1, 2017?
- 15 A. Correct, yes.
- Q. Was that before or after the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act was enacted?
- 18 A. It was before.
- Q. It was filed before the tax -- I will call that the tax reform legislation, it was filed before tax reform legislation.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. What did Staff witness Short recommend with regard to the Beech Ridge project?
- 25 A. On page 23, there is a question starting

on line 15 --

1

4

MS. BOJKO: Objection, your Honor.

3 | Again, Mr. Short -- I only asked about Mr. Torpey's

testimony and his responses in his testimony.

5 Mr. Short is not present here today to get

6 cross-examined and we cannot just read statements of

7 Mr. Short into the record. It does not fall within

8 one of the hearsay exceptions. It's an out-of-court

9 statement. Mr. Short is not a party opponent.

10 Mr. Short did not -- is not here as a party in this

11 proceeding as Mr. Torpey is. And it is clear

12 hearsay. And allowing her to read or Mr. Torpey to

read sections into the record is inadmissible hearsay

14 and inappropriate.

MS. BLEND: Your Honor, if I may respond.

16 First, this is not being offered for the truth of the

17 | matter asserted. It's being offered to make a

18 | complete record about what the parties'

19 recommendations in the case were.

20 Second, Mr. Short's testimony in that

21 | case is either as much hearsay as Mr. Torpey's or it

22 | is not hearsay like Mr. Torpey's is not hearsay.

23 | Ms. Bojko can't have it both ways. Again, I'll

24 reserve arguments regarding the hearsay status of Mr.

25 Torpey's testimony, but if that testimony is going to

be allowed, then the Staff testimony, likewise, should be allowed.

2.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I have not moved to admit Mr. Torpey's testimony. That has nothing to do with it. I think counsel misunderstands the hearsay rule. If it's a prior statement by a witness, a declarant that is here to testify, it is not hearsay. Mr. Short is not here to testify. Therefore, it constitutes hearsay. So then you have to go to the exceptions to the hearsay. The Commission Orders fall within an exception to the hearsay under 803(8). Mr. Short's testimony does not fall within the section of an exception to the hearsay rule. They are totally different. And if counsel doesn't understand the definition of hearsay, she can't use it to say if one gets in, the other gets in. That's not how it works.

MS. BLEND: Mr. Torpey --

EXAMINER PARROT: All right. Thank you. And as this Commission has said many times, it's not bound strictly by the hearsay rules. The objection is overruled.

Go ahead, Mr. Torpey.

A. On page 23 of Mr. Short's testimony, starting on line 15, Mr. Short was asked the

question: "Do you have a specific recommendation consistent with your proposal to only acquire the Beech Ridge II project?"

2.

The response, starting on line 19: "Yes. If both Commissions approve APCo's petition to acquire Beech Ridge II, APCo should be provided a means to recover its jurisdictional share of the cost of the project. Should the Virginia Commission take a different position on Beech Ridge II, then I recommend APCo still pursue acquisition, and that 100 percent of cost and benefits derived from the project be assumed by West Virginia customers."

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, may I have the question that Ms. Blend asked, leading up to that response?

(Record read.)

MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor.

Q. (By Ms. Blend) And, Mr. Torpey, is it your understanding that Staff witness Short's economic analysis for the Beech Ridge facility indicated the net present value of costs for acquiring and operating the facility was higher than the net present value of the energy market purchases?

MS. BOJKO: Objection, your Honor. She is so leading the witness right now.

1533 1 MS. BLEND: I can point him to the page 2. in the testimony and we can do it that way if you 3 would like, your Honor. 4 EXAMINER PARROT: Let's do that. Go 5 ahead. 6 (By Ms. Blend) Mr. Torpey, you are also 7 familiar with page 6 of Mr. Short's testimony which has been marked AEP Ohio 15? 8 9 MS. BOJKO: Objection. I actually don't think there was foundation that Mr. Torpey was 10 11 familiar. If you recall yesterday, he said he didn't 12 even recall his own testimony in all parts and now, 13 all of a sudden, he recalls Mr. Short's testimony. 14 MS. BLEND: He testified, in response to 15 my questions on redirect, your Honor, that he was 16 familiar with it and had reviewed this testimony in 17 connection with his work on that case. 18 MS. BOJKO: I don't believe you asked 19 that question. 20 MS. BLEND: Well, the transcript will 21 tell otherwise.

EXAMINER PARROT: Excuse me. The objection is overruled.

22

23

24

25

MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor. So which page are you on?

1 MS. BLEND: I am on page 6. 2. EXAMINER PARROT: 3 Α. Line 22 of page 6, Mr. Short indicated 4 that his economic analysis indicated the NPV costs 5 for acquiring and operating a wind facility was 6 higher than the NPV of the market purchases for the 7 facility. 8 In your opinion, Mr. Torpey, did the West 9 Virginia Staff use a strict resource adequacy screen 10 for the Beech Ridge project? 11 MS. BOJKO: Objection. She's leading the 12 witness again.

MS. BLEND: I asked him a question about his opinion. I don't know how that's leading.

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MS. BOJKO: You asked a yes or no question. It's leading. "Did you." Just because you say "In your opinion" before the question, it doesn't make it non-leading.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.

Go ahead, Mr. Torpey.

A. I mean, they look at resources I'll say holistically. They will look at the benefit that the resources provide. From -- from a cost perspective, certainly in this case from what they considered a hedging perspective, a fuel diversity perspective.

So they will take a more holistic view of resources, resource need.

2.

- Q. Are the economics of a project a factor that the West Virginia Staff considered?
  - A. They did consider the economics, yes.
- Q. And what did they conclude based on the economics of the Beech Ridge II wind facility?
- A. They considered the project to be basically a break-even or, you know, fairly -- in their -- Mr. Short's analysis, Mr. Short concluded that ratepayers or customers would be no better or no worse off economically as a result of the project. But given the other benefits of the project, he recommended going ahead with it, with the Beech Ridge, with acquiring the Beech Ridge project even if Virginia didn't approve it.
  - Q. And Staff recommended approval of the Beech Ridge project even though there was not a capacity need for the project.
  - A. There was no capacity need and they were aware of that, yes.
- Q. And Staff's -- and then you testified, yesterday, Staff's position regarding the project changed. What was the impetus for the change in Staff's position?

A. Yeah. Toward the end of December 2017, the Tax Reform was passed, and because these projects would have been owned by Appalachian Power Company, the benefits of their Production Tax Credit, would have approved the Appalachian Power Company.

2.

When Tax Reform passed, the value -because the tax rate went down, the value of those
Production Tax Credits decreased to the Company. And
it's -- it's funny math, but essentially instead of
getting, for instance, being able to offset a

36 percent tax rate, you are only offsetting -- and I
don't recall what the corporate tax rate is now, 20
percent or so, you are offsetting a lower tax rate.

So the benefit went down, and when you factor that into the revenue requirement calculation, the revenue requirements actually increase compared to what the revenue requirements were before the Tax Reform passed. Basically makes it -- you know, it's not intuitive, but it wasn't intuitive to a lot of us until we did the math. But it makes it more expensive, from a revenue requirement standpoint, post-Tax Reform than pre-Tax Reform.

So when we recalculated the cost and benefits of the projects, they were less beneficial than they were before the Tax Reform Act passed.

Q. Thank you.

2.

And, Mr. Torpey, if you know, is the levelized cost of the projects at issue in the West Virginia case -- how does the levelized costs of the projects in the West Virginia case compare to the generic wind in your break-even analysis in this case?

- A. In the break-even?
- O. In the break-even.
- A. Well, I think the levelized costs -- if I recall, the levelized costs were lower than our break-even wind costs. But I believe -- I don't recall if they were a little higher than ours. I don't recall. I think they were close to our generic costs, but I don't recall the exact number.
- MS. BLEND: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Torpey.

  I have no further questions.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. --

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, may we have a few minutes to review the new document that's hearsay and the witness isn't here to testify to it, before proceeding with the cross -- recross?

EXAMINER PARROT: Let's keep moving along and when we get to folks that are preparing to ask

```
1538
     questions, we will see where we are at that point.
 1
 2.
                 MS. BOJKO: Well, your Honor, I need to
 3
     listen and I need to review and I can't listen to and
 4
     review at the same time. I am just asking for a
 5
     brief 5 minutes to read the document, that new
 6
     evidence that was just provided to us.
 7
                 EXAMINER PARROT: Let's take a minute.
 8
                 (Pause in the proceedings.)
 9
                 MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor, for
10
     that indulgence.
11
                 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Dove.
12
                 MR. DOVE: No questions.
                 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Mendoza.
13
14
                 MR. MENDOZA: No questions.
15
                 EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Leppla.
16
                 MS. LEPPLA: No questions.
17
                 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Kurtz.
18
                 MR. KURTZ: No questions.
19
                 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Michael.
20
                 MR. MICHAEL: Yes. Yes, your Honor.
21
     have a couple of questions.
22
                 EXAMINER PARROT: Hang on a second.
23
     Stick to our prior order. Mr. Oliker.
24
                 MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor.
25
```

## RECROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Oliker:

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

- Q. Good morning, Mr. Torpey.
- A. Good morning.
- Q. Just a few questions for you. Turning to IGS Exhibit 8, you discussed with your counsel about the break-even point and, first, I want to talk about, can you turn to page 52.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Am I correct that the line for -- first, we have four lines. The blue line is Arkansas retail rates?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. And that's the break-even point?
- A. Oh, I'm sorry. This is -- this is what the cost would have to be -- the cost of a solar project would have to be to break even. So the blue line is the Arkansas line.
- Q. Okay. And am I correct that when it says current costs do not exceed the break-even point, that's because current costs in 2018, when you filed this, were over \$3 per watt-AC and that's the --
  - A. That's the current -- you're right, yes.
  - Q. That's the BNEF line which is purple?
  - A. That's the purple line, yes.

- Q. And -- but then that line crosses the break-even line in 2022, correct?
  - A. In 2022, it does, yes.
- Q. Okay. And you mentioned, I believe with your counsel, that there are different discount rates that a residential customer may have, correct?
  - A. Yes.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

Q. And am I correct that a discount rate reflects the present -- let me take a step back.

Discount rate is used to determine

present value, right?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And present value is the current value of a future sum of money or a stream of cash flows given a specified rate of return?
  - A. Sounds right.
- Q. And future cash flows are discounted at a discount rate; and the higher the discount rate, the lower present value of the future cash flows.
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And for purposes of assumptions here, you have got a 10-percent discount rate for residential customers, correct?
  - A. We do.
  - Q. And some residential customers may have a

higher discount rate, correct?

- A. Some may have higher, some may have lower, yes.
- Q. But for purposes of your generic solar analysis, you used an 8.5-percent discount rate.
  - A. Yes.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

- Q. And, therefore, if the discount rate was 15 percent, you would agree that the net present value numbers you have on your generic solar analysis on Table 5 would be lower?
  - A. They would.
- Q. And am I correct you have not done any -- am I correct your IRP that was filed in this case doesn't contain any break-even analysis similar to what you provided to the Arkansas Public Service Commission?
  - A. It does not.
- Q. And likewise, it doesn't contain any range of discount rates for residential customers in the IRP?
  - A. It only includes the AEP Ohio cost of capital discount rates for AEP Ohio.
  - Q. And just to be clear though, at the end of the day, it will be customers' money, not AEP's, correct?

A. Well, AEP Ohio will, to the extent AEP
Ohio enters into a REPA and the cost or benefits flow
through to the customers, the ultimate benefit to the
customers would be based on the customers' discount
rate, yes.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you. I have no more questions, your Honor.

Thank you, Mr. Torpey.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Michael.

MR. MICHAEL: Thank you, your Honor.

11

## RECROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Michael:

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

- Q. Mr. Torpey, do you recall questions from your counsel about how the 250-megawatt forecast for wind would be scalable up to 500?
  - A. I do.
- Q. I would like to draw your attention to page 13 of your testimony. And specifically lines 3 through 7. Please let me know when you are there, sir.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And I'd like to walk through that statement with you, if I could, Mr. Torpey. So you asserted that, in fact, the benefits were scalable

- and roughly you would double various figures, correct?
- A. If we did the generic analysis using 500 megawatts instead of 250, yes, that would have been the effect.
- Q. Okay. And based on your testimony on page 13, there are some ifs regarding that scalable benefit, I think, Mr. Torpey, that I want to walk through with you. So, first, the first "if" is it would be scalable and doubled if the Company solicits and receives an additional 250-megawatt or more of project proposals, correct? That's one "if."
  - A. Right.

2.3

2.4

- Q. I am asking questions, Mr. Torpey.
- A. Yeah.
- MS. BLEND: Your Honor --
- A. Yeah, this refers to -- well, okay. Go ahead. This says 250 megawatts, yes.
  - EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Torpey, if you need to finish your answer, go ahead.
    - A. This assumes there is another
      250 megawatts out there that if we issued an RFP, we
      would get a total of 500 megawatts of proposals.
    - Q. And the second "if" is if that results in costs less than the break-even value described above,

correct?

2.

2.3

2.4

- A. Right. What we're saying there is that it's slightly different than what I talked about on redirect. I was talking about assuming -- if I assume the REPA prices that we used in the 250-megawatt generic solar were doubled, we would have -- I would calculate the benefit that way. This just says that based on the break-even analysis we did, if we received -- if we went out for requests for proposals and we received proposals at prices less than the break-even price, they would -- we would consider those as something we would bring back and propose.
- Q. And the other "if," Mr. Torpey, is if the responses are for projects with similar performance characteristics to the general renewable projects, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. So to the extent your 250-megawatt forecast is scalable, it's only if, but only if, all of those caveats we just walked through materialized, correct?
- A. Well, you could have lower prices and worse performance and it still might be a good project, but basically the point is that we would

have to issue an RFP and do an analysis to determine if those projects were economic, and basically I am laying out the parameters that would help us identify if, in fact, those projects were economic.

- Q. Okay. You said the benefits would double, Mr. Torpey, for the additional 250 megawatts. Isn't it also true that it's possible that the costs could double as a result of PJM capacity and energy price changes?
- A. Well, the costs would be the costs of the REPA, right? So the cost would just be whatever the REPA cost is.
- Q. But there is an offset for energy and capacity, correct, revenue?
- A. Then we're assuming there is a benefit by -- from selling that REPA energy into the PJM market and receiving the PJM clearing price. So I think your question, so to the extent that price is different, would the results be different?
  - O. Correct.

2.

2.3

2.4

- A. Yes, if there were different prices than we have in our forecast, then the actual benefit could be different, yes.
- Q. And, in fact, there could be a cost, correct?

- A. Prices would be -- would have to be -- stay pretty low for there to be a cost.
  - Q. But there could be a cost, correct?
- A. There could be a cost or there could be a better benefit.
- Q. Could the cost -- would the cost be doubled then, Mr. Torpey, as a result of scaling from 250 to 500?
- A. Well, both the -- I think the net benefit we said would double which means that the price we pay to the -- to the renewable energy provider would double and the offsetting PJM energy cost benefit would also double. So both numbers double in the generic example that I provided.
- Q. Sure. And you keep referring to benefits, Mr. Torpey, and I certainly understand why, given your position in the case. But in the interest of fairness, if PJM market prices and capacity prices were to drop, it's also possible that the cost to consumers, were you to scale the 250 megawatts, would also double, correct?
- A. Well, if the prices were less than what we projected, the benefits would be less than what we projected. That would be a fair statement.

MR. MICHAEL: Okay. Thank you.

2.

2.3

2.4

1547 EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Glover. Mr. Whitt, 1 2 sorry. 3 MR. WHITT: No questions. 4 EXAMINER PARROT: I didn't see you had 5 joined us. 6 Ms. Bojko. 7 MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor. 8 9 RECROSS-EXAMINATION 10 By Ms. Bojko: 11 Good morning, Mr. Torpey. Ο. 12 Α. Good morning. Let's first turn to the West Virginia 13 Ο. 14 case that you talked about with your counsel. When 15 discussing -- first of all, the Commission did not 16 approve and did not affirmatively find that the --17 there was a proper hedge; is that correct? 18 Are you saying in the list of findings Α. 19 that the term "hedge" is not identified in the list 20 of findings? Is that --21 Well, that's true too. Ο. 22 That's what you are --2.3 That wasn't my question. You read a Q. 2.4 sentence, out of the Order, that summarized parties' 25 positions, and I'm asking you -- or I'm asking you if

you know whether the Commission ultimately concluded that there wasn't a hedge to support the approval of the filing; is that correct?

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

- A. Well, they didn't approve the filing. I don't have the Order in front of me, but. So I don't recall seeing the word "hedge" in the list of findings, even on their -- the back page of their Order where we had the findings of fact and law.
- Q. I'm sorry. Your counsel had you read from the Order, and you don't have it in front of you?
  - A. No. I think she read --
  - O. She read from the Order.
- A. She read it and said do I recall hearing this.
  - MS. BOJKO: Okay. Can you -- Counsel, could you provide your witness a copy of the Order. It's 11, OMAEG 11.
- 19 THE WITNESS: All right.
- MS. BOJKO: We have another copy.
- 21 THE WITNESS: I got it.
- Q. (By Ms. Bojko) I am looking on page 15.

  Let me rephrase. If you're not familiar with that -
  you cited to the hedge, so I thought you were

  familiar with the Commission's Order and Finding with

regard to that issue.

2.

2.3

2.4

If you look at page 15, when discussing the hedge, the Commission responded to a question from the Chairman of the West Virginia Public Utilities Commission in asking whether the Company would guarantee future prospective rate credits to customers if their hedge was a losing hedge. Do you see that?

- A. Is that where the answer is "I think we'd have to take it back to management and evaluate it"?
- Q. And the Commission itself, that was the Chairman's -- that was the AEP -- APCo's response to the Chairman's question.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. But the next paragraph discusses the hedge and that the Commission concludes that they're not inclined to engage in a fishing exposition -- expedition -- expedition to get a proposal from the Companies on any conditions, deferrals, or alternatives, as the Chairman proposed, that would result in the Companies absorbing or even sharing the burden that would be imposed on customers if AEP -- APCo's proposed physical hedge to the market turned out to be a losing hedge, correct?
  - A. Right. So they acknowledged it was a

hedge; they just didn't know if it would be winning or losing, I guess.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. So in your prior comments regarding the parties' belief that this is a hedge, you were not trying to imply that the parties believed it was a winning hedge. It could be a losing hedge.
- A. Well, you enter into a hedge because you don't know what the future will be. So it mitigates risk, so what it does is even if it's on the losing side, you are just losing less. And if it's on the winning side, you could be winning less as well, but it's a risk-mitigation strategy.
- Q. Right. And the West Virginia Commission took that into consideration and determined they were not willing to entertain that risk and denied the Application, correct?
- A. I think it was one of their considerations.
- Q. Well, let's talk about a couple more of their considerations. Isn't it true that the --well, if you know, Staff of the West Virginia

  Commission is a party to the proceeding -- loosely used -- party to the proceeding, just as the Staff of the Commission filed testimony in this case and they are a party to the proceeding, correct?

- A. I don't know what the difference in relationship is, but they -- they were a party to the proceedings.
- Q. And let's -- let's go to Mr. Short's testimony. I believe, yesterday, you told me you did not recall the Staff witness's recommendation when I asked you a couple of questions on that. Has your memory now been refreshed by his testimony?
  - A. I looked at his testimony, yes.
- Q. You looked at his testimony last night, not in preparation for your written testimony in this case, correct?
- A. I looked at it this morning. When it was handed to me, I paged through it and refreshed my memory. I mean, I read it a year ago, so a little over -- yeah, a year ago.
  - O. Of course.

2.

2.3

2.4

So isn't it true that Mr. Short's testimony actually states that he believes the Companies' projections of the energy market are overstated and, subsequently, the claimed benefits of acquiring the wind facilities are overstated?

- A. Yes. I think we covered that yesterday too.
  - Q. And given that he believed that, isn't it

true in making his recommendation to the Commission that you discussed with your counsel, he modified the Companies' analysis and actually did his own analysis to arrive at the conclusion that you referenced with your counsel?

2.

2.3

2.4

- A. He substituted his projection of energy prices for our projections.
- Q. Well, he did a lot of things. He changed the Companies' projections by he eliminated carbon; isn't that true?
- A. He -- well, what he did, I believe, was he took the 2017 prices and just escalated those, projected those out for 25 years.
- Q. So, but he did use the no-carbon scenario, correct?
  - A. Do you have a reference in here?
- Q. Sure. Page 5, line 22. "I relied upon the No Carbon scenario as it provides the lowest projected market prices and is the most conservative estimate...", correct?
- A. Right. But that was a scenario we provided.
- Q. Sure. But then he said he further adjusted the first year of the market prices downward from the Companies' projected -- projections,

correct?

2.

2.3

2.4

- A. He certainly did.
- Q. So he's modifying the Companies' proposal in order to arrive at his conclusion that the Companies' wind facilities is a break-even is what he stated and that it should be adopted based on the break-even scenario, correct?
- A. Yes. He used his -- he came up with essentially a set of market prices, starting -- he used the escalation, I believe, from our no carbon, if I recall, from our no-carbon scenario, so the change, year to year, but the starting point was the historically-low 2017 prices that we saw in the market. And from that, yes --
- Q. And did he also assume a REC value of \$7 a REC for 10 years in his calculation?
  - A. He assumed the value for RECs, yes.
- Q. And didn't he also include the value associated with the PTCs?
- A. Well, the company was going to be able to utilize the PTCs, so that was always in the forecast. That's -- it's part of our revenue requirement. The PTCs reduce our revenue requirement. This was an owned project, not a REPA.
  - Q. And after lowering the Companies' market

price projections, after using the no-carbon scenario, after including a revenue stream for RECs for 10 years, that after all of those assumptions the Staff relied upon, the Staff found that the wind facility is likely no worse than continuing to purchase from the market, correct?

2.

2.3

2.4

- A. Basically, yes. He lowered all those assumptions, lowered those prices, and even with that he was at -- and added the RECs back, but he was at a break-even.
- Q. And at the break-even point -- well, strike that.

The Staff of the Commission in West

Virginia did not recommend approval if there was a

net charge to customers, correct?

A. I think his recommendation is shown on page 23 and 24. And I think I read the recommendation for Beech Ridge and for -- this is from this testimony, right, we are talking about? And then on the bottom of 23, he -- he talks about the Hardin facility which is located in Ohio. And he says "I recommend that this Commission's Order not prohibit APCo from acquiring the Hardin facility in the event the Virginia Commission finds the project to be in the best interest of Virginia customers...."

- Q. I'm sorry, you said Hardin?
- A. Hardin. There were two facilities, Beech and Hardin.
  - Q. Right.

2.3

2.4

- A. So Hardin was located in the State of Ohio. Beech is located in the State of West Virginia.
- Q. No, right. We were talking about the break-even scenario of the Beech --
  - A. Yes.
- Q. -- Ridge facilities. He came out, after running his analysis, that there would be no net charge to customers and that is what he recommended approving to the Commission, correct?
- A. Well, he's saying "Staff believes" -this is on page 22, line 9 -- "Staff believes
  acquisition of the Beech Ridge II Wind facility is
  likely no worse than continuing to purchase from the
  market and may, in fact, provide an economic benefit
  to customers and therefore recommends the Commission
  approve the Companies' request to acquire the
  50-megawatt Beech Ridge II Wind facility." So he
  recommended approving it.
- Q. Right. Given that his analysis showed that the economics were likely no worse off than

continuing to purchase from the market, correct?

2.

2.3

2.4

- A. Yeah. He's coming out and saying if it's break-even, then we should still go ahead with it.
- Q. Right. And that Staff recommendation was rejected by the Commission, correct?
- A. Well, again, after this was filed, we had Tax Reform and the numbers changed, so the Commission didn't make their finding based on this recommendation. There was subsequent testimony, as you heard yesterday, and the economics changed after Tax Reform, so the products were no longer beneficial as they would have been before Tax Reform.
- Q. Well, that's a good point. So Mr. Short recommended approval in this testimony based on that there would be no charge to customers and the Commission considered that and still denied it regardless. I mean, the tax happened but they denied the project, correct?
- A. They denied it after -- we filed supplemental -- there was testimony filed after Tax Reform, showing the cost of the project after -- with the effects of the Tax Reform. And the benefits of the project were lower because of the Tax Reform.
  - Q. Right.
  - A. So that's when -- and it was after that

that the Commission denied the projects.

- Q. Right. But did Mr. Short file supplemental testimony?
  - A. I think he did.
- Q. And did you bring that here with you today?
  - A. I don't have that, no.
- Q. Well, the Staff in this case has recommended that the AEP proposal be denied, correct?

  MS. BLEND: Objection, your Honor.
- 11 Outside scope of redirect.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

- MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, it's not. She's

  trying to tell the differences between the West

  Virginia case and this case. We just -- she brought

  in Staff over my objections. So I am connecting the

  dots to this case that there are different

  assumptions and, in this case, Staff recommended that

  the projects not be approved.
- only beyond the scope of redirect, but I think

  Ms. Bojko has mischaracterized the Staff testimony in

  this case. She also hasn't established any

  foundation with Mr. Torpey with respect to the Staff

  testimony and, for those reasons, I object to this

  line of questioning.

MS. BOJKO: I am asking if he knows, your
Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead and rephrase your question.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

- Q. (By Ms. Bojko) Mr. Torpey, are you aware that the Staff in this case has recommended that there is no need and that AEP's project be rejected as proposed?
- MS. BLEND: Objection, misstates and mischaracterizes Staff's testimony.
- MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, he can clarify if he disagrees with my statement.

14 EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.

Go ahead, Mr. Torpey.

- A. I didn't think it was that strong a statement. If I had a copy of the testimony in front of me, we could read what it says, and I think they are going to be on later, so you could ask them.
  - O. And we will do that.

Could you please turn to JFT-1, and I would like to turn back to your Table 5 and Table 6, on page 21 and 22 that your counsel, Ms. Blend, discussed with you.

A. 21 and 22? Yep.

- Q. Column M, you called it the "Present Worth" row, but Column M is portraying projected either net charge or net credit to customers in each year of the 20-year REPA, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And that net benefit number, you discussed with your counsel, that number would change if there's no solar capacity credit value; is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Similarly, that number would change if there's -- if the capacity factor changes, correct?
  - A. If the capacity factor?
  - Q. Yes.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

- A. Yes, it would be different.
- Q. And in Column M, as it's laid out presently, with the capacity credit value for the solar on Table 5, it's still projected to have a net charge to customers for four years, correct?
- A. It is a slight charge to customers, yes, for the first four years.
- Q. And for the wind scenario in Table 6, there's a charge to customers for six years, correct?
- A. Right. It's a smaller -- it starts off a smaller order of magnitude, but yes, there is a

charge through 2027, yes.

2.3

2.4

- Q. And if we remove the capacity credit value in line L, as you discussed with your counsel, there would be a charge to customers on the solar side, Table 5, for seven years, correct?
- A. It would go -- it would be three additional years where the number would not be negative. Not show a credit.
- Q. So seven years of charges to customers, correct?
  - A. Yes. Very small numbers but yes.
- Q. And similarly, for wind, if we remove the capacity credit value that you discussed with

  Ms. Blend, there would be seven years of either charges or no -- no benefits to customers, correct?
  - A. Right. It would become zero in 2027.
- Q. So six years without -- or six years with a charge to customers, one year with no charge or a credit, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And isn't it true -- let's go back to the West Virginia case for a minute. Isn't it true -- you stated you believed that Mr. Short filed rebuttal testimony, correct?
- 25 A. I believe the Staff addressed -- I know

we did. I'm thinking the Staff filed testimony after the Tax Reform Act.

- Q. Well, isn't it true that Mr. Short changed his opinion in the rebuttal testimony and recommended to the Commission that both the Hardin facility and the Beech Ridge facility be denied?
- 7 A. Well, because the economics went down, 8 yes.
- 9 MS. BOJKO: Thank you. No further 10 questions, your Honor.

11 EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Whitfield.

MS. WHITFIELD: No questions, your Honor.

13 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Collier?

MR. COLLIER: Just a couple.

15

18

19

20

14

12

1

2.

3

4

5

6

- - -

## 16 RECROSS-EXAMINATION

17 By Mr. Collier:

- Q. I want to draw your attention to page 21, Table 5 again.
- A. Yes.
- Q. In your testimony on redirect, you were addressing the source of information in Column H. Do you recall that?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 O. The column definition for H is based on

the weighted average of the hourly market price of energy displaced by hourly incremental REPA purchase, correct?

A. That's correct.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

- Q. And you are telling us now that you also used Mr. -- or AEP's Fundamentals Forecast?
  - A. The hourly --
  - Q. Projecting out?
- A. I'm sorry. Yes. The hourly market price of energy is derived from the AEP Fundamentals

  Forecast.
- Q. Is that the sole source for the weighted average of hourly market price?
- A. It's the source for the hourly prices used in this calculation. To get the weighted average you have to look at the output from the solar facility at a given hour. So the two together gets you the -- gets you the price that's here.
- Q. But you are looking out on the value -- or the price of displaced energy, 20 years out in the future.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And you're looking at an hourly incremental comparison?
- 25 A. Yes.

- Q. For every hour of every day of every year in your forecast.
  - A. That's how we do it, yes.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. Is there a margin of error in the Fundamentals Forecast?
- A. I mean, the Fundamentals Forecast is —
  is basically the Base Fundamentals Forecast is
  what I'll call the Company's consensus view of what
  prices should be. There are other forecasts that
  Mr. Bletzacker prepares that bound that between high
  and low cases. So there's a range of values in the
  future that are plausible.
- Q. Other than the base and lower band that Mr. Bletzacker addressed, is there a margin of error within the base forecast?

MS. BLEND: Your Honor, at this point,
I'll object. I think we are outside the scope of my
redirect. My question regarding the question
Mr. Collier asked yesterday about the Base
Fundamentals Forecast was simply to clarify an
ambiguity in the record about what "solely" meant in
that question. And I think this is not only beyond
the scope of my redirect, but also these questions
are outside the scope of Mr. Torpey's testimony.

```
1
      average and how this is derived.
 2
                  MS. BLEND: And I think Mr. Torpey has
 3
      testified the weighted average was based on
 4
      production information, hourly direction information,
 5
      and the Base Fundamentals Forecast hourly forecast
 6
      information, that he received from Mr. Bletzacker.
 7
                  EXAMINER PARROT: And the objection is
 8
      sustained.
 9
                  MR. COLLIER: I have no further
10
      questions.
11
                  EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Darr.
12
                  MR. DARR: No questions.
13
                  EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. McNamee.
14
                  MR. McNAMEE: No questions. Thank you.
```

EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Blend, I believe you have already moved for the admission of Company Exhibit 14. Start with that. Are there any objections?

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, we would just renew our prior objections.

MR. COLLIER: Same. No objections subject to the motions.

EXAMINER PARROT: All right. The prior objections are again noted. With that, Company Exhibit 14 is admitted.

	1565
1	(EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
2	EXAMINER PARROT: Are you moving Company
3	Exhibit 15, Ms. Blend?
4	MS. BLEND: Your Honor, could we defer a
5	motion for admission of Company Exhibit 15 until
6	after the outcome of the motions for admission of
7	OMAEG Exhibits 6 through 10?
8	EXAMINER PARROT: Yes. Let's group those
9	exhibits together.
10	Mr. Oliker, let's go with yours.
11	MR. OLIKER: Did we move Company Exhibit
12	1?
13	MR. NOURSE: We are not there yet.
14	EXAMINER PARROT: We will get through
15	these and then we got a few to
16	MR. OLIKER: IGS would move for the
17	admission of Exhibit 7 and 8.
18	EXAMINER PARROT: Any objection to the
19	admission of IGS 7 or 8?
20	MS. BLEND: No.
21	EXAMINER PARROT: All right. Both of
22	those are admitted.
23	(EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
24	MR. OLIKER: For clarity, on behalf of
25	IGS and IGS Solar, LLC; although I think that's a

given.

EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you.

Ms. Bojko.

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor. At this time, we would like to move the admission of OMAEG Exhibit 5, and I would like to ask the Bench to take administrative notice of OMAEG 11 and 12. State Agency Orders -- I am not moving for admission of 6 through 10, as I alluded to previously, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: Let's start with OMAEG

Exhibit 5. Are there any objections to that exhibit?

MS. BLEND: Not from the Company, your

Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: Okay. Hearing none, OMAEG Exhibit 5 is admitted.

(EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

EXAMINER PARROT: The Bench is going to take administrative notice of OMAEG Exhibits 11 and 12 as requested.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: All right. Ms. Blend, back to Company Exhibit 15. I am going to assume with that no motion --

MS. BLEND: That's correct, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: -- with that exhibit?

25 EXAMINER PARROT: -- wi

Okay. Very good.

2.3

2.4

Mr. Collier.

MR. COLLIER: Yes. I move for admission of OCA Exhibit 1, the filing by Hecate, and request to take administrative notice, admitted on that basis.

MS. BLEND: Your Honor --

EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Blend, go ahead.

MS. BLEND: The Company objects to the admission of OCA Exhibit 1. As we went over last night, Mr. Collier failed to establish foundation whatsoever with this witness with respect to this document. Additionally, it's not proper to just dump in a filing by a -- the developer regarding this specific project into this proceeding.

And I don't think administrative notice is appropriate either. Again, this is an application that was filed in an OPSB proceeding regarding a specific facility. Mr. Torpey's generic analysis I think is -- as has been made clear, was just that, a generic analysis, not specific to this project.

And, if anything, the issues that Mr. Collier was seeking to raise with Mr. Torpey are really Phase II issues and/or issues that should have been addressed with Mr. Ali.

Mr. Torpey, as he testified last night and was clear in his direct testimony, relied on three sets of discrete information from Mr. Ali and can't be held to -- wasn't held to and there was no record established that he knows any specifics about what went into Mr. Ali's -- specifically what details went into Mr. Ali's analysis. So I'll stop there.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

MR. COLLIER: In response, your Honor, first of all, there was testimony by Mr. Torpey regarding the calculation of the locational marginal prices and he sponsors the table. He testified that he calculated locational marginal prices for various years, 20-year period. That he did that based on a representative analysis of not only RFPs but the RFP for the Highland project itself. He specifically brought in the Highland RFP on that basis. He assumed, for purposes of his calculation, that the representative generic projects would connect to the AEP system, the AEP eastern load, and made that assumption for purposes of this calculation. evidence actually indicates that the Highland project will not connect to the AEP system but to the 345-kilovolt Stuart-Clinton line in the Dayton Power & Light system.

MS. BLEND: Your Honor, that's not

evidence in -- I just want to note that's not evidence.

MR. COLLIER: It is evidence. It will be if it's right in here in Exhibit 1.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, may I be heard?

EXAMINER PARROT: Were you finished,

Mr. Collier?

2.3

2.4

MR. COLLIER: Yeah. I mean, it's established, in OCA Exhibit 1, where the source of connection will be and, again, at the Clinton line, Stuart-Clinton line, not the AEP system.

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead, Ms. Bojko.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor.

Yesterday, in cross-examination from me, we did talk in great detail about the assumptions underlying Mr. Torpey's analysis and we talked about and actually discussed in great detail, read an excerpt from the deposition transcript, regarding whether the facilities are located in AEP's service territory or just in Ohio and what those assumptions were in the generic study. There had to be an assumption and Mr. Torpey explained that he did, in fact, make an assumption that it was in the State of Ohio, not in the AEP service territory.

So this document goes along with that

line of questioning and is relevant for purposes of Mr. Torpey's analysis and his underlying assumptions in this phase of the proceeding. And I think that it should be -- administrative notice should be taken of such filing.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

MS. BLEND: Your Honor, we've conflated some issues here and we've conflated some evidence here. Mr. Torpey's testimony, I don't know specifically which portion of his deposition Ms. Bojko is referring to offhand, but Mr. Torpey's testimony has been very clear that he took information provided by Mr. Ali. Mr. Ali's testimony is clear that his Figure 1 shows the, quote, reduction in LMPs for the AEP zone. Mr. Torpey testified that he used Ohio -- I don't know what Ms. Bojko is referring to with respect to Mr. Torpey's testimony at deposition. But it doesn't impact -- it doesn't impact the lack of foundation for the inadmissibility of this several -- nearly 100-page document prepared by a party who is not a party to this case and filed in that proceeding unrelated to this one.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor --

MR. COLLIER: Will Ms. Blend stipulate that the Highland project connects to the

345-kilovolt Stuart-Clinton line in the Dayton Power & Light system?

2.

2.3

2.4

MS. BLEND: Your Honor, we can talk about that later. I don't think that goes to the question of the admissibility of this document. And I think specifics of -- as your Honors have repeatedly held -- specifics regarding the specific projects for which cost recovery is sought in Phase II in this proceeding, are Phase II issues, they are not Phase I issues.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, may I be heard briefly?

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead.

MR. OLIKER: My understanding, based on much of the analysis that's been provided in this hearing, is although we have talked about generic facilities, the physical location of those facilities was taken from evidence provided in the separate docket. And the physical location -- it is what it is and the transmission lines are what they are. It is not something we should be fighting about here. And if they are connected into the Dayton Power & Light transmission system, that's a fact that's not going to change based upon the physical location. So we should simply take notice of it.

MS. BLEND: Your Honor, I feel parties are not -- counsel for other parties are trying to sandbag. They didn't ask Mr. Ali about how this factored into his analysis or whether it factored into his analysis. Mr. Ali has already testified. Mr. Ali's testimony is clear that his analysis shows the reduction specifically for the AEP zone. And now we are trying to put in information with a witness who doesn't have a basis or understanding for the information and say that it's somehow relevant to his testimony.

2.

2.3

2.4

MR. DARR: Actually, your Honor, that statement about the cross-examination of Mr. Ali is incorrect. Specifically, Mr. Collier requested a determination as to whether or not the interconnection of the Hecate plant would be with DP&L. That was objected to. The objection was sustained. So he followed up with a question -- or, I followed up with a question, would it make a difference whether or not the interconnection was with DP&L or AEP, and he responded generically yes. That put the issue in play with regard to the generic study.

I think Mr. Oliker has hit the nail on the head. Is there an appropriate basis for taking

administrative notice of the fact that the Hecate project as proposed by Hecate, and what is clearly available in the Commission's own record, whether or not it will be interconnected AEP or DP&L, and the document clearly demonstrates that the recommendation is that it be connected with the Stuart line which is a DP&L facility.

2.

2.3

2.4

The relevance was established with the cross-examination with regard to Mr. Ali. The request for administrative notice, whether in the context of Mr. Torpey or at the conclusion of AEP's case or at any other point could be taken -- could be advanced. It's not tied specifically to Mr. Torpey's testimony. It's tied to the fact that as presented in this case, there is a material fact that's in play.

Mr. Ali says that the location is important and that the interconnection is important. Mr. Torpey says that he has assumed there is no congestion pricing. Taking those two issues together, it makes relevant the administratively-noticeable fact that the Hecate facility, which Mr. Torpey -- or Mr. Ali used, is interlinked or would be interconnected or is proposed to be interconnected with some of the facilities

other than AEP Ohio.

2.

1.3

2.3

2.4

On that basis, since the fact can be administratively noticed by reference to the Commission's record and is relevant, then the request that Mr. Oliker has advanced, which is basically a subset of what Mr. Collier has asked for with regard to the stipulation, should be granted.

MS. BLEND: Your Honors, the other thing I will note, OCA Exhibit 1 does not appear to be a complete copy of the Application filed by Hecate.

EXAMINER PARROT: I would assume that's correct as well, just based on the length.

MR. DARR: And, again, your Honor, with regard to what I believe Mr. Oliker is asking for and my construction of it, there would be no need to admit OCA 1. There would merely be a request that for purposes of the adjudication of this proceeding that the Commission accept, as a fact, that the Hecate facility is proposed to be interconnected with DP&L.

MR. OLIKER: Another way of saying it is that the megawatts associated with the output of that facility that was modeled here, would be stipulated to be interconnected to the DP&L transmission system.

MS. BLEND: I can't -- I am sorry. Could

you repeat that, Mr. Oliker? I couldn't hear you.

2.

2.3

2.4

MR. OLIKER: For purposes of the analysis done here, you can simply imply or stipulate that the megawatt output associated with that facility would be considered interconnected to the DP&L transmission facility. Given that the generic benefits are based upon modeling specific locations, specific counties, and those counties correspond to certain transmission systems.

MS. BLEND: I don't think it would be appropriate to stipulate to something as generic as what Mr. Oliker indicated. If we want to talk about whether we could agree to stipulate to the specific interconnection point and only that fact, we could talk about the specific interconnection point and what that stipulation would -- should look like.

EXAMINER PARROT: And let's go off the record briefly so you may attempt to do that.

(Discussion off the record.)

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

We are going to table this discussion for now. We will revisit this issue at a later point.

Ms. Blend, did you want to, at this time, move for the admission of Company Exhibits 1 and 2?

1576 1 MS. BLEND: Yes, your Honor, the Company 2. so moves. 3 EXAMINER PARROT: Any objections? 4 Hearing none, Company Exhibits 1 and 2 are admitted. 5 (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 6 7 MS. BLEND: And, your Honor, just for the 8 record, did you rule on OCA Exhibit 1? 9 EXAMINER PARROT: No. We are tabling the entire discussion for now. 10 11 MS. BLEND: All right. Thank you, your 12 Honor. 1.3 EXAMINER PARROT: I believe you've moved 14 also for the admission of Company Exhibit 7? 15 MR. NOURSE: Yes, your Honor. 16 EXAMINER PARROT: Have the parties had 17 time to review that now? Are there any objections? 18 Hearing none, Company Exhibit 7 is also 19 admitted. 20 (EXHIBIT MARKED AND ADMITTED.) 21 EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you very much, 22 Mr. Torpey. 2.3 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 2.4 EXAMINER PARROT: Let's take a 5-minute 25 break.

(Recess taken.)

2 EXAMINER SEE: Let's go back on the

3 record.

2.3

2.4

MR. DARR: Your Honor, a preliminary matter before we hear from Dr. Lesser?

EXAMINER SEE: Sure.

MR. DARR: At this point has the Company rested its case-in-chief?

MR. NOURSE: Yes.

MR. DARR: That being the case, your Honor, the Intervenors who move for directed decision at this point. The case -- The company has failed to demonstrate on the record that the -- that there is a need for these facilities. That being the case, we can go directly to decision and avoid the next four days of question, answer, question, non-answer, and the expense that's entailed with that.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, IGS and IGS
Solar would join that motion, and we would cite to I
believe it is Ohio Power Company Exhibit 1 which
demonstrates that there is no need to build new
generation in Ohio to maintain reliability.
Therefore, we should have a directed decision that
the Application should be dismissed.

MR. COLLIER: Your Honor, OCA joins the

motion. It would be a motion to dismiss, motion for directed judgment, in either --

2.

1.3

2.3

2.4

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Collier, you trail off when you're speaking, so please use the mic.

MR. COLLIER: I am usually not accused of that. OCA joins in the motion, whether it's a motion to dismiss or directed judgment, for the reasons raised in the various motions in limine and as enunciated by counsel. We are not rearguing the motion, but serving to protect the record.

MS. BOJKO: OMAEG supports the motion, your Honor.

MS. WILLIS: OCC supports the motion, your Honor.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$  WHITFIELD: Kroger supports the motion, your Honor.

MR. WHITT: Your Honor, Direct Energy would point out that the statutes and rules, pursuant to which this proceeding was commenced, do not require the Commission to find that anything is needed. The purpose of the proceeding is to review the Company's forecast information and determine whether it is reasonably accurate in a review of the data and so forth. So it is a limited -- the proceeding is necessarily limited in scope in any

1 event.

2.3

2.4

2 MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, if I could respond?

EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

MR. NOURSE: First of all, the statute that we are talking about is the ESP statute and the Commission has approved the Renewable Generation Rider based on the ESP statute, and the Commission's rules require that -- that this case be filed, this Amended LTFR be filed to demonstrate need prior to approving a nonbypassable charge. Currently the Company's RGR Rider is zero. And prior to approving a nonzero rate, the Commission needs to determine need and look at the other criteria in that ESP statute to -- to make sure those -- all those boxes are checked.

As the October 22 Entry, that the Examiners put out, indicates, you know, the Commission has chosen to divide this query up into two phases. Phase I is the phase we're in today. And I believe in the October 22 Entry the -- you indicated that Phase II would also consider need as well as the other criteria in the statute.

So furthermore, the -- the Bench's ruling on January 14, I think is instructive here, in that

these parties are just recycling the same arguments they've made there in the motion in limine where they've maintained that all of our evidence is beside the point and doesn't address the rate issues.

Obviously we opposed that and the Bench denied the motion to -- in limine and so, you know, if -- another facet of this is why it's not Commission practice to grant these motions is, of course, that we haven't briefed the issues yet. We haven't presented to the Commission, as opposed to the Attorney Examiners in these proceedings, for decision, the ultimate questions and presented the evidence through briefing and such to have the Commission decide the merits.

2.

2.4

So rather than shortcut the proceeding or try to prevent the Commission from looking at the merits of our evidence in our case, I think the Commission should proceed with all the evidence in this case, proceed to briefing, and allow the parties to debate the impact and the import of the evidence in the record to let the Commission decide the question of need. Thank you.

MR. MENDOZA: Your Honor, may I add something briefly?

EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

1	MR. MENDOZA: Sierra Club opposes the
2	motion. I would just add that I would just add
3	that the statutory claim, underlying Mr. Darr's
4	motion, has already been rejected several times in
5	this hearing. I've lost count. The legislature
6	chose not to define "need" when it passed the
7	statute. That's a grant of power to the Commission
8	to interpret "need" as it sees fit. And I think the
9	interpretation offered by AEP is reasonable and
10	surely that's for the Commission to decide.
11	MS. LEPPLA: Your Honors, OEC also joins
12	AEP and Sierra Club and, of course, supports the
13	motion.
13 14	motion.  MR. DOVE: As does NRDC.
14	MR. DOVE: As does NRDC.
14 15	MR. DOVE: As does NRDC.  MS. MOONEY: As does OPAE.
14 15 16	MR. DOVE: As does NRDC.  MS. MOONEY: As does OPAE.  EXAMINER SEE: And the motion to dismiss
14 15 16 17	MR. DOVE: As does NRDC.  MS. MOONEY: As does OPAE.  EXAMINER SEE: And the motion to dismiss  AEP Ohio's Application or for a directed decision is
14 15 16 17	MR. DOVE: As does NRDC.  MS. MOONEY: As does OPAE.  EXAMINER SEE: And the motion to dismiss  AEP Ohio's Application or for a directed decision is denied.
14 15 16 17 18	MR. DOVE: As does NRDC.  MS. MOONEY: As does OPAE.  EXAMINER SEE: And the motion to dismiss  AEP Ohio's Application or for a directed decision is denied.  Ms. Willis.
14 15 16 17 18 19	MR. DOVE: As does NRDC.  MS. MOONEY: As does OPAE.  EXAMINER SEE: And the motion to dismiss  AEP Ohio's Application or for a directed decision is denied.  Ms. Willis.  MS. WILLIS: Thank you, your Honor. OCC
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	MR. DOVE: As does NRDC.  MS. MOONEY: As does OPAE.  EXAMINER SEE: And the motion to dismiss  AEP Ohio's Application or for a directed decision is denied.  Ms. Willis.  MS. WILLIS: Thank you, your Honor. OCC calls Dr. Jonathan A. Lesser to the stand.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	MR. DOVE: As does NRDC.  MS. MOONEY: As does OPAE.  EXAMINER SEE: And the motion to dismiss  AEP Ohio's Application or for a directed decision is denied.  Ms. Willis.  MS. WILLIS: Thank you, your Honor. OCC calls Dr. Jonathan A. Lesser to the stand.  (Witness sworn.)

1 JONATHAN A. LESSER, PH.D.

being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was

examined and testified as follows:

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

By Ms. Willis:

4

5

6

7

8

9

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

- Q. Good morning, Dr. Lesser.
- A. Good morning.
- Q. Can you state your name and address for the record, please.
- 10 A. My name is Jonathan Lesser. My address
  11 is P.O. Box 590, La Veta, L-a V-e-t-a, Colorado,
  12 81055.
  - MR. COLLIER: Your Honor, I am wondering if the microphone is turned on.
    - Q. And, Dr. Lesser, for purposes of this proceeding, by whom are you employed and in what capacity?
      - A. I'm the President of Continental

        Economics, and I've been hired by -- for this case by
        the Office of Consumers' Counsel.

MS. WILLIS: At this time, your Honor, I would mark as OCC Exhibit No. 18, the public version of the direct testimony of Jonathan A. Lesser, filed with the Commission on January 2, 2019. And I would also mark for identification purposes as OCC Exhibit

18A, the confidential version of the direct testimony of Jonathan A. Lesser, filed January 2, 2019.

EXAMINER SEE: So marked.

(EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MS. WILLIS: Thank you, your Honors.

- Q. (By Ms. Willis) Dr. Lesser, do you have any additions, corrections, or deletions to your testimony?
  - A. I do not.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

- Q. And, Dr. Lesser, if I were to ask you the questions that are posed in OCC Exhibit 18 and 18A, would your answers today be the same?
  - A. They would.

MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, at this point, I would offer Dr. Lesser up for cross-examination and move for the admission of Exhibits 18 and 18A.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I'd like to make a motion to strike when you are ready.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay.

MR. NOURSE: Are you ready?

EXAMINER SEE: Go ahead, Mr. Nourse.

MR. NOURSE: Yes, your Honor. The

Company moves to strike the out-of-court statements

and evidence that Dr. Lesser presents from the

FirstEnergy Solutions bankruptcy proceeding. Excuse

me. Let me identify first what's on page 17, lines 14 through 19. And that includes Footnote 16.

EXAMINER SEE: Page?

2.

2.3

2.4

MR. NOURSE: Page 17. Lines 14 through 19. Including Footnote 16. Okay? And then the second portion of this discussion is on page 76 and that's line 19 through page 77, line 7. So it would be through the word "moreover comma."

Okay. So this is -- this is reference to out-of-court statements made by a Mr. Kevin Warvell which is a FirstEnergy Solutions witness in the bankruptcy proceeding. And my motion also includes Exhibit JAL-3 which is attached to Dr. Lesser's testimony and that is the testimony that was submitted in the bankruptcy proceeding by Mr. Warvell.

This is clearly an out-of-court statement that Dr. Lesser wants the Commission to rely upon for the truth of the content of the testimony, and these out-of-court statements are offered also to improperly collaterally attack the Commission's Order approving the PPA rider which I'll note the Ohio Supreme Court had recently affirmed by unanimous vote.

And although the Commission is not

strictly bound by the Rules of Evidence, it seeks to maintain consistency to the extent practical -- practicable. So there is no exception to the hearsay rule that applies to permit this wholesale introduction of out-of-court testimony. Move to strike.

2.

2.3

2.4

MS. WILLIS: May I respond, your Honor? EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

MS. WILLIS: Thank you.

As your Honor knows, Dr. Lesser is a highly-qualified expert witness, as his credentials bear out shown on page 1 and 2, and his -- along with his 32-page vitae. And as an expert, Dr. Lesser is entitled to testify or give opinions on matters that include those that he does not have personal knowledge of.

In fact, experts can base their testimony on facts perceived before the hearing or facts or data that are made known to the expert from sources that are -- and here is the key word -- reasonably relied upon in the field, in forming opinions, whether or not that information is admissible.

Essentially, your Honors, an exception -the expert testimony provides an exception to
hearsay, permitting experts to base their opinion on

reliable hearsay.

2.

2.3

2.4

Here we have the information that has been moved to strike relates to the statements filed in the bankruptcy court under oath by an employee of FirstEnergy Solutions. Clearly they are reliable information. It is a reliable source. Mr. Lesser should be able to submit this testimony as a reliable source of -- of data that he does perceive.

I would also note, your Honor, that it is akin to an exception or it's akin to the 801(D)(2)(e) exception to hearsay which allows co-conspirator statements. Those are not considered hearsay.

Clearly if your Honor -- if your Honor was -- would go to that section, we could consider AEP a co-conspirator along with FirstEnergy because they were all parties to the OVEC agreement.

So even if your Honors determined that this -- that Mr. Lesser is not entitled to rely on it, I think it could be found that that is a co-conspirator statement and would not -- would not be defined as hearsay.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, may I be heard briefly?

EXAMINER SEE: Go ahead.

MR. OLIKER: I would just point out that

the declaration of Kevin Warvell was admitted into evidence and referenced and relied upon by the Commission in the Opinion and Order issued in Duke Energy Ohio's Electric Security Plan case. It's information that the Commission is familiar with. It has previously been admitted into evidence and it's been referenced in Commission Orders, so it's appropriate.

2.

2.3

2.4

And to the extent that hearsay has been permitted in throughout this hearing, I think that this would qualify as an even more reliable source than much of the other information that has come into the record to date.

MR. NOURSE: May I respond, your Honor? EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

MR. NOURSE: First off, Dr. Lesser's expertise is completely beside the point. He doesn't have expertise in, you know, taking out-of-court statements and using them in a different context. That's completely beside the point.

This is highly-controversial projections of market prices and, as you know, it's the same type of information that Dr.-- Dr. Bletzacker has submitted in the PPA case and in this case and is highly contestable and doesn't get waived into

evidence without questions or responsive testimony.

2.

2.3

2.4

And I believe in the Duke case,
Dr. Warvell was a witness there, and there was some
connection to, you know, to that record, but here,
again, all Dr. Lesser has done is taken this from
another proceeding. It's pure hearsay. There's no
exception that applies and there's no reason it

should be admitted into this record.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, this is incorrect. Mr. Warvell was not a witness in the Duke case which you can quickly determine from the composite index in that case. He is a FirstEnergy employee.

MR. NOURSE: But I believe there was a connection to the witness that was in the Duke case and I don't -- your Honor, I don't have all the details, but I don't think we should rely on that for whatever reason it was admitted there. There is no reason to do it here.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, may I respond? To a point?

EXAMINER SEE: Go ahead, Ms. Bojko.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor.

I would just note this testimony is no different than Mr. Short's testimony from West

Virginia that counsel just argued successfully to allow it to be used in cross-examination and allowed to be used in this proceeding. Similar to

Mr. Short's testimony, this testimony can be used and Mr. Lesser can be crossed on it. The Company should not be allowed to cherry pick the testimony or out-of-court statements that it wants and argue some are hearsay and some are not.

2.

2.3

2.4

MR. NOURSE: Yeah, your Honor. First of all, we didn't move for admission of Mr. Short's testimony as an exhibit. And the only reason it was discussed was because OMA wanted to point to the West Virginia Commission decision as somehow being instructive and, of course, we asked questions to show that enlightened staff there looked at the economics and didn't get hung up on resource accuracy. But we did not move for admission of that testimony. And if somebody wanted to ask Dr. Lesser or another witness about this -- this out-of-court testimony, that would be a different scenario than incorporating it as an exhibit, relying on it for the truth of the matter asserted, and having the witness be unavailable for this hearing.

EXAMINER SEE: The motion -- AEP's motion to strike the two cited portions of Dr. Lesser's

1590 testimony are denied. 1 2 MS. WILLIS: Thank you, your Honor. 3 EXAMINER SEE: Are there any other 4 motions, Mr. Nourse? 5 MR. NOURSE: No. 6 EXAMINER SEE: Any cross-examination for 7 this witness, Mr. Dove? 8 MR. DOVE: No, your Honor. Thank you. 9 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Mendoza. 10 MR. MENDOZA: Yes, thank you, your Honor. 11 12 CROSS-EXAMINATION 13 By Mr. Mendoza: 14 Good morning, Mr. Lesser. Q. 15 Α. Good morning. 16 MR. MENDOZA: Your Honor, may I approach? 17 EXAMINER SEE: Yes. 18 MR. MENDOZA: I would ask that this 19 document be marked as Sierra Club Exhibit 2, please. 20 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 21 Mr. Lesser, you wrote this column, Q. 22 correct? 2.3 Α. I did. 2.4 Fair to say that "Natural Gas & 25 Electricity" is a trade publication?

A. It is.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

- Q. And your column in "Natural Gas & Electricity" was called "Energy and The Environment"; is that right?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And you wrote such column on and off from 2007 to 2014; is that correct?
  - A. Sounds about right.
- Q. Okay. If you would, would you take a look at the Editor's Note at the beginning of this column. Do you see that Editor's Note?
- A. I do. If you will just give me a minute to read it. Okay.
  - Q. Do you see where it says "To attempt to add a voice of reason about global warming and other so-far-unproven theories about which many billions are about to be spent...." Do you see that statement?
    - A. I do, yeah.
  - Q. At the time in 2007, did you think global warming was so far unproven?
- A. Well, first off, I didn't write the editorial statement. So I can't comment on what the editor said. Secondly, if you are asking me for my opinions on climate change, I'm not a climate

scientist. I believe the climate is changing.

2.

2.3

2.4

Q. Okay. So my question was: At the time you wrote this -- I recognize that the editor wrote that statement, but I am asking you what you thought at the time you wrote this. Did you think that global warming was so far unproven?

MS. BOJKO: Objection, your Honor. May I have a point of clarification, please? He keeps saying "at the time you wrote this" and the witness just testified he didn't write this statement. So is he talking about the article or is he talking about the statement from Jim Hoecker?

MR. MENDOZA: I think my question was clear.

Q. If you have a problem understanding my question, Mr. Lesser --

EXAMINER SEE: Try it again, Mr. Mendoza.

- Q. At the time you wrote this column, recognizing you didn't write the editorial note, at the time you wrote this column, did you think that global warming is a -- was a so-far-unproven theory?
  - A. I think I answered your question.
  - Q. I'm certain you didn't.
- A. I wrote about climate change in my environmental and economics policy textbook that was

published in 1997. So at this -- at that -- at the time of this column, you know, again, I'll stand by may statement. I believe that the climate is changing.

Q. Do you think it was an unproven theory at -- in 2007?

MS. WILLIS: Objection, your Honor. Asked and answered.

MR. MENDOZA: It's certainly not answered, your Honor. We've got nothing but evasive responses from the witness.

EXAMINER SEE: The question has been asked and answered.

MS. WILLIS: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Move on, Mr. Mendoza.

- Q. (By Mr. Mendoza) Okay. Let's take a look at the first paragraph of the article. Do you see where you use the phrase "generalized mayhem"?
  - A. I do.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. Do you think climate change will cause generalized mayhem?
- A. Counselor, if you really want to have a debate about climate change in this hearing, which I think is inappropriate, you know, when I wrote this, I have a -- a somewhat tongue-in-cheek way of writing

1594 columns. "Generalized mayhem" is probably not a 1 2. scientific term that I'm familiar with. Although 3 perhaps it is. Again, I am not a climate scientist 4 so I don't know if they use that term. 5 Again, I stand by my statement. I 6 believe the climate is changing. I don't know what 7 the impacts of that will be. Will they -- will it be 8 mayhem? Will it be severe? Not so severe? I don't 9 know. 10 So fair to say "generalized mayhem" was a 0. 11 tongue-in-cheek comment; is that right? 12 Α. That's correct. 13 MR. MENDOZA: Your Honor, may I approach? 14 EXAMINER SEE: Yes. 15 MR. MENDOZA: I would ask this be marked 16 Sierra Club Exhibit No. 3, please. 17 EXAMINER SEE: So marked. 18 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 19 (By Mr. Mendoza) And, Dr. Lesser, you Ο. 20 wrote this column, correct? 21 I did. Α. 22 Ο. Great. And would you --EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Mendoza, Mr. Mendoza. 2.3

EXAMINER SEE: Can you just work into the

MR. MENDOZA: Yes.

2.4

25

record what the article is, when it was written?

Title? Identify what you've marked as Sierra Club

Exhibit 3.

- Q. And the document, Mr. Lesser, I have asked to be marked as Sierra Club Exhibit No. 3, is titled "As the Climate Turns: The Saga Continues." Is that right?
- A. No. It's "As the Global Climate Turns: The Saga Continues."
  - Q. Thank you, sir.

2.

2.3

2.4

If you would, would you look at the first page, which in the journal was page 29, column 2. Do you see where you use the expression "ivory-tower thugs" at the end of the paragraph there?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. It's not clear how this document -- and I let it go with the last document, but how either of these documents have any relevancy to this hearing. And we've just simply jumped into a few documents without establishing any connection whatsoever to the testimony in this case. It seems like we're getting pretty far afield. Next we'll be talking about how much the temperature will be changing in 2040 and I don't think anybody here wants to make any of those predictions.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Mendoza, back up a

little bit.

2.

2.3

2.4

MR. MENDOZA: Your Honor, I am trying to establish bias in the witness. I mean, I agree with -- with the commentary that, you know, climate temperature predictions are not relevant, but the witness's credibility is surely a relevant issue in this case unless OCC would like to withdraw him.

EXAMINER SEE: Back up, Mr. Mendoza, and build the foundation.

MR. MENDOZA: Your Honor, I think the witness's credibility is always an issue in any proceeding. What I would like to establish, if you will allow me to proceed, would be to show that the witness has a longstanding history of doubting climate science and advocating on behalf of fossil --fossil generators, and I think that's surely a relevant issue that the Commission can consider in evaluating his credibility. And I would note the articles, with maybe one or two exceptions, the articles I am going to ask him about are all in his CV. I mean, they were in his exhibit.

MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, if I may briefly respond? Dr. Lesser testified that he is not a climate scientist. He is not presenting the science of climate and climate warming -- or climate

information about climate warming. He is here to present testimony on issues that are before the Commission which relate to two proposed solar projects. And I would -- again, I would echo what Mr. Oliker said, not sure how that is relevant. And even if he were to show bias, I'm not sure that that -- the bias on climate change is relevant if it can't even be shown to the issues that are before the Commission.

2.

2.3

2.4

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I would just note, first of all, Mr. -- Dr. Lesser has put all of this into his own testimony, his credentials, and found that those were relevant credentials to offer. And certainly his bias is -- is impactful on what his testimony is today and, you know, the Commission -- the Commission's own rules about resource planning cases talk about environmental impacts and so this is all -- this is all relevant. It goes to the credibility of this witness's testimony if he's already biased against renewable projects before he -- before he wrote his testimony.

MS. LEPPLA: Your Honor, if I may. This is certainly relevant to the case that AEP is trying to make based upon need. And because the opposing intervenors don't agree with the definition that AEP

1 is trying to give, they are trying to strike questions related to this. And also I would just add 2. 3 the Commission is fully capable of weighing, you 4 know, evidence based upon their review of this, and 5 it should be permitted, this line of questioning. 6 THE WITNESS: Your Honor, since my 7 credibility is being questioned --EXAMINER SEE: No. Hold on just a 8 9 minute. 10 So, Mr. Mendoza, go ahead. MR. MENDOZA: Thank you, your Honor. 11 12 EXAMINER SEE: Ask your question. 13 Ο. (By Mr. Mendoza) Mr. Lesser -- or 14 Dr. Lesser, would you turn to the second page of this 15 article. Do you see where it says "Although some 16 believe" -- the second page, Column 2. 17

EXAMINER SEE: Of Sierra Club 2 or 3?

MR. MENDOZA: Exhibit 3, your Honor.

- Do you see -- do you see a paragraph that starts "Although some believe the science of global climate change is settled," and goes on to say some other things?
  - I see that. Α.

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

Ο. When you wrote this article, did you consider yourself among the some who believed that

climate change is settled?

2.

2.3

- A. I think the theories are still, in terms of impacts by the models, it's still not settled.
  - Q. Okay.
- A. Counselor, I would also like just to clarify the record for completeness. First thing, you seem to be under the mistaken impression that I represent fossil fuel interests. You also seem to be under the impression I was paid by those interests to write these columns. I was not compensated by anyone to write any of these columns.
- MS. LEPPLA: Your Honor, I would just move to strike that as nonresponsive. That wasn't responsive to Mr. Mendoza's question in either way.
- MR. MENDOZA: And my legal argument is not evidence, your Honor. If they want to clear up who has been paying him, they can do that. I don't intend to ask him who is paying for this article.
- MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, he's just providing context like all the witnesses in this proceeding have been able to do.
- MS. LEPPLA: Your Honor, respectfully, that was commentary, not context.
- EXAMINER SEE: And Dr. Lesser's response after "Counselor, I would also like just to clarify

the record...." after that sentence is stricken.

2.

Dr. Lesser, answer the question that's been presented to you.

MR. MENDOZA: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Mr. Mendoza) Dr. Lesser, in that same paragraph, do you see where you wrote climate -- "climate scientists" and then skipping down "have perverted the scientific method for their own gain"?
- A. Based on the Climategate scandal, I would stand by that statement.
- Q. You stand by that statement? You think that --
- A. Based on the Climategate scandal, which you are probably familiar with in terms of the e-mails, et cetera, and the disallowance of people, of publication, the perversion of the academic peer-review process, I stand by that statement.
- Q. Okay. And then putting aside the persons involved in what you call the Climategate scandal, do you think climate scientists, in general, have perverted the scientific method?
  - A. That's not my testimony.
- Q. But do you think it, is what I am asking you.
  - A. You will have to be more specific,

Counselor. Which climate scientists are you referring to?

2.

2.3

- Q. All climate scientists other than the ones that were involved in what you refer to as the Climategate scandal. Any climate scientists that you are familiar with.
- A. I think a number of climate scientists are quite honorable, very-well-respected academics.
- Q. And do you think some of them have perverted the scientific method for their own gain?
  - A. I believe some of them may have, yes.

    MR. MENDOZA: Okay. Thank you.

    Your Honor, may I approach?

    EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

MR. MENDOZA: I would ask that this document be marked Sierra Club Exhibit 4, please.

- Q. And, Mr. Lesser, can you help me identify this document? Is the title "Global Warming, Climate Changer, Er, Climate Volatility: 2012 and Beyond"?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. Thank you.

  EXAMINER SEE: Sierra Club 4 is so marked.

24 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

Q. Would you turn to the second page of this

document which in the journal was page 23.

A. All right.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

- Q. Do you -- do you see where you referred to James Hansen as a defender of all things climate change?
  - A. I see that.
- Q. Do you still -- would you stand by that statement today?
- A. I stand by the statement that the  $\mbox{--}$  of the three false assumptions in Mr. Hansen's claim, yes.
- Q. So you would still -- okay. Thank you.

  Further down in that paragraph, do you
  see where you say "there is no correlation between
  summer temperatures from year to year"?
  - A. That's one of his assumptions, correct.
- Q. You know, you are right. I will withdraw that question.
- MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, I don't know
  that it can be withdrawn. It's already been
  answered.
- MR. MENDOZA: Okay. We'll move on. Your
  Honor, may I approach?
- EXAMINER SEE: Yes.
- 25 MR. MENDOZA: I would ask this document

be marked Sierra Club Exhibit 5, please.

2.

EXAMINER SEE: So marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. (By Mr. Mendoza) And, Dr. Hansen, what's been marked as Sierra Club Exhibit 5, it's called -- the column is titled "The Devil and the EPA," right?
  - A. I'm not Dr. Hansen actually, sir.
  - Q. That's fair. Dr. Lesser.
- A. It is. That's the title. I am sure Dr. Hansen would not want to have authored this.
- Q. And in this article you refer to the USEPA as the devil, right?
  - A. No, that's not correct.
- Q. Okay. Could I direct your attention to the last paragraph of the article which is on the third page, numbered page 32. "EPA's Second Act."

  Do you see the sentence that says "Perhaps the Devil will take the high road, but in the war -- er, domestic contingency operation -- against coal, do not bet on it."
- A. Counselor, this is all tongue in cheek and you know that.
- Q. Okay. But I just want to clarify, you were referring to the USEPA as the devil, right?
  - A. No, I was not.

Q. You were not?

2.

2.3

2.4

- A. No, Counselor.
- Q. Who were you referring to as the devil in that paragraph?
- A. I was being -- if you will read the first -- the very first paragraph of the article, it's a -- it's based on a -- the late comedian, Flip Wilson's 70s television show where he refers to "The devil made me do it."

So this is just, you know, I was not referring to the EPA Administrator or the EPA as the devil. It's a generic -- call it a generic version of Lucifer if you would like.

- Q. Okay. So you were referring to the generic devil in the last paragraph under "EPA's Second Act"?
- A. Are we going to argue about the existence of hell and the devil, counselor, now?

MS. LEPPLA: Again, your Honor, that's commentary and I move to strike Mr. Lesser's testimony. I would ask that you just direct him to answer the questions directly and we can move on.

A. There was no -- I am not referring -- I don't recall -- there's no specific identity for the devil when I wrote this six years ago.

Q. Okay. I think the credibility of that is apparent. Let's move on.

MS. BOJKO: Objection.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

MS. WILLIS: Objection, your Honor. Move to strike. I think we need to take a step back and present ourselves professionally and without the commentary. That doesn't help the record.

MR. MENDOZA: Your Honor, I would withdraw my comment.

EXAMINER SEE: And it would be helpful if all parties left the snarky comments out of the record and acted professionally.

Go ahead, Mr. Mendoza.

- Q. (By Mr. Mendoza) Dr. Lesser, one more question about this devil article, page 1. Do you see on -- in column 2, where you refer to "the scourge of climate change." Is that --
- A. I would -- give me a minute. I don't see that.
  - Q. It's on column 1, at the full --
  - A. You just said column 2.
- Q. I'm sorry. Column 2, page 1, the paragraph that begins "EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy...." The very last word of that paragraph.
  - A. Okay, I see that. Thank you.

- Q. And when you refer to "the scourge of climate change," is that a tongue-in-cheek comment?
- A. I honestly don't recall, Counselor. Som people consider it a scourge; others consider it less. You know, I was -- again, these are -- I am not sure how to describe it. You know, when you write commentary columns, you tend to be somewhat colorful. You know, I use colorful language. Some people consider it a scourge. Some people consider it the most-serious problem we face. Others do not.
- Q. And my question is: What do you think? What did you think -- if you recall when you wrote this?
  - A. I don't recall.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

17

18

19

- Q. What about today? Do you think of climate change as a scourge?
  - A. Well, why don't you define what you mean by "scourge" since people have different definitions.
  - Q. I am referring to however you meant it when you used it in this article.
- A. I don't recall how -- what I said.
- MR. MENDOZA: Okay. Your Honor, may I approach?
- EXAMINER SEE: Yes.
- 25 MR. MENDOZA: I would like this document

to be marked Sierra Club Exhibit 6, once I give it to the court reporter.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. (By Mr. Mendoza) Dr. Lesser, do you have before you one of your articles titled "Outlook Sunspot Data May Indicate End of Global Warming Trend"?
  - A. I do.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. Have we reached the end of the global warming trend today?
- A. I have no idea, Counselor. I was citing to a peer-reviewed article that's listed at Footnote 3 on the last page, which is marked page 32 of this publication, by H. Ahluwalia, December 2013, titled "An empirical approach to predicting the key parameters for a sunspot number cycle." And it was published in the peer-reviewed journal, "Advances in Space Research." And I show where it can be retrieved.
  - Q. Okay. Thank you.
- As to your opinion, do you -- I take the answer to your question is I don't know if we have reached the --
- A. I believe I started this in your line of questioning by saying I am not a climate scientist.

So even if I have an opinion, it would not be relevant because I'm not a climate scientist. So I can't tell you what the climate is going to do in 10 years, 20 years. I can't even predict the weather tomorrow.

- Q. Okay. And then on the second page of this document, below the chart, do you see -- the sentence actually begins on the page before, but do you see there is a question, "does that mean global cooling is in our future?" Do you see that text?
  - A. I see that.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

- Q. Do you think global cooling is in our future?
  - A. I just answered your question. I am not a climate scientist, Counselor. I don't know.
    - Q. You wrote this article, correct?
    - A. I did.
    - Q. Okay. Thank you.

Staying on the second page, second column, do you see the paragraph that begins "Second" and then you talk about James Hansen again in that paragraph?

- A. T do.
- Q. Do you still believe that James Hansen manipulated data to show warming temperatures?

- A. I -- well, all I did, Counselor, I cite, if you go to the last page you will see Footnote 6.

  I am citing B. Snow's article, "NASA data worse than Climate-Gate data, GISS admits." I was simply quoting that. I'm not a climate scientist. I am not qualified to review Mr. Hansen's research or his -- his data analysis on temperatures.
  - Q. So you are not qualified to review his analysis, but you accused him of manipulating data to show warming temperatures; is that right?
    - A. No, it's not, Counselor.
    - Q. Okay. Page 3, column 1.
    - A. I'm there.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. Do you see the paragraph that begins
  "Many individuals who believe in human-caused climate change say 'the science is settled.'" Do you see that sentence?
  - A. I do.
- Q. And when you wrote this, did you consider yourself among the referenced "many individuals"?
- A. As I say in the next sentence, "Science is never settled." So I answered -- that's my answer to your question. I don't believe -- as far as I'm concerned, science is never settled.
  - Q. Okay. So you don't think the science

that humans are causing climate change is settled.

- A. Define -- by "science" what do you mean?

  Are humans causing certain changes in climate? Sure.
- Q. I am asking you about the meaning of the sentence that you wrote, not -- not my definition of anything.
- MS. WILLIS: I think, your Honor, he answered the question that was posed.
  - Q. You did not consider yourself among the "many individuals" in that -- in that statement, correct?
- MS. WILLIS: Objection. That's been asked and answered.
- EXAMINER SEE: That question has been answered, Mr. Mendoza.
- MR. MENDOZA: Thank you, your Honor. May

  I approach?
- 18 EXAMINER SEE: Yes.
- MR. MENDOZA: I would ask this document be marked Sierra Club Exhibit 7, please.
- 21 EXAMINER SEE: So marked.
- 22 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
- Q. (By Mr. Mendoza) And you wrote this article, correct, Dr. Lesser?
- 25 A. I did.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

9

10

- Q. And it's titled "Talk Is Cheap: The UN's Doha Conference Strikes Out...Again"; is that correct?
  - A. Correct.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. And if you would please turn to page 3, column 1, and I will wait for you to get there.
  - A. I'm there.
- Q. Do you see where it says "Although some see the Doha conference as a rousing success, what Doha reveals is the folly of continued efforts to prevent climate change." Do you see that statement?
  - A. I see it.
- Q. Do you still consider efforts to prevent climate change to be folly?
- A. Certainly some of the efforts that are being undertaken could prevent climate change, for example, AEP is claiming that these -- the two renewable resources are going to address climate change. It will have no measurable impact on climate change.
- So do I think -- I'm not -- I am not saying there should be no efforts to prevent climate change at all. Certainly some of the efforts that have been undertaken, I believe, are unreasonable and uneconomic.

Q. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Lesser.

MR. MENDOZA: Your Honor, may I approach?

EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

MR. MENDOZA: Your Honor, can this be

marked as Sierra Club Exhibit 8, please?

EXAMINER SEE: So marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Dr. Lesser, you wrote this article, correct?
- A. Yes.

6

7

8

9

10

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

- Q. And it's titled "Rethinking Green Energy
  Mandates"?
  - A. Correct.
  - Q. And if you would please turn to page 3.

    Do you see the paragraph that starts with the -- it's on column 2 on page 3, the paragraph that starts with "Fourth"?
    - A. Yeah, I see it.
  - Q. And do you -- it's the second sentence in that paragraph where you say "Even if you believe climate change is responsible for everything from warmer temperatures" and then it goes on?
    - A. I see that.
    - Q. When you wrote this article, did you believe that climate change was responsible for

warmer temperatures?

2.

2.3

2.4

- A. I certainly -- I am not a climate scientist. Some climate scientists says that's the case.
  - Q. But what did you believe is my question.
- A. It's irrelevant what I believe. I am writing a column. I was writing a column about the effects of green energy mandates on climate. And my conclusion still is my conclusion today that individual state mandates have zero measurable impact on climate.

emissions to zero tomorrow, the impact -- there would be no measurable impact on global temperature. And that's according to the global climate models such as if you are familiar with the EPA's MAGICC -- M-A-G-I-C-C, that's an acronym -- Model, you can run the numbers yourself, Counselor, and you will find it will have no measurable impact.

Q. So you're telling me you are familiar with climate model, but you're unable to tell me if you personally believe that climate change is responsible for warmer temperatures?

MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, I object. This witness has indicated he is not a global climate

scientist, so he is not an expert on global climate issues, so what Mr. Lesser believes on global climate is really not relevant. And we've been very patient throughout all this cross and it also appears that these -- these articles are cumulative evidence of whatever point Sierra Club is trying to make.

2.

2.3

2.4

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I disagree with that objection. Dr. Lesser continues to say he is not an expert, but then he continues to offer opinions about the impact on climate -- climate change which doesn't -- doesn't match up at all. So I think Mr. Mendoza is entitled to continue probing the area.

MR. MENDOZA: And I would add, your
Honor, Mr. Lesser wrote about this topic for at least
seven years and apparently is -- I agree he is not a
climate scientist but he wrote about the topic for a
long time and so surely he can answer some basic
questions about his own personal beliefs about the
topic. If it would be helpful, I could repeat my
question.

EXAMINER SEE: You can. You can pose the question again to Dr. Lesser.

Q. (By Mr. Mendoza) When you wrote this article, did you believe that climate change was

responsible for warmer temperatures?

2.3

2.4

- A. Well, by definition, Counselor, "warmer temperatures" indicate a change in climate. So if there's -- if the climate is changing, one manifestation of a changing climate is a change in temperature. So, by definition, that statement is true.
- Q. So if that statement is always true, why did you include the word "if" in the second place in that -- the second word in that sentence? "If" everyone would agree. Why would you say "if" someone believes that?
- A. Well, if you look at the whole sentence, Counselor, which you're not, this is referring to people who essentially say climate -- they use the generic term "climate change" to be responsible for everything. So it's responsible for warmer temperatures. However, those are measured. It's responsible for changing populations of polar bears. And some people, as I say tongue in cheek, you know, the cold snap that knackered your flower garden. That you think climate change is responsible for all of that.

I am sure that if the climate is -- I've already testified, the climate is changing. Changing

climate probably implies changing temperatures.

What's the magnitude of that change, I don't know.

I'm not a climate scientist.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. When you referred to "sullen polar bears" in that sentence, were you mocking people who are concerned about human-caused climate change?
- MS. WILLIS: Objection. Argumentative and not relevant.
- MS. LEPPLA: I would say, your Honor, he's repeatedly said these articles are tongue in cheek. I think it's a fair question. We are trying to understand what he is writing about. He said he is not a climate scientist. Mr. Mendoza is properly probing this topic.
- MR. MENDOZA: Your Honor, I asked him an open-ended question. If he wants to say he wasn't mocking people, then that's -- that's a fair response.
- MS. MOONEY: Your Honor, also trying to show bias and that his -- these articles represent someone -- he says he is not a scientist, he is not a climate scientist, but he's certain that the projects that are in discussion in this case are not going to do anything for climate. So we're trying to show a bias here that he has an inherent bias against

1 anything that purports to help climate change issues.

EXAMINER SEE: And the witness can answer the question. Do you need --

- A. No is my answer.
- Q. Okay. Thank you.

MR. MENDOZA: Your Honor, may I approach? And this is my last document.

EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

MR. MENDOZA: Thank you, your Honor. I would ask this document be marked Sierra Club Exhibit 9, please.

12 EXAMINER SEE: So marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. (By Mr. Mendoza) And, Mr. Lesser, you wrote this article, correct?
- A. I did.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

13

14

15

16

17

- Q. And it's titled "Goldilocks Chills Out."
- A. I did. That's what it's titled.
- Q. And then let's take a look at page 3,
- 20 | column 2. The very last sentence of the article.
- 21 There's a sentence there that ends "especially if
- climate change has little to do with man-made CO-2
- emissions." Do you see that sentence?
- A. I do. Counselor, I haven't looked at
- 25 this in 12 years.

Q. Fair. I am just asking you what your beliefs are today.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

EXAMINER SEE: We'll give him some time to look at it.

A. Well, the article is about costs and benefits of policies to address climate change.

MR. MENDOZA: Your Honor, I haven't asked a question.

- A. Actually you did.

  EXAMINER SEE: I'm --
- 11 A. You asked a question about the last sentence.
  - Q. I was just directing your attention.
  - A. All right. Well, what's your question, Counselor?
  - Q. Do you think it's reasonable to believe that manmade CO-2 emission have little to do with climate change?
  - A. I'm not a climate scientist, Counselor, as I have said over and over. I don't know what impacts of manmade CO-2 emissions will -- are on climate. I don't run climate models. I have used the EPA's MAGICC Model. If you took a project like this, like the AEP project, and ran it through the EPA model to look at the change in emissions and,

hence, the change in global climate, you would find that temperature change is not physically measurable.

- Q. Okay. So my question was: Recognizing that you are not a climate scientist, but you did write about this topic for a decade, would you agree that it is unreasonable today to say that man-made CO-2 emissions have little to do with climate change?
- A. I don't know, Counselor. I am not a climate scientist.
- Q. Okay. And on that topic you're an economist, correct?
  - A. Last I checked, yes.
- Q. And you are not a climate scientist, right?
  - A. I am not a climate scientist.
  - Q. And you are not any kind of physical scientist, right?
  - A. I am not.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

- Q. And what explains your years of writing about climate change science?
- A. Because a lot of economists write about climate science because policies to address climate change have a cost. And so one -- an economist like myself often looks at costs and benefits, and I have done cost/benefit analyses, so it's an economic

1 topic.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

- Q. And 2015 was the hottest year ever recorded up to that date, right?
  - A. I don't know that, Counselor.
  - O. You don't know?
  - A. I don't know.
  - Q. Do you read the newspaper?

    MS. BOJKO: Objection, your Honor.

    MR. MENDOZA: I will withdraw the
- 10 question.
- Q. 2016 was the hottest year ever recorded up to that year, correct?
- A. I don't know, Counselor. I'm not a

  climate scientist. I haven't measured temperatures.

  I don't know how someone measures the earth's

  temperature.
- Q. Is it -- does it say anywhere in the articles that you wrote, that I've showed you, that you are not a climate scientist?
- MS. WILLIS: Objection, your Honor.
- 21 Argumentative.
- MR. MENDOZA: I just want to know if he had the same disclaimer on his climate-change/science writing as he does for his testimony.
- MS. BOJKO: Objection, your Honor. It

does -- well, mischaracterizes the article. It does, in fact, say what he is. He is an economist.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

MS. WILLIS: Including the articles speak for themselves. We can look at the articles when we have the opportunity to figure that one out. I don't think we need to spend our time on that.

MR. MENDOZA: I agree with Ms. Willis. We will move on.

- Q. (By Mr. Mendoza) 2017 was the hottest year recorded up to that date, right?
  - A. I don't know, Counselor.
- Q. Okay. And 2018 is the new record for the hottest year ever.
  - A. I don't know, Counselor.
  - Q. Okay. And you're testifying in this case on behalf of the office of consumers' counselor?

    Isn't that right?
    - A. I believe it's Consumers' Counsel.
  - Q. Thank you for the correction. And did you discuss your views on climate change science with OCC as you were preparing your testimony?
  - A. No, because it's completely irrelevant to this case. This case is about the impacts on ratepayers from two specific proposed solar energy projects. And those projects, as I testify, would

adversely affect ratepayers. And I also testified that the -- there is no need for these two projects based on the statutory definition under 4928.143

(B) (2) (c); that the Navigant survey showing there were -- that everyone in Ohio wants these projects is totally flawed.

2.

1.3

2.3

2.4

MR. MENDOZA: Your Honor, I would move to strike his entire answer after "No."

MR. NOURSE: Yeah, your Honor, second the motion, and especially the gratuitous statement about the Navigant survey. It was completely unrelated to any interpretation of the question.

MS. WILLIS: Can we have that question reread, and I would also note I don't think

Dr. Lesser was finished with his answer, but I would like the question reread, please.

(Record read.)

MS. WILLIS: And I think that given the question was wide open, he explained that he did not and the reason why he did not, so I think it -- he was giving context to his response.

MR. NOURSE: That doesn't address my separate motion to strike, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: And your motion to strike his answer, Mr. Nourse, was?

1623 The statement about the 1 MR. NOURSE: 2. Navigant survey -- statements. It's the latter part 3 of the answer. 4 EXAMINER SEE: To the extent that it 5 describes Dr. Lesser's testimony, it can stay in the 6 record. 7 Mr. Mendoza. MR. MENDOZA: Thank you, your Honor. 8 9 (By Mr. Mendoza) And OCC is paying you Q. 10 for your work in this case, right? 11 I certainly hope so. Α. 12 Q. The answer to that question is yes, 13 right? 14 Α. Yes. 15 Q. Thank you. 16 And did you receive any compensation from 17 any entity other than OCC for your work? On this 18 case? 19 Α. No. 20 Ο. And you're currently an adjunct fellow 21 with the Manhattan Institute for Policy Research? 22 That's correct. Α. 2.3 How much money comes along with being a 2.4 adjunct fellow with the Manhattan Institute for

25

Policy Research?

```
1
                  MS. WILLIS: Objection.
 2.
                  MS. BOJKO: Objection.
 3
                  MS. WILLIS: Relevance.
 4
                  MS. BOJKO: Object to form, your Honor.
 5
      "How much money comes along with."
                  MR. MENDOZA: Your Honor, may I respond?
 6
 7
                  EXAMINER SEE: Briefly.
 8
                  MR. MENDOZA: The Manhattan Institute is
 9
      a think tank with an agenda, and I think it's
10
      relevant if he is receiving pay from that institute.
11
                  MS. WILLIS: And, your Honor, that is
      not -- you know, whether that think tank, what that
12
13
      think tank is, that is not in the record. So, again,
14
      we're trying to put things into the record that are
15
      not in the record, so I would object to --
16
                  MR. NOURSE: Your Honor --
17
                  MS. WILLIS: I would object to the
      characterization of that institute.
18
19
                  EXAMINER SEE:
                                 If we could respect each
20
      other and speak one at a time, I would appreciate it.
21
                  Mr. Nourse.
22
                  MR. NOURSE: I was just indicating he
2.3
      indicated in his testimony, put it in as a relevant
2.4
      credential that he's -- he's an adjunct fellow there.
25
      And he cited several articles that he's written in
```

1625 that capacity. So it's the same -- same line of bias 1 2 material, your Honor, that's why it should be 3 permitted. 4 EXAMINER SEE: The objection is sustained. 5 6 MR. MENDOZA: Okay. I'll rephrase. 7 (By Mr. Mendoza) Are you compensated by Q. the Manhattan Institute? 8 9 Α. I am. 10 Okay. And the Manhattan Institute Q. 11 regularly publishes works opposing legislation --12 legislative and regulatory action on climate change; 13 isn't that right? 14 No, that's not correct. Α. 15 MR. MENDOZA: Your Honor, I have no 16 further questions. Thank you. 17 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Leppla? 18 MS. LEPPLA: No questions, your Honor. 19 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Mooney? 20 MS. MOONEY: No questions. 21 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Kurtz? 22 MR. KURTZ: Thank you, your Honor. 2.3 2.4

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

2 By Mr. Kurtz:

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

- Q. Good afternoon, Dr. Lesser.
- A. Good morning. Oh, it is afternoon.
- Q. Heard the whistle. Okay. Obviously you are an expert on PJM; is that correct?
- A. I know something about PJM. I am not an expert on everything that's PJM, but that's probably too large a field.
- Q. Okay. But you testified about PJM extensively in your testimony.
  - A. T do.
- Q. Okay. And you regular -- excuse me -- routinely review PJM information and documents and so forth?
  - A. I review some of them, yes.
- Q. Okay. Just background before I get into it. Do you know how many megawatts of generating capacity is in the PJM RTO?
- A. I don't have a number for you. I could hazard a guess but it would be speculation.
  - Q. Can I just refresh your recollection?

    MR. KURTZ: Can I approach, your Honor?

    EXAMINER SEE: Yes.
- MR. KURTZ: I am going to have the

witness look at the 2017 PJM annual report which gives PJM at a glance.

Q. Do you see the megawatts?

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

A. I do. Approximately 180,000 megawatts.

MS. WILLIS: Mr. Kurtz, can I also --

MR. KURTZ: Yeah. Sure.

MS. WILLIS: -- see that? Thank you. We appreciate that. Okay.

- Q. What about the -- the -- the annual energy?
  - A. This says 773,522 gigawatt-hours.
  - Q. Okay. Thank you.

By the way -- oh, and by the way, earlier in your cross-examination with Mr. Mendoza, you used the term "400 megawatts," but actually this is the 900-megawatt generic case and you use "900 megawatts" throughout your testimony; is that correct?

- A. For the generic case. My understanding is that the capacity for the two solar projects discussed is 400 megawatts in total.
- Q. Right, but 400 megawatts generic solar and 500 megawatts --
  - A. Wind.
- Q. -- generic wind. Right. Okay. So simple math. The 900 megawatts of generic

renewables, divided by the PJM total generating capacity of 180,000 megawatts, is one-half of 1 percent?

A. That sounds right, yeah.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

- Q. And the energy produced by these generic projects, if you want to take a look it's on the Torpey exhibits, it's page 21 of 47 and 22 of 47, the megawatt-hours from these generic projects, do you know how many megawatt-hours are projected?
- A. I don't, and I don't have Mr. Torpey's testimony with me.

MR. KURTZ: Can I approach and just --

- A. Or, if you want, you can just tell me.

  I'll accept what you read, subject to check.
- Q. Okay. The generic solar is 8 -- this is in year 2021 and it declines, but let's use the biggest number, 813.9 gigawatt hours. And then on page 22 of 47, this is for 250 megawatts of wind, 678.9 gigawatt-hours. Can you accept those numbers?
  - A. Sure.
- Q. We multiply the wind by 2 to get the 500. Would you accept we get 2,171,700 megawatt-hours?
  - A. Subject to check, I accept that.
- Q. Okay. And would you accept that's 0.3 percent of the load on the PJM system?

- A. I would accept that.
- Q. Okay. Your testimony is 95 pages long; is that correct?
  - A. It is.

2.3

2.4

- Q. Okay. And you summarize your testimony on pages 6 to 14, correct?
  - A. I do.
- Q. Okay. I just want to go through your summary of your testimony, instead of all 95 pages, but can you turn to page 6. The first page of your summary.
  - A. I'm there.
- Q. Okay. What I would like to do is -- is simply paraphrase the bullet point beginning on line 15. If I paraphrase incorrectly, you can correct me. Your first -- your first summary point is that AEP Ohio is part of PJM, and PJM's most-recent generating reserve margin forecast for its region, that includes Ohio, shows adequate reserves and, therefore, AEP's Application here is not needed to provide adequate generating capacity and energy to consumers.
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. "The region," is that the rest of RTO that AEP is located in, or did you mean all 13-state PJM?

- A. I believe when I wrote it, I was not distinguishing between AEP which my understanding is they are considered to be in the RTO rest-of-PJM region versus any specific sub -- sub area that's capacity constrained. My understanding from PJM documents is that AEP's service territory is not in a capacity-constrained portion of PJM.
- Q. Okay. So when you wrote this, you meant the entire 13-state PJM region?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. 13 states and the District of Columbia. 65 million customers.
  - A. Approximately.
- Q. Okay. Well, not customers, people served, I quess.
  - A. People.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. All right. Now, and this capacity surplus that PJM has is expected to continue for at least a short-term, medium-term future?
  - A. Based on my reading of the draft, the latest draft reserve document that I include as an exhibit, it would -- it's expected to continue for some time.
  - Q. Okay. Now, let me ask you this question,
    Dr. Lesser, if the 13-state PJM region was expected

to have a capacity deficit, short of the reserve margin requirements, would your conclusion change?

2.

2.3

2.4

- A. Which -- can you be more specific? Which conclusions?
- Q. The conclusion that AEP has not demonstrated need because PJM has a surplus; would your conclusion change if PJM had a deficit?
- A. No, Counselor, and the reason it wouldn't change is because you can't separate out need from cost. They are intertwined. And so if -- in other words, if you said that AEP -- I mean, it might be that AEP, even if PJM was capacity deficient, AEP had sufficient resources to meet its SSO load obligation or -- well, AEP doesn't have load obligations. It might be the case that there were no specific load obligations for AEP itself.

However, even if there was a deficit, you would not say there is a need for generation -specific generic -- generation, whether it's a
specific project or whether it's generic, without
considering the costs. And so my testimony, in large
measure, addressed the costs of the proposed
projects.

Q. But your first bullet point here is about supply and demand, adequate generating capacity.

This first summary point doesn't get into the cost.

It just says PJM has enough capacity resources, more than enough to meet need, the demand and, therefore, the need has not been proven; isn't that correct?

You address cost elsewhere, extensively, but not in this bullet point.

- A. But again, under resource planning, you cannot divorce planning for demand from cost because -- because the cost is a function of -- is a determinant of total demand.
- Q. Okay. So walk me through it then. The next base residual auction is in May of this year, correct?
  - A. I believe so, yes.

2.

2.3

2.4

Q. Okay. Let's assume that there's a deficit within the PJM market. Are you saying that at that point the Ohio Commission may have legal authority to step in and provide -- provide the reserves for the 13-state PJM region?

MS. BOJKO: Objection.

MR. OLIKER: Objection. I believe the prior question and even the answer is assuming a fact not in evidence and also misstates the current PJM auction schedule which is not in May.

MR. KURTZ: Whenever the next PJM auction

schedule is, how would --

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

EXAMINER SEE: Just a minute, Mr. Kurtz.

MR. KURTZ: Okay.

EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Willis.

MS. WILLIS: I think he asked the witness a legal question, and Dr. Lesser is an expert in many areas, he is certainly not a legal expert. He is not an attorney.

MR. KURTZ: Well, he testifies on need.

I'll rephrase.

EXAMINER SEE: Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Kurtz) Let's assume in the next PJM auction, whenever it occurs, that will address capacity needs three years out for one year, correct?
  - A. I believe that's correct.
- Q. So let's assume that there is a capacity shortfall in the PJM auction. How -- under what circumstances, explain it to me, how AEP could come in and say to the Ohio Commission, under this statute, that we have a need to meet the generating resources of the 13 PJM -- 13-state PJM region?

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I object. The question, I don't know if it's capable of being answered. I don't know what a capacity shortfall is in the PJM auction.

MR. KURTZ: Well, I'll be a little -- I'll walk it slow.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. (By Mr. Kurtz) Assume a 900-megawatt capacity deficit in the next PJM auction. 900 megawatts below the planning reserve margin. How would the Ohio Commission, under this statute, address the needs for the 13-state PJM region? Explain how AEP could make its case.
- A. Counselor, I apologize. I don't understand when you say the PJM whole -- capacity auction and its -- and the market prices are such that despite prices going up, there's still a shortage of capacity, even though the market is designed to address to make sure there is enough capacity. So somehow you are saying the PJM capacity market doesn't work. That's my assumption I think you're making.
- Q. No. I am trying to -- you're saying because there is a surplus of capacity in the 13-state PJM region, AEP has not shown a resource planning need. Flip it around. Assume there is a resource deficit in the PJM market, would that justify the Ohio Commission finding -- making a need finding?
  - A. Apply -- well, first, I am not an

attorney and I can't speak for the Commission. 1 I'll 2. let your Honors speak for yourselves on that. 3 Without more facts about finding a need for these 4 projects, again, because you can't divorce need from 5 cost, simply observing that somehow the PJM capacity market failed to provide sufficient reserves would 6 7 not, in my -- under my plain reading of 8 4928.143(B)(2)(c), say that, aha, there is a need for 9 these specific projects.

Q. I agree with you. So if there is a surplus or a deficit, the Commission could not make a need finding under this statute. That's -- that's what you just said?

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

- A. Based on your -- based on your hypothetical, I don't know -- again, I don't know what the Commission could -- the Commission can find whatever it decides to find. My testimony, again, is as I read the plain language of 4928.143(B)(2)(c), there is no need for these projects.
- Q. Okay. Do you understand that it is the Commission's job to give effect to all of the statutes that govern the Commission?
- A. I'm not sure what you mean by "give effect."
  - Q. Not create an interpretation of a statute

1 which renders the statute a nullity.

2.

2.3

2.4

MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, I object. We're getting into legal questions, statutory interpretation.

MR. KURTZ: I will withdraw that question.

MS. WILLIS: Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Kurtz) Under what circumstances in your mind, not as a lawyer, under what circumstances could the Commission make a finding of need under this statute?
- A. Well, under my nonlegal interpretation, if the Commission found that the statute met -- if the facilities were being owned or operated by, in this case, AEP, which my understanding is they won't be; and no surcharge shall be authorized based on resource planning projections submitted by the electric distribution utility, that would be AEP; and if the -- the output was being dedicated to Ohio consumers, which in this case AEP is not doing; you know, I -- if it met all the statutory requirements, then I would assume the Commission could, you know, approve it subject to other facts that were relevant that the Commission decided were relevant.
  - Q. Assume -- assume that we know with

certainty that the 900 megawatts of generic generation would absolutely result in a cost benefit for consumers and would absolutely result in more stable pricing; with those assumptions, would you agree that AEP would have established need?

A. No.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. Even if it would help consumers by lowering prices?
- A. If it hasn't met -- no, because subsidies are -- have an adverse impact on competitive markets.

  Ohio has a competitive generation market.
  - Q. Okay.
- A. If you introduce subsidies, what you are likely to do is you are going to upset that competitive market and, in the long run, that will harm consumers.
- Q. You understand that the Ohio Commission's job is to look out for Ohio consumers, not for the 13-state PJM region?
- A. That's my understanding that the Ohio -the PUCO does not have statutory authority over other
  states or over PJM.
- Q. Okay. Let's go to the next bullet point.

  Again, let me paraphrase, that AEP has admitted that
  they have enough renewable energy certificates to

meet the RPS standard in Ohio, therefore, it has not met need through that rationale as well. I am on page 7.

- A. Yeah.
- Q. Is that a fair paraphrasing?
- A. Yes.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

- Q. Okay. Well, on this point, you, AEP, and Staff all agree on that; isn't that correct? There is no controversy over this point?
- A. As far as I know, but in this hearing, who knows.
- Q. Okay. Next bullet point, okay, this is a long bullet point that runs on for three pages but this is your criticism of the economic benefit analysis by AEP; is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And you list six -- six?

18 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Kurtz --

MR. KURTZ: I'm sorry.

EXAMINER SEE: I will remind you that when you are referring to page 8 that there is a motion to strike that was granted pursuant to the entry issued on January -- January 14.

MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, would that be corrected, "motion to defer"?

```
1639
                  EXAMINER SEE: Motion to defer.
 1
                  MR. KURTZ: I'm sorry. I don't know what
 2.
 3
      was deferred on this page.
 4
                  MR. NOURSE: Lines 3 through the end,
 5
      including the footnote on page 8.
 6
                  MR. KURTZ: Oh, 3 through the end
 7
      including the footnote.
 8
                  MR. NOURSE: Through page 9 at line 12.
 9
                  MR. KURTZ: Well, I didn't know that, and
      I had a lot of good questions, but I'll move on.
10
11
                  MS. WILLIS: You can ask those if you
12
      like, Mr. Kurtz.
13
                  MR. KURTZ: What's that?
14
                  MS. WILLIS: I said you are welcome to
15
      ask those.
16
                  MR. KURTZ: I would like to, but I quess
17
      I won't.
18
                  EXAMINER SEE: Let's keep it moving.
19
                  MR. KURTZ: Okav.
20
                  (By Mr. Kurtz) Now, then let's go to page
             Q.
21
      9, line 14. You're criticizing AEP's energy
22
      independence argument that Ohio is a net importer of
2.3
      power and it should -- and AEP says it should be an
2.4
      exporter and this is an invalid economic argument.
25
      Is that a fair summarization of that bullet point?
```

A. I don't -- well, in fairness to AEP, I don't believe they testified that they should be an electric exporter. I think they used the term "energy independence."

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. Okay. What you say here is they are missing the point because AEP's customers get benefits from the energy markets in PJM and that's what really matters; is that correct?
- A. Well, the whole point is that the entire concept of being electric energy independent is contrary to the entire purpose of PJM which is to, as an integrated market, provides customers with lower cost and greater reliability than if every state or every utility had separate markets.

The other point was, as I described in my testimony, the concept of trying to -- of somehow it being adverse to import electricity by a state is simply a silly concept that denies comparative advantage.

- Q. Okay. Do you agree that the two are not mutually exclusive, meaning that Ohio consumers can enjoy the benefits and the competitiveness of PJM and build generation in Ohio?
- A. There's nothing -- competitive generators build generation in Ohio. There's nothing -- if I

understand your question, you are asking whether, you know, does being a member of PJM imply that no generating capacity should be built in Ohio. If that's your question.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. Let me ask it a different way.

  Let's assume AEP is going to build

  900 megawatts of renewable generation somewhere in

  its load zone. Would Ohio be better off if that was
  built in Indiana or Ohio?
  - A. What do you mean by "better off"?
- Q. Jobs, property tax revenues, school tax revenue, I mean, the effect on PJM would be the same because we're -- PJM market would be the same unconstrained zone. We would get the same benefits if the wind was built in Indiana as we would -- and solar, if it was built in Ohio, but "better off" meaning wouldn't Ohio also get property taxes, jobs, and school taxes?
- A. Well, it depends on how the projects are financed. If it's built competitively by AEP's competitive generation subsidiary, or it's built directly by AEP renewables. You know, as -- as my testimony states, I have no objection to that at all.
- Q. Okay. Let's go to the next bullet point. You say the hedge benefits are speculative and

insignificant. And you list four salient facts to demonstrate why the hedge argument is invalid; is that fair?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. The first one which was line 10 -excuse me -- page 10, line 19. First, hedging is a
  form of insurance. All insurance has a net expected
  cost; otherwise, insurers would go out of business.
  AEP has not demonstrated that the expected benefits
  of hedging are greater than the expected costs of
  hedging. Did I read that basically correct?
  - A. Yes.

2.

1.3

2.3

2.4

- Q. Now, AEP has put on at least prima facie testimony that these 900 megawatts, really only 650 megawatts, would provide net present value economic benefits to consumers of \$173 million. I know you disagree with their analysis, but they have shown that the cost is less than the benefit.
- A. I don't know what your question is, Counselor.
- Q. Well, you said AEP hasn't shown that the cost of this hedge is less than the expected benefit. But they have put on evidence that these 650 megawatts of renewable would provide a net benefit to consumers of \$173 million.

MS. BOJKO: Objection, your Honor. I object to the form of the question. It mischaracterizes the alleged evidence that AEP has put on. I think that those kind of conclusions are for the Commission to decide, not Mr. Kurtz.

2.

1.3

2.3

2.4

MR. KURTZ: I was -- it's been throughout this entire case, page 19 of 47, \$31 million LMP benefits, \$88 million net present value benefits from the solar, and \$54 million net present value benefits from the wind. I mean, they've put that case on to show that this project -- that the cost of the insurance is less than the value. I mean, haven't they -- I know you don't agree with it, but they put on that case.

MS. BOJKO: Objection, your Honor. I think there is disagreement on what AEP may or may not have put on or demonstrated. Mr. Kurtz is not including in his commentary such things that Intervenors raised as costs that are not included in the AEP's analysis or different scenarios or different capacity factors. So I think it's a bit misleading to say that AEP has, in fact, put on such evidence when we don't believe they have.

MR. KURTZ: It's not misleading. That's Mr. Torpey's entire testimony. I am not saying that

- Dr. Lesser agrees. But this is AEP's evidence.
- MS. WILLIS: Is there a question pending?
- 3 EXAMINER SEE: Yeah.
  - Q. (By Mr. Kurtz) Don't you agree that AEP at least says that the value of this insurance policy is \$173 million more than the cost?
    - A. No, I don't.
  - Q. Okay. You disagree that that's AEP's case?
  - A. I disagree that AEP is -- has said there's 173 --
- 12 Q. Yes.

1

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

17

18

19

20

21

- A. -- million dollars of hedging benefits.

  I don't think that's the case. I don't recall

  reading that testimony from AEP but perhaps you can

  ask an AEP witness that.
  - Q. Let me ask you this: You equate -- well, this is -- you're saying this is an insurance policy and AEP hasn't shown it's worth the money. Because otherwise insurance companies --
    - A. No.
  - Q. I'm sorry. Answer that question.
- A. All insurance has a net expected cost
  because otherwise insurance companies would go out of
  business. That's what I'm saying. AEP talks about

1 | hedging benefits associated with these projects.

2 AEP, as far as I know, did not quantify these

3 | specific hedging benefits. In other words, the

4 benefits to reduce price volatility. I also point

5 out that in a similar case the Commission found

6 | that -- I believe it may have been Wyandot -- that

the hedge benefits were not shown and were

8 insignificant.

7

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

- Q. You know what, you're right, because Mr. Torpey, on redirect said they didn't quantify the value of the hedge. Their 173 million, the hedge value, would be in addition to that. So let me ask you this question.
- A. No, I don't think that's -- what you just said, Counselor, is incorrect.
  - Q. We'll skip that.

Let me ask you this: Isn't buying insurance sometimes a good idea?

- A. Well, for the insurance company it's always a good idea.
- Q. Well, isn't having health insurance a good idea even if you don't get sick?
  - A. It depends on your preferences.
  - Q. Okay. Do you own a house?
- A. I do. Well, the bank owns it but, yeah.

- Q. Do you have a fixed-rate mortgage or variable?
  - A. I have a fixed-rate mortgage.
- Q. Okay. Well, that's a form of hedging, isn't it?
  - A. It is.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

- Q. And most people do because it's a good thing rather than taking the short-term risk that your variable rate will always stay below the fixed price.
- A. Not everyone does that, Counselor. It just depends. You pay for -- anyone who has a fixed-rate mortgage is paying for that certainly.
- Q. The State of Ohio sometimes requires people to have insurance; isn't that right? If you drive a car, you have to have a minimum level of insurance.
  - A. I am not familiar with Ohio laws.
- Q. On your mortgage at your house, doesn't the mortgage holder require you to have fire insurance?
  - A. They do.
- Q. Okay. Second point here, page 11, line

  2. AEP customers purchase from marketers, they can

  contract for offerings that provide hedges against --

against price volatility. In other words, can buy a fixed-price product from a CRES marketer.

A. Correct.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. Can you purchase a 20-year hedge from a CRES provider?
  - A. I don't know.
- Q. Point 3 on line 7 -- okay. The -- the SSO, Standard Service Offer customers use competitive bidding with the use of laddering and that reduces price volatility; is that a fair summarization?
  - A. It is.
- Q. And that's -- the Commission SSO has been very effective, but are they -- is that mutually exclusive? Can't the Commission have SSO laddering and these REPA contracts?
- A. Are you asking me a legal question, Counselor?
- Q. No. You're saying that -- that we don't need this hedge because the SSO pricing is stable already. I am asking you, they're not mutually exclusive. The Commission can still do the SSO auctions the way it does and provide an additional hedge.
- A. Well, again, I can't tell you what the Commission can or cannot do legally. You know, I

suppose if the Commission allows this, and my testimony is they should not, then you would have a case where you had SSO laddering and you had the supposed hedge benefits. But as I point out, these hedge benefits are elusive because they don't take into account all the additional costs that will be associated with the inherent intermittency of solar and wind projects which Ohio customers would then be responsible for. And furthermore, it doesn't take into account the penalty costs under PJM's new capacity market, where if the solar projects are not available when PJM says we need you, there would be penalties to pay and those penalties would be paid by Ohio customers.

- Q. Let me ask you about the capacity performance penalty. And point four is the intermittency argument, right? Isn't that your fourth point on line 11?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. But let me ask that: That is the point you were making, right?
  - A. Yes.

2.

2.3

2.4

Q. Okay. But in terms of capacity

performance, you understand that AEP applied a

5 percent capacity component to its wind? In other

words, 250 or 500 megawatts of wind, they only assumed 5 percent of that would bid into the capacity auctions?

- A. I don't believe that's -- if you're saying they would only bid 12-1/2 megawatts of the 250 megawatts into the capacity market auctions, you may be confusing a capacity credit value. I'm not sure.
- 9 Q. No. That's exactly what they've assumed.
  10 12-1/2 megawatts. Row K, page 22 of 47, Exhibit
  11 JFT-1.
  - MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, I don't believe Dr. Lesser has that exhibit in front of him. If counselor wants to approach the witness and show the witness that, that would be great.
    - Q. Okay. It's 12-1/2 megawatts.
  - A. No. No, Counselor. If you look at note K, what AEP is doing for this 250-megawatt project is assuming a capacity value of 5 percent.
    - O. Uh-huh.

2.3

2.4

- A. And so they bid in -- essentially what that means is that PJM would recognize 250 megawatts of wind power providing 12-1/2 megawatts of actual capacity.
  - Q. So -- but the capacity performance

penalty would be assessed against what they bid in, 12-1/2 megawatts.

A. That's correct.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. Okay. So they are assuming very little capacity value. You can see 12-1/2 times the R -- the expected RPM price, and there would be correspondingly very little capacity performance risk.
  - A. Compared to what?
- Q. Compared to if they bid in more than 5 percent.
- A. Counselor, they can't bid in more than 5. They can only bid in as much capacity, ascribe that much installed capacity for purposes of the capacity market auctions, as PJM says. In other words, PJM is not going to say yes, wind is 100-percent available, can't -- they won't allow AEP to do that.
- Q. Totally agree. There is an equivalent forced outage factor for the fossil units. There are PJM-determined numbers for the renewables. But the point is that they don't ascribe a capacity value of 5 percent, PJM doesn't. AEP has put in less than the prescribed PJM values.
- A. I don't know what PJM's wind capacity factor for specific projects is.

Q. Now I want to talk about this fourth point, this intermittency. This is -- okay. Line -- page 11, line 11. "Fourth, and most importantly," AEP ignores inherent intermittency of solar generation, requires costly back-up generation, can lead to additional price volatility. In other words, when solar suddenly is unavailable, more costly additional generation is needed to replace it. And they haven't factored that in. Is that correct?

A. Correct.

2.

2.3

2.4

Q. Now, did you -- you're not saying, are you, that additional -- that Ohio consumers have to buy more capacity from PJM -- let me back up.

For the amount of capacity that the load-serving entity or an individual customer that's metered is based upon their 5 PLC from the prior year.

- A. I don't know what the "five PLC" stands for.
- Q. It's your -- it's your peak at the time of the five PJM summer peaks. That establishes your capacity obligation for the next calendar year. This is not a planning-year thing.
  - A. Okay.
  - Q. Your peak load contribution.

A. Okay.

2.

- Q. Okay. You are not saying that a customer's peak load contribution is increased because the Commission would approve these projects, are you?
- A. Peak load contribution should be based on demand.
- Q. That's the point. So you say the costly back-up generation will be required, but that's not something consumers -- don't have to pay for more capacity if the Commission were to approve these projects.
- A. Well, that's not really true, Counselor, because it depends what the alternative is. If customers -- if the alternative would be, you know, baseload generation of some sort or a new gas turbine which is dispatchable, then the cost would, you know, there would be -- those intermittency costs would not take place and so customers would not have to pay those.
- Q. Now, did you review the testimony of Mr. Ali?
- A. I may have read it. I don't recall at this point.
  - Q. Let me ask you, do you know why the Ohio

Coal Association has found an interest in this proceeding?

MS. WILLIS: Objection.

MR. KURTZ: Okay. I will withdraw that.

- Q. You -- do you understand that when -- that when the solar is available or the wind, that the thermal units, the gas and the coal, ramp down because the zero-energy-cost renewables always dispatch first?
- A. I'm not sure how PJM actually does its dispatch.
  - Q. Okay.

2.

- A. And, in fact, in California, they have had to tell solar and wind facilities at times to back down. Same with the Bonneville Power Administration.
  - Q. That will be for congestion-type issues, wouldn't it?
    - A. I am not sure.
  - Q. Okay. Are you aware of Dr. -- of Mr. Ali's testimony that -- first of all, are you aware he ran three PROMOD studies to determine the impact on LMP of 650 megawatts of renewables?
- A. I am aware that he ran some studies. I don't know the exact number.

- Q. And he said it takes weeks to run each of those PROMOD studies.
- A. I am somewhat familiar with PROMOD and I wouldn't be surprised.
- Q. And his testimony was that here is the generation, the thermal generation, the renewables come on, the thermals ramp down across -- not one thermal unit but across PJM and that creates the energy savings for all consumers in the AEP load zone, not just AEP Ohio.
  - A. What's your question?

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. Are you aware of that?
- A. I would have to look at his testimony again.
- Q. Your concern seems to be that when the units are "suddenly unavailable" that the thermal units would have to ramp back up to pick up the lost generation when the solars are not producing.
- A. To deal with intermittent resources, that requires additional reserves to make up for the sudden -- to potential for sudden loss of generation.
- So, for example, clouds can go by and the output from a large solar facility will suddenly go from say 200 megawatts or whatever the capacity is to zero in a matter of minutes. And so to compensate

for that, PJM has to have extra spinning reserve available and frequency reserves in order to make up for that sudden loss of generating capacity. That's costly and consumers pay for it.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

- Well, actually, Mr. Ali testified the Ο. spinning reserve would not be affected. This all would be handled within the ramp rates of the various thermal units. Were you aware of that?
  - Α. I would have to review his testimony.
- Ο. Okay. Now, this is sort of analogous to your climate exchange discussion with Mr. Mendoza. Do you think that -- that the 900 megawatts of renewables here, which are half a percent of the PJM generating reserves, and three-tenths of 1 percent of the energy usage on the system, do you think that that would have a material effect on the market?
  - Define "material effect." Α.
- Well, you said that if the whole United Ο. States did not -- had zero carbon, it would not have a material effect on global climate issues, and I guess I'll use it in the same way. Would it have a material effect on the PJM market? These projects.
- And I'm sorry, Counselor. In terms of Α. what?
  - In terms of this -- when the --Okay. Q.

when the renewables are running, it ramps down the thermal, saves energy costs, and consumers benefit.

When the renewables are not available and the thermal has to ramp back up, what I mean by "material," would it have a meaningful adverse effect on the PJM market?

A. Subsidized generation will have a meaningful adverse impact -- impact on the competitive PJM electric market, that's true.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. Now, that's -- you haven't tried to quantify that effect, have you?
  - A. The effect of the subsidies?
- Q. The effect -- the adverse effect on the PJM price volatility when the solar and the other renewables are suddenly not available. You haven't tried to calculate it.
  - A. I have not quantified that cost, no.
- Q. Okay. So we don't know if it's the equivalent of a bucket of water in a bathtub or a bucket of water in a swimming pool.
  - A. I don't understand your analogy.
- Q. The analogy being if it's a bucket of water in a swimming pool, it wouldn't be a meaningful impact on consumers.
  - A. It would be a real cost. What you are

forgetting is that consumers, in addition to paying the costs for intermittent resources to back those resources up, they would be paying for the contract costs. So simply looking at the effects on the PJM market is insufficient. You have to look at the overall impacts on customers.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. Are you aware -- have you reviewed, this is IGS Exhibit 2, PJM Renewable Integration Study from March of 2014?
- A. That's not -- I'm not familiar. I may have at some point. I don't know. I would have to look at the document to know whether I have even seen it.
- Q. Okay. Let me ask you if you agree with the conclusion of this report. Very first sentence.

  "The study findings indicate that the PJM system, with adequate transmission expansion and additional regulating reserves, will not have any significant issues operating with up to 30 percent of its energy provided by wind and solar generation."

MS. WILLIS: Objection, your Honor.

There's no foundation. The witness said he's not even remembering whether he had that report or not.

It's not in evidence at this point. So, you know, to take a sentence out of a report I think is -- is not

helpful for the record. I would at least if this -if this cross-examination is going to continue, I
would ask that Mr. Kurtz show that document to the
witness.

2.3

2.4

MR. KURTZ: It is in evidence but I will be happy to show it to the witness.

EXAMINER SEE: I am sorry, Mr. Kurtz, as opposed to you -- is there an available copy of IGS 2 that the witness can see?

MR. NUGENT: I have one.

MR. KURTZ: Okay.

EXAMINER SEE: Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Kurtz) The portion I read is the "Major Conclusions and Recommendations," page 6. I guess the question is: Do you agree with PJM's conclusion?
- A. I am not an expert on transmission system modeling, so I can't tell you. I would note that they say the key thing is with adequate transmission expansion and additional regulating reserves. My point on costs of intermittent resources goes directly to additional regulating reserves. You have to have additional reserves and sufficient reserves to maintain frequency voltage within required limits. That's costly.

- Q. Do you have any idea what the cost of that is versus the LMP savings?
  - A. I do not.
- Q. Do you see the last bullet point on page 7 of the conclusions?
  - A. Same document?
  - Q. Yes.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

- A. I see it.
- Q. Well, that's okay, Dr. Lesser, if you are not familiar with it. Let me move on from the intermittency issue.
  - Okay. Page 12 of your testimony.
  - A. All right.
- Q. The Commission's website has lots of fixed-price contracts, fixed-price contracts hedge those marketers' customers against price volatility. But as volatility increases, the cost of hedging increase. So, in other words, I think you are saying the same thing that the -- that the renewables will in -- will cause price volatility in PJM, therefore, making the marketers' costs more expensive and making costs to consumers more expensive. Is that a fair summary?
- A. That's a fair summary for both marketers and because more intermittent resources increase

costs to PJM.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. So -- but you haven't -- you haven't done any type of analysis to show how much costs increase versus how much energy pricing and cost to consumers go down. We have both effects. I mean, when the renewables are dispatched, the cost of the LMP energy price factors in zero energy costs and prices goes down. You're saying there is a cost when the renewables are suddenly unavailable. Have you done a comparison as to the pros and cons?
- A. I haven't done that analysis but, again, it's -- that analysis is only a partial analysis because you have to look at the costs to consumers of the resources themselves, not just the PJM impact. Your questions are essentially assuming the consumers gets the solar resource for free, that they don't have to pay for those PPA contracts.
- Q. No, no. That's a different question.

  That's the part I wanted to ask you about that was stricken about the six flaws in the Torpey analysis.
- A. Counselor, that's true of any generic, any generic contract, PPA, you know, you are saying -- you know, AEP customer, you are buying the contract. So you have to pay for the fixed costs, the construction, the fixed O&M, et cetera. So on

top of that cost, then you have to add in, well, there is intermittency costs, et cetera. And to your point, there may be some PJM energy savings. So you have got to include it all.

- Q. Totally agree. Now, we won't get to that unless and until we get to Phase II; isn't that right?
- A. I'm not sure what exactly is Phase II, but.
  - Q. That's when the actual specific 400 megawatts of solar would be addressed.
    - A. Okay.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. And so, we won't get into costs like debt equivalency, capacity performance penalties and all that, unless and until there is a Phase II.
  - A. Okay.
- Q. Okay. Page 12, the bullet point on line 18, you talk about the flawed customer survey, and the flawed study showing that in-state development will boost the Ohio economy. I don't know a thing about those surveys, so I won't ask anything about that. The flawed study, that's your economic-independence argument that Ohio is part of PJM and it's economically improper to look at just the Ohio benefits?

A. No. That was referring to the -- I mean that's certainly one of the flaws of the entire concept of energy -- electric energy independence.

The other was the economic study, I briefly reviewed that of -- I don't recall the witness -- the AEP witnesses' names, showing that building these projects would have wide-spread economic benefits to Ohio and also solve things like, you know, gender inequality and solve the opioid epidemic. Those are things that may be real policy issues in Ohio. My understanding is those are somewhat beyond the purview of the PUCO's regulation.

2.

2.3

2.4

Q. Okay. Okay. Next bullet point. Almost done. This is a long summary. Page 13, line 5, you say nothing prevents AEP's competitive generation subsidiary from accepting the risk and taking the reward, et cetera, and that, therefore, what AEP, the utility, is asking for here, is improper.

EXAMINER SEE: Is there a question there, Mr. Kurtz?

- Q. Is that correct? Did I paraphrase correctly?
- A. Not entirely. Essentially the question is saying that this question goes to the Navigant survey which is, as I have pointed out in my

testimony, is severely flawed, suffers from bias.

If -- my testimony is if AEP truly believes the result of the Navigant survey and that all customers in Ohio are desperate for renewable generation, then they should be, in fact, building this resource -- these proposed solar and wind resources through the competitive generation subsidiary because hundreds of thousands of Ohio customers are going to rush to sign up and they will make a lot of money for their shareholders.

2.

2.3

2.4

The fact that AEP is demanding a nonbypassable surcharge to develop these resources and the fact that if you look at actual customers signed up which, based on public evidence, is approximately 7,500 Ohio customers, versus what AEP is -- the survey is saying that the vast majority wants renewables and is willing to pay extra. Then, again, those things are simply in -- incompatible.

Really, it's an issue of what's called stated preference versus revealed preference.

Revealed preference is what economists like to rely on because that shows what people actually do, what their actions actually are, versus what they say they -- you know, every -- in other words, if I go to -- if I say gee, I want cleaner air, okay, but I'm

driving a 1970 Oldsmobile, well, maybe I don't really want cleaner air because my revealed preference, like the car I'm driving, shows that, you know, I'm driving a high-polluting car versus what I say in a survey. And so I won't get into all the biases in that survey at this point.

But, you know, again, if AEP really believes the results of this survey, then it should be busting down the doors to build it on its own and enjoy all the profits from it.

- Q. Okay. Assuming everything you said is correct, you would agree that this Commission has no jurisdiction over AEP's competitive subsidiary, would you not?
- MS. WILLIS: Objection. That's a legal question.
  - Q. If you know.

2.

2.3

2.4

EXAMINER SEE: The witness can answer the question with the acknowledgment that he's not an attorney.

A. Are you referring to AEP's competitive generation or AEP as a seller as a CRES supplier? I believe the Commission does have some -- some responsibility and oversees who can be a CRES provider and who can't.

- Q. No, I meant you said AEP's competitive generation subsidiary, AEP Renewables, with a capital R. I assume that's an actual company. If -- isn't it? Assuming that's an actual company, the Commission doesn't have any jurisdiction over -- the Commission only has jurisdiction over utilities.
- A. That's my understanding. I don't know if -- I believe there is a siting Commission that's separate. I don't think a generation company is allowed in Ohio to simply start constructing a facility without getting some sort of permit saying, yes, you can do this.
- Q. That's true. That's the Ohio Power
  Siting Board which is different from the Ohio Public
  Utilities Commission.
  - A. Okay.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

- Q. By the way, there is no Federal Power Siting Board, is there?
- A. Sure. It's called the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
- Q. Well, okay. For fossil units. There is no Federal Power Siting Board, is there?
  - A. I'm not aware of one but there may be.
    - Q. Do you know why that is?
- A. I could hazard a guess.

Q. Under the Federal Power Act, jurisdiction over generating facilities is a state matter.

MS. WILLIS: Objection, your Honor.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$  KURTZ: I will withdraw that question.

2.

2.3

2.4

MS. WILLIS: Thank you.

- Q. Page 13, line 18, this is your last one.

  "Finally, AEP is proposing a bypassable Green

  Tariff." If AEP believes the results of the

  Navigant, the utility must -- okay. So you're saying that the Green Tariff is relevant to the finding of need, and because they are proposing the Green

  Tariff, it's evidence that they don't need to build these renewables? Well, you explain to me, you paraphrase what you mean by that.
- A. Well, again, Counselor, I think it's quite clear if AEP believes the results of the Navigant survey, then the utility must expect that a majority of AEP Ohio's residential and business customers will sign up to purchase renewable energy under that Green that voluntary Green Tariff.

  Obviating a reason for the proposed renewable charge on customers.

So, again, I have no objection whatsoever to AEP's competitive generation subsidiary or its

renewable subsidiary developing these, however much wind and solar as they want, and then voluntarily selling that to a customer, either SSO customers under a Green Tariff as long as there is no cross subsidies, or through their competitive CRES provider to customers who take competitive generation service.

And my testimony again is that, one, there is no need for the project, no -- under the statute 4928.3 -- 4928.143(B)(2)(c) does not meet the need. And if you believe the Navigant survey, then, by all means, AEP should be rushing to the exits to build these on its own and not asking for a nonbypassable surcharge that would be paid by both AEP, all AEP customers, including CRES customers, who are purchasing green energy. Essentially you are going to pay twice.

- Q. You would agree that the Green Power
  Tariff and the renewable projects that AEP has asked
  for are not mutually exclusive; the Commission could
  approve both.
- A. Could approve both the Green Tariff and the non -- and the nonbypassable tariff?
  - Q. Yes.

2.

2.3

2.4

- A. I suppose they could, yes.
- MR. KURTZ: That concludes your summary

and that ends my cross. Thank you, Dr. Lesser.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Oliker?

MR. OLIKER: As much as I would like to, no, thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Bojko?

MS. BOJKO: No, thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Whitt?

MR. WHITT: Very briefly, your Honor.

- -

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Whitt:

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

- Q. Good afternoon, Dr. Lesser. I am Mark Whitt. I represent Direct Energy which is a CRES provider and also develops solar projects in the unregulated market we'll call it. Your testimony addresses AEP's OVEC facility, doesn't it?
  - A. Its ownership share, yes.
  - Q. And OVEC is a fossil plant, isn't it?
- A. My understanding is it's two coal-fired plants.
- Q. And you understand that AEP has a PPA with OVEC; is that correct?
  - A. That's my understanding.
- Q. What does AEP's decision to have a PPA with OVEC say about AEP's revealed preference in the

context of your discussion about stated preferences versus revealed preferences?

2.

2.3

2.4

- A. Well, my understanding was that the OVEC contracts were supposed to save Ohio customers money, but based on the testimony of the FirstEnergy witness, that's not the case. FirstEnergy estimated that the -- their share of those contracts would have an above-market value of approximately 250 million. And I extrapolated that base -- comparing their share of 4.9 percent with AEP's approximately 20 percent share and said, well, that equates to approximately 1 billion in net present value cost to customers above-market costs.
- Q. Okay. What I was getting at is you talked about the Navigant survey as well which as presented by AEP would indicate there is a customer preference for renewable energy, yet AEP has a PPA with OVEC for fossil energy. Does that tell you something about whether AEP Ohio is acting consistently with the survey results or AEP's revealed preference versus the stated preference in this proceeding?

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I object. It's a confusing compound question that I think he is trying to elicit friendly testimony out of this

witness and there is obviously nothing hostile about his questioning.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Whitt, try the question again.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. (By Mr. Whitt) You understand that part of AEP's case is that it is representing there is a need for more renewable generation because that's what its customers have said; is that correct?
- A. That's my understanding of what AEP is saying, yes.
- Q. Okay. Would the -- would those customer survey results suggest that AEP Ohio customers would not approve of the purchase of fossil generation from OVEC?

MR. NOURSE: Object, your Honor. I mean, I don't know the relevance of this. Certainly beyond the survey. He is trying to collaterally attack a prior Commission decision that's not being debated in this case. So it's pretty friendly, irrelevant cross.

MR. MENDOZA: I would just add, your

Honor, none of the supporting witnesses have -
excuse me, supporting parties have tried to engage in

friendly cross, so I think there should be a

consistent rule about that.

MR. WHITT: It is not.

2.

2.3

2.4

EXAMINER SEE: Go ahead, Mr. Whitt.

MR. WHITT: I am just trying to follow up on questions that had been asked by other counsel, particularly this area of stated versus revealed preference and whether -- what AEP's actions tell us about its preferences, if anything.

MR. NOURSE: Again, your Honor, the survey had nothing to do with OVEC. It had nothing to do with validating a historical decision. It goes back decades. So he's trying to extend the survey to something that's way beyond its purpose and try to, you know, bolster his position through this witness's testimony.

EXAMINER SEE: The objection is sustained.

- Q. (By Mr. Whitt) Would it be your understanding that the OVEC facility produces the type of emissions that contribute to global warming that the Sierra Club counsel talked to you about?
- A. I believe coal plants emit carbon, carbon dioxide, which is labeled as a greenhouse gas, yes.
- Q. Okay. And, sir, we haven't worked together before, have we?
- A. I don't recall. No.

I don't believe we have either. And so 1 Ο. questions have been raised about your independence 2. and a suggestion that there is some bias here. 3 4 don't want -- I don't want to cite a biased witness's 5 testimony in my brief, so let me just ask you: 6 you have some axe to grind with the environmental 7 community? 8 MR. MENDOZA: Objection, your Honor. 9 I object. MR. NOURSE: 10 MR. MENDOZA: Clearly he is trying to 11 rehabilitate somebody else's witness, and if OCC 12 would like to do that, they are free, of course. 13 a friendly -- you know, a party that is aligned with 14 OCC in this case should not be permitted to do that. 15 MS. MOONEY: Not to mention he wouldn't 16 admit to having an axe to grind. 17 MR. NOURSE: The Company concurs in the 18 objection. 19 Well, the --MR. WHITT: 20 EXAMINER SEE: Move on, Mr. Whitt. 21 MR. WHITT: Well, there is a question 22 pending. 2.3 EXAMINER SEE: The objection is 2.4 sustained. 25 (By Mr. Whitt) Okay. Sir, why should 0.

```
anybody listen to you?
 1
 2.
                  MR. NOURSE:
                               I object.
                  MS. MOONEY: Objection.
 3
 4
                  MS. LEPPLA: Objection, your Honor.
 5
                  MR. WHITT: No. If you are going to
      attack a witness's credibility, I haven't worked with
 6
7
      the gentleman, and I am entitled to explore his bias
8
      that's been raised by other people. Is he biased or
 9
      not? I am asking him if he is. If he can explain to
10
     me that he isn't and why we should pay attention to
11
     him because other counsel are telling the Commission
12
      don't listen to this guy. I want to know, well,
13
      should I listen to him? Can I rely on him?
14
                  MR. NOURSE: I think Mr. Whitt is
15
      disregarding your ruling and trying to circumvent
16
      your ruling, and clearly it's on the same exact topic
17
      that you just sustained the objection.
18
                  EXAMINER SEE: Move on, Mr. Whitt.
19
                  MR. WHITT: Okay. No further questions.
20
      Thank you, sir.
21
                  EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Whitfield.
22
                  MS. WHITFIELD: No, thank you, your
2.3
     Honor.
2.4
                  EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Collier? Mr. Stock.
                  MR. STOCK: "Stock." That's all right.
25
```

	1674
1	No questions.
2	EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Darr?
3	MR. DARR: No questions.
4	EXAMINER SEE: Mr. McNamee?
5	MR. McNAMEE: No questions.
6	EXAMINER SEE: I am assuming, Mr. Nourse,
7	you have some questions?
8	MR. NOURSE: I do. I would estimate at
9	least 20, 30 minutes.
10	EXAMINER SEE: Okay.
11	MR. NOURSE: Might be a good time for a
12	break, your Honor.
13	EXAMINER SEE: Let's take a lunch recess
14	until 1:50. We're off.
15	(Thereupon, at 1:15 p.m., a lunch recess
16	was taken.)
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

1675 Wednesday Afternoon Session, 1 2. January 23, 2019. 3 4 EXAMINER SEE: Let's go back on the 5 record. 6 Mr. Nourse. 7 MR. NOURSE: Thank you, your Honor. 8 9 JONATHAN A. LESSER, PH.D. 10 being previously duly sworn, as prescribed by law, 11 was examined and further testified as follows: 12 CROSS-EXAMINATION 13 By Mr. Nourse: 14 Q. Good afternoon, Dr. Lesser. 15 Good afternoon, Mr. Nourse. Α. 16 I see in your credentials that you 17 recently became an adjunct fellow at the Manhattan Institute. 18 19 A. That's correct. Q. In 2018? 20 21 Yes. Α. 22 Okay. And how would you describe the 0. 2.3 Manhattan Institute relative to economics and the 2.4 intersection of economics and politics? 25 MS. WILLIS: Objection.

EXAMINER SEE: On what basis?

2.

1.3

2.3

2.4

MS. WILLIS: Relevance. Perhaps the Manhattan Institute in terms of economics is a fair question, but politics, I don't think this proceeding has anything to do with politics, so I would object on the ground of relevancy.

MR. NOURSE: Well, that could be one possible answer the witness could give, your Honor, but I am asking him, since he is the fellow and he listed that in his credentials.

EXAMINER SEE: And the witness can answer the question. The objection is overruled.

- A. Would you mind restating your question, please?
- Q. Well, let me start here: How would you describe the Manhattan Institute?
- A. Well, it's an institute for policy research. They do policy research. I'm not sure how else -- I believe they have -- in terms of, say, markets, I believe they're -- they generally advocate ahead of markets --

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, excuse me, could -- the witness is turning towards Mr. Nourse. Could he maybe put the microwave -- microwave -- the microphone near him. Thank you.

Q. And when you say "policy research," is that fair to say the focus is public policy?

- A. I think generally "policy" refers to public policy.
- Q. Yeah. Thank you. And so what were -- what were the criteria that were applied to you to become an adjunct fellow at the Manhattan Institute?
  - A. I don't understand the question.
- Q. How did you become an adjunct fellow at the -- at the Manhattan Institute?
- A. Well, I've been asked to prepare studies for them in the past. And in 2018, based on those studies and the favorable reception of those studies and I guess what they believe that they seem to like the work I do, they asked if I would -- they could have a more formal arrangement where I would be an adjunct fellow.
- Q. And did you submit a body of your work to -- as part of that process of becoming an adjunct fellow?
- A. No. Other than the work I've done for them which they have.
- Q. Okay. And now that you're an adjunct fellow at the Manhattan Institute, they have listed some of your publications, I think prior to becoming

a fellow as well as since becoming a fellow, on their website, the Manhattan Institute's website, correct?

2.

2.3

2.4

A. Okay. I don't know. I haven't checked their website.

MR. NOURSE: Okay. Your Honor, I would like to mark an exhibit. I would mark this AEP Ohio Exhibit 16. It's a printout from the Manhattan Institute's website under the heading of Jonathan A. Lesser.

EXAMINER SEE: So marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

Q. (By Mr. Nourse) Mr. Lesser, does this look like the -- your listing of publications on the Manhattan Institute website?

MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, I would object.

I think Dr. Lesser testified he hasn't been to the website or looked at the website so I don't think there is a foundation, correct foundation laid.

MR. NOURSE: I don't think he said that, but I asked him if it was part of their website under his name, so I think he can answer that.

EXAMINER SEE: You can answer the question, Dr. Lesser.

A. Yes, this appears to be a listing of some of my publications.

- Q. Okay. And these are the publications that the Manhattan Institute has listed on their website associated with your name, correct?
  - A. That's what it would appear, yes.
- Q. Okay. And do these -- in scanning these articles, which I assume you'll agree were performed or written by you, each one?
  - A. As far as I know.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. Okay. Is this a fair representation of your recent publications regarding public policy and environmental issues?
- A. I have published some other things but those are more on regulatory policy.
- Q. Okay. And these articles, the 18 items that are listed here, address climate change issues, electric vehicle issues, issues regarding pipeline policy which I believe refers to natural gas; is that correct?
- A. No, that's not entirely correct. These all are economics focused.
  - Q. Right.
- A. Every one of these articles is economics focused. The -- the policy -- I mean they are also not all on gas pipelines which appear to be -- your question. One of them is, the one -- the last one on

the last page.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. Right.
- A. But they all focus on costs and benefits.
- Q. Right.
- A. So if they are not focused on the science of climate change, they are focused on costs and benefits of policies that are designed to address climate change.
- Q. Correct. And I apologize if my question was not clear. I was attempting to summarize in a list of topics including EV, including climate change, including gas pipelines, these are various articles that you've written on those topics, correct?
- A. Correct. Not just op eds, but also detailed research reports.
- Q. Right. And so your area of expertise relative to the Manhattan Institute website and these collection of articles that you've written relates to applying economic principles to public policy and regulatory matters, right?
- A. Generally but I'm not -- you know, I'm not limited. They've never told me you must write about X and you should conclude Y. They would never do that.

- Q. By "they" you are referring to the Manhattan Institute?
  - A. That's correct.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

- Q. And you are considered part of the -- well, which group in the Manhattan Institute are you considered part of?
- A. Well, they have a -- well, I'm not sure. They have I guess you call it an energy, a group of people focused on energy issues. But I know one of them who belongs to that group also writes on labor market.
- Q. Okay. And so is it fair to say -- let me ask you this, on the -- there's a few articles here about EV or electric vehicles. One is "It's Time to End, Not Mend, Electric Vehicle Subsidies," correct?
  - A. That's right.
- Q. And another one is "Electric Vehicles Subsidies for an Environmental Pretender," correct?
  - A. Correct.
  - Q. Another one is "Are Electric Cars Worse for the Environment?"
    - A. Correct.
- Q. Another one is "Short Circuit: The High Cost of Electric Vehicle Subsidies."
- 25 A. Correct.

Q. Okay. So in any of those articles or in all of those articles, are you concluding that EV technology is not economic or not beneficial from a public policy standpoint and an economic standpoint?

2.

- A. Well, you'll have to be more specific about when you say "beneficial from a public policy standpoint." What do you mean, Counselor?
- Q. Yeah. What I am asking is whether you conclude in those articles that the net cost is higher than the net benefits so there's -- it's not beneficial from a cost/benefit standpoint.

MS. BOJKO: Objection, your Honor. I think we've gone far down the path of relevancy at this stage. He is asking about electric vehicles. And while I don't think climate change has anything to do with this, I cannot even fathom how electric vehicles have anything to do with AEP's finding of need for renewable energy.

MR. NOURSE: Yeah, your Honor. This is just an extension, I am trying not to duplicate, but an extension of the earlier discussion about climate change and how Dr. Lesser, in his economic views and his role at the Manhattan Institute has a particular predisposition against these renewables technologies and that's -- that's what I am asking about.

1 MS. WILLIS: And, your Honor, I would object to the characterization of a predisposition 2. 3 against renewable technologies. I think the record 4 is very clear that Dr. Lesser is looking at it from 5 an economic standpoint and the costs and the benefits 6 of technology and the cost and benefits of renewable 7 that is -- and that in no way indicates a disposition 8 against renewable technologies or electric vehicles 9 or whatever have you. 10 MR. NOURSE: Right. And I think I asked 11 him that question, your Honor, and I just have a 12 couple more to wrap up before I move on. 1.3 EXAMINER SEE: The objection is 14 overruled. 15 You can answer the question, Dr. Lesser. 16 THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, Counselor, can 17 you repeat the question? 18 MR. NOURSE: Yeah. 19 EXAMINER SEE: Would you like to have it 20 read back, Dr. Lesser? 21 MR. NOURSE: Please. 22 THE WITNESS: Yes, please. 2.3 (Record read.) Those articles found that some of that --2.4 25 the benefits, many of which were expressed in terms

of benefits to reductions in climate based on the social cost of carbon, would not accrue to specific in-state residents. For example, the New York articles. So any time you talk about climate change, if you institute -- if say the State of Ohio institutes a policy to address climate because it's global climate change, the vast majority of benefits accrue elsewhere.

2.

2.3

2.4

The studies you are citing looked at electric vehicle -- for example on the electric vehicles, you know, one of the sort of standard assumptions is that electric vehicles reduce pollution. And what my research found based on the overall generation mix in the nation is that, in fact, emissions of particulates, sulfur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen were actually higher than gasoline vehicles. And I was actually quite surprised by that and said this can't be right. And then double-checked the numbers and found, yes, it was.

In terms of CO-2, I then looked at analysis of that and I compared it to the proposed Clean Power Plan of what those impacts would be, found that the -- based on the Energy Information Administration projections of electric vehicle sales through 2050 that the greenhouse -- the CO-2

reductions associated with electric vehicle sales relative to sales of new gasoline-powered vehicles would be about one-tenth of the amount forecasted through the Clean Power Plan, which I concluded would not have, if you again run the models like the EPA's MAGICC Model, you'll find that the implied temperature change by the year 2100 is in the hundredths or thousandths of a degree. That's not physically measurable.

2.

2.3

2.4

So based on the fact that there was no measurable impact on climate, I conclude that there is no benefits. If I can't measure any impact, you can't say there is billions of dollars of benefits associated with an unmeasurable impact.

- Q. Okay. And I think a couple of the points you made in there relate to testimony you gave earlier that I wanted to follow-up on. And I think you had the same themes that many of your papers as well as your statement earlier about the AEP Ohio projects. So on -- you had stated earlier, though you are not a climate scientist or an expert in that area, that the proposed 400-megawatt solar projects in Ohio would have no measurable impact on climate change. Do you recall that?
  - A. They would have no measurable impact on

world climate, correct.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. And so of the -- first of all, did you attempt to measure the impact on climate change of 400 megawatts of solar in Ohio in any scientific study?
- A. Did I run the models using EPA's MAGICC Model, the answer is no, I did not. I have looked at much larger impacts such as the Clean Power Plan and, again, those have no measurable impact. Given that you are only talking about 400 megawatts of solar, the impacts on world climate would be far less than say under the Clean Power Plan and, therefore, those would also be unmeasurable.
- Q. Okay. So when you say they are not measurable, are you saying that within PJM, 400 megawatts of solar would not have a measurable impact on carbon emissions? Is that something --
- A. No, Counselor. Let me clarify. It would have -- you could certainly measure the change in carbon emissions. Excuse me. By comparing those emissions from the solar plants, essentially what you would do is you would run a status quo case, maybe your Mr. Bletzacker or someone has done this, you would run a status quo case assuming the no-solar plants but perhaps some other capacity, an equal

amount of capacity, call it natural gas-fired capacity. And then you would run the case where, instead of that, you have the solar facility output. You would then want to look at the intermittency and the additional emissions caused by having to cycle natural gas and coal plants up and down. And you could therefore measure the SN -- essentially develop and measure the impacts of the 400 megawatts of solar on -- in terms of the change in CO-2 emissions which is might be higher or lower, I don't know.

2.

2.3

2.4

But what I am suggesting is that the impact, if you then took that impact and say a change in tons of CO-2 emitted, and you then ran it through the EPA's MAGICC climate model to estimate the impact on global temperature, which is what that model does, you would find that the impact is not measurable.

- Q. Okay. But you haven't done that exercise you just described, correct?
- A. Not for these two solar projects because the answer is obviously it would have no impact.
- Q. And one of the other things you stated earlier in connection with the EV article that I asked you about, but I want to ask you if the same rationale applies here with renewable power resources, was that if a state -- if there's a local

effort, like the State of Ohio a policy, to reduce carbon, that that would not have impact -- the benefits of that would occur elsewhere? Did I state that correctly?

2.

- A. That's right, because it's -- you are addressing global climate change, presumably the benefits would accrue globally, and since Ohio is a small part of the globe, virtually all of the benefits would accrue outside of the state.
- Q. And does that reflect a policy or a viewpoint on carbon reduction that until, you know, China, India, Russia, commit to carbon reduction, there is no point in anyone in the United States doing so?

MS. WILLIS: Objection. Relevance. I think we are getting way out there. It's not the Commission's responsibility or job to ensure a perfect climate in Ohio. It is not within the regulatory jurisdiction of Ohio. And I think we are getting very far afield. We are here to talk about two power plants -- or two renewable projects and Mr. Lesser is giving testimony on the economics of those projects.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I've asked him about how he views this -- this concept that he is

applying in multiple contexts to the renewable plants in Ohio and how his -- his underlying rationale, you know, go ahead and act globally if you want but it's going to have a benefit elsewhere. This is right on point. I am asking about the renewable projects here.

EXAMINER SEE: And the objection is overruled.

You can answer the question, Dr. Lesser.

THE WITNESS: Would you please reread the question.

(Record read.)

2.

2.3

2.4

- A. If you're -- Counselor, if -- Counselor, if you are asking whether that -- your question is relate -- relative to the -- the cost and benefits of these two solar projects? I guess I'm -- I'm not following your question relative to these two solar projects.
- Q. Sure. I was trying to ask you about your statement earlier that I tried to re-paraphrase and you agreed with me that your -- your statement was there's no point in acting locally when the benefits will occur somewhere else in the globe.
- A. First off, you have mischaracterized my testimony. I never said that. I didn't say -- I

said the benefits would accrue globally.

Q. Yeah.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

- Α. Not locally. Virtually all of the benefits would accrue globally because you are addressing a global issue. That's simply a fact. That has -- I didn't say anything about don't act locally. In my testimony on these projects, I looked at the economics of these projects. When I looked at AEP's own numbers by your own witnesses, and started looking at things like debt equivalency costs, the assumption of carbon tax and how that applies to the benefits, if you look at the fact that your witness assumed despite decreasing generation output from the solar facilities that the capacity would somehow not be reduced which is incorrect, I concluded that once you start removing the speculative benefits and the other costs you intend to charge customers, that the projects are not economic. That's simply -- that's my testimony based on your numbers.
- Q. I understand. Yeah, I understand. So in your analysis though, you attributed no value, from a policy standpoint, you've not incorporated any consideration of environmental impacts or any intrinsic, whether it's quantitative or not, values associated with carbon reduction, correct?

A. I didn't see anything in your witnesses' testimony that valued emissions reductions for these projects.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. And you have not attributed any value to that.
- A. I did not do any independent analysis because the total emissions, due to the intermittency issue, could actually be higher.
- Q. So, again, when you say and you said earlier that the -- the impact of AEP's 400 megawatts of solar project proposal will have no measurable impact on climate change, excuse me, you're -- you're saying that it could globally but it wouldn't -- wouldn't in Ohio; is that how you would apply that concept here?
- A. No. It will have no measurable impact on climate period, ergo it will have no measurable impact on Ohio, ergo there are no climate benefits that will accrue to the State of Ohio.
- Q. And that -- that is your conclusion with 400 megawatts of solar. What about 900 megawatts of a combination of solar and wind?
- A. That would be my same conclusion that emissions -- that carbon reduction if it -- and it could be -- again, I stress it could be a net

increase in carbon because of these projects.

2.

2.3

2.4

Furthermore, by affecting the competitive market for renewable generation through subsidies,

AEP could end up discouraging competitive generation.

You would end up with less renewable generating resources in total in which case, again, emissions, by your own -- by your own standard, would go up, not benefiting the environment.

- Q. Sure. And, again, to focus on this line of questioning, I am asking you about the -- the climate benefits, and you're saying 400 is -- is no measurable impact, 900 is no measurable impact.

  Would you say the same thing for 9,000 megawatts?
- A. I don't know, Counselor. I haven't run the numbers.
  - Q. Okay. Now, you rely in your testimony on -- part of your JAL Exhibit 3 is testimony from the FirstEnergy Solutions' bankruptcy that we talked about earlier. Do you recall that?
    - A. I do.
  - Q. And this is basically similar to testimony you personally submitted in the AEP Ohio PPA Rider case, a couple years back, correct?
  - A. I don't know. I don't have any other testimony with me, Counselor, so you are going to

have to be more specific.

O. Yeah.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

22

2.3

2.4

25

- A. If you want me to answer questions about previous testimony, I would need a copy.
- Q. Do you recall -- well, I am going to ask you from your memory first. Do you recall whether you filed testimony in AEP Ohio's PPA Rider case that suggested, based on future market projections, that the -- that the proposal would have a net cost and not a net benefit?
- A. I don't recall -- I don't recall the case and I don't recall the testimony. Again, I would have to just look at the testimony, Counselor.
- Q. Okay. All right. We'll skip that.

  Is it -- now, I am asking you
  economics -- from an economic standpoint which is

respect to renewable energy resources, is it your position that economic benefits achieved with

what you said you focused on, but generally with

renewable energy resources are not worth the cost of deploying those resources?

- A. Which economic benefits are you referring to?
- Q. I'm categorically including all benefits that you would include. Have you ever concluded that

a renewable energy resource was -- was economically beneficial?

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

2.4

- A. Define "economically beneficial."
- Q. I am asking you to use your own standard.
- A. Counselor, I don't have a standard for that. It's your question. You tell me what you think "economically beneficial" means and I will answer your question.
- Q. And can you -- can you point me to any piece of testimony or article that you've written that has that conclusion?
- A. That renewables are economically beneficial?
  - Q. That a renewable energy resource is economically beneficial.
  - A. Well, if it reduces cost, then it would be economically beneficial.
  - Q. Now, do you agree in the context of the PJM market that a 400-megawatt solar farm is primarily an energy play?
- A. I don't think you build solar energy for capacity, Counselor.
  - Q. Is that a yes?
  - A. That would be a yes.
- Q. Thank you. That's as close as we come,

right? All right.

2.

2.3

2.4

- A. You never know. Keep trying.
- Q. All right. I will.

Now, do you agree more specifically that a generation resource can be economical based on energy revenues and without clearing the base residual auction in PJM?

- A. Is that possible theoretically? Sure
- Q. Okay. And that would be driven by one's future view of future market prices? One's current view of future market prices?
- A. Well, it would be based upon the -- your question was slightly different. It would be based on actual realized prices to determine whether -- if it was economic or not. One could certainly say that based on my projection of future energy prices and the costs of the project, I am going to decide that it's beneficial and then I am going -- you know, a competitive generation supplier would then say it's worth building this project which is entirely different than what your company is proposing which is to force captive customers to subsidize the project and bear all the risks and that's contrary to Ohio policy over the last 20 years.
  - Q. Now, is it your view that -- in the

context of a traditional regulatory jurisdiction and an integrated utility, that the risk associated with a new generation resource is on the utility's shareholders?

- A. Are you talking about a vertically-integrated utility?
  - O. Yes.

2.

2.3

2.4

- A. The risk -- well, let's be more specific about the kinds of risk. Are you talking about cost overruns or performance risk or both?
  - Q. Any and all.
- A. Cost overruns may be -- well, first off, there is the issue is the utility making a prudent investment decision. If a Commission found that a vertically-integrated utility has made an imprudent decision regarding a generating resource, my understanding is its shareholders would be liable or would have to absorb the cost of that imprudent decision.

If you're talking about performance risk or cost overruns that weren't anticipated, that can be hotly debated. The Santee Cooper nuclear plant that was not completed and was involved at the center of a controversy over the Dominion SCANA merger is certainly evidence of that in terms of who gets to

pick up the tab.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. All right. Let's focus my question down then on the scenario where a traditional regulatory jurisdiction finds that the utility's investment is imprudent. It's included in rate base for decades to come and nonbypassable charges. Does that circumstance present risk for the utility shareholder?
- A. I don't know, Counselor. You are asking me a legal question about what a utility Commission would do. I don't know.
- Q. No. That was part of my hypothetical.

  My question I am asking you is purely economic and whether the risk in that example falls to the shareholder of the utility.
- A. Well, Counselor, your question really can't be answered because you have to say from the perspective of a shareholder, they would ask the question and base their share price, the share price would be based on future cash flows. That would depend on do investors believe that regardless of what happens to this generating resource, will they ever be held responsible for some of the costs such as costs of construction costs, overruns, or nonperformance costs, or penalty costs, they would

probably -- well, I don't know. I don't know what shareholders would think and I don't -- and it would really depend on the specifics of the Commission.

- Q. Okay. So you don't have an opinion on that.
  - A. I do not.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

- Q. Thank you. I knew I would find something you didn't have an opinion on.
  - A. Keep trying.
- Q. So, again, I'm going to ask you a few questions about the regulatory framework in Ohio. I am not asking you legal questions. And I am not asking you questions about specific projects, so I don't want to get into any of that. The projects that are part of Phase II in these proceedings, okay? You understand my parameter there, Dr. Lesser?
  - A. I do.
  - Q. Thank you.

So are you familiar with the hybrid deregulated -- deregulatory construct in Ohio?

- A. You will have to be more specific.
- Q. Okay. And when I say "hybrid," I am referring to the combination of market principles and cost-based regulation principles?
  - A. Well, there is certainly that combination

in Ohio as in most states.

2.

1.3

2.3

2.4

- Q. And more specifically for electric distribution utilities like AEP Ohio, the -- there is a choice between a market rate offer and electric security plan; is that your recollection?
- A. That's my understanding. I believe AEP's distribution costs are fully regulated and that's cost of service regulatory principles.
- Q. Okay. And so the electric security plan or ESP option, is it your understanding that Ohio utilities like AEP Ohio must provide generation service using market-based options only?
- A. I think generally the utilities provide power that's been under the Standard Service Offer that's competitively sourced. Whether that precludes them from providing any other generation, I don't know.
- Q. Okay. Well, you've certainly cited part of the ESP statute several times today. That's a number I think you almost have committed to memory that allows a cost-based generation option as part of an ESP, correct?
- A. Let's go to the statute. If you will just bear me a minute. So you are referring specifically to 4928.143(B)(2)(c), correct?

- Q. As -- yes, as an example, since you had mentioned it several times. I am just trying to connect the dots here. Is it your understanding that that subdivision or that provision within the electric security plan statute allows a cost-based generation solution as part of an ESP?
- A. Under certain conditions, which AEP has not met for these renewables, you're correct.
- Q. Okay. Now, is it your view that a traditional definition of "resource need" be -- is required, again not a legal question, but just your understanding in that context.
- A. I guess I'm sorry, Counselor, I am not following the question. Are you asking whether under this statute talks about -- when it talks about "need," you are asking me what does that mean?
- Q. Let me do it this way, Dr. Lesser. Turn to page 7 of your testimony, starting on line 3. You have a statement "Thus, based on traditional definitions of resource need to provide safe, adequate, and reliable electric service for customers, as reflected in the Ohio law, there is no need," et cetera. Do you see that?
  - A. I do.

2.

2.3

2.4

Q. And so your statement there, which

arguably comes very close to a legal conclusion but I know you didn't intend it that way, you were referring to the -- the (B)(2)(c) part of the ESP statute and the "need" concept there, correct?

A. That's correct.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

- Q. So you're characterizing that as a traditional definition of "resource need." Am I correct?
  - A. That's a fair statement, yes.
- Q. Okay. Now, going back to the ESP statute generally, do you know or do you understand that rate stability can be an element or a component of an ESP?
- A. Are we referring to this subsection or something else?
- Q. It could be anywhere in the ESP statute but I am just asking your understanding whether rate stability can be part of an ESP.
- A. I would have to see the entire statute to answer your question.
  - Q. Okay.
- A. I don't see rate stability discussed in 4928.143(B)(2)(c) as part of need.
- Q. Okay. And you don't know -- you don't know even though you have the statute in front of you, apparently, whether rate stability is discussed

anywhere in the ESP statute?

2.

2.3

2.4

- A. Well, Counselor, if you would point me to where in this section, I've got it on page 18 and 19 of my testimony, where rate stability is referred to.
- Q. Okay. I am going to take that as I don't know. But let me ask you the next question: Do you agree that whether rate stability is an essential component of an ESP, as is the case for any insurance product, depends on what the price is?
- A. Do you mean -- do you mean -- let me see if I understand your question. Do you mean that essentially purchasing insurance, the value of the insurance is related to the cost of that insurance? In this case, "insurance" means "rate stability"?
- Q. Well, again, you've used the insurance analogy in your testimony, the same section of testimony. And so, I am asking you whether rate stability is an essential component of an ESP; it depends on what the price is. Would you agree with that?

MS. WILLIS: Objection, your Honor.

Counselor for AEP is focusing on rate stability.

Rate stability, whether or not it is part of an ESP,
is not the issue here. We are dealing with a

specific section of the code 4928.143(B)(2)(c) that

Dr. Lesser's familiar with and has testified on. Any reference to "rate stability" refers to other sections of the code that are not in play here and are not part of this proceeding. We are not in an ESP proceeding. We are in the forecast proceeding. We are here to determine need. And Dr. Lesser can answer questions on need, but when we get into rate stability and ESPs, we are beyond the scope of his testimony. So I object.

2.

2.3

2.4

MR. NOURSE: A couple of things, your
Honor. First of all, the Commission's rules on IRPs
talk about rate impacts and, you know, I think that's
part of the general debate here, but also the -- the
RGR has -- as an outgrowth of the PPA rider and it's
actually a combination of -- historically and based
on the Commission's Orders -- the multiple provisions
in the ESP statute including (B)(2)(d) and,
furthermore, this witness has provided testimony in
the past on this exact concept, so I am trying to -I am trying to discuss that with him.

MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, if I may, the RGR is a Phase II issue. We are in Phase I.

MR. NOURSE: Well, your Honor, the issue about the impacts of a proposal on rate stability, I think, is part of -- part of the testimony we filed

and some of it relates to the Phase II part of the background and how the RGR was developed and is part of the Commission's IRP rules which, again, I think clearly relate to this phase of the proceeding.

2.

But I am really asking him a simple question about whether price is a driver for the no -- for rate stability impacts of an insurance product since he had made the insurance analogy in his testimony on page 9 -- or 10.

MS. WILLIS: Again --

EXAMINER SEE: The objection is overruled. You can answer the question, Dr. Lesser.

Do you need to have it read back?

THE WITNESS: I do, your Honor.

(Record read.)

- A. I would agree that achieving rate stability, the benefits of achieving rate stability have to be compared to the costs of achieving rate stability.
- Q. Okay. And the hedging value of a financial device relates to the net expected costs, would you agree with that?
  - A. Your question is poorly worded.
- Q. It's quoting your testimony, but go ahead.

- A. The hedging value is -- the hedging value depends -- you would compare the value of the hedge to the cost of the hedge.
  - Q. And you would --

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

- A. A hedge -- all hedges are not inherently beneficial and something to be sought after because they all have a net expected cost.
- Q. So the expected net cost would drive the value or lack of value for a hedge, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And would you agree that rate stability is related to the value of the hedge, again whether it's a negative or positive value?
- A. Well, the value of rates, you can hedge a -- if you do a hedge, you can achieve a certain level of rate stability. The question is, is that hedge worth it?
  - Q. Okay. Thank you.

Now, Mr. Kurtz had asked you some questions about PJM and -- excuse me, the -- a scenario, an example or hypothetical about where PJM would have a resource inadequacy. Do you recall that?

- A. I do.
- Q. And I'll try to follow-up on that.

Because I think you said that that scenario would lead to questions about cost?

- A. No. I said that scenario assumes that the PJM -- he was referring to the capacity market and his hypothetical essentially assumed that the PJM capacity market was not functioning as designed and was not -- and so, PJM could not obtain sufficient capacity in the market to meet its capacity -- or reserve requirements. I see no evidence that the PJM capacity market isn't functioning as designed.
  - Q. Okay. Well --

2.

2.3

2.4

EXAMINER SEE: Could the witness move closer to the microphone.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry.

EXAMINER SEE: Sorry about that.

Go ahead, Mr. Nourse.

MR. NOURSE: No, I'm sorry. Let me start a new hypothetical so I don't extend Mr. Kurtz's hypothetical to the extent it's the same to start out with. I apologize.

Q. (By Mr. Nourse) My hypothetical is where PJM has been found -- as a factual matter, just accept this as part of the hypothetical -- that -- that there's not -- the auction, specifically the BRA, has not cleared enough capacity to meet the

reserve margin and there's a shortfall. Are you with me?

A. Yes.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. Okay. And so far at that point in the hypothetical is that your conclusion that the -- that would necessarily mean PJM is not working as designed or as -- as planned or designed, however, you want to say that?
  - A. That's what I would conclude.
- Q. Okay. So, in other words, that would not happen, that factual hypothetical would not happen unless there was a failure with the BRA, the base residual auction, for capacity? Is that what you are saying?
- A. If the capacity market is functioning as it's supposed to, it will incent sufficient generation to meet the reserve requirements PJM sets.
- Q. Okay. And as long as AEP Ohio is a member of PJM, is it your testimony that there would never be a resource-adequacy-based need for AEP Ohio to add any generation resources?
  - A. No, that's not my testimony.
- Q. Can you give me an example of where it would occur?
  - A. Well, your hypothetical just assumes that

the PJM capacity market isn't working. And so, AEP might -- might -- further extend your hypothetical -- AEP, as a load-serving entity, needs to have a certain amount of resource, capacity resources, to meet its reserve requirements. And so your hypothetical is assuming, I presume, AEP has not met that requirement. And, therefore, AEP would have to go out and do something to get the required -- to ensure that it has the required amount of reserves that PJM is telling it it must have. Is that your question?

2.

2.3

2.4

Q. No. Let me ask you to clarify.

First of all, when you say "AEP," I am asking only about AEP Ohio. And recognizing that some of the other AEP East operating company affiliates may be fixed-resource-requirement entities in PJM, that is not the case for AEP Ohio. They are not an FRR, correct?

- A. Correct. I was actually meaning AEP Ohio. I apologize for not being clear.
- Q. Well, that's okay. But so AEP Ohio, not an FRR entity, is entitled to, as a member and a load-serving entity in PJM, is allowed to rely on the capacity market in PJM to obtain resources for capacity, correct?

A. That's correct.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. And so, I am trying to understand your example where you said it's possible that AEP Ohio could be called upon or mandated to develop its own generation resource if there is a capacity inadequacy at PJM. Is that --
- A. No, that's not. What I've said is that -- again, this is based on your hypothetical that the PJM capacity market has stopped working as it should. And also on a hypothetical that AEP Ohio does not -- is not meeting its reserve requirement. If AEP Ohio is not meeting its reserve -- or if AEP Ohio is meeting its reserve requirement, even if PJM isn't, then there's no -- AEP Ohio is not required to build capacity to meet overall PJM needs. AEP Ohio is required to have sufficient reserve capacity to meet its -- what PJM says it must have.

So your hypothetical, all I am saying is under your hypothetical, if the PJM capacity market was not working and, as a result, AEP Ohio could not obtain sufficient capacity from the market to meet its reserve requirement, then presumably AEP Ohio would then go to the Commission and say we need to build our own generating resources because nothing is forthcoming in the market and we have to meet our

reserve requirement.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. So, again, when you say they couldn't obtain sufficient capacity from the market, I thought we had agreed that as a non-FRR entity, AEP Ohio is entitled to rely on the PJM capacity market to supply capacity resources.
- A. Counselor, your -- your hypothetical, and I emphasize it is your hypothetical, says the PJM capacity market isn't working. And so you have to have sufficient capacity to serve your load somehow. But under your hypothetical, the PJM capacity market is not working and AEP Ohio doesn't have enough capacity to meet its requirements. It can't -- it can't serve its customers. To do that, AEP Ohio would have to do something. The only "something" would be to go out and obtain or somehow contract for generating resources outside -- and capacity outside of the PJM market.
- Q. Okay. So let me -- let me give you a new hypothetical just so we are clear on where we come out on these concepts.

New hypothetical.

AEP Ohio is not an FRR entity. The PJM markets are working to produce adequate resources for capacity. Under those circumstances, is there any

possibility that AEP Ohio could show need under your interpretation of need?

2.

2.3

2.4

- A. Sure. AEP Ohio could say, based on our forecasts for demand growth, our company needs to --we need to have more capacity reserves. So we either have -- and that's the -- that is the resource planning need. And hence, in that case, AEP Ohio either have to purchase new capacity from the market to meet its reserve requirements or it could certainly, under this statute, it could go to the Commission and say in fact, we can -- and show we can beat the market by building our own generating resources.
- Q. Okay. To clarify your answer, when you say the "capacity reserves," let me try to make it more specific. Is your example where let's say PJM has a capacity reserve requirement of 16-percent reserve margin, and Ohio determines there should be 20-percent reserve margin so, therefore, that difference can be -- there could be a need for that? Is that your example?
- A. I'm sorry, AEP Ohio has determined it has that 20 percent?
- Q. No, the PUCO has determined that. I am trying to clarify your example.

A. No. My -- based on your hypothetical and my interpretation of your hypothetical is that AEP Ohio does not have sufficient reserve capacity to meet its required reserves set by PJM.

2.

Q. So even though PJM has adequate resources, and even though AEP Ohio is able to rely on the PJM capacity resources, your answer is that there would be a scenario where AEP Ohio cannot access adequate capacity resources in that context?

MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, could I have a

clarification? Are we still talking about the hypothetical that Mr. Nourse has posed?

MR. NOURSE: It's the new hypothetical,
yep.

EXAMINER SEE: You can answer the question.

- A. Under your hypothetical, Mr. Nourse, you've said that AEP Ohio now has adequate capacity.

  PJM has adequate capacity. So I'm not sure what your hypothetical is getting to.
- Q. I was trying to clarify your answer,
  Dr. Lesser, but we'll let the record speak for
  itself.

MR. NOURSE: That's all I have. Thank
you, Dr. Lesser.

1713 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Willis, any redirect? 1 MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, if we could have 2. 3 just a couple of minutes, that would be appreciated. 4 EXAMINER SEE: Certainly. (Discussion off the record.) 5 EXAMINER SEE: Let's go back on the 6 7 record. 8 MS. WILLIS: Thank you, your Honor. 9 10 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 11 By Ms. Willis: 12 Dr. Lesser, do you recall, earlier today, 13 a series of questions from the Sierra Club counsel 14 and a series of questions from the counsel from AEP 15 with respect to an alleged bias that you may have 16 against climate change and/or renewables or green 17 energy? 18 I recall those, yes. 19 Is there a reason for the PUCO to 20 discount your testimony on account of any alleged 21 bias you may have with regard to climate change 22 and/or renewables? 2.3 No. My testimony has nothing to do with Α. 2.4 climate change. It's strictly economic testimony

based on the costs and benefits that were analyses

prepared by AEP itself. The only mention I have of, for example, carbon taxes, which was brought up, was the fact that AEP assumes a carbon tax is enacted by Congress. The carbon tax, as shown in my testimony, has a present value benefit of 42 million for tax that does not exist. And the prospects of such a tax, in my view right now, don't appear very likely. So AEP is assuming \$42 million of benefits for these projects that it's not a known and measurable benefit.

- Q. And were there any aspects of your testimony other than the carbon tax assumption that dealt with climate change?
  - A. None whatsoever.
- Q. Now, you answered or you were posed a number of hypotheticals, Dr. Lesser, from not only the Company counsel but from Mr. Kurtz and those were hypotheticals about market failures for -- on behalf of PJM. Do you recall those questions?
  - A. I do.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. And do you have an opinion, Dr. Lesser, about whether or not the PJM market has provided adequate generating capacity for AEP Ohio customers?
- A. I do. PJM -- the PJM capacity market has been working. It has been providing sufficient

capacity from the marketplace to meet all the reserve requirements. It's obvious from the data and there's nothing to indicate that the PJM capacity market will not work.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. Now, you also were posed a hypothetical or a number of hypotheticals by Mr. Nourse with respect to market failures and whether or not the -- your view of the statutory need would allow AEP to address those market failures by operating or owning resources for customers. Do you have an opinion as to whether or not if there were market failures, the statute would allow AEP to own or operate resources including renewable generation resources?
- A. Yes. If you assume that the PJM market has failed and AEP Ohio needs to -- needs generation to meet -- to serve its customers, then, of course, it's going to be -- as far as I'm concerned, under the statute, AEP would be allowed to build generating resources or somehow acquire them outside of the PJM capacity market to serve the needs of its customers; to assume otherwise, that would just be crazy.

MS. WILLIS: That's all the questions I have. Thank you, Dr. Lesser.

EXAMINER SEE: Any recross, Mr. Dove?

MR. DOVE: No, your Honor, thank you.

	1716
1	EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Mendoza?
2	MR. MENDOZA: Briefly, your Honor.
3	
4	RECROSS-EXAMINATION
5	By Mr. Mendoza:
6	Q. Dr. Lesser, do you recall the question
7	from your your counselor about the carbon tax. I
8	think you said something along the lines you I
9	don't know the exact words you used, but you didn't
10	expect there to be a carbon tax?
11	A. As my testimony discusses, Counselor, I
12	said the current prospects for Congress enacting a
13	nationwide carbon tax, it seemed to be that seems
14	to be a low probability in the next few years. Of
15	course, that can change.
16	Q. Okay. In your line of work, do you issue
17	predictions about who is going to win elections?
18	A. Do I?
19	Q. Yeah.
20	A. I am not in the election forecasting
21	business.
22	Q. And there is a presidential election in
23	2020 and another one in 2024, right?
24	MS. WILLIS: Objection. Relevance.
25	MR. MENDOZA: Do I need to respond? Your

Honor, the witness is predicting there won't be a carbon tax and I am trying to inquire about his knowledge about that.

2.

2.3

2.4

- A. No, Counselor, that's not what I said. You mischaracterized my testimony. What I've testified in -- if you read my testimony, I said the current prospects are dim, that it doesn't appear that Congress is going to enact a CO-2 tax. Under traditional regulation, which you may not be familiar with it, assuming something that doesn't exist would not be considered to be a known and measurable and, therefore, it wouldn't be allowed in rates. So you wouldn't be collecting for something that doesn't exist.
- Q. Are you aware of any utility in any vertically-integrated state that doesn't include a carbon price in its integrated resource planning modeling?
- A. I have not reviewed every utility's integrated resource plan and every integrated -- in every state that has integrated planning. I don't know.
- Q. Okay. And it's fair to say that the outcome of the 2020 and the 2024 presidential elections could have a major impact on whether there

will be a carbon price in the United States, right?

A. I have no idea, Counselor. I don't know what the election -- the election is about. It hasn't occurred. It's complete speculation. I have no idea.

MR. MENDOZA: Thank you very much, your Honor. No further questions.

EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Mooney.

MS. MOONEY: No questions.

EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Leppla.

MS. LEPPLA: No, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Kurtz.

MR. KURTZ: Thank you, your Honor. Just very briefly.

15

16

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

- - -

## RECROSS-EXAMINATION

17 By Mr. Kurtz:

Q. The last redirect from Ms. Willis got into this hypothetical where the PJM capacity market is not working and there is a failure and there is a shortage, the statute would allow AEP to act unilateral -- unilaterally to meet its -- its own part of the shortfall. Is that --

- A. No.
- 25 Q. Okay.

A. That's not correct.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. Tell me what is correct.
- A. The hypothetical was if there is a complete market failure in PJM, and AEP needs generation to meet its customer demand, then I -- I assumed that the Commission would certainly sanction AEP and allow them to develop their own generation or somehow obtain it outside of the PJM capacity market. It's not my understanding that AEP can simply go out and build whatever it wants without any Commission input.
- Q. No. That's exactly what I want to talk about. Are you aware that under the PJM reliability assurances agreement, the RRA, that AEP Ohio and all RPM entities are required, they have to buy all of their generation needs from PJM?
- A. I am not aware of that, don't contest it, but since AEP is not an FRR entity or AEP Ohio is not an FRR entity, but the hypothetical, again,

  Counselor, assuming the PJM capacity market has failed, and so that requirement, in my view, would have little meaning to say you must buy all your capacity from the PJM capacity market when you are also assuming simultaneously that market has completely failed.

Q. Well, AEP -- the Commission here could approve AEP Ohio to build 400 megawatts, the 900 megawatts, 9,000 megawatts, but all that has to be bid into PJM and then they have to buy back what they need to serve their own load. That's the way the PJM rules work. In other words, the Ohio Commission couldn't say your 5 percent of PJM, AEP Ohio, which they are about, so you can -- we can fix 5 percent of PJM's failure. Do you understand that that's the way the PJM rules work? You are all in or you are all out as an RPM entity?

- A. If I follow your question, what you seem to be getting at, Counselor, is that somehow 4928.143(B)(2)(c) doesn't -- no longer applies.
- Q. Well, I am actually saying it is irrelevant if you look at need as traditional resource planning for a utility that's an RPM entity within PJM.
- A. Well, that -- again that's -- no. I disagree. That's based on a hypothetical where the market is not working.

MR. KURTZ: Okay. Thank you, Doctor.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Oliker.

MR. OLIKER: No, thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Whitt.

2.

2.3

2.4

1721 No questions, your Honor. 1 MR. WHITT: 2 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Bojko. 3 MS. BOJKO: No questions. 4 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Whitfield. 5 MS. WHITFIELD: No questions. 6 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Stock. 7 MR. STOCK: Nothing. 8 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Darr. 9 MR. DARR: Very briefly, your Honor, just 10 to clarify something. 11 12 RECROSS-EXAMINATION 13 By Mr. Darr: 14 When you use the term "market failure," 15 were you defining it as a failure of PJM to meet the 16 capacity requirements for the PJM territory? 17 Yes. In the case of the assumed Α. 18 hypothetical posed by Mr. Kurtz and Mr. Nourse 19 separately was that the PJM market, the capacity 20 market which is designed to elicit sufficient 21 capacity to meet PJM reserve requirements, was 22 somehow not working. And hence that was 2.3 characterized as a market failure. It's a little 2.4 different than the kind of market failure you would

have say in supplying a pure public good.

Q. So you were using a very specific
definition, within the context of that hypothetical,
of what constituted market failure when you used that
term?
A. Yeah. "Market failure" meaning the
market is simply not working the way it's supposed to
work when there is indeed a market, as opposed to a
case when you have something for a pure public good
when there is no market.
Q. And are you familiar with the option
between a load-serving entity and a party, other than
PJM, to enter into bilateral contracts to satisfy
capacity requirements?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. And is that an option under PJM rules?
A. I believe it is, yes.
MR. DARR: Thank you. Nothing further.
EXAMINER SEE: Mr. McNamee.
MR. McNAMEE: No questions, your Honor.
EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Nourse?
MR. NOURSE: Thank you, your Honor.
RECROSS-EXAMINATION
By Mr. Nourse:
Q. A couple more questions, Dr. Lesser,

about this PJM market failure hypothetical. So can you tell me specifically the steps that would happen before you concluded there's a complete and total market failure for PJM's capacity market, as a prelude to your one example where AEP Ohio could establish need?

2.

2.3

2.4

- A. Well, it would be PJM first determining it, not me.
- Q. Do you know -- are you talking about the base residual auction, the supplemental auction, any other steps that you can come up with?
- A. Given your hypothetical, I am assuming the base residual auction and all of the other -- or the follow-up auctions have somehow failed to produce sufficient generating capacity to meet reserve requirements. And as a consequence, again under your hypothetical, AEP Ohio cannot purchase sufficient generation to meet its own reserve requirement as a load-serving entity and so we have a complete failure of the markets. Therefore, AEP has a need to obtain new generating capacity to serve the needs of its customers. So under your hypothetical, that would have been established.

And so, AEP needs to go out and do something else to obtain additional generating

capacity. And that either could mean building it, I suppose building its own generating capacity, contracting with a specific party for generating capacity, you know, or some other measures.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. Dr. Lesser, I am asking you about the hypothetical your counsel gave you on redirect. So all the times you mentioned my hypothetical in your answer, does your answer change when I am asking you about the hypothetical that your counsel posed to you?
- A. Well, now I forget the hypothetical. So are we assuming markets are working?
- Q. No. I believe your answer on redirect from your counsel was that there is a market failure by PJM and that I think what you clarified since then it's basically a complete and total or catastrophic market failure for PJM's capacity market such that there were no other options and that's the example where you gave that the PUCO could determine AEP Ohio has need to go build resources.
- A. No, Counselor, you are mischaracterizing what I said because you used the word "catastrophic." I simply said there is a, you know, under your hypothetical, which Ms. Willis was asking me about which is a follow-up on your hypothetical, was based

on there is a market failure which I characterize as -- and based on your hypothetical and Mr. Kurtz's hypothetical -- the PJM market is not providing sufficient capacity. And so it's not working -- by "market failure" it is not working as it's intended.

Q. And --

2.

2.3

2.4

- A. Following up -- let me finish, sir.
- O. I will.
- A. Following up and then on top of that,
  AEP, in this hypothetical, AEP Ohio does not have
  sufficient capacity to meet its reserve requirements.
  And because presumably under this hypothetical AEP
  Ohio cannot go to the PJM market to satisfy those and
  so it needs to have some other option and that option
  would be to build its own generating resources or to
  contract for them directly from another third party.
  And that -- because AEP would clearly have a need for
  new generating resources.
- Q. And regardless of whose hypothetical it is, it's your testimony, as I understand it, correct me if I am wrong, that there has to be a complete and total capacity market failure before AEP Ohio could possibly establish need before this Commission, correct?
  - A. What do you mean by "complete and total

market failure"? I didn't use that -- I did not say that in my testimony. I don't know what you mean.

- Q. Okay. Well, my first question in this recross was specifically what you meant by "market failure."
- A. No, sir. You said "catastrophic market failure."
- Q. No, I didn't in my last -- I am trying to sum. My first question was, when you said "market failure," and that was the one example where there could be need. What specific steps were you talking about. You did say all the auctions fail. And so my follow-up question to that is: Do you know, under PJM procedure, what happens after the auctions fail according to the PJM tariff?
  - A. I do not.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. Are you familiar with the regulatory backstop feature in the PJM tariff?
- A. I probably read it, but I couldn't recall it right now.
- Q. Do you know whether it's a market-based solution or cost-based solution?
- A. It's likely a cost-based solution because you are assuming the market-based solutions have all failed.

Q. So would that also have to fail as part of your capacity failure example?

2.

2.3

2.4

- A. It's your hypothetical, Counselor. I don't know what's failed. You're -- you're the ones coming up with a hypothetical that the PJM capacity market is suddenly not working like it should and you can't get the capacity you need out of the market because it's failed. So you tell me what assumptions you want to make about your hypothetical.
- Q. Dr. Lesser, my questions are all designed to understand the narrow circumstances in which you acknowledge there is a possibility of showing need as AEP Ohio is a member of the PJM market. So on redirect when you said there had to be a market failure, I am asking you now, in addition to the auctions failing to produce adequate capacity, are you also including the regulatory cost-based backstop solution as failing in your example?
- A. My example is not specific in that -- in that regard, Counselor. I'm simply working off your assumptions that however you define a market failure that PJM -- you can't get adequate capacity from the market which is not the case. There is plenty of capacity. And so there's an alternative and under my nonlegal interpretation of that statute,

4928.143(B)(2)(c) would say you would then have a need because AEP Ohio needs to obtain capacity to serve its customers. You would clearly have a need under that statute and so you could go out and develop your own generation or contract for it directly.

2.

- Q. And sitting here today, you don't have any other scenarios or examples that would lead to a need finding? In this case?
- A. Counselor, I don't know. You are asking me about various hypotheticals scenarios. I am sure there might be other hypothetical scenarios you could come up with. If you would like to come up with those different hypothetical scenarios, please go ahead.
- Q. No, I wanted to give you a full opportunity to do that.
- A. No, I would rather have you do that.

  MR. NOURSE: Thank you. That's all I
  have, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Willis?

MS. WILLIS: Yes, your Honor. Thank you.

At this time, I would move for the admission of

AEP -- excuse me -- OCC Exhibits 18 and 18A.

EXAMINER SEE: Are there any objections

to the admission of OCC Exhibit 18, the public version, and 18A, the confidential version?

2.

2.3

2.4

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I would just note, and I think we had this discussion at the outset of the hearing when I was asking for direction on how to implement the January 14 Entry regarding the substantial portions of Dr. Lesser's testimony that have been deferred. And I believe, correct me if I am wrong, I asked whether we should work with counsel on creating an alternative exhibit.

But I believe we landed on, consistent with other motions to strike and rulings there, since you granted the motion to defer, since our motion included, by line and page and exhibit, all the items that should be deferred, and because that motion was granted, we were going to rely on that to determine all the passages that would be deferred. Am I correct?

EXAMINER SEE: That is correct.

MR. NOURSE: Subject to that, that was my only clarification about admitting those exhibits. Thank you.

EXAMINER SEE: With that, OCC Exhibits 18 and 18A are admitted into the record.

(EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

1730 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Mendoza. 1 2. MR. MENDOZA: Thank you, your Honor. Ι 3 move for Sierra Club Exhibits 2 through 9. 4 EXAMINER SEE: Are there any objections 5 to the admission of Sierra Club Exhibits 2 through 9? 6 MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, very briefly. 7 We object on the grounds of relevance. 8 MR. MENDOZA: Your Honor, may I respond? 9 EXAMINER SEE: Briefly. 10 MR. MENDOZA: Briefly. Again, all of 11 these are Dr. Lesser's own writings. Most of them 12 appear in his CV and go to his credentials, his 13 potential bias, and that's clear -- clearly an issue 14 on which the Commission can make a determination. 15 MS. LEPPLA: I will just note, Your 16 Honor, it would be very difficult -- I'm sorry. 17 would just make the record very unclear if we weren't 18 sure what we were referencing throughout that, and 19 they are statements by a party opponent, so I think 20 it should be admitted as well. EXAMINER SEE: Sierra Club Exhibits 2 21 22 through 9 are admitted into the record. 2.3 (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 2.4 MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, just to keep the

record clear and to preserve our rights on appeal, we

1731 would proffer the entire Exhibits 18A and 18 for 1 purposes of pursuing issues related to the motion in 2. 3 limine and all the related rulings on relevance. 4 EXAMINER SEE: So noted. 5 MR. NOURSE: And -- sorry, I didn't mean to interrupt. I was going to move for admission of 6 7 Exhibit 16, AEP Ohio Exhibit 16. 8 EXAMINER SEE: Is there any objection to 9 the admission of AEP Ohio Exhibit 16? 10 MS. WILLIS: Briefly, your Honor. 11 Relevance. We would object. 12 MR. NOURSE: Same answer as with the 13 Sierra Club exhibits, your Honor. 14 EXAMINER SEE: The objection is noted and 15 AEP Exhibit 16 is admitted into the record. 16 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 17 EXAMINER SEE: Thank you, Dr. Lesser. 18 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 19 MS. LEPPLA: Your Honor, if I could just 20 clarify. Steve, are you talking about the Manhattan 21 Institute article, was that 17? I had that listed as 22 17. 2.3 MR. NOURSE: It should have been 16.

2.4 EXAMINER SEE: I have 16.

25

MS. LEPPLA: My fault. Thank you.

1732 1 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Whitt, you may call 2. your witness. 3 MR. WHITT: Thank you, your Honor. 4 Direct Energy would call Mr. Frank Lacey. 5 (Witness sworn.) 6 EXAMINER PARROT: Please have a seat. 7 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 8 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 9 10 FRANK LACEY 11 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 12 examined and testified as follows: 1.3 DIRECT EXAMINATION 14 By Mr. Whitt: 15 Good afternoon, sir. Could you state Ο. 16 your full name for the record, please. 17 Yes. Frank Lacey, L-a-c-e-y. Α. 18 Sir, do you have in front of you a Ο. document that has been marked as Direct Exhibit 2? 19 20 Α. I do. 21 What is that document? Ο. 22 Α. My direct testimony. 2.3 And does Direct Exhibit 2 also have Q. 2.4 attachments Fl-1 through -6 with it? 25 Α. It does, yes.

Do you have any corrections to your 1 Q. 2. testimony? 3 I do. I have a few. Α. 4 Q. Okay. Could you point those out, one at 5 a time, by page and line number, please? 6 Yes. On page 6, Footnote 3, the actual 7 footnote says "Id. at 1." That should read "Exhibit FL-2 at 1." 8 9 Q. Thank you, sir. 10 The next correction. 11 On page 7, Footnote 4, same vein. should add "at 4" at the end of that. 12 13 Thank you. Q. 14 Next? 15 On page 12, line 20, the case numbers I Α. 16 think were auto-corrected or my bad handwriting, I'm 17 not sure. "EL-RED" should be "EL-RDR." And 18 "18-1393." It's currently "13-1393." 19 Ο. Thank you. 20 Any more corrections? 21 Yes. On page 14, and this is the end of Α. 22 it, on 14, line 9, same thing with the docket numbers. It should be "18-1392" and "18-1393." 23 24 And then that next sentence that begins 25 "The September 2018" and ends with a free-hanging

"it," i-t, that should be deleted. That prior sentence is part of the answer in Question 34, part of the answer to Question 34.

- Q. Okay. So just so the record is clear, the corrections you just identified as corrected, page 14 on line 9, that sentence would end after -- the reference to Case No. 18-1393-EL-ATA would complete the answer to Question 36?
  - A. That is correct.
  - Q. Okay.
  - A. Yes.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

14

15

16

17

18

- Q. Do you have any other corrections?
- A. I do not.
  - Q. Subject to the corrections that you've just identified, if I were to ask you the same questions that appear in Direct Exhibit 2 today, would your answers be the same?
    - A. They would, yes.
      - MR. WHITT: Thank you.
- 20 EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Mr. Whitt.
- 21 Different order.
- 22 Mr. Healey.
- MR. HEALEY: I do have just a clarifying
- 24 | question very quickly.
- 25 EXAMINER PARROT: Okay.

1735 1 2. CROSS-EXAMINATION 3 By Mr. Healey: 4 Q. Mr. Lacey, can you turn to page 4 of your testimony, please? 5 6 Certainly. Α. 7 And the question starting at line 5, "Does AEP Ohio own generation facilities?" And your 8 9 answer is no, and then you give an explanation. Do 10 you see that? 11 I do, yes. Α. 12 Are you aware of AEP Ohio's interest in 13 the OVEC plants? 14 I learned of that today. Α. 15 MR. HEALEY: Thank you. That's all, your 16 Honor. 17 EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Mr. Healey. 18 Mr. Oliker. 19 MR. OLIKER: No, thank you, your Honor. 20 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Whitfield? 21 MS. WHITFIELD: No, thank you, your 22 Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Darr.

MR. STOCK: No questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Stock?

2.3

2.4

1736 MR. DARR: No questions, your Honor. 1 2. EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. McNamee, jump to 3 you. 4 MR. McNAMEE: No questions. 5 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Dove. 6 MR. DOVE: No questions, your Honor. 7 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Mendoza. 8 MR. MENDOZA: No questions, your Honor. 9 EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Mooney. 10 MS. MOONEY: No questions, your Honor. 11 EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Leppla. 12 MS. LEPPLA: No questions, your Honor. 13 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Nourse. 14 Mr. Gallon. 15 MR. KURTZ: Does the Company go last? 16 EXAMINER PARROT: I'm sorry, Mr. Kurtz. 17 Neutral Switzerland. Mr. Kurtz. 18 MR. KURTZ: I still do. 19 EXAMINER PARROT: Sorry. 20 21 CROSS-EXAMINATION 22 By Mr. Kurtz: 23 Q. Mr. Lacey, would you turn to page 5 of 24 your testimony, please. 25 A. Certainly.

Q. Okay. I'm going to do a little bit of reading. At line 7, Question 13, "How does PJM ensure that sufficient capacity exists to meet demand in the region?"

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

1.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

"Answer: PJM members, including AEP Ohio, are bound by an Operating Agreement,
Reliability Assurance Agreement, and Open Access
Transmission Tariff." I can stop right there.

Do you know, under the RAA agreement, whether or not an RPM entity like AEP Ohio is required to purchase all of its capacity through the PJM auctions?

- A. I don't think it's a requirement. They are bilateral contracts for capacity. I think it doesn't make a lot of sense to do that for a variety of reasons but bilateral capacity contracts are a viable option.
  - Q. For an RPM entity?
  - A. I believe so, yes.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Kurtz, could you use the mic, please?

MR. KURTZ: Okay, thank you.

- Q. I guess the RAA agreement is a tariff, right? It will speak for itself?
  - A. It's a contract, right, that everybody

has. It's federally-regulated.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. It's a FERC-approved tariff?
- A. It's a FERC-approved agreement.
- Q. Okay. Let me ask you: If the PJM capacity auction fails to clear enough resources, do you understand the next step, which is what Mr. Nourse asked Dr. Lesser about, is that PJM would acquire cost-based capacity at whatever price necessary to meet the reserves?
- A. I -- I've actually never researched what happens if the market fails. The market -- the capacity market is structured such that it will take all competitive bids, so it means that -- so if "failure" basically means that there wasn't enough financial incentive in the world for someone to build a power plant in the next three years, I've actually never looked at what happens if that auction fails.
- Q. "Enough financial incentive in the world." In other words, the price will keep going up until new generation is incented to come on line.
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. So what do you think the odds are of the PJM markets "failing" three years in advance to supply adequate capacity?
- A. Based on what criteria? I mean, there

are lots of things that could make the PJM market fail.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

22

2.3

2.4

- Q. Well, I thought you said they would raise prices up, up, up, and up until they get the required capacity.
  - A. That's the capacity market.
  - Q. Oh, that's what I meant.
- A. I think the capacity construct, as long as PJM stays intact, I think the capacity construct will work. I think there are things that threaten the PJM construct.
- Q. Well, as long as the PJM construct stays in place, would you agree that it's almost certain, fairly certain, pretty darn certain that there will be enough capacity?
- A. I think pretty darn certain that there will be enough capacity.
- Q. Okay. Will you turn to page 8 of your testimony. Question 19, "Does AEP Ohio's reliance on PJM for capacity planning put Ohio customers at risk?"
  - Answer: "No. AEP Ohio gives no indication that PJM is not up for the task." I'll stop there. What do you mean by "the task?"
    - A. Of ensuring the market, all market

participants that there will be enough capacity to serve their needs plus a reserve margin.

- Q. You go on to say, "Moreover, State of Ohio is not entirely beholden to PJM if unforeseen factors negatively impact wholesale markets or the availability of capacity." The Revised Code allows the Commission to authorize a utility to institute a surcharge for a new generating facility if there is a finding of need based on resource planning? Is that what you state?
  - A. That is, yes.
- Q. What are some of these unforeseen factors that could negatively impact wholesale markets or the availability of capacity?
  - A. I don't think any of them are short-term.
- Q. Okay.

2.

2.3

2.4

A. So I don't think any of this is going to happen in the next couple of years. But I think there's some things that are occurring in the market that threaten PJM as a whole, right? I think we passed one a couple years ago with the Supreme Court challenge to FERC 745. I think some of the things, like subsidies that are being requested by coal and nuclear plants, threaten the market. I think FERC's idea, quite frankly, to allow entities to opt out of

the capacity market is a death spiral for PJM, not just the capacity market. And so I think -- and I think all that's bad, right?

2.

2.3

2.4

over time, we don't even have to talk hypotheticals. We can talk about history. The utility -- the vertically-integrated utility model, by all accounts, failed. We moved to an interstate wholesale market. That apparently is working. And now I think these other things, that are interfering with that market, threaten the market.

- Q. I won't get into -- so you think regulation in Virginia, West Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky, Colorado, all that vertically integrated is a failed system, Florida, Georgia?
- A. You said it, not me, but I tend to agree, yes.
  - Q. You do. Well, I don't think those states would agree.
  - A. I agree with you they wouldn't agree, but.
- Q. Now, let's go back to all the things you talked about, the Secretary Perry, the bailout, nuclear, coal, the renewables, the nuclear ZEN legislation in New York and Illinois which has been

approved all the way through the circuit courts, the federal circuit courts of appeal. FERC and PJM are struggling with ways to cope with that to avoid the failures --

A. I agree.

2.3

2.4

- Q. -- you are talking about. Okay.
- A. They're trying, but I think those things threaten PJM. That's why they are trying to cope with them.
- Q. In other words -- do you also understand that PJM concurs that it's important to -- to respect the states' abilities to meet their own policy goals within the PJM market?
  - A. Absolutely. Yes.
- Q. If -- getting back to AEP's Application here. If -- well, if the Commission knew with certainty or if you knew with certainty that the AEP application would absolutely lower costs for consumers and provide additional rate stability, would that satisfy "need" in your opinion?

MR. WHITT: Objection.

EXAMINER PARROT: Ground?

MR. WHITT: It's an incomplete
hypothetical and a hypothetical contrary to the
record insofar as there have been no assurances or

guarantees of anything other than projections.

MR. KURTZ: It's a hypothetical.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.

- A. So if I heard your question correctly, you are asking if there was certainty that the AEP proposals would lower rates?
- Q. Would result in lower rates and additional price stability for consumers, would that satisfy "need" in your opinion?
  - A. No.

- Q. Even if it was a lot of savings for consumers?
  - A. Right now it's, I think, 60 cents a year is what is in their analysis.
    - Q. 173 million net present value.
  - A. That's 60 cents per customer. That's a big customer, 12,000-kilowatt-hour-a-year customer, 60 cents.
  - Q. That kind of cuts both ways, doesn't it?

    It's not going to be very expensive if they approve it; it's not going to be very beneficial if they approve it.
- A. They didn't talk about costs, so there is
  no say that their requested costs won't be much
  greater than 60 cents a year.

1	Q. Now, before we would know whether it's
2	60-cents-a-year savings or 60-cents-a-year cost or
3	whatever the number is, that's a Phase II issue,
4	isn't it?
5	MR. WHITT: I'll object. It calls for a
6	legal conclusion and it's an opinion that this
7	witness isn't qualified to well, his opinion,
8	frankly, on that subject, isn't relevant.
9	EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Lacey, to the
10	extent you are able to, please answer the question.
11	THE WITNESS: I was going to answer I'm
12	not sure if it's a Phase I or Phase II issue.
13	MR. KURTZ: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Lacey.
14	EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Mr. Kurtz.
15	Mr. Gallon, back to you.
16	MR. GALLON: Thank you, your Honor.
17	
18	CROSS-EXAMINATION
19	By Mr. Gallon:
20	Q. Mr. Lacey, you are appearing today on
21	behalf of Direct Energy, LP, correct?
22	A. I am, yes.
23	Q. And on page 1 of your testimony, in your
24	answer to Question 3, you offer some figures
25	regarding solar installations by Direct Energy Solar;

is that correct?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

- A. Yes.
- Q. Direct Energy Solar is a brand of Direct Energy, correct?
  - A. Yes, it is.
- Q. You are not currently an employee of Direct Energy or any of its affiliates, are you?
  - A. I am not.
  - Q. Direct Energy Services, LLC, is one of Direct Energy's affiliates, correct?
- A. It is, yes.
- Q. You were previously an employee of Direct Energy, correct?
  - A. I was, yes.
    - Q. How many positions have you held at Direct Energy or its predecessors?
    - A. Well, its predecessors, I started in the retail world at a company called Strategic Energy which ultimately was absorbed by Direct Energy. I probably had three or four different titles, but I would say one of the titles was kind of do everything that doesn't fit into the box that we've outlined here, so. I've had lots of different responsibilities at the different companies.
      - Q. How many years did you work for Strategic

Energy or Direct Energy in total?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

- A. Eight, I think.
- Q. But you haven't worked for them for about seven to eight years; is that right?
  - A. Correct. I left Direct in 2011.
- Q. Do you personally know how many solar installations Direct Solar has installed?
- A. I got this number from their website, so I trust it.
  - Q. Why do you trust it?
- A. Because I assume they're not putting out false information on their website.
  - Q. What is the basis for that assumption?
  - A. I just assume most corporations that are credible are not putting out false information on their websites.
- Q. The corporation could be putting a number on its website that is mistaken, could it not?
  - A. Accidents happen certainly. I didn't audit the 9,000.
  - Q. And with regard to the statement that

    Direct Energy Solar has installed solar installations

    across 15 states, did you also draw that information

    from the Direct Energy website?
- 25 A. I did, yes.

- Q. And it's equally true you did not audit that statement?
  - A. I did not, correct.
  - Q. You are currently working for a consulting firm, correct?
    - A. Correct.
  - Q. Actually, you created that consulting firm; is that correct?
    - A. I did, yes.
  - Q. And you've had your consulting firm since the fall of 2015?
- 12 A. Correct.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

- Q. And since the fall of 2015, you presented testimony on behalf of Direct Energy and its affiliates several times?
- 16 A. I have, yes.
- Q. Would you agree that it's approximately
  18 11 times if you count multiple sets of testimony in
  19 the same proceeding?
- A. I didn't count, but the CV that's in here is very up-to-date.
- Q. And you've offered testimony, either oral or written, on behalf of Direct Energy and its affiliates several times in 2018, correct?
- 25 A. Correct, yes.

- Q. Approximately half a dozen times?
- A. Again, I didn't count, but that sounds reasonable and the CV is very accurate.
- Q. And you've also presented testimony on behalf of the Retail Energy Supply Association; is that correct?
  - A. I have, yes.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

- Q. Would you say you've testified on their behalf maybe four times since the fall of 2015?
- A. Again, same answer. It's been several, but I didn't do the count before I got up here.
- Q. Direct Energy Services, LLC, is a member of the Retail Energy Supply Association, is it not?
  - A. They are, yes.
- Q. Since you opened your current consulting firm, have you ever presented testimony on behalf of a regulated electric distribution utility?
  - A. I have not.
- Q. Your CV and your report indicate that you are also a founding member and the current chairman of the Advanced Energy Management Alliance; is that right?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. And the Advanced Energy Management
  Alliance is a trade association, correct?

- A. It is, yes.
- Q. And it's dedicated to advancing market opportunities for demand response and distributed energy resources; is that right?
  - A. Yes.

2.

- Q. Distributed energy resources would include things like rooftop solar, correct?
- A. Rooftop solar would be considered a distributed energy resource, yes. There are many others but that would be one of them.
- Q. And Direct Energy is a member of the Advanced Energy Management Alliance as well.
  - A. They are, yes.
- Q. If you would turn to Question and Answer 15 in your testimony which is on page 6.
  - A. Okay.
- Q. Between lines 10 and 15, you reference two current FERC dockets that are considering, you say stakeholders' comments on proposed rules that would allow distributed energy resources to participate in the wholesale energy markets; is that correct?
  - A. That is correct, yes.
- Q. And those rulemaking dockets have been opened since about 2016; is that correct?

A. That is correct.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. And the Advanced Energy Management
  Alliance, which is the group you chair, is one of the
  stakeholders who submitted comments in those dockets;
  is that correct?
  - A. One of I think thousands but, yes.
- Q. And, in fact, you've submitted multiple sets of comments, correct?
  - A. We have, yes.
- Q. And are you aware of any legally-set deadline for completing this rulemaking process?
  - A. Not legally set, no.
- Q. If we could turn a couple pages in your testimony to Question and Answer 17, so it's page 7, at the bottom of the page, lines 13 through 19, and here we are talking about financial incentives for vertically-integrated utilities under traditional cost-based regulation. Do you see that?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And you assert in your -- in your answer to Question 17 that these vertically-integrated utilities built more generation than needed during the '70s and '80s because the utilities didn't care "whether or how often those plants ran" "so long as regulators authorized cost recovery of new generation

resources." And I apologize. I mixed the word order up a bit, but that is consistent with your testimony, correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Mr. Lacey, you graduated from the University of Maryland in 1988, correct?
  - A. I did, yes.
- Q. That's when you got your Bachelor's Degree, just to be specific.
  - A. Correct.
    - Q. You also have a Graduate Degree?
- 12 A. I do.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

- Q. So at the beginning of the 1970s, you were approximately 4 years old.
  - A. Without trying to date myself, exactly at the beginning of the 1970s, I was 5.
    - Q. I apologize for making you specify that. So, by the end of the 1980s, you were still in graduate school, correct?
      - A. Correct.
    - Q. So it's fair to say that during the period you are discussing, the 1970s and 1980s, you were not involved in the utility industry in any way.
    - A. But I have been involved in the utility industry since I was in graduate school and including

while I was in graduate school and so the history of regulation and the growth of deregulation I've been intimate my entire professional career, so.

- Q. So these are things you learned about in graduate school and since you graduated, you are saying; is that correct?
- A. Yeah, I think when I was 5, I wasn't really worried about APCo's rates at my parents' house, yes.
  - Q. I am glad to hear that.
  - A. Yes.

2.

- Q. So your opinions on construction of generation resources in the 1970s and '80s are not based on firsthand knowledge; is that correct?
- A. When you say "firsthand knowledge," I am not sure exactly what you mean. They are based on testimony that was presented during restructuring hearings, so I don't know if that's firsthand knowledge or learning it from people who had firsthand knowledge. But it's based on my understanding of the history of deregulation and why deregulation came to be.
- Q. Let me clarify my statement, or my question then. Your testimony regarding financial incentives for vertically-integrated utilities,

regarding construction of generation resources during the 1970s and 1980s, clearly is not based on your firsthand observation during the 1970s and 1980s.

A. No. All based on testimony that was presented during the deregulation of the markets.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. And you, yourself, have never worked for a vertically-integrated utility; is that correct?
- A. I've never been directly employed by a vertically-integrated utility. I have done consulting. Early in my career I was working for a consulting firm that was helping utilities deregulate. The firm was called Putnam, Hayes & Bartlett. We did stranded asset evaluations. We did rate cases, unbundling cases, all that kind of stuff, so I was -- I was very much in the weeds of deregulation from 1993 on.
  - Q. It says in your CV, Mr. Lacey, that you worked for Putnam, Hayes & Bartlett from 1995 to 1998; is that correct?
  - A. That's correct, yeah. Then went to

    Arthur Andersen and it was the same type of thing,

    not as in the weeds. It was more operational and

    trying to operationalize utilities as they were -- as

    they were unbundling, so what does an unbundled

    utility look like. So it was doing kind of the

ground work at Putnam, Hayes & Bartlett that this -the proceedings, and then, at Arthur Andersen, the
implementation.

- Q. If we could turn again another page, this time to page 8. So look at your response to Question 19. In your response to Question 19, you mention and you quote Revised Code 4928.143(B)(2)(c) and (B)(2)(b); is that correct?
  - A. Yes.

2.3

2.4

- Q. And that statute includes the words "resource planning projections," correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And you offer a definition here of resource planning, I believe, in your answer to Question 20 on the next page; is that correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And throughout your testimony you also offer opinions on whether AEP Ohio has demonstrated need for purposes of Revised Code 4928.143; is that correct?
  - A. I do, yes.
- Q. And you also offer alternative ways to demonstrate need for purposes of that statute, correct?
- 25 A. I think I talk about ways to

demonstrate -- the way need is demonstrated as opposed to ways to meet need, to meet the statutory standard.

2.

- Q. Which is another way of saying you offer your opinion on how need should be demonstrated or must be demonstrated under the statute; is that correct?
- A. No. It's how need is -- is revealed in the market, actually, is what I am saying. There could be an economic need. There could be a legal need. So there are ways -- there are ways -- there are ways to demonstrate need. A want is not a need. I think that's what I was trying to say.
- Q. So you just, I believe, said that there could be a legal need, there could be an economic need. You're saying there could be different kinds of needs. So "need" can have different meanings in different contexts?
- A. Yeah. The need manifests itself in different ways.
- Q. And at risk of asking unnecessary questions, your CV makes clear you don't have a law degree; is that correct?
  - A. I do not have a law degree.
  - Q. And you weren't involved in any way in

- 1 | the drafting or passage of Revised Code 4928.143?
- 2 A. I was not.
- Q. You've never been a member of the Ohio legislature.
  - A. I have not.
  - Q. Have you ever been a staff member for a member of the Ohio legislature?
    - A. I have not.
  - Q. Have you ever worked for the Ohio Legislative Service Commission?
- 11 A. No.

5

6

7

8

9

10

16

17

18

19

20

- Q. Have you ever actually been employed here in Ohio?
- A. Not -- not -- my employment address was never here in Ohio, no.
  - Q. You're currently living and working out of Pennsylvania; is that correct?
  - A. Correct.
  - Q. You do have some prior experience before the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, correct?
    - A. I do, yes.
- Q. But the last time you testified before the PUCO was around 2003. Does that sound right?
- A. I was going to say '4, but my CV speaks for itself, yes.

Q. Mr. Lacey, if we could turn to Question and Answer 39 which you'll find on page 15 of your testimony. And in your answer to Question 39 you reference PJM's interconnection queue; is that correct?

A. Yes.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

- Q. And you have a printout of a portion of the PJM interconnection queue attached to your testimony as Exhibit FL-5.
  - A. I do, yes.
- Q. And that printout shows active items on the PJM interconnection queue for solar generation in the AEP zone; is that correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. Knowing that you haven't counted the items on this list, would you agree that the number of items on this list is approximately 44?
  - A. I'll accept that.
  - O. Give or take.
  - A. Give or take, yes.
- Q. And none of these projects are currently in service, correct?
- A. No. It in the queue. It's the planning queue.
- 25 Q. And the final column on Exhibit FL-5

lists the projected in-service date for each of these projects, correct?

- A. I have to go look at that. Hold on one second. I believe so, but let me pull it out. Yes.
- Q. And you will agree, if you start reading down the projected in-service dates for these projects, that several of them have already passed; is that correct?
  - A. Yeah.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. So just to look at the first five items on this list, all of them have projected in-service dates of 2017 or 2018; is that correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. If you would take a moment to scan the projected in-service date column on this list, would you agree that about 10 of the 44 projects listed here already passed their projected in-service dates?
  - A. About, yeah.
- Q. Would you agree that the fact that a project is on the PJM interconnection queue does not mean that the project will ever actually operate?
- A. Without a doubt, right. I think
  there's -- there is no guarantee that the AEP planned
  resources will ever operate either, so it's a long
  process to get something planned, sited, up and

running, built, and there are no guarantees of any of it, but it's a good market indicator that there are 2,000 megawatts of independently-financed solar developers out there that are trying to get stuff built in AEP's service territory.

- Q. One last set of questions, Mr. Lacey. If we can turn to Question and Answer 51 on page 20. You are asked a question here regarding spot prices on the PJM energy market, correct?
  - A. Yes.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. The question is whether spot prices determine the rates paid by AEP Ohio customers, and you answer "For most customers, no"; is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. So for some customers, spot prices on the PJM energy market do determine the rates those AEP customers pay.
- A. I don't know that definitively, but I know for 835,000 customers, they are not determined by spot market prices, so I don't know if every C&I customer has -- is taking spot market power or taking fixed market power from a CRES provider. So I don't know that anybody is, in fact, taking it, but I know that 835,000 are not taking it.
  - Q. Because those 835,000 are customers who

are residential and are being served by the SSO, correct?

A. Yes, that's correct.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

- Q. So the vast majority of AEP's residential customers have not chosen to be served by a competitive retail electric service provider, correct?
  - A. My number says 65 percent.
- Q. And you say "the SSO generation rate is based primarily on blended auction results, not spot market prices"; is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Have you worked for any company or consulted for any company that has bid into AEP's SSO auction?
- A. I can't say for sure. I've worked for most of the energy companies as a consultant so, but I am not typically working in the wholesale group, so I don't know what their wholesale groups are doing.
- Q. So it's fair to say you haven't advised any company that has bid into AEP's SSO auction on that bid or that auction?
  - A. That is safe to say, yes.
- Q. Would you also say, then, that you can't testify whether any of the winning bidders in AEP's

SSO auction took spot market prices into consideration when formulating their bids?

2.

- A. I can say that I have advised one of my former employees, when they were participating in auctions, not the Ohio auction, and the discussion of spot market prices never entered the conversation.

  Sport market prices reflect a point in time at a node on the system. They reflect current weather, current constraints, current transmission outages, power plant outages. They don't reflect -- they don't remotely reflect what's going to happen two, three years into the future.
- Q. But you've never had a conversation with any of the winning bidders in AEP's SSO auction about the things they took into consideration when formulating their bids, correct?
- A. I don't know who the winning bidders are, so I can't answer that.
- MR. GALLON: No further questions. Thank you, Mr. Lacey.
- 21 EXAMINER PARROT: Any redirect?
- MR. WHITT: No, your Honor.
- EXAMINER PARROT: Okay. Go ahead and move your exhibit.
- MR. WHITT: Thank you. Direct Energy

1762 would move for the admission of Direct 2. 1 2. EXAMINER PARROT: Are there any 3 objections? 4 MR. GALLON: None, your Honor. 5 EXAMINER PARROT: Okay. Hearing none, 6 Direct Exhibit 2 is admitted. 7 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 8 EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you very much, 9 Mr. Lacey. 10 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 11 MR. WHITT: Let the record show it's 12 3:57. I promised my witness he would be off by 4:00. 13 EXAMINER PARROT: Well done. 14 THE WITNESS: For a 5:30 flight. 15 MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, are we off the 16 record? 17 EXAMINER SEE: Let's go off the record. (Discussion off the record.) 18 19 EXAMINER SEE: Let's go back on the 20 record. 21 Mr. Oliker. 22 MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor. 2.3 Interstate Gas Supply, Inc. and IGS Solar, LLC would 2.4 call Katie Rever to the stand. 25 (Witness sworn.)

CORRECTED - AEP LTFR - Volume VI 1763 EXAMINER SEE: Thank you. Have a seat. 1 2. 3 KATIE BOLCAR REVER 4 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 5 examined and testified as follows: 6 DIRECT EXAMINATION 7 By Mr. Oliker: 8 Ο. Good afternoon, Ms. Rever. 9 Α. Good afternoon. 10 Q. Am I correct that you've prepared 11 testimony in this case? 12 Α. Yes. 13 MR. OLIKER: And, your Honor, at this 14 time, I would like to mark the direct testimony of 15 Katie Rever as IGS Exhibit 9, I believe. And that's 16 IGS -- Interstate Gas Supply, Inc., and IGS Solar, 17 LLC, Exhibit 9. 18 EXAMINER SEE: So marked. 19 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 20 (By Mr. Oliker) Ms. Rever, do you have a Q. 21 copy of IGS's Exhibit 9? 22 I have IGS's exhibit? Α. 2.3 Q. Exhibit 9.

And was this testimony prepared by you or

Yes.

Α.

Q.

2.4

under your direction?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

21

22

2.3

2.4

- A. Yes.
- Q. And do you have any changes to this testimony?
- A. I do. I have two places where I mistyped the word "grid." It says "gird" and it should read "grid" and that's on pages 9 and 11, both on line 14 of those respective pages. At least that's all that I caught so.
- Q. And other than those changes, if you were asked the same questions today, would your answers be the same?
- A. Yes.
  - MR. OLIKER: With that, your Honor, I would move the exhibit and tender the witness for cross-examination.
- 17 EXAMINER SEE: Okay.
- MR. MILLER: Your Honor, I am going to have a motion to strike, so.
- 20 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Miller.
  - MR. MILLER: So I would like to move to strike -- the Company would like to move to strike page 6, line 10 in her testimony, beginning with Question II, entitled "Barriers to Behind the Meter Solar that AEP Should Work to Remove" through page

12, line 16, ending with "balanced and diverse mix of solar deployment." And then in addition --

EXAMINER SEE: Hold on just a minute.

MR. OLIKER: Can you give a line on page

12?

2.

2.3

2.4

MR. MILLER: Yes. So it's beginning on page 6, line 10, the Question at II, so starting with "Barriers" through page 12, line 16, ending with "balanced and diverse mix of solar development."

And then page 13, line 1, beginning with "The policies outlined above" through line 3 on 13, ending with "increase the development of solar in Ohio." So those two locations.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay.

MR. MILLER: The testimony presented should be excluded, under Rules of Evidence Rule 402 and 403, as not relevant, prejudicial, confusing, and creating undue delay here and, further, not probative because the testimony presented is substantially outweighed by the considerations of undue delay for needless presentation of evidence.

The testimony provided, as referenced, does not address the issues in this case and does not have any tendency to make the existence of any fact, that is of consequence to the determination of this

case, more probable or less probable than it would be without the evidence.

2.

2.3

2.4

It discusses and explains things that both the Commission and the Company can do to aid in the promotion and development of non-utility-scale solar in Ohio and significantly details suggestions for the Commission's considerations regarding net metering and certain other behind-the-meter generation.

Neither net metering nor behind-the-meter generation is included in the Company's proposal or in the testimony of any Company witness in this proceeding. The testimony referenced simply does not address the issues in this case.

Additionally, we would note that the net metering issue, while certainly not a part of this proceeding, is being considered by the Commission in a separate and distinct docket, PUCO Case No. 12-2050-EL-ORD, in which the parties sponsoring this witness, IGS, filed a motion for rehearing on January 18, 2019.

It would be unduly unfair to allow IGS to place testimony in the record of this case that not only lacks relevancy or probative value here but squarely addresses the focus and stated issues in the

12-2050 case and would only be appropriately heard in the 12-2050 case.

2.

2.3

2.4

Essentially, IGS is trying to create another outlet for voicing its arguments regarding net metering and looking to get another bite at the proverbial apple by hijacking this proceeding and attempting to use it as an outlet to further its arguments from the 12-2050-EL-ORD case.

MR. OLIKER: May I respond, your Honor?

EXAMINER SEE: Just --

MR. OLIKER: First of all, if you look at the posture of this case from a really high level, AEP has identified a massive amount of utility-scale solar, its preferred method of construction, to meet what they have defined as a desire from customers, and they've said this is the only way to do it. And we're saying it's not and that if there truly is a demand from customers, they can do behind-the-meter generation.

There are lots of ways to develop solar.

There are lots of policies that AEP should be considering and part of that discussion is the fact that -- and AEP doesn't want to talk about it -- is they have consistently always opposed any net-metering construct that benefits customers and

provides fair compensation. The reason is very clear. Because it has the tendency to erode the revenue collection of the distribution utility which goes to their bias in what has been proposed here, an in-front-of-the-meter project, which will have no impact whatsoever on their revenue collection.

2.

2.3

2.4

And Ms. Rever identifies how other states are encouraging solar, how things are done nearly throughout all PJM, and that's something that this Commission should consider as it's determining if there truly is a desire from customers to build solar or wind, how is the best way to go about doing it, and what policies should we consider.

Maybe they should look elsewhere where it's been done successfully. And given her experience with the Department of Energy, the Solar Energy Industries, I think that Ms. Rever is well situated to provide that testimony.

And within the context of all the issues that have been raised here, whether it's climate change or carbon regulation, we have addressed a host of issues related to renewable energy, we've even looked at projections in AEP's own testimony regarding what will on -- on-site rooftop residential solar cost over time. I mean, these things are all

wrapped together for whether utility-scale solar is the only way to do this, and we are providing simply our side of the story.

2.

And regarding questions regarding the 12-2050 case which, consequently, AEP also filed an application for rehearing once again seeking to reduce the amount of net metering compensation available to customers that shop for their electric supply, we agree that case will proceed as it will. AEP will file its pleadings, we'll file our pleadings, and the Commission will decide in that case. But we are providing context in this case where the Commission is being asked to make a determination regarding utility-scale solar and we have proposed a different route and we are entitled to put on our case.

MR. WHITT: Your Honor, if I may, Direct would agree with everything just said and also point out that the Commission rules specifically contemplate evidence and information in forecast proceedings about potential alternatives, whether alternatives have been explored. And the fact that the Company has not discussed any of those alternatives only speaks to the deficiency of their own filing, not to the relevance or admissibility of

the information presented by others.

2.

2.4

MR. MILLER: May I respond?

EXAMINER SEE: Go ahead.

MR. MILLER: This is not the net metering proceeding. This is -- this testimony is about potential suggested reforms to behind-the-meter solar -- or behind the meter in general and then solar specifically in this state, and it talks to a lot of suggestions, helpful hints, what the Company might do, what the Commission might do. Again, especially on the net metering issue, we have another case that specifically is dealing with that.

This is not a discussion about utility-scale solar. This is a discussion about behind-the-meter solar, that's what her testimony is about and we are suggesting it's not appropriate in this case. There is a venue for it to be heard but it's not here. And she can talk about the alternatives but these are specific implementation mechanisms she's suggesting for net metering in Ohio and for behind-the-meter solar in Ohio.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I have one other clar --

EXAMINER SEE: Just one minute.

Mr. Oliker, go ahead. I'm sorry.

MR. OLIKER: I was simply going to add, I 1 think we did have a lengthy discussion about motions 2. to strike on testimony that was considered outside of 3 the issues. This would have been a nice issue to 4 5 address at that point in time, rather than before an 6 out-of-state witness was on the stand. 7 EXAMINER SEE: AEP Ohio's motion to 8 strike the two specified portions of the testimony 9 are denied. 10 MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor. 11 EXAMINER SEE: Are there any other 12 motions? 13 MR. MILLER: Good morning. 14 EXAMINER SEE: OCC? 15 MR. MILLER: Your Honor --16 EXAMINER SEE: OCC? 17 MR. MICHAEL: No questions, your Honor. EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Whitfield? 18 19 MS. WHITFIELD: No questions, your Honor. 20 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Stock? 21 MR. STOCK: No questions. 22 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Darr? 2.3 MR. DARR: No questions. EXAMINER SEE: Mr. McNamee? 2.4 25 MR. McNAMEE: No questions.

1772 1 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Dove? 2 MR. DOVE: No questions, your Honor. 3 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Mendoza? 4 MR. MENDOZA: No questions, your Honor. 5 Thank you. 6 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Leppla? 7 MS. LEPPLA: Just a few questions, your 8 Honor. 9 10 CROSS-EXAMINATION 11 By Ms. Leppla: 12 Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Rever. I'm Miranda 13 Leppla. I'm with the Ohio Environmental Council. 14 just have a couple of questions for you. 15 IGS develops solar projects, correct? 16 Α. Yes. 17 Q. And one of the solar projects IGS is 18 currently participating in working on is a 4-megawatt 19 project -- is a 4-megawatt project in the City of 20 Brooklyn on a capped landfill; is that correct? 21 Correct. Α. 22 Okay. And the Brooklyn Landfill solar 2.3 project is the largest project, at 4 megawatts, that

Α.

IGS has developed in Ohio to date, correct?

2.4

25

That I am aware of, yes.

1773 1 MS. LEPPLA: Okay. No further questions, 2. your Honor. 3 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Whitt? 4 MR. WHITT: No questions, your Honor. EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Kurtz? 5 6 MR. KURTZ: No questions. 7 EXAMINER SEE: Now, Mr. Miller. 8 MR. MILLER: Thank you, your Honor. 9 10 CROSS-EXAMINATION 11 By Mr. Miller: 12 0. Good morning, Ms. Rever -- or, I'm sorry. 13 Good afternoon. How are you? 14 Good afternoon. Α. 15 You're employed by IGS Energy, correct? Q. 16 Α. Yes. 17 And you are the, as I understand it, the 18 Director for Legislative and Regulatory Affairs. 19 Α. Yes. 20 0. What exactly are those job duties? 21 does your job entail? 22 So I primarily support the solar portion 2.3 of our business, IGS Solar, and I'm responsible for 2.4 advocating for various policies both in front of

legislators and regulators at statehouses and

Commissions across the U.S.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

- Q. And you said "primarily." Are there other job duties?
- A. I help my company understand what those policies are.
- Q. And so your focus is really strictly solar.
- A. I would say that is my primary focus.

  The world of distributed resources, there is a lot of different technologies that also interweave when I'm dealing with solar policies.
  - Q. And who do you report to at IGS?
  - A. Our General Counsel, Matt White.
- Q. And when you perform your duties as IGS, who do you work with? Do you have a team?
- A. I am part of the regulatory team that reports to Matt White. And I also work extensively with our solar business so I can understand where they're headed and help them understand where policies are.
- Q. Are there any other staff that you work with on a regular basis beside Mr. White?
- A. Oh, I work with many people within my teams on a regular basis.
  - Q. Okay. And you said -- because I

understand -- I think I understand IGS. They've been around -- been involved with these kind of proceedings where they've been testifying. Can you explain to me a little bit about what IGS Solar is, that part of the business?

2.

2.3

2.4

- A. Sure. We develop, own, operate, solar systems of various sizes for various types of customers in -- I don't have the exact number of states. I believe -- well, but in multiple states, probably 15 or 16 states across the U.S.
- Q. How many employees are in IGS Solar?

  MR. OLIKER: I think the witness can

  answer the question, but I'll object because this is

  covered by another witness, but if she knows, she can

  answer.
- A. Sure. Referring to Chris Rengstorf's testimony, there are about, I believe, 31 full-time solar employees at IGS. That is not the totality of the solar jobs that we help support within the solar industry because all of our investments that we make in the over 125 megawatts, per Mr. Rengstorf's testimony, we support many solar jobs that are beyond IGS Solar. We don't do the construction. We don't do the engineering. Many different aspects that we don't do.

- Q. And IGS Solar is a part of a piece of the puzzle that is IGS, correct?
  - A. Correct.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

- Q. Can you give me an idea of just what percentage of the total IGS business that IGS Solar represents?
  - A. According to what metrics?
- Q. Whatever metrics you're familiar with as sort of the I assume the lead, and I don't know if that's the wrong term, the lead for solar at IGS.
- A. I am not the lead for solar at IGS. I am responsible for regulatory and legislative affairs at IGS for solar primarily.
  - Q. Who would be the lead?
- A. Mike Gatt is -- well, the lead is Scott White, who heads our company. I would say Mike Gatt is our Chief Operations Officer for distributed generation.
- Q. Is Scott White, is he President of IGS Solar?
  - A. President and CEO, I believe.
- Q. Or is he President of IGS?
- 23 A. IGS, but is --
- Q. I don't know. I am just asking.
- 25 A. Okay. He is President of IGS. Mike Gatt

reports directly to Scott.

2.

- Q. And so just to confirm, so Scott is President of IGS and --
- A. Mike Gatt is Chief Operating Officer of IGS Generation, and solar is part of IGS Generation, distributed generation, yeah.
- Q. And so back to my earlier question, so can you explain to me or kind of define for me what percentage, of the total IGS picture, IGS Solar occupies?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. I think the witness said she can't answer the question without greater specifications for what kind of financial metrics counsel is utilizing. It's a hard question to answer.

MR. MILLER: I'm happy to rephrase. EXAMINER SEE: Okay.

Q. (By Mr. Miller) What percentage of the total business of IGS is represented by the money that's brought in by IGS Solar?

MR. OLIKER: And also I would object because that's confidential. If she knows the answer, I would want to ensure nobody could hear the answer that doesn't have the clearance to do so, if she knows the answer.

- A. I do not. I would refer you to our finance team.
- Q. How many employees are there in IGS total?
- A. I don't know the official count. I believe it's around 750 across our entire footprint.
- Q. Those would be full-time employees as far as you know?
  - A. I believe so.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

20

- Q. And let's talk a little bit quickly about you're educational background. I understand, based on your testimony, you have an Undergraduate Degree in, what is it?
  - A. Biology and Environmental Sciences.
  - Q. And then your Masters is in?
- A. Public Policy and Environmental Management from Duke University.
- Q. And you are not a lawyer, are you?
- 19 A. I am not a lawyer.
  - Q. You say that with some relish. Do you have any legal training?
- A. Not a -- I took a law school class while
  I was in policy school but no official -- no official
  degree.
- Q. Did you take a class at the law school

or was it -- when you say you took a law school class, I guess I am trying to understand.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

- A. Yes. I took energy policy. I took energy law.
- Q. But other than that, you don't have any formal legal training? You are not a lawyer, correct? Have you provided testimony -- I'm sorry, let me rephrase. Strike that.

You have not provided testimony here at the Commission before, have you?

- A. That's correct. I've testified in front of the PowerForward hearing, PowerForward process, but not testimony at the -- in a case.
- Q. Did you testify in front of PowerForward or were you a witness?
  - A. I was on a panel.
- Q. You were on a panel in front of PowerForward. What was the subject of your --
- A. It was primarily on rate design for promoting distributed resources.
- Q. And so, you weren't deposed by anyone for this proceeding?
  - A. Nobody.
- Q. And I believe your testimony indicates you provided other testimony at regulatory agencies;

is that correct?

1

2

3

4

5

6

9

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

- A. Uh-huh.
  - Q. Where?
- A. Primarily -- excuse me -- New Jersey.

  EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Miller, get closer to the mic.
- 7 MR. MILLER: Oh, sorry. Bring the mic to 8 me.
  - Q. What were those cases about?
- A. They were both cases in which a regulated utility was asking to own solar.
- Q. You said they were two separate cases.

  Were they recent?
  - A. They were. I believe the first one was in -- and I am going on memory, I believe the first one was in 2013 or 2014 and the last one was in 2017 or 2018.
  - Q. And they were regarding solar.

    Specifically what were -- what was each case regarding?
  - A. The regulated utility was asking to own solar generation in tandem with the competitive market. And in both of those cases, we -- I opposed the utility doing that.
    - Q. And that was on behalf of IGS Solar?

- A. I was -- that was -- I was a witness for SEIA, on behalf of SEIA in those cases.
- Q. Have you ever provided testimony on behalf of a regulated utility?
  - A. I have not.

2.

- Q. And you have only provided testimony on behalf of other parties besides regulated utilities, correct?
- A. I have never worked for a reg -- I have never provided testimony for a regulated entity.
- Q. Has your testimony always been contra to the regulated utility's request?
- MR. OLIKER: Objection. That's a very vague question.
- Q. I believe you stated in your testimony you were testifying against what the utility was asking for in New Jersey; is that correct?
- A. Yes. The positions that I take are not always against a position that a regulated utility takes. In the case -- in the two specific cases where I was providing testimony, these were both cases where a regulated entity was asking to own and rate base solar generation that was in tandem with a competitive market, where the competitive market was able to provide the same -- the same solar

generation, the same solar development that the utility was asking for and simply stating that there was not a need; but if the utility wanted to do it through its deregulated arm, it should go ahead and do so, but there was not a need for -- for ratepayers to backstop that, and the impact of that on the competitive market, the negative impact of a rate-regulated entity also participating in the solar market on that competitive market.

- Q. And both those cases were about the same things?
  - A. Essentially, yes.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

1.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

- Q. Was that -- was the regulated utility proposing utility-scale solar?
- A. In the first case, it was proposing varied distributed, so panels on -- no. In -- in both of those cases it was they were proposing about 10-megawatt systems.
- Q. So just to clarify, neither one of those cases were about utility-scale solar.

MR. MICHAEL: Objection. I think --

- A. What's the definition of utility scale -- I'm sorry. I apologize.
- MR. MICHAEL: You took the words right out of my mouth. And I would simply add we've heard

different witnesses say different things about what that is, so I object to the question.

EXAMINER SEE: And the witness can complete her answer.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

2.

2.3

2.4

EXAMINER SEE: Go ahead.

- A. It depends on what your definition of "utility-scale solar" is.
- Q. So, Ms. Rever, you are the expert in solar. Unfortunately, I am not. Can you tell me what your definition of "utility-scale solar" happens to be?
- A. I think there are many different -- that there are many different views on what is the appropriate cutoff for utility-scale versus distributed. The way that I look at it is more of a transmission-sited versus distribution-sited system or behind the meter versus in front of the meter. But in this case it's really more about utility owned versus competitively owned and less to do with -- it does not refer to the size.
- Q. So is there -- is there some sort of -- you talk about the size. Let me strike that.

In regards to size, you are talking about output generation. What do you mean by "size"?

A. When I say "size," I generally mean megawatts either measured in AC or DC.

2.

2.4

- Q. So you're indicating that you believe that there is a size cutoff between sort of utility scale and everything beneath that, correct?
- A. I am saying that this case is about utility owned, whether -- no matter what the size is -- versus something that is developed and owned by the competitive market and by customers and not about the size of the system.
- Q. And I was asking you, I think about just in general, but you referred to this case. In this case, is AEP proposing to own utility-scale solar?
- A. I -- they are proposing to own
  400 megawatts of solar. I believe there is a
  300-megawatt and a 100-megawatt.
- Q. So let me ask you some questions because we kind of got ahead of ourselves here. Have you read the Company's Application in this case?
- A. I have skimmed parts of it and read the -- a summary that was prepared by a member of the regulatory team.
  - Q. Of your regulatory team at IGS?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Did you read the Amendment? There were

two filings. Did you read both or read a summary of both?

MR. OLIKER: Counsel, do you want to show her the documents instead of loosely referring to them?

MR. MILLER: I think I can ask her if she has read the Application in this case.

MR. OLIKER: Yeah, but that's been used very loosely on what the actual Application we've been litigating is.

Q. Let me be a little more specific.

Have you read the Company's application in this case, which would be the Long-Term Forecast Report, filed on April 16 of 2018?

- A. I have read a detailed summary provided by a member of the IGS regulatory team.
- Q. So the answer is you have not read it in its entirety; is that correct?
  - A. I have not read it word for word, no.
  - Q. Do you know what portions of it you read?
  - A. I don't.
- Q. Did you read the amendment that was filed on September 19, 2018?
- A. No, I did not.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

Q. Did you read a summary of that?

- A. I believe so, but I honestly don't recall what it was.
  - Q. So we talked about the filing, what I am going to call the filing, the Company's filing initially, and I asked if you read it. Did you happen to read the testimony of any of the Company's witnesses that was filed -- that were filed in this case?
    - A. I've read summaries of the testimonies.
  - Q. And so, there was summaries of the testimony also?
    - A. Yes.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

18

19

20

21

- Q. But you did not read the testimonies, any of them in their entirety?
- A. No, I did not. But . . .
- Q. Go ahead. I don't want to interrupt you.

  Sorry.
  - Have you read the testimony of any of the intervening witnesses in this case?
    - A. I have read summaries of the testimonies.
  - Q. Did you write your testimony in this case?
- A. Yes, I did.
- Q. Did you have any assistance in writing that testimony?

A. I did collaborate with other members of the regulatory team but this is my testimony.

2.

2.3

2.4

Q. What members of the regulatory team, that weren't providing legal advice, did you collaborate with?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. Your Honor, counsel is starting to delve into the work product behind the testimony.

MR. MILLER: Your Honor, I think it was clear I didn't want her to tell me what legal advice she received, but she has a regulatory team that appears to be relative substantive, and I believe some of them probably provided resources that aren't legal in nature.

EXAMINER SEE: With the -- the witness can answer the question. Do you need to have it reread?

THE WITNESS: Yes, please.

(Record read.)

- A. I guess I'm hesitating because I'm not entirely sure the differentiation between legal advice and -- could you -- if you could elaborate on what you mean by that.
- Q. Well, for starters, in general, anybody who was a lawyer.

- A. Okay. Everybody that I collaborated with was a lawyer.
- Q. The -- I think in your testimony, I think at page 4, lines 6 to 8, do you see that? Do you have that in front of you?
  - A. Just a second. Yes.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. So I think you indicate, in this portion of your testimony, that several states have adopted what you -- what you term pro-competitive policies rather than allowing for the construction of solar through rate-regulated models. Are there states that do accept construction of solar through rate-regulated models?
- A. Certainly virtual -- or vertically regulated -- vertically-integrated states where the utility owns all generation. There are many models, for example, Georgia, they have utility-owned generation.
- Q. Are there states that aren't vertically-integrated or are regulated in a way that's supported?
- A. I would say in my experience, with the competitive markets that I have worked in, generally where there's a robust competitive market, the utility is also -- is not owning and rate-basing

solar.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. So to your knowledge, there aren't any?
- A. To my knowledge, in the competitive markets within which I operate and have extensive experience, the -- the policy of the Commissions has not been to allow utility-owned rate-based solar because of the fear of interfering with competitive markets, or one of the reasons is that in the cases that I was a party to that you referred to earlier, in those two cases, the regulated entity was allowed to own rate-based solar.

However, in New Jersey, there is about a 3-gigawatt market of competitive -- competitively -- of a competitive -- of competitive solar, excuse me. And the amount that that rate-regulated entity was allowed to rate base was about 100 megawatts or 150 megawatts, so very de minimus. And in those cases I have seen and through talking with other market participants that the rate-regulated participation in the solar market has been a detriment to the competitive market even at that scale.

Q. So I'm not sure that was an answer to my question, but is it possible there are vertically-regulated-integrated states that allow for

such things?

2.3

2.4

A. Do you have an example?

MR. OLIKER: Can I have his initial -- his previous question read back and then his existing question?

(Record read.)

MR. OLIKER: Okay. That's fine.

- A. And I would answer that I prefer not to speculate about the possibility, and if you could give me an example that -- then I would be happy to answer that.
- Q. You indicated, I think, that -- just a minute ago that the -- this kind of solar is a detriment to the market. Did I hear that correctly?
- A. That it has -- can have a negative impact on the competitive market. For example, in New Jersey, with allowing the rate-regulated entity to develop on landfills and brownfields, what we have found is when competitive entities go out to try to put a lease on -- lease the land of a landfill or brownfield, the land lease rates that they are -- that the market expects is significantly higher than they would have seen in other markets because the regulated entity was able to offer a higher land lease rate.

So that's what the market expects and that has had a detrimental impact on the ability of the competitive market to fully develop that market segment.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. Is that your opinion or is that something the New Jersey Board found?
- A. The New Jersey Board did not make a finding on the impact afterwards. That is something from talking with both my team and other members of the solar industry when I talk with them about their development activities, and when they are talking with owners of landfills and brownfields, that that is something that they have highlighted that has how the regulated entity participation in competitive market has distorted what the market can bear for for lease prices.
- Q. Did you do a study to that effect or are you -- is this anecdotal?
- A. In my job, I talk to a lot of people, so it's through talking to a lot of people.
- Q. So this is what other people have said?

  MR. OLIKER: Objection. She indicated it was through discussions with her own team. It misstates the testimony. It's asked and answered.

MR. MILLER: Your Honor, I don't think

that's what she said. She said in her job or business she talks to a lot of people. She didn't say her own team.

MR. OLIKER: Her prior answer she did.

EXAMINER SEE: The objection is overruled. The witness can answer the question.

- A. In discussions with members of my own team as well as people from other competitive solar companies who are trying to develop these types of projects.
- Q. So your conclusion is based on your personal knowledge resulting from those discussions.
  - A. Correct.
  - Q. No studies?
  - A. No.
- Q. Thank you.

2.

The court reporter can't see your head shake. I think in your testimony, page 4 again, I think lines 14 through 16, are you there? I think you state that AEP's proposal would provide special compensation to only select sets of companies. What did you mean by that?

A. The proposal would choose a couple winners and provide compensation that is only available to those winners as opposed to a policy

that would be competitively neutral that would be open to all market participants.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. Are you familiar with how AEP would make its choices regarding the entities it might use to build or develop any utility-scale solar?
- A. I believe it would go out for an RFP -- or -- I'm not intimately familiar with it.
- Q. So if it was an RFP, would it be open to the general public? Whoever wanted to bid, could bid?
- A. The point is that -- the point of my testimony is not whether or not the AEP RFP process, within its limited scope, would or would not be competitive in that limited scope. Rather, the point is the competitive market is able to offer products and solutions to customers.

In 2019 -- in 2018, corporate entities entered into 6.4 gigawatts of kind of virtual PPA offtake agreements. There are many different types of policies that the competitive market can offer, behind-the-meter customers, in-front-of-the-meter customers, and these -- this mechanism of rate-basing -- of rate-basing solar sends -- both sends a signal to the rest of the competitive market that those types of -- those types of structures are

not -- are maybe not the way that Ohio wants to do solar.

2.

2.3

2.4

As -- and so it's much more about developing a competitive market to -- to allow -- allow other entities to meet the demands of customers.

MR. MILLER: So I am going to move to strike everything in her answer starting with "so it was" -- or, I'm sorry, "the point is that." I think I asked the question if it were an RFP, would it be open to the general public to bid on.

Q. I don't think you responded to my big question at all in that diatribe.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, the witness explained that the point of her testimony isn't to evaluate the competitiveness of the RFP process within its limited scope and provided the context of what her testimony relates to in this answer that counsel is referring to.

MR. MILLER: With all due respect, I didn't ask her what the point of her testimony was.

I asked her if she was aware if an RFP was let by the Company, would it generally be available to the general public to bid.

EXAMINER SEE: You can ask again, but I

think she did hit up on her answer to that. Motion to strike the answer is denied.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

MR. MILLER: Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Miller) You indicated that the potential development of solar would likely be performed by an RFP being let by the Company, correct?
  - A. That's my understanding, yes.
  - Q. Do you know who could bid on that RFP?
  - A. I don't know the parameters of the RFP.
- Q. For this kind of development, is this something that IGS would be interested in bidding on based on what you know about the company?
- A. IGS decided not to bid on this project because we do not believe that it is legal for AEP to rate-base solar.
  - Q. So you did -- IGS did not bid on this.
- A. Correct. We evaluated it, and we decided we did not believe that it was appropriate for us to bid as we did not believe it was -- it was legal for AEP to -- to procure solar in this fashion.
- Q. If it weren't this specific circumstance, it was somewhere else, is that the kind of project IGS would be interested in?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. It's outside the scope of the testimony. It has no relevance. That "somewhere else" could be Georgia which is a very different market and is not Ohio that has a restructured market. I don't think she can answer the question based upon the vague statement or question presented to the witness.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

EXAMINER SEE: Sustained.

Try again, Mr. Miller, another question.

- Q. (By Mr. Miller) Does IGS bid on utility-scale solar projects?
- MR. OLIKER: Same objection, your Honor.

  Note: 13 Without more information.
- EXAMINER SEE: The witness can answer the question.
  - A. Could you please be more specific?

    Particularly in what you mean by "utility-scale solar"?
  - Q. Sure. We talked earlier about what utility-scale solar might mean. I believe you gave me an interpretation of what you thought it might mean, so let's start there.
  - A. No. I said that there are a lot of different -- there are a lot of different definitions of utility-scale solar. There's not, that I know of,

a universally-agreed-upon definition.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

I said that this case was more about utility-owned versus -- or regulated-entity-owned versus competitively-market-owned, so I did not offer a definition of "utility scale."

- Q. Are you aware of the fact that AEP's intention here is to go to a third-party solar developer to develop these projects?
- A. I believe we've covered that in previous questions.
  - Q. I think your counsel needs to object.
- A. The -- yes, I am aware that the intent is to go out to a third party, that AEP does not intend to do the development and construction with its own employees.
- Q. And I think you've mentioned earlier that IGS reviewed the RFP but chose not to bid, correct?

  MR. OLIKER: And that one I will object as asked and answered.
- Q. How much time did IGS spend on reviewing the AEP RFP? Do you know?
  - A. I do not.
  - Q. Were you involved in that process?
  - A. I was marginally involved.
  - Q. Can you define "marginally" for me?

A. I was part of a couple regulatory conversations, but I was not part of all of them or part of all of the business discussions around it. I primarily, you know, I support solar in a lot of other -- in a lot of states. In Ohio, when it refers to Ohio law, my colleagues, who are based here in Ohio, are much more adept at their understanding of that law.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. In your testimony on page 4, line 20, I think you refer to, and you use these words, "robust solar development." Just so I understand, can you explain to me what you mean by "robust solar development"?
- A. It's a bit subjective. It depends on the size of the state, the size of the state's electricity market. So a state that has a very small population and total number of retail sales would have a different level of megawatt deployment that would be robust. But, you know, generally a state where there is a significant amount of solar activity being done.
- Q. Does Ohio have a robust solar development?
- A. I would say that Ohio is in its infancy.

  There is a number of states that are in their infancy

and starting to grow. You know, I think that solar and particularly the behind-the-meter solar is cost effective here in Ohio. It is -- with some different types of policies, and as costs starts to decline more and more, that will become more and more robust.

Indeed in the -- the testimony of

Mr. Torpey, he put forward a figure that shows the

cost declines and showing that the cost declines of

commercial and residential solar will continue to

plummet. Therefore, driving more and more deployment

and, you know, in -- according to these, I would

certainly say that by 2021, 2022, we have a robust

industry here in Ohio, particularly through the

PowerForward Initiative, the Commission continues to

look at things like rate design and net metering

policies that really enable customers to size systems

to the full -- their full annual load that we

certainly will have a robust industry and a growing

industry here in Ohio.

- O. In the future.
- 21 A. I mean, it's 2019, so to 2020, 2021, 22 it's -- it should be ramping up.
- Q. So you're relying on Mr. Torpey's testimony?
- 25 A. Yes.

2.

- Q. Have you read Mr. Torpey's testimony?
- A. I have not read the entirety of Mr. Torpey's testimony.

2.

Q. Just to be clear, I though you said you only read summaries of the testimony of Company witnesses?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. That misstates the witness's testimony from earlier when she said she skimmed portions.

EXAMINER SEE: The witness can clarify. The objection is overruled.

You can answer the question.

THE WITNESS: Okay. I'm sorry. Could I get the question repeated back that I am supposed to answer?

EXAMINER SEE: Okay.

(Record read.)

- A. I primarily have read summaries. I've also skimmed portions of the testimony including a couple of the exhibits that were relevant to the -- that were relevant to my testimony. And that includes the cost-decline figure put forward in Mr. Torpey's testimony.
- Q. So you reviewed his exhibits. Did you review anything else in his testimony besides that

exhibit?

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

18

19

20

- A. I have looked at the cost to -- the cost table that was discussed this morning. But if there is any exhibits that you would like me to be familiar with, if you could show them to me.
  - Q. No. In the interest of time, no.

Let's look at page 5, line 1. You refer to "state incentives" and I think you do that several times throughout your testimony. And I just want to be clear so I understand. When you say "state incentives," are you referring primarily to economic incentives?

- A. As opposed to?
- Q. Other kinds of incentives.
- A. Such as?
- Q. Providing everyone a free lunch. It could be anything.
  - A. Is that an economic incentive?
  - Q. It depends on where the lunch is from, I quess.
- A. So often -- yes, so state incentives, REC markets, SREC markets, rebates, those are generally -- there are many forms of incentives.

  There could be tax abatement.
- 25 O. Is there a cost to such state incentives?

A. I believe that when you look at the many benefits that solar provides, that the costs are generally outweighed by those benefits.

2.

2.3

2.4

Q. So sometimes solar development, the cost of solar development outweigh the costs of the amount of money you pay for it. It's better to pay a little money and get some solar development; is that right?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. It's a pretty vague hypothetical question to the witness. He hasn't identified what amount of costs, the parameters around that, what the benefits might be.

EXAMINER SEE: The witness can answer the question.

- A. Okay. Could you please be more specific about what you are -- about the kind of hypothetical you would like me to talk about?
- Q. Well, I think your answer previously was when you look at the many benefits that solar provides, that the costs are generally outweighed by those benefits, correct? I mean that's -- that's your thinking?
- A. I think that the reason that states put an incentive forward of any kind is because they believe that the benefits that they will get from that incentive, however you define "benefits" or

however that particular state defines "benefits," outweighs -- outweighs those costs.

- Q. Who -- who is going to support those costs? Who pays for those costs?
- A. It really depends on the mechanism and that -- that mechanism varies from state to state.
- Q. Do taxpayers of those states pay those costs?
  - A. Sometimes.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

- Q. Do ratepayers of utilities pay those costs?
  - A. In some cases.
- Q. Are there other ways people pay those costs that you are aware of?
- A. I would say if a -- sometimes there can be a budget that -- well, budgets are generally from taxpayers. I would say those are the two groups that would generally pay for those incentives.
- Q. Has AEP proposed anything other than the construction of utility-scale solar in this case?
- A. It has proposed to rate base and receive a rate of return on con -- on constructing
  400 megawatts of solar and 500 of wind.

And there are many instances, as I mentioned before, of, again, what's the definition of

"utility scale" but let's -- that are not done through that model and that the competitive market could provide those here in Ohio without it being regulated through rates. Or recovered through rates.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. But, again, in this case, you refer to AEP and 400 megawatts of solar construction, correct?
- A. That AEP's proposal is 900 megawatts of renewables, 400 of which would be solar, that they would pay through a PPA and then recover any differences through rates, any differences that they don't recover through the energy markets, through rates; so they would not be taking any risk on that PPA.
- Q. So where -- where are you getting that information? I know you skimmed certain pieces of testimony. I think you looked at summaries. Where was that information from?
- A. The -- I don't have specific page numbers from --
  - Q. How did you come upon that information?
- A. Through reading the summaries and talking with members of my team about how this case is structured.
- Q. So was the rate-base rate of return specifically listed in your summaries that you

l reviewed	•	)
------------	---	---

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, we've tried not to talk about Phase II, and I think the witness inadvertently mentioned Phase II, and I'm just trying to be consistent and keep the record straight about the debt equivalency, and I think it slipped in inadvertently, and I am trying to clean it up before we go down that road too far, and the record gets mirky.

THE WITNESS: And I am not familiar

with --

12 EXAMINER SEE: Just a moment.

Okay. The question -- Ms. Rever can answer the last question that was posed.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Could I have it read back to me, please?

EXAMINER SEE: I'm sorry. She has answered the last question out there. Sorry about that. I confused things.

MR. MILLER: Your Honor, I think my question got folded into her previous answer, and I don't want to put words in her mouth.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay. So ask your question again then.

Q. (By Mr. Miller) So the question I believe

was: So was the rate-base rate of return specifically listed in your summaries that you reviewed?

2.

2.3

2.4

- A. So I -- the rate -- the rate base or what the rate of return might be, I -- I believe would be probably a Phase II question. Specifically my testimony talks about that under the proposal, AEP would enter into a fixed-price agreement and then what -- and resell that power into the wholesale market and rather -- rather than like the competitive market which would normally take the risk of what that resale rate is, they would be able to recover any costs of -- of underages from the sale of the products into the wholesale market; and, therefore, they are not taking -- the risk of the PPA is on the customer -- sorry, is on the ratepayer which is not how competitive markets function.
- Q. So there is not a rate-base rate of return proposed in this case?
  - A. I guess I'm not entirely sure.
- Q. Can we look at page 6, please, lines 3 and 4. I think you indicate in your testimony on page 6, lines 3 and 4, that it's "highly questionable that AEP can legally build 400 megawatts of solar and charge those costs to all customers." Did I read

that correctly?

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

- A. That's how I read it as well.
- O. You wrote it.
- A. Yes. Those are the words that are on that paper.
  - Q. What are you basing that conclusion on?
- A. So I am basing that -- I would refer you to the testimony of Mr. White who covers the legality or the arguments that IGS has vis-a-vis the legality of the proposal.
- Q. So, but I think you are just citing
  Mr. White here? You haven't made a legal conclusion,
  have you?
- A. I think we've already -- I am not a lawyer, and in the discussions that IGS Solar had vis-a-vis whether or not we would respond to the proposal, although I was part of those discussions, it was not my legal view that was -- that was relied upon to make a decision about whether or not we would participate in the RFP.
  - Q. Is Mr. White your lawyer?

    MR. OLIKER: Objection.
  - A. Mr. --

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, now we're -- we have a cross reference in the testimony, and she

clearly says to refer to Mr. White. I think those 1 2. questions would be better for Mr. White. 3 Mr. White is or is not her lawyer is really 4 irrelevant. I don't know how it adds to the record. 5 MR. MILLER: She talked about her team, 6 and she said there was some lawyers. I am trying to 7 figure out who were her lawyers. Is this a person who is a lawyer representing the company? A person 8 9 who is in an executive position who is a lawyer? And 10 she recites this quote and --11 THE WITNESS: Matt White is our --12 EXAMINER SEE: Excuse me. 1.3 THE WITNESS: I apologize. 14 MR. MILLER: She basically says this 15 person told me this and this draws a legal 16 conclusion, and I am trying to understand where that 17 comes from and, you know, there is some argument here 18 that says this is hearsay. 19 MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, this is all 20 prefatory testimony. 21 EXAMINER SEE: The reference to the 22 testimony of Mr. White, Mr. Miller --2.3 MR. MILLER: I'm sorry? 2.4 EXAMINER SEE: The objection is 25 sustained. Move on.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Mr. Miller) Does IGS have customers that deployed behind-the-meter solar in the State of Ohio?
  - A. Yes, we do.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

- Q. Do you know how many?
- I know that -- I know that we have two behind-the-meter systems that have been -- or I know that one behind-the-meter system has deployed, one in-front-of-the-meter system. We are talking with another customer about a behind-the-meter system. have talked with a number of customers, universities, schools, about deploying behind-the-meter systems. In a number of cases, because of the netting period with regards to net metering, we have had to substantially reduce the size of the system so that we only meet a very small portion of their annual load. And those systems at this point -- with 2018 prices are not economical, but if we were able to size the system to meet their full annual load, they would have been economical and we would have more systems.
- Q. Okay. So just to be clear, you have one behind the meter?
  - A. We have one, I believe it's a -- it's a

public entity behind the meter. We are working on another one. And we have the in-front-of-the-meter, 4-megawatt system. And we have talked with a number of other customers about behind-the-meter systems.

- Q. Did IGS provide services or equipment to allow that one customer to put in place their solar project?
- A. Yes, we developed and we owned the system that's on their -- their roof. They are a customer.
  - O. You are leasing that to them?
  - A. It's a PPA.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

20

21

- Q. Oh, it's a PPA. Did that customer -- how did that customer find you?
- A. I -- I am not -- I don't know. I am not part of our sales and marketing team.
  - Q. Is it possible that customer issued an RFP and you responded to it?
- MR. DARR: Objection.
- 19 A. I don't believe so.
  - MR. DARR: Now we are asking the witness to speculate on how the marketing team selected a customer. This has gone --
- EXAMINER SEE: And she's answered the question.
- MR. DARR: My apologies, your Honor.

- Q. (By Mr. Miller) Can you tell me, is rooftop solar available to all of AEP's customers?
- A. I believe that all of AEP's customers could make the choice to install that system, but there is not -- yeah.
- Q. So any AEP customer could have rooftop solar?
  - A. Yes.

2.

- Q. The proposal AEP has -- so AEP's proposal, in whatever amount of detail you reviewed it, your suggestion is, based on that proposal, all of AEP's customers could have rooftop solar -- does AEP have customers that don't own their own homes?
- A. I don't believe that the proposal talks about the fact that AEP -- all of AEP's customers could own their own solar. Or I would assume that there are renters, and I would say that those renters, IGS or other retail providers could offer those customers retail products that are combined with a solar REC or some other REC that would enable that customer to participate in solar if they so chose or if they couldn't physically install it on their house.
- Q. So just to be clear, in the question I was trying to talk about rooftop solar, and I think

my question was could all of their customers have rooftop solar, and your answer was you thought so.

So what about those folks that don't own their homes? Can they have rooftop solar?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. I think the witness just answered this question. Asked and answered.

- Q. Are there environmental reasons why someone couldn't have rooftop solar?
  - A. "Environmental," what do you mean by --
  - Q. They live under a bridge.
  - A. Sure.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

- Q. Do you know if the PIPP -- do you know what PIPP is?
- A. I do not.
- Q. Percentage of Income Payment Plan, does that ring a bell?
  - A. Okay.
- Q. And there are -- there is a program in
  Ohio for folks who pay under that PIPP, they're
  called PIPP customers, do you know if PIPP customers
  are eligible for the solar benefits from the AEP
  proposal?
- MR. OLIKER: To the extent it characterizes it as "benefits," I think that

1 | mischaracterizes the testimony and the evidence.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

2 MR. WHITT: I would add to the objection.

There is no proposal to recover costs or affect rates for anyone at least in Phase I.

MR. OLIKER: I would also add just because he spelled out the acronym of what PIPP means, doesn't mean he has established any foundation that the witness is familiar with Ohio policy related to PIPP.

EXAMINER SEE: The witness can answer the question.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. Could I have the question restated to me?

MR. MILLER: You want it read back?

THE WITNESS: That's fine.

(Record read.)

- A. I don't believe that there are direct ratepayer benefits flowing through to rates described in the testimony of the -- of the -- of the witnesses. If there are, if you could show those to me.
- Q. Just to be clear, at least there are not any excerpts of the testimony you read, fair enough?
  - A. Correct.
    - Q. Let's look at page 6, line 10, running

through page 12, line 16. And this is nothing 1 specific, it's just general, but I think you spend 3 approximately six pages basically in that section of 4 your testimony addressing barriers to behind-the-meter solar, correct? 5

- That's correct. Α.
- And I think six pages -- that six pages is approximately half your entire 13 pages; is that fair?
- 10 And I am one witness -- I am one of five Α. 11 witnesses for IGS.
- 12 Q. Sure. Your testimony, just yours; that is fair? 13
  - Α. Sure.

2

6

7

8

9

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

- Q. Thank you. The court reporter will need to hear a verbal.
  - And so much -- much of those six pages addresses net metering issues, correct?
  - It explains the aspects of net metering and why they are important to more enable a competitive market.
  - And so, in its filings to this case, has AEP or any of its witnesses addressed the concept of net metering to your knowledge?
- 25 Not in this case but in a number of other

cases, AEP has consistently opposed providing fair compensation through net metering to customers.

- Q. So you think the Commission's decisions are unfair regarding net metering?
  - A. I am saying -MR. OLIKER: Objection.
- A. -- AEP's -- AEP's positions in those cases have consistently opposed fair compensation for net-metered customers.
- Q. So do you know, does AEP determine what the rules are for net metering, or does the Commission?
  - A. The Commission decides.
- Q. And you are aware there is another Commission proceeding in a separate docket, the 12-2050 docket? You are familiar with that?
  - A. Yes.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. Now, on page 8, lines 8 through 10, lines 17 through 21, I think you talk about -- a little bit about system size or refer to that. In the case of solar generation, would you say larger systems are less expensive for the consumer because larger systems have better economies of scale? Is that what you are saying?
  - A. I'm saying that for a given customer,

that the economies of scale do allow more penetration of solar but the -- when you -- but we are continuously seeing costs decline and dramatic cost declines and look forward to the -- to the future as the costs of the economies of scale can start to come together and per the -- per witness -- the exhibit in Mr. Torpey's testimony, those differentials should start to be squeezed out in the next handful of years.

- Q. So is it your testimony today, right now, larger is more economical?
- A. I would -- often there is a lower cost per watt, but we are seeing customers that are willing to enter into PPAs of -- for systems of many different sizes, and we expect to see that market to continue.
  - Q. You are not an economist, are you?
- A. Not per se. I studied -- I took several graduate-level economic courses during the course of my public policy degree.
- Q. But you are not appearing here as an economist. You are appearing here as a consultant in solar, correct?
  - A. Yes.

2.

2.3

2.4

MR. OLIKER: Objection.

So one last question. In your testimony Q. you talk about behind-the-meter solar generation. your knowledge, does AEP have a behind-the-meter solar generation proposal in front of us today? To my knowledge this is all about -- this is about in-front-of-the-meter solar generation but it is also driven -- the underpinning of the testimony is driven by a -- a surveyed need from a -that AEP has put forward that there is demand for solar from people in Ohio, and to the extent that this proposal meets that demand, meets that desire, then that could remove or use up that demand for some of these behind-the-meter -- behind-the-meter systems. I think I'm done. MR. MILLER: Thank you. EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Oliker, any redirect? MR. OLIKER: Could we take 2 or 3 minutes? I don't think there is much, if anything at all, but I would just like to chat with the witness for a moment. EXAMINER SEE: Certainly. Let's go off the record. (Discussion off the record.)

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

2.4

25

EXAMINER SEE: Let's go back on the

1 record.

Redirect, Mr. Oliker?

MR. OLIKER: Just very briefly, your

Honor.

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

2.

3

4

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

By Mr. Oliker:

- Q. Ms. Rever, do you remember a conversation you had with counsel when there was discussions regarding the concept of rate basing?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Could you -- do you have anything else to offer on your response to those questions?
- "rate basing," I was really using it in a general sense where AEP's proposal would allow it to recover any underages, it would enter into a fixed price PPA with a developer or a -- whoever owns the system, and then it would sell into the wholesale market, and any risk of not recovering all of the revenues up to the price of the PPA would be passed on and recovered through rates, and so recovered through ratepayers, and that as a mechanism, that's not available to anybody that is not a rate-regulated entity.
  - Q. And, again, when you had a conversation

with counsel regarding a rate of return, do you have any clarifications on those questions?

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

1.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

A. Yes. The rate of return, I understand the debt-equivalency concept is something that will be discussed in the Phase II of this case and not in this particular case. But that was what I was referring to.

MR. OLIKER: Okay. And those are all the questions we have, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Healey, any cross?

MR. HEALEY: No, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Bojko?

MS. BOJKO: No, your Honor. Thank you.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Stock?

MR. STOCK: No, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Darr?

MR. DARR: No, ma'am.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. McNamee?

MR. McNAMEE: No, thank you.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Dove?

MR. DOVE: No, your Honor. Thank you.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Kurtz?

MR. KURTZ: No questions.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Miller?

MR. MILLER: Yes, one minor thing.

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

2.

2.3

By Mr. Miller:

Q. I think you indicated, just a moment ago to your counsel, that all risk would be passed on to the customers; is that correct?

RECROSS-EXAMINATION

- A. That the risk of any price differential between the PPA that was entered into and the revenues that you were able to recover from a sale in wholesale markets would be recovered through rates.
- Q. But just to be clear, the operational risk of the development, the solar development, wouldn't be passed onto the customers under the Company's proposal, would it?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. Your Honor, that is a Phase II issue and it goes explicitly to the PPA contracts that would be entered into with the specific developers, and he should not be allowed to ask questions about that here.

MR. MILLER: Your Honor, with all due respect, I think she said "all risk" and I am trying to clarify that and she essentially made that comment and opened the door.

THE WITNESS: And --

EXAMINER SEE: Just a minute.

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

MR. MILLER: And we entered into this debt equivalency Phase II discussion, although limited.

2.

2.3

2.4

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, we simply entered into that discussion to clarify it shouldn't be in this record.

MR. MILLER: I think she was citing

Torpey's testimony. He covered these issues. So I'm

not sure why we can't ask this minor question.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, that is a different question. If he has a way to tie this to the redirect and Mr. Torpey's testimony, I won't object, but he has not presented the testimony to her.

EXAMINER SEE: With the understanding there are phases to this proceeding, the witness can answer the question.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

A. I would clarify that my term of the word "all" referred to or "all risk" referred to the mechanism through which AEP would -- would recover any costs that they weren't able to recover through reselling the power into the wholesale market, they wouldn't be able to recover those, and those risks would be borne by ratepayers. And that is -- so I'm

clarifying that is what I meant when I was saying "all risk."

Q. Again, I think my question was operational risk.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

- A. And my response is my -- when I was referring, I was referring to -- I think I clarified the risk that I was referring to.
- Q. And again, in your clarification, you indicated various risks or you think you did, but what I want to know is, is operational risk one of those risks you were considering?
- A. I was considering this -- the reselling of the power into the wholesale market and the difference between what they could -- what they are able to recover from reselling the power into the wholesale market vis-a-vis their obligation under the PPA.
  - Q. So "no" to the operational risk.
  - A. Sure. Yes. Correct.
  - Q. Thank you.
- A. Not that I am aware of.
- 22 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Oliker.
- MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, IGS would move
- Exhibit IGS and IGS Solar, LLC, Exhibit 9.
- 25 EXAMINER SEE: Are there any objections

1823 to the admission of IGS and IGS Solar Exhibit 9? 1 Hearing none -- hearing none, IGS/IGS 2. Solar Exhibit 9 is admitted into the record. 3 4 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 5 EXAMINER SEE: And, Mr. Oliker, just to 6 be clear, some of your prior exhibits, were they also 7 to be IGS/IGS Solar? 8 MR. OLIKER: Yes, your Honor, that would 9 be preferred for purposes of marking the transcript 10 and the composite index. 11 EXAMINER SEE: Okay. 12 MR. OLIKER: I apologize if I did not 13 make that clear. Thank you. 14 EXAMINER SEE: Thank you, Ms. Rever. 15 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 16 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Darr, you may call 17 your witness. 18 MR. DARR: Thank you, your Honor. 19 Industrial Energy Users - Ohio calls Kevin Murray. 20 Prior to Mr. Murray's testimony, I 21 provided to the court reporter a digital version of 22 his testimony and all parties have been served with 2.3 that testimony as well. I would request what was 2.4 filed with the Commission on January 2, 2019, shall 25 be marked as IEU Exhibit 1.

1824 1 (Witness sworn.) 2. EXAMINER PARROT: The exhibit is so 3 marked. 4 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 5 MR. DARR: Thanks, your Honor. 6 7 KEVIN MURRAY 8 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 9 examined and testified as follows: 10 DIRECT EXAMINATION 11 By Mr. Darr: 12 Q. Please state your name. 13 Α. Kevin Murray. 14 By whom are you employed? Q. 15 I'm employed by McNees Wallace & Nurick. Α. 16 And where is McNees Wallace & Nurick Ο. 17 located? 18 21 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio Α. 43215-4228. 19 20 Ο. What is your capacity at McNees Wallace & 21 Nurick? 22 I am a Technical Specialist which is an 2.3 internal engineer. 2.4 Do you have in front of you what's been Ο. 25 marked as IEU Exhibit 1?

1 A. Yes, I do.
2 O. Please des

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

- Q. Please describe for us what that is.
- A. It's my direct testimony that was filed in this proceeding on January 2, 201.
- Q. And inclusive with that exhibit, does that also include the exhibits that were filed in support of that testimony?
  - A. Yes, it does.
- Q. If I were to ask you the question -first of all, do you have any corrections or
  additions to that testimony at this time?
  - A. I do not.
- Q. If I were to ask you the questions that are contained in that testimony, would your answers be the same?
  - A. They would.
- MR. DARR: Your Honor, I tender the witness for cross-examination.
- 19 EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Mr. Darr.
- 20 Mr. Healey?
- MR. HEALEY: No questions, your Honor.
- 22 EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Bojko?
- MS. BOJKO: No questions, your Honor.
- 24 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Stock?
- MR. STOCK: No questions.

	1826
1	EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Whitt?
2	MR. WHITT: No questions.
3	EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. McNamee?
4	MR. McNAMEE: No questions.
5	EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Kurtz?
6	MR. KURTZ: Very briefly.
7	
8	CROSS-EXAMINATION
9	By Mr. Kurtz:
10	Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Murray.
11	A. Good afternoon.
12	Q. Okay. Your testimony is that AEP has not
13	satisfied the need finding because primarily, maybe
14	not exclusively, because PJM is awash in capacity and
15	there is no indication the situation is likely to
16	change any time soon.
17	A. That's part of my testimony.
18	Q. Okay. Hypothetical question, assume that
19	the AEP application would provide if approved,
20	would provide savings for customers as well as rate
21	stability for customers. Would your recommendation
22	change?
23	A. No, it would not.
24	Q. Okay.
25	MR. KURTZ: Thank you, your Honor. No

	1827
1	more questions.
2	EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Mr. Kurtz.
3	Mr. Hughes? Actually, hang on.
4	Mr. Dove over there, start with him.
5	MR. DOVE: No questions, your Honors.
6	Thank you.
7	EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you.
8	MR. HUGHES: Yes, your Honor. I see that
9	counsel for IGS has left the room. We just wanted to
10	make sure the record was clear they are waiving
11	cross-examination.
12	EXAMINER PARROT: Just a moment.
13	MR. STOCK: It's my understanding he put
14	his coat on and went down the elevator.
15	EXAMINER PARROT: All right. Go ahead,
16	Mr. Hughes.
17	MR. HUGHES: Okay. Thank you.
18	
19	CROSS-EXAMINATION
20	By Mr. Hughes:
21	Q. Good evening, Mr. Murray. How are you?
22	A. Fine. How are you?
23	Q. Good. I don't know you, so I am just
24	going to ask a few brief questions about your

background beyond what you mention in your testimony.

Do you have any graduate degrees, sir?

A. I do not.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.4

- Q. Okay. What about any professional certifications or licensure?
  - A. I do not.
- Q. Okay. And you mentioned your work at the McNees law firm, but you are not an attorney, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Have you had any legal training or legal courses in your background?
- A. I'll identify a seminar I attended. I am not sure if you would classify it as legal or not, but it was a seminar put on by a company called -- it's now called Brubaker & Associates. It was a two-day training session on fundamentals of utility ratemaking.
  - Q. Okay. Thank you. And are you in a particular practice group at the firm?
- A. I am in what's called our Energy
  Utilities and Environmental Practice Group.
- Q. And you mentioned "environmental" in there. Do you do any environmental work?
  - A. If I could clarify my prior answer?
- Q. Certainly.

A. We also have a practice group that is primarily focused on what I would characterize as lobbying activities and a part of that practice group as well.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

- Q. Okay. And is that an ancillary business of the law firm? If you know?
- A. I'm not sure what you mean by the term
  "ancillary." We have a number of individuals within
  our office here in Columbus as well as offices in
  Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, that are registered as both
  executive and legislative agency lobbyists.
- Q. And do you know whether that -- the lobbying practice group that you mentioned, is that a separate legal entity?
- MR. DARR: Objection, your Honor, relevance.
- MR. HUGHES: He mentioned in his answer
  he was part of this lobbying group. I think it's a
  fair question.
- MR. DARR: Still doesn't establish
  relevance, and counsel still hasn't established why
  we are going down this path.
- 23 EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.
- Go ahead, Mr. Murray.
- 25 A. I don't know the answer.

Q. Okay. Thank you.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

16

17

18

19

20

2.3

2.4

25

Your background mentions that in addition to working as a Technical Specialist at the firm, you also serve as the Executive Director of IEU-Ohio; is that correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And are you compensated by IEU-Ohio for that?

MR. DARR: Objection, relevance.

MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, just trying to figure out, explore any bias that may exist with this witness.

EXAMINER PARROT: I'll allow the question.

Go ahead, Mr. Murray.

- A. I am not compensated as the Executive Director.
- Q. And what percentage of your typical workday would you say is spent in your capacity as Executive Director of IEU-Ohio?

MR. DARR: Same objection, your Honor, relevance.

MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, the witness is here testifying on behalf of this organization, so I think I'm entitled to explore the scope of his work.

	1831	L
1	EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.	
2	Go ahead.	
3	A. I would say I probably spend about three	
4	or four days a month of my time doing something	
5	related to my role as Executive Director.	
6	Q. Okay. Thank you.	
7	And you authored your testimony that was	
8	filed in this case?	
9	A. Yes, I did.	
10	Q. Okay. Turning to the testimony which has	
11	been marked as IEU Exhibit 1, I would first like to	
12	ask you about the Question and Answer at the bottom	
13	of page 4. Do you see that?	
14	A. You are referring to Question and Answer	
15	8?	
16	Q. Yes. That's correct.	
17	A. I'm there.	
18	Q. Okay. And in response to a question	
19	asking how AEP Ohio has characterized the need for	
20	its proposal, you refer, in your answer, to the	
21	survey conducted by Navigant; is that correct?	
22	A. That's part of my answer.	
23	O. Okay. And is the Navigant survey	

Q. Okay. And is the Navigant survey -that's the only part of the Company's Application
that you referred to in the text of this response,

24

1 | correct?

THE WITNESS: Could I have that question

3 reread?

2.3

2.4

(Record read.)

A. No. I don't believe that's correct. I believe the first sentence in that answer is consistent with one of the testimony -- one of AEP Ohio's witnesses in the case so that's separate than the Navigant survey. And in the sentence that begins on line 16, with the word "AEP admits," continuing to the end of that sentence on line 18, is also discussed in, I believe, the testimony of one of AEP's witnesses.

## Q. Thank you.

In your response, you mentioned that the first part of your answer on line 14 indicated there is a strong desire from customers to source electricity from renewable energy resources. Is that portion of your answer also referring to the Navigant study, the Voice of the Customer?

- A. Again, it was discussed in the Navigant survey, but I believe it's also discussed in the testimony of the -- I think the two Navigant employees that discuss the survey results.
- Q. Okay. Thank you.

You don't have any specialized training or expertise in customer surveys, do you?

A. I do not.

2.

- Q. Okay. And you are not presenting any -- any competing survey of customer preferences as part of your testimony here, right?
  - A. I am not.
- Q. At the end of your response to Question 8, you state there at the bottom of page 4 that AEP Ohio has interpreted the results of the Navigant survey to conclude that AEP Ohio customers desire renewable energy, which AEP Ohio equates to need, even if there are additional costs in securing the renewable resources, correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. And as for the additional costs you refer to here in your response to Question 8, your testimony does not actually model any projected cost to customers associated with this proposal, correct?
  - A. It does not.
- Q. And you also don't address any potential economic benefits to customers here in your response to Question 8, correct?
  - A. That's correct.

- Q. And your written testimony also does not address the methodology that Company witness Torpey undertook to calculate projected economic benefits associated in this proposal, correct?
- A. That's correct, but I might add my testimony was drafted with the understanding that those were in Phase II of the -- for the case and we were not to stray into those waters.
  - Q. Okay. Thank you.

Now, Section III of your testimony,
Mr. Murray, is titled "Need For Capacity," correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And in that section of your testimony, you state that the PJM market is, to use your words, awash in capacity, correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And to support that assertion you mention the results of PJM's most-recent base residual auction, right?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And yet, you also acknowledge, don't you, that AEP Ohio is not actually seeking a Commission determination that there is a capacity need for these generic projects, correct?
- 25 A. Correct.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

Q. Okay. Were you here, Mr. Murray, for the discussion and testimony with Dr. Lesser?

A. Yes, I was.

2.

1.3

2.3

2.4

- Q. Okay. I have a question for you that goes to some of the hypotheticals that AEP Ohio presented to Dr. Lesser. And my question is, is it your testimony, in Section III, that there could never be a need for additional generation resources, such as those at issue in this case, so long as there is sufficient capacity that's being offered into the PJM base residual auction to satisfy minimum reserve requirements?
- A. I believe that's correct. You would not be able to demonstrate a physical need.
  - Q. Okay. Thank you.
- A. One clarification to that. If you were to assume that, for example, that the Commission was looking for attributes such as fuel, fuel diversity, there might be a set of circumstances in which you would look at the resource mix within the PJM and say we want some different type of generation and that might be a reason to, in essence, acquire capacity over and above what's being acquired through the capacity auction.
  - Q. So you acknowledge then that there may be

factors besides capacity that the Commission could consider in this context.

- A. I believe that's the case, and it's been a while since I reviewed them, but I believe the actual Ohio Administrative Code rules that discuss long-term forecast proceedings talk about some of those attributes.
- Q. And so your position -- your position is that the Commission in this long-term forecast proceeding, regarding the generic renewables, could conceivably assess factors beyond a strict capacity need.
  - A. Yes, they could.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. Okay. I have some questions for you about your Exhibit KMM-4 which is the spreadsheet that I believe you downloaded some information from the Commission's website. Can you turn to that exhibit for me.
  - A. I'm there.
- Q. And that is a pretty lengthy spreadsheet.

  I think it's, let see, 183 pages; is that correct?
- A. I didn't do an exact page count, but it's rather lengthy.
  - O. And --
  - A. Small print, too, so I have to get my

glasses.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.3

2.4

- Q. Yes, yes. Subject to check, would you agree with me that each page of this spreadsheet includes about 50 -- 50 different facilities previously certified by the Commission?
- A. It's close to that. I think I counted it yesterday. It was like 45 or 48.
- Q. Okay. And so if you multiplied 183 pages by 48, that's -- would you -- subject to check, would you agree with me that's close to 9,000 different renewable facilities certified by the Commission?
- A. That's actually shown on the first page of this exhibit at the very top left, total cases approved, 9,674.
- Q. Thank you. Yeah, great. I hadn't seen that.
- A. If I could, I would also indicate that the exhibit is dated on October 22, 2018.
- Q. So there may be some additional facilities since that time?
- A. There are and, in fact, as of yesterday, the number of cases now total 9,768.
  - Q. And it looks like you have the spreadsheets sorted by -- alphabetically by technology; is that correct?

A. That's correct.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

- Q. And that the solar facilities begin on page 3 of the spreadsheet?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And they continue all the way to, let's see, close to the end, page 182, I think; is that correct, solar facilities?
  - A. That's correct. They end on page 182.
- Q. How would you define a utility-scale solar project, Mr. Murray?
- A. I don't know that there is a common definition of "utility scale." For the purposes of my testimony, I identified projects that were large enough in Ohio to require approval by the Ohio Power Siting Board. And it's my understanding that that applies to any generating facility with a nameplate capacity of at least 50 megawatts.
- Q. I'm sorry, I couldn't hear the last part of your answer. The nameplate capacity of?
  - A. Of at least 50 megawatts.
  - Q. Thank you.

And if you know, do any of the solar facilities listed from pages 3 to 182 in your exhibit meet that -- that definition of utility scale?

A. I have not performed that analysis.

Q. Okay. And referring to page 8 of your testimony, lines 15 through 16, you state that "since it began certifying renewable energy facilities, the Commission has certified 592.47 megawatts of solar generation," correct?

A. Correct.

2.

2.3

2.4

- Q. Okay. And when you say "since it began certifying," do you know when the Commission first began doing that? If you know.
- A. I don't recall the exact date the renewable requirement went into effect in Ohio.
- Q. Okay. And on page 9 of your testimony, Mr. Murray, you mentioned eight projects with a combined capacity of 914.9 megawatts that have been proposed in Ohio since the beginning of 2017, correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And by the way Question 17 is posed, you would agree those are utility-scale projects?
- A. Again, as I define them, projects that require approval from the Ohio Power Siting Board.
- Q. And am I correct, not one of those projects you mention on page 9 is yet commercially operational?
  - A. I did not perform that analysis. I know

that quite a few of them can't be commercially operational because some of them are still sitting before the Ohio Power Siting Board.

- Q. And then on page 6 of your testimony, you note that the fact that a project is in the PJM interconnection queue doesn't mean it will become commercially operational, correct?
  - A. That has been the historical pattern.
  - Q. Okay.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

- A. Correct.
- Q. So sitting here today, you don't know whether any of the eight utility-scale projects that you mention on page 9 will actually become commercially operational, do you?
  - A. There's no guarantee.
- Q. Okay. So when you testify on page 12, line 7, that "Market-based approaches are working to bring renewable generating resources in the marketplace," when it comes to what you define as utility-scale solar, that assertion isn't true as of today, is it?
- THE WITNESS: Could I have the question reread?
- 24 (Record read.)
- A. No, I believe it is true. As I've

identified in my testimony, there are a number of projects in the development phase, so it may or may not come into operation.

2.

2.3

2.4

Q. Do you agree, Mr. Murray, that for projects that are pending before the Power Siting Board, construction has not commenced?

MR. DARR: Asked and answered, your Honor.

MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, I am not sure I asked about the construction status of projects pending at the OPSB.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.

- A. It's my understanding that for projects that require approval by the Ohio Power Siting Board, they would not be able to turn a shovel and break ground before receiving approval.
  - Q. Okay. Thank you.

On page 13 of your testimony, Mr. Murray, in response to Question 23, you include a block quotation from the Commission's Opinion and Order in the affiliate PPA case, correct?

- A. Correct.
- Q. And beginning on line 11 of that page, you interpret the Opinion and Order to state that the Commission directed AEP Ohio to first look towards

the use of bilateral contracting opportunities in order to fulfill the 900-megawatt renewable commitment, correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. Are you aware, Mr. Murray, that AEP Ohio filed an Application for Rehearing that was -- included an assignment of error focused on this provision?
- A. I would have to refresh my memory to see if that is correct or not.
  - Q. Okay.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

- MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, may I approach?

  EXAMINER PARROT: You may.
- Q. Okay. So, Mr. Murray, I -- just for your convenience, I put a -- it's a lengthy Entry on Rehearing. Can you identify the caption on the cover for the record, please, for AEP Ohio Exhibit 17?
- A. It's the Second Entry on Rehearing, dated November 3, 2016, in Case No. 14-1693-EL-RDR and Case No. 14-1694-EL-AAM.
- 21 EXAMINER PARROT: It's been marked 22 Company Exhibit 17.
- 23 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
- Q. Okay. Mr. Murray, if you can turn to page 56 of the Second Entry on Rehearing and take a

look at paragraphs 134 and 135, and I'll give you an opportunity to read those paragraphs.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

14

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

0.

- I've read these paragraphs. Because the last sentence in paragraph 135 references back to subpart A of AEP's second ground for rehearing, I would need to look at that to have some context. Ιf you happen to know where that's at in the -- or discussed in this, I can try to reference it.
- Sure. I do have a copy of that. MR. HUGHES: I did not bring sufficient copies for everyone, your Honors. If I could

12 approach, I could hand the witness the Application 13 for Rehearing that that's referring to.

EXAMINER PARROT: You may.

15 MR. DARR: Do you have a copy for me, 16 please?

> MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, since I only have one copy of the Application for Rehearing, with your permission -- yeah, I could either have him look over my shoulder to see the assignment of error on the Application for Rehearing or perhaps we can find the paragraph of the Second Entry on Rehearing where the Commission simply restates that assignment of error.

> > Paragraph 126. EXAMINER PARROT:

1 MR. HUGHES: Paragraph 126, thank you.

2 MR. DARR: Give me a moment, your Honor.

I am going through the filings right now. May I approach Counsel, please --

EXAMINER PARROT: Yes.

MR. DARR: -- so I can confirm I am looking at the right thing?

- Q. (By Mr. Hughes) Are you ready, Mr. Murray?
  - A. I am not sure.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

- Q. I would just like to refer to paragraph 135 on the Second Entry on Rehearing, AEP Exhibit 17. And where the Commission states "As to bilateral contracting, the Commission clarifies that AEP Ohio should adhere to the stipulation and competitively bid the projects for both the remaining ownership share and for construction." Do you see that?
  - A. I see that.
- Q. And do you have any reason to believe, sitting here today, that the Company did not adhere to that directive as clarified on rehearing by the Commission?

MR. DARR: Objection, your Honor. We go back to the Stipulation. It is what I believe we should go to. I think that clarification, that

question is unclear.

2.

2.3

2.4

MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, the Company asks the Commission to clarify the directive that the witness is block quoting on page 13 of his testimony. The Commission provided that clarification on rehearing, and I'm simply asking the witness if he has any reason to believe that the Company has not complied with the Commission's directive as clarified.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.

- A. I don't know the degree to which the Company has explored bilateral contracting one way or the other.
- Q. Mr. Murray, when you refer to "bilateral contracting" in your last response, are you referring to retail contracts?
- A. I'm referring to either retail or wholesale contracts that would be used to provide support for the construction of renewables. And as I go back and interpret the paragraphs that I quote in -- on page 13, my understanding -- impression or understanding what the Commission was trying to do is to encourage AEP to use bilateral contracts to provide the necessary support to contract renewables rather than pursuing nonbypassable charges.

Q. And so you are referring to -- when you say "bilateral contracting," you're interpreting that to mean retail contracts?

2.

2.3

- A. It could be retail. It could be wholesale. You could, for example, sell renewables to a municipal electric system.
- Q. Mr. Murray, is it possible that we could address this topic in the Phase II when we get into more detail about the RGR?
  - A. Who are you defining as "we"?
- Q. Are you planning on returning? I can't remember if you are returning, if you filed testimony in that proceeding as well.
- MR. HEALEY: I am going to object. There is no procedural schedule for Phase II, so I am not even sure what we are talking about right now.
- EXAMINER PARROT: Let's rephrase, Mr. Hughes.
- Q. Is it your position, Mr. Murray, that in the March 31 Opinion and Order, and the Second Entry on Rehearing, the Commission was requiring the Company to pursue bilateral retail or wholesale contracts?
- MR. HEALEY: Objection, your Honor. The
  Commission's Orders speak for themselves, and

Mr. Murray is an expert witness. We don't need to sit here and have him interpret the Commission's Orders. Counsel for AEP can make any arguments it wants, based on the Orders, in its briefs, and we don't need Mr. Murray's lay interpretation of them.

2.

2.3

2.4

MR. HUGHES: Respectfully, your Honor,
Mr. Murray has block quoted the Opinion and Order in
his testimony and suggested that the Company did not
comply with the Commission directive. So we are
certainly entitled to explore whether the Company has
complied with the directive as it was clarified on
rehearing.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.

- Q. (By Mr. Hughes) Isn't it true,
  Mr. Murray, you didn't consider the Company's
  Application for Rehearing when drafting your
  testimony?
  - A. That's correct. I did not review it.
- Q. Nor did you review the Commission's Second Entry on Rehearing when you drafted your testimony?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. On the last page of your testimony, Mr. Murray, you ask the Commission to conclude that AEP Ohio's proposed definition of

"need" does not satisfy what you describe as "the
Commission's long-term forecast rules to demonstrate
the need for additional electricity resource
options." Can you identify the rules that you are
referring to here?
A. It's a portion of the Ohio Administrative
Code. I don't have the rules in front of me, and I
don't have the rule number committed to memory.
MR. HUGHES: No further questions.
EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Mr. Hughes.
Any redirect? Do you need a moment?
MR. DARR: I may, your Honor, on one
narrow issue. May I have a couple of minutes?
EXAMINER PARROT: Yep. Take a moment.
Any redirect, Mr. Darr?
MR. DARR: Yes, your Honor. One narrow

2.4

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

area I would like to follow up on.

By Mr. Darr:

Q. Mr. Murray, you offered in response to a question that the Commission might consider the resource mix as a matter in determining need in this case. Do you recall that response to a question presented to you by counsel for AEP?

- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Are you aware of any studies concerning the resource mix in PJM with regard to whether or not it's adequate or not?
- A. Yes, I am. PJM resource -- recently released the results of a study on that issue.
  - Q. And what were the results of that study?
- A. The conclusions of PJM was the resource mix in PJM is more diverse now than it ever has been in the past and that there is no specific need for additional amounts of any specific type of generating resource.
- MR. DARR: Thank you.
- Nothing further, your Honor.
- 15 EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you.
- Mr. Healey?
- MR. HEALEY: Nothing further, your Honor.
- 18 | Thank you.

1

2.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

- 19 EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Bojko?
- MS. BOJKO: No, thank you, your Honor.
- 21 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Stock?
- MR. STOCK: No, your Honor.
- 23 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Whitt?
- MR. WHITT: No, your Honor.
- 25 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. McNamee?

1850 MR. McNAMEE: Nothing, your Honor. 1 Thank 2. you. 3 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Kurtz? 4 MR. KURTZ: No. 5 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Dove? 6 MR. DOVE: No, your Honor. Thank you. 7 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Hughes? 8 MR. HUGHES: Very briefly. 9 10 RECROSS-EXAMINATION 11 By Mr. Hughes: 12 Q. Mr. Murray -- oh, I'm sorry. Would you 13 agree that PJM's market design is indifferent to the 14 type of generation in the capacity market? 15 Just to clarify, you are asking Α. 16 specifically about the PJM capacity market, no other 17 parts of the PJM market? 18 That's correct. Ο. 19 I would say that I would agree that that 20 is currently the case that there are ongoing 21 proceedings at the Federal Energy Regulatory 22 Commission looking at changes to PJM market rules 2.3 that may change that. 2.4 MR. HUGHES: No further questions.

EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Mr. Hughes.

1851 All right. Thank you, Mr. Murray. 1 2. Mr. Darr. 3 MR. DARR: Move the admission of IEU 4 Exhibit 1. 5 EXAMINER PARROT: Are there any 6 objections? 7 All right. Hearing none, IEU Exhibit 1 is admitted. 8 9 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 10 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Hughes. 11 MR. HUGHES: The Company is not offering that AEP 17. Thank you. 12 13 EXAMINER PARROT: All right. Thank you 14 very much. 15 All right. With that, we will break for 16 the evening. 17 MR. DOVE: Your Honor, sorry. One issue 18 in the interest of keeping Mr. Siegfried from having 19 to wear a suit tomorrow, if I request administrative 20 notice for two Commission filings in lieu of cross, 21 would that be acceptable? 22 EXAMINER PARROT: Let's talk about that 23 with Mr. Siegfried's counsel, I guess. 24 MR. DOVE: Oh, he is okay with it. 25 EXAMINER PARROT: I'm sorry. I thought

1852 you were asking. I thought you were putting that out 1 2 there. Sorry. I misinterpreted. 3 MR. DOVE: We can deal with it tomorrow, 4 if you would like. I thought I would firm it up now. 5 MR. DARR: I guess I would like to know 6 what we are seeking administrative notice of. 7 EXAMINER PARROT: Yeah, as may others, so 8 let's take this up tomorrow. 9 MR. DOVE: Okay. 10 EXAMINER PARROT: Let's break for the 11 evening. We will reconvene tomorrow at 9:00 a.m. 12 Thank you. 13 (Thereupon, at 6:19 p.m., the hearing was 14 adjourned.) 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 2.3 2.4 25

## CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Wednesday, January 23, 2019, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes.

Karen Sue Gibson, Registered Merit Reporter.

Carolyn M. Burke, Registered Professional Reporter.

(KSG-6681)

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

This foregoing document was electronically filed with the Public Utilities

**Commission of Ohio Docketing Information System on** 

2/13/2019 1:51:42 PM

in

Case No(s). 18-0501-EL-FOR, 18-1392-EL-RDR, 18-1393-EL-ATA

Summary: Transcript CORRECTED - in the matter of the Long-Term Forecast Report of the Ohio Power Company hearing held on 01/23/19 - CORRECTED - Volume VI electronically filed by Mr. Ken Spencer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Gibson, Karen Sue Mrs.