BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

In the Matter of the Application: of Duke Energy Ohio, Inc., for : the Establishment of a Charge : Case No. Pursuant to Revised Code Section:12-2400-EL-UNC 4909.18.

In the Matter of the Application:
of Duke Energy Ohio, Inc., for :Case No.
Approval to Change Accounting :12-2401-EL-AAM
Methods. :

In the Matter of the Application: of Duke Energy Ohio, Inc., for :Case No. the Approval of a Tariff for a :12-2402-EL-ATA New Service.

PROCEEDINGS

before Ms. Christine M. T. Pirik and Ms. Katie Stenman, Attorney Examiners, at the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, 180 East Broad Street, Room 11-A, Columbus, Ohio, called at 8:00 a.m. on Tuesday, April 16, 2013.

VOLUME II

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Tuesday Morning Session, 1 2 April 16, 2013. 3 4 EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go back on the record. We are here in the continuation of Case No. 5 6 12-2400, et al. Let's start with appearances 7 starting with the company. 8 MS. SPILLER: Good morning, your Honor, Amy Spiller, Rocco D'Ascenzo, Jeanne Kingery, and 9 10 Elizabeth Watts on behalf of the applicant, Duke Energy Ohio, 139 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 11 12 45202. 13 EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you. If the 14 intervenors want to go around the table. 15 MS. GRADY: Thank you, your Honor. On 16 behalf of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel, Maureen R. 17 Grady and Kyle L. Kern. 18 MS. KYLER: Michael L. Kurtz and Jody 19 Kyler Cohn, 36 East Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 20 MS. PETRUCCI: Good morning. On behalf 21 of Constellation NewEnergy, Exelon, and RESA and IGS, 22 the law firm of Vorys, Sater, Seymour and Pease, 23 M. Howard Petricoff, Gretchen Petrucci, 52 East Gay 24 Street, Columbus, Ohio. 25 MR. HAYDEN: Good morning, your Honors.

- On behalf of the FirstEnergy Solutions, Mark Hayden

 David Kutik, Lydia Floyd, Jim Lang, and Trevor
- 3 Alexander.
- 4 MR. NOURSE: Good morning, your Honor.
- 5 On behalf of the Ohio Power Company, Steven T.
- 6 Nourse.
- 7 MS. BOJKO: Good morning, your Honors.
- 8 On behalf of the Kroger Company Kimberly Bojko,
- 9 Mallory M. Mohler with the law firm Carpenter Lipps &
- 10 Leland. Thank you.
- 11 MR. HART: On behalf the Greater
- 12 | Cincinnati Health Council and Cincinnati Bell
- 13 Telephone, Doug Hart.
- MR. DARR: On behalf the IEU-Ohio, Joe
- 15 Oliker and Frank Darr.
- MR. BEELER: On behalf of the staff,
- 17 Steve Beeler, John Jones.
- 18 EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.
- 19 Mr. Darr, I believe you were in the
- 20 middle of cross.
- 21
- 22 CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)
- 23 By Mr. Darr:
- Q. Last night when we left off, we just had
- 25 mentioned to you that we were going to move on to the

ESSC. Is it fair to say that the ESSC is -- is or relates to the supply and pricing of generation?

A. My understanding based on the

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- Commission's orders is that it relates to provision of retail electric service specifically.
- Q. Are you aware of the fact that the company in supporting its stipulation stated to the Commission "it's the" -- "that the rider ESSC is authorized as part of the ESP under Section 4928.143 (B)(1) relating to the supply and pricing of generation"?

MS. SPILLER: I am going to the object to the extent Mr. Darr is clearly reading from a document that's not been provided to the witness.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

A. You know, I can't specifically verbatim recall what the testimony was, but I would be happy to take a look at the testimony.

MR. DARR: I would like to have a document marked as IEU Exhibit 6, please.

EXAMINER STENMAN: It will be so marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MR. DARR: I will represent to the court -- to the Bench, excuse me, this is a certified copy of the supplemental testimony of Julia J. --

Julia S. Janson, filed on behalf of the Duke Energy Ohio, and it's dated October 28, 2011.

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MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, if I may be heard on this particular document, this is clearly former testimony that was admitted into the record, and in order for Mr. Darr to utilize the former testimony of a party, the prerequisite showing is that the — the individual rendering the testimony be unavailable, and there has been no showing of that in this case.

MR. DARR: Your Honor, I believe the situation here is that I was requested to provide the testimony to the witness, and I am now providing the testimony to the witness. I don't believe that there is any misstep here at all.

MS. SPILLER: Well, your Honor, I would again note to the extent Mr. Darr is attempting to utilize Ms. Janson's testimony as substantive evidence in this proceeding, attempting to ask Mr. Trent whether it was read correctly is an improper use of the former witness — former witness's testimony under the evidence rules given that he's failed to demonstrate her unavailability.

EXAMINER STENMAN: The objection will be overruled.

MR. DARR: Thank you, your Honor.

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- Q. (By Mr. Darr) Turning your attention to page 14, line 16, am I correct that it was the company's position that rider ESSC is authorized as part of the ESP under Section 4928.143(B)(1) relating to the supply and pricing of generation?
- A. It relates to supply and pricing of generation service. I think that's what it says.
- Q. Very good. And was it also the position of the company that the ESSC is to protect financial integrity and ensure overall revenue under the ESP is adequate to DEO in its provision of the standard service offer?
- A. Well, my understanding, again, is that the ESSC was relating directly to the provision of retail electric service. And it is my understanding that is also what the Commission found that the ESSC was designed to do.
- Q. Am I not correct, sir, that you represented -- "you" being Duke Energy Ohio -- that the electric service stability rider, rider ESSC, is designed to ensure stability and certainty in respect to both pricing and supply under the ESP?
- A. Well, again, I would stay with my testimony that it was in respect to provision of

retail electric service.

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Q. Sir, didn't I just say that it was in pricing and supply of the ESP?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. What I -- what I responded to is that it was related to the supply of retail electric service.
- Q. And it was designed to ensure the stability and certainty with respect to that, correct?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered.

- A. It says "stability and certainty in respect of retail electric service." That's what it says.
- Q. Now, as also -- a provision of the stipulation was that Duke Energy Ohio committed to divest itself of its legacy generation assets, among others, correct?
- A. Yes. There was a stipulation that the assets would be transferred by the end of 2014, I believe.
- Q. And, now, am I correct that the purpose of that separation was to bring the benefits of

competition in both wholesale and retail markets to customers of Duke Energy Ohio?

- A. Well, I would tell you that the purpose of the stipulation as a whole was to support competition with respect to the energy market, which actually occurred prior to the transfer of the generation when we agreed to -- to auction all of the load.
- Q. Is that something different than bringing the benefits of competition to both the wholesale and retail markets?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered.

A. Again --

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THE WITNESS: Well --

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. Again, my focus there was on the energy market.
- Q. Is it fair to say that DEO represented to the Commission that it believed that the purpose of the separation of the generation assets was to bring the benefits of competition in both wholesale and retail markets to customers of Duke Energy Ohio?
- A. I don't recall specifically that representation, but if there is specific testimony

you want to draw my attention to, I would be happy to take a look at it.

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MR. DARR: Very good. I would like to have marked as IEU Exhibit No. 7 a document entitled "Supplemental Testimony of Charles R. Whitlock Filed on Behalf of Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.," dated 10/28 -- excuse me, October 28, 2011. Again, I have certified copies for purposes of the record.

EXAMINER STENMAN: It will be so marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

Q. And drawing your attention to page 7, lines 1 and 2, am I correct then that it was Duke Energy Ohio's position that the generation separation was to "bring the benefits of competition to both wholesale and retail markets to customers of Duke Energy Ohio"?

MS. SPILLER: I am going to object again to the use of the former testimony of an individual who is -- I don't think the appropriate foundation under Evidence Rule 804 has been laid with respect to this testimony. I further believe that Mr. Darr's question takes the testimony out of context.

MR. DARR: The suggestion that this is hearsay testimony is not correct, your Honor. This is prefiled testimony adopted by the company,

submitted under oath. It is not hearsay.

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MS. SPILLER: I am not suggesting that it's hearsay, but under Evidence Rule 804 there needs to be appropriate foundation laid for former testimony, and my point, Mr. Darr, that's lacking this morning.

EXAMINER STENMAN: The objection will be overruled.

- Q. Can you answer my question, Mr. Trent?
- A. So I think there are a couple of things here. First of all, the -- this refers to competitive auction pricing. There would be competitive auction pricing with respect to the energy component, as I stated before. Ultimately, under the stipulation there was agreement that Duke Energy Ohio would cease to be an FRR entity, and at that point the capacity mechanism would be limited to the PJM market pricing so I think both of those are contemplated in the -- I think, with Mr. Whitlock's testimony as well as by the stipulation of the Commission's order.

MR. DARR: Your Honor, I would request to have my substantive question before I asked him to answer my question, if that's -- I apologize for that not being terribly clear, but I believe it's two

questions ago. I would like to have that read back to the witness and see whether he can actually answer my question.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Can you read that back.

(Record read.)

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- Q. Again, my question, sir, can you answer that question, was that the position of the company?
- A. And my answer would be exactly the same as it was before.
- Q. So your answer is not "yes" or "no," it's an extended answer; is that correct?
- A. I explained how I think competition was contemplated under -- under the stipulation and as I interpret Mr. Whitlock's testimony.
- Q. So the answer to my question is, yes, it was the intention to bring benefits of competition to both wholesale and retail markets to customers of DEO?
- MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

A. I would say again to you that there was a contemplation of immediately going to auction with respect to the energy market, and then ultimately

when Duke Energy Ohio ceased to be an FRR entity, then there was a contemplation that the avenue then would be limited to the PJM market. That's how I interpret this.

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- Q. Was it also the position of DEO that it was exiting the retail electric generating function and would rely upon market structures to provide customers with safe, reliable, and adequate generation services?
- A. With respect to retail electric service, yes.
- Q. As a result of the stipulation, the intention was to provide a competitive bidding process to support the SSO, correct?
- A. A competitive bidding process with respect to the energy component, yes.
- Q. And that process has taken place, correct?
- A. Yes, with respect to the energy component.
- Q. And by adopting this approach, this reflected "a complete severing of the nexus between Duke Energy Ohio generation and its load," correct?
 - A. I don't interpret the testimony that way.
 - Q. Would you turn to page 8, lines 3 through

7. Was it not the position of the company that the use of the CBP reflected "a complete severing of the nexus between DEO's generation and its load"?

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- A. I see that, and as I interpret that, that's referencing the connection between the energy component, the retail service, and the load.
- Q. Was it not the intention of the company when it filed the stipulation that it was to provide customers clarity around how supply would be procured and priced in the future?
- A. Well, I think it was to provide clarity with respect to the energy component.
- Q. And was it not also the position of the company that the stipulation "protects DEO's financial stability by removing the uncertainty that comes with fulfilling the provider of last result obligation via owned generation?"
- A. I don't recall -- well, let me see. I see that sentence.
- Q. And that correctly reflected the position of the company, did it not?
- A. But I'm not certain as to what that means. Mr. Whitlock would really be in a better position to interpret that part of the testimony.
 - Q. Now, as part of the generation

divestiture process, the company has also begun to look at potential buyers for those generation assets, correct?

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MS. SPILLER: Objection, relevance, your Honor. I think it's also outside the scope of Mr. Trent's testimony in this proceeding.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. At one point in time, we tested the market with respect to potential buyers. We're not actively doing so at this time.
- Q. And when you tested the market, is it true that with the exception of one asset, one generation asset that may be retired, you were testing the market with regard to all of the legacy generation assets for which you are seeking a capacity charge here today?
- A. We tested the market with respect to how I interpret the legacy assets as well as other assets, not just limited to those.
- Q. I understand that. But with regard to the assets that were included, they included all except one of the legacy coal-fired assets, correct?
- A. Yes. I think they included all of those assets as well as other assets.
 - O. You included some of the oil- and

gas-fired assets as well, correct, as part of the assets that you were shopping?

- A. Well, I consider the oil assets as part of the legacy assets, so I don't -- I don't know if you were not including those, but yes, it included oil-fired, the coal, as well as gas-fired assets.
- Q. I would like to turn your attention just briefly to FirstEnergy Solutions Exhibit No. 8, which are the reply comments of DECAM and Duke Energy Retail Sales. Do you have that in front of you?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. Fair to say that prior to the Commission's issuing the July 2 order in the AEP capacity case, that it was the position of the company, meaning DECAM and DERS, that "It is critical in this proceeding to recognize that pursuant to that, pursuant to Ohio's two regulation bills, generation services are not permitted to be priced on the basis of cost"? Turning your attention to page 8 under subheading B.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I would again object to the use of this document, DERS and DECAM are not parties to this proceeding, so to the extent those entities may have taken a certain legal position, it's irrelevant to Duke Energy Ohio and

their application.

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EXAMINER STENMAN: Your objection will be noted for the record.

- A. So it is -- it is my understanding that DERS and DECAM made good-faith legal arguments that generation services are not permitted to be based on price on the basis of -- to be priced on the basis of cost. That legal argument did not prevail.
- Q. And it would be fair to say, would it not, that Duke is taking care to make sure that whatever filings it makes are supported by a reasonable interpretation of the law, correct?
- A. Well, what I would say is that we try to base our legal arguments on a good-faith interpretation of the law, and sometimes we prevail on that and sometimes we don't.
- Q. But it's fair at the time you made this representation, that is what your belief was, correct?
 - MS. SPILLER: I am going to object --
 - A. Yes.
- MS. SPILLER: -- to the extent it's been asked and answered and I think the question is ambiguous.

25 EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

I would say that that was -- that at the 1 2 time we felt that there was a good-faith basis for 3 making that argument. 4 MR. DARR: Thank you. I have nothing further. 5 6 EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you. With 7 respect to the remaining intervenors, let's just go 8 around the table. 9 Ms. Petrucci, any questions? 10 MS. PETRUCCI: No questions. EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Nourse. 11 12 MR. NOURSE: Yes, thank you. 13 14 CROSS-EXAMINATION 15 By Mr. Nourse: 16 Good morning, Mr. Trent. Q. 17 Α. Good morning. 18 Ο. I represent Ohio Power Company, AEP Ohio. 19 I just want to ask you about one area we talked about 2.0 a week or so ago. 2.1 Α. Okay. 22 There has been a lot of discussion, of 0. 23 course, about the AEP decision, the 10-2929 decision, 24 which I gather you're very familiar with?

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Α.

I am.

Q. Okay. And yesterday you had a discussion with Ms. Kern from OCC where I think you are characterizing the AEP decision as a precedent that Duke Energy Ohio believes should be followed in this case, correct?

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- A. Yes. I believe in that case the Commission established a state cost-based recovery mechanism and defined the parameters for where that would apply.
- Q. Okay. We will get into that. But in terms of the concept of a precedent, I want to clarify what you mean by that. So your position, or Duke Energy Ohio's position, is that the decision in the AEP case, the 10-2929 case, is instructive on how the Commission should decide this case, correct?
 - A. I think that's fair, yes.
- Q. And your position is that if -- if the Commission determines that Duke has similar circumstances and is in a -- in a comparable situation that AEP Ohio was, then you believe they should be granted similar relief; is that accurate?
- A. Yes. I would elaborate just a bit that, in general, my view is that the parameters are if you are an FRR entity, then that means -- and you are providing a wholesale service, then you are entitled

to recover on a cost-based mechanism for -- for your provision of capacity and -- and the only other parameter that I saw was that if you are earning an unreasonably low ROE, which the Commission indicated was 7.6 percent, in that case, then that also would be instructive to the Commission in terms of whether to apply this cost-based mechanism.

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- Q. Okay. I understand those are the circumstances you believe are pertinent, but you agree that the Commission may determine that there there Duke Energy Ohio is not similarly situated as AEP Ohio relative to this this issue.
- A. Well, what I would say is two things.

 One, certainly the Commission is the ultimate decider of the issue. I do find it difficult to distinguish between the two situations.
- Q. I understand. But it's not automatically applicable to Duke Energy Ohio, correct?
- A. Well, I would think the precedent is applicable, and I should distinguish there that the precedent doesn't say we would get \$188 a megawatt-day, but as I interpret it, there is a cost-based mechanism they established, I feel, that's applicable. But to your point, the Commission is going to have to decide that.

Q. And, in fact, the Commission when it decided the 10-2929 case specifically indicated that it was -- its intention was to limit the decision to AEP Ohio; is that your understanding?

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- A. Well, I didn't interpret that it was expressly limiting it to the extent it was -- I interpreted it as, you know, every utility doesn't have an automatic right to a cost-based mechanism, and that you would -- but it does, I believe, establish a precedent in terms of the parameters under which a utility would be entitled to recover that.
- Q. So on that point are you saying that the parameters, as you call it, or the state compensation mechanism, as you've also referred to it, that's fixed and final as a result of the AEP Ohio decision and Duke is stuck with those parameters, for lack of a better term?
- A. Well, I think that Duke has -- Duke Energy Ohio has the right to go in and ask that it be allowed to recover under this mechanism that the Commission has created. I don't know that we would be mandated to come in and ask for that, but I think that we have a right to ask for that.
 - Q. Okay. What I am trying to clarify is

when you talk about the mechanism that's been created, can Duke or the Commission change that mechanism in this case?

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- A. Well, again, I mean, the Commission is the ultimate decider, and so I'm not going to step in their shoes, but I think there is law that would counsel the Commission to follow its precedent, as I appreciate it.
- Q. Now, I am just trying to get an understanding of your position on this point, though. Is there a formula that was established, for example, in the AEP Ohio case to determine the demand charge relative to the capacity charge?
- A. So a couple of things I would say there. First, the Commission did state that a utility that is providing its wholesale service, that they have an obligation to ensure that they are receiving just and reasonable compensation. They went on to say that in this type of situation to determine that compensation, they would apply traditional ratemaking principles, and then they ended up ruling on how those ratemaking principles would be applied. So, in my view, they did establish sort of a road map, if you will, on how you would do this.
 - Q. Okay. Let me break it down a little bit

differently. Did Duke present its case here based on the same form — ratemaking formula, to use that term loosely, in accounting — the same accounting cost presentation as was involved in 10-2929?

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- A. My understanding is, in general, that that is how the calculation is made. Don Wathen would be the best person to talk about specifics in terms of how that calculation was made.
- Q. Okay. And how about the energy credit, are you familiar with the energy credit that was adopted and used in the AEP Ohio case?
- A. When you say "the energy credit," can you define that further for me?
- Q. Yeah. The margins that are associated with energy sales that in the AEP Ohio case were used to effectively offset the demand charge to get the net capacity charge?
- A. Yeah. And, again, Mr. Wathen would be the best person to ask on that, but certainly my understanding is that there is a credit included for the margin for energy sales in the calculation that was made in this case.
- Q. And your understanding, expectation, would be that the Commission in entertaining Duke's proposal should use the same energy credit method and

to the same effect?

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- A. Well, I hesitate only because I'm not completely familiar with the energy credit method that was used in the AEP case, so, again, I think Mr. Wathen would be the best person to answer that question.
- Q. Okay. But with respect to your general proposition that this is a state compensation mechanism adopted essentially for Ohio, I think is what you're really saying, in the AEP Ohio case, would it not follow that the Commission should use the same method and approach to the same effect in this case?
- A. Well, I think, in general, that's correct. And, again, I would say that the overarching principle, though, is to use traditional ratemaking principles and to ensure that the utility is receiving just and reasonable compensation for the provision of LSE service.

MR. NOURSE: Thank you, Mr. Trent.

That's all I have, your Honor.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

Ms. Bojko.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Bojko:

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- Q. Good morning, Mr. Trent.
- A. Good morning.
- Q. As we discussed yesterday, I -- my name is Kim Bojko, and I represent the Kroger Company.

Mr. Trent, you filed testimony -- there's been some discussion the last couple of days about the Duke ESP proceeding, and I'm going to try and lay a little foundation to refresh our memories here of what we discussed yesterday as well to help you out following these questions.

You filed testimony in the Duke ESP, the 2011 3549 proceeding; is that correct?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered yesterday a few times.

MS. BOJKO: Again, I am just trying to help the witness and the record to establish foundation or I will get an objection of lack of foundation so.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- Q. (By Ms. Bojko) I'm sorry.
- A. Go ahead.
- Q. Did you file testimony in that case, sir?
- A. Yes.

- Q. And at that time you held the position of group executive and president of the commercial businesses organization for Duke Energy; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you were responsible for operation and management of Duke Energy's commercial businesses, specifically Duke Energy generation services; is that correct?
- A. I had oversight there. I was -- you know, I had people under me who were directly involved in that, but I had oversight there.
- Q. Right. You had management responsibilities for that company; is that correct?
 - A. I think that's fair, yes.
- Q. And so as a manager with management responsibilities, you -- one purpose of your testimony in that proceeding was to provide an overview of Duke's application for the proposed ESP that was filed; is that accurate?
 - A. I tried to do that.
- Q. Similarly, in this proceeding your testimony was to provide an overview of Duke's application in this case as well; is that correct?
 - A. I think that's fair.

- Q. And as an overview witness, you were in your -- and you are generally familiar with other witness's testimonies filed in these cases; is that accurate?
- A. Generally familiar, but, you know, I was relying on those other folks with their testimony, but I was generally familiar, yes.
- Q. And since that time that you testified in the ESP case -- I think Mr. Kutik asked you this yesterday -- but you have actually had a title change; is that accurate?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And now in this proceeding you are executive VP of regulated utilities and not -- and you are responsible for the activities of regulated utility companies of Duke; is that correct?
- A. Well, my current title is not that. It's executive vice president and chief operating officer regulated utilities, and as I testified yesterday, the -- I'm involved in the management of the regulated utilities, but the management is really done through a committee called the Utility Executive Committee.
- Q. Okay. Thank you for that correction. I apologize. That's how it was written, your title, in

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your testimony. And so one of those regulated utilities that you just stated you have the responsibility or a portion thereof includes Duke Energy Ohio; is that correct?
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- A. Well, again, I just want to be careful, the management is really through this Utility

 Executive Committee, and I am a member of that committee.
- Q. And that committee has responsibility for Duke Energy Ohio?
- A. Yes. The regulated utilities include Duke Energy Ohio.
- Q. Thank you. And let's go back and talk a little bit about the ESP proceeding that you filed testimony in. Isn't it true in that application of the ESP proceeding, one of the primary issues of the case raised by Duke was the price of capacity furnished by Duke as an FRR entity?

MS. SPILLER: Objection. I think this was asked and answered yesterday, and it also mischaracterizes Mr. Trent's testimony from yesterday.

A. Well, I wouldn't characterize it that

way, no.

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Q. I'm not sure which testimony counsel thinks she's correcting, but could you answer my question and then maybe we can understand a little better of what you are talking about?

One of the primary issues -- I'm not asking about your testimony. I am asking you about the primary issues of the ESP Duke rate case in the application that you -- that Duke Energy Ohio filed was the price of capacity furnished by Duke as an FRR entity.

MS. SPILLER: Objection. Mr. Trent just answered the question.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. So there were a lot of issues in the ESP case, the application that we filed. There was -- part of the original application did include discussions about cost-based capacity so -- so capacity was part of what was in the application.
- Q. Okay. Let's actually go to your testimony in that case, and maybe that will help a little bit.
- MS. SPILLER: I am going to object to the commentary of Ms. Bojko whether this witness needs assistance this morning.

1 EXAMINER STENMAN: Ms. Bojko, if you 2 could dial it back a little bit, that would be 3 appreciated. MS. BOJKO: Trying to be polite. 4 EXAMINER STENMAN: I understand. 5 6 MS. BOJKO: At this time, your Honor, I 7 would like to mark for identification purposes as 8 Kroger Exhibit 4 -- I am going to reserve the first three, please -- Kroger Exhibit 4. It's the direct 10 testimony of B. Keith Trent on behalf of Duke Energy 11 Ohio filed in Case No. 11-3549-EL-SSO filed on June 12 20, 2011. 13 EXAMINER STENMAN: It will be so marked. 14 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 15 MS. BOJKO: May I approach, your Honor? 16 EXAMINER STENMAN: You may. 17 (By Ms. Bojko) Mr. Trent, do you have 0. 18 before you what's been marked as Kroger Exhibit 4? 19 Α. Yes. 2.0 And is that an accurate copy of your 2.1 direct testimony dated June 20, 2011, filed in Case 2.2 No. 11-3549? 23 Α. It appears to be. Which is Duke's ESP proceeding; is that 24 Q. 25 correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And if you go to page 12 of that testimony, Mr. Trent, beginning on line 9, the proposal filed by the company was to charge a nonbypassable charge "for capacity based on the embedded cost of providing a reliable and adequate supply of capacity, including a rate of return." Do you see that sentence?
- A. Yeah. I mean, I think you paraphrased it but --
- Q. It says "unavoidable charges" instead of "bypassable charges"; is that correct?
- A. Yeah. It says, "The ESP will include an unavoidable charge for capacity based on the embedded cost providing reliable and adequate supply of capacity," and it goes on from there.
- Q. Thank you. I wasn't intending to read the whole paragraph into the record, but thank you.

"In exchange" -- and this time I will read the sentence. "In exchange for recovering from" customers -- "from recovering from all customers the embedded cost of generation capacity, the Company is proposing to credit all retail customers (regardless of shopping status) with almost all of the net

profits derived from the ownership of such generating assets." Do you see that?

A. Yes. You read that correctly.

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- Q. And on page 16 of that same testimony, beginning on line 2 and going through the end of the page, you continue to explain in this on this page of your testimony that Duke's proposal to include a cost-based price of capacity in its ESP, and then on line 18, you go on to explain the benefits of such proposal. Do you see that? Is that accurate? I am not going to read it all in the record, but is that an accurate characterization of your testimony, sir?
- A. I was reading as you were asking the question. I'm sorry, could you repeat?
- Q. Is that an accurate reflection of your testimony?
- A. I need how you characterized the testimony before I can answer. I'm sorry.
- Q. I just merely stated in this piece of your testimony, you explained Duke's proposal to include a cost-based price of capacity in its ESP plan, and then you go on to explain the benefits of that proposal.
- MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, I would just ask the witness be given an opportunity to read

the testimony that Ms. Bojko is paraphrasing this morning.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Do you need a moment, Mr. Trent? Take the time you need.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you.

- A. Yes. So this does address the cost-based capacity that was being sought in connection with the original application and it talked about, I think, some benefits.
- Q. And then beginning at the bottom of page 17, line 22 of your testimony, you discuss that there are two alternatives, and I think you talked a little bit about this yesterday. Do you see the two alternatives discussions started on the bottom of page 17, sir?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And one of those alternatives is the FRR option; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And on page 18, line 6, is the paragraph that you begin describing that second alternative of the FRR; is that right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And line 8 states, and I'm quoting, "By electing the FRR option, the company is seeking a

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capacity rate that is largely predicated upon its costs, thereby shielding retail customers from the" vol -- "volatile capacity market without adversely affecting competitive suppliers"; is that right?
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- A. Yes. That testimony is there. Just to be clear, this testimony was filed in connection with the ESP and not with respect to the stipulation.
- Q. Absolutely. This was the company's original proposal; is that correct?
 - A. Yes. It was relating to the application.
- Q. And are you familiar with that application, sir, that you sponsored in the ESP II proceeding through this testimony?
 - A. Yes, I'm familiar with it.
- Q. Do you have a copy of that application before you, sir?
- A. If it hasn't been marked, I don't have it.
- MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, at this time may I have marked, please, for identification purposes Kroger Exhibit No. 5, and it is the application of Duke Energy Ohio filed in Case No. 11-3549-EL-SSO on June 20, 2011.

EXAMINER STENMAN: It will be so marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MS. BOJKO: May I approach, your Honor? EXAMINER STENMAN: You may.

- Q. (By Ms. Bojko) Sir, do you have in front of you what's been marked Kroger Exhibit 5?
 - A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. Is it the application that Duke Energy Ohio filed in the Duke ESP rate case 11-3549?
- A. It appears to be so. It's -- the copy I have doesn't show a signature by counsel so I don't know, but it appears to be, and there is a stamp on the front.
- Q. And the stamp you are talking about is the official Public Utilities Commission of Ohio date stamp of June 20 at 8:20 a.m.?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. I ask you turn to page 10 of that application, please, sir.

MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, if I just may, a point of procedure. I am not entirely sure of the source of the document. It appears to be double-sided, a blank signature page on the back.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, it was printed off of the Commission's official website, has the official date stamp on it. I guess I'm not sure either. Maybe the company electronically filed this.

I don't know. When we take a break, I can recheck the website and see if the company would like to confirm.

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EXAMINER STENMAN: It would be best at a break if everyone would recheck what's filed on the website, and at this point if you see any inaccuracy in the application as it's been marked, please let the Bench know.

MS. SPILLER: Yes, your Honor.

- Q. (By Ms. Bojko) Mr. Trent, are you at page 10 of that application?
 - A. Yes, I am at page 10 of Exhibit 5.
- Q. And the second paragraph of this application and it goes on to page 11. Do you see where it explains Duke's proposal would be to charge customers a nonbypassable charge for its embedded costs of supplying capacity?

MS. SPILLER: I am going to object to the extent Mr. Trent has already addressed this issue.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. Yes. I see a sentence that says essentially "...generating assets to provide capacity for Ohio customers, Duke Energy Ohio proposes to recover its embedded cost of supply.
 - Q. And could you turn to page 25, please.

The last sentence of page 25, do you see where it states, "...under the FRR alternative, options exist for the supply and pricing of capacity. Significantly, the FRR option, as elected by Duke Energy Ohio, enables a state-determined rate for

I see the sentence on 26.

Q. 25 to 26.

capacity"? Do you see that?

Α. Yes.

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And then it goes on to state a few lines 0. down that "Decoupling capacity and energy, and charging customers a cost-based price for capacity, has successfully been done in the gas industry in Ohio, undeniably stabilizes prices, without even considering any other component of the Company's plan."

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, if I may, I think this is an inappropriate use of documents with counsel simply reading documents into the record and asking the witness if portions thereof have been read correctly.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honors, counsel minutes ago objected because I was paraphrasing. Now, I am reading so that there is a clear indication of what I am reading and there is no paraphrasing. I guess I

can't win either way.

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MS. SPILLER: No, Ms. Bojko. I simply ask that the witness be allowed time to read what you were paraphrasing, I think a significant difference.

EXAMINER STENMAN: The objection will be overruled.

Mr. Trent, please take all the time you need before you answer to read the documents.

Go ahead, Ms. Bojko.

MS. BOJKO: There is a question pending, your Honor.

- A. Yeah. I think the question was did you read it correctly, and the answer would be yes, I think you read that sentence correctly.
- Q. And with the testimony provisions that we've discussed, read, or paraphrased, explained, or otherwise, isn't it true -- and with this application, isn't it true that the application goes on to explain the cost-based capacity charge and that this is -- was a significant component of the application filed with the Commission in your ESP proceeding?
- A. So what I would tell is, as I said before, this cost-based mechanism was something that was included. It was part of the application. There

were many other parts of the application that addressed different things. Ultimately neither my testimony nor this application was something that was ruled upon by the Commission, and that stipulation was very different from what was presented to the Commission, but cost-based capacity was something that was included in the original ESP.

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- Q. And, sir, specifically the capacity rider RC that begins on page 26, that was also a specific component of the ESP plan proposed by the company; is that correct?
- A. The original ESP did include something called rider RC.
- Q. And that was to provide capacity on a cost-based basis; is that correct?
- A. Well, I think that was the rider through which that would be collected.
- Q. And at this time of the application, the ESP was based on the premises, as we've discussed, that Duke was going to be or was an FRR entity; is that correct?
- A. Yeah. At this time I think it was contemplated that Duke -- Duke Energy Ohio was going to be an FRR entity.
 - Q. And as you mentioned just a minute ago,

this application resulted in a stipulation that was filed on October 23, 2011; is that your recollection?

A. I wouldn't --

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MR. KUTIK: May we go off the record, your Honor?

EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

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

THE WITNESS: And given the time --

- Q. I think there was a question pending, I'm sorry, Mr. Trent.
 - A. I do too. Given the time we had there, I can't remember the question exactly.

(Record read.)

- A. So I would characterize it a little bit differently. Certainly we had this application. Subsequently there was a stipulation that really was nothing like the application, and there were separate testimony filed in support of that stipulation, and that stipulation was ultimately ruled on by the Commission.
- Q. And this application wasn't ruled on by the Commission because you filed the settlement in

case 11-3549; is that correct?

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- A. Well, a stipulation was reached between the parties and that was -- that was submitted for consideration by the Commission.
- Q. Sir, you are not sitting here today telling us that the settlement filed in the case did not resolve all issues in the application such that parties somehow waived their right to argue the application that was pending before the Commission, are you?
- MS. SPILLER: I am going to object. I think this completely misstates Mr. Trent's testimony in this case, and I don't know that the argumentative tone is quite necessary this morning.
- EXAMINER STENMAN: The objection will be overruled.
- Again, you are free to clarify anything that she asks you.
- 19 THE WITNESS: Thank you.
- MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I said, "You're not saying." I'm asking for clarification.
- 22 EXAMINER STENMAN: Go ahead and answer.
- THE WITNESS: Okay.
- A. In my view, the application was not litigated. What was presented to the Commission was

the stipulation, and the terms of the stipulation are set forth, I think very specifically, in the Commission's order, is set forth very specifically, so that's how I would interpret this.

- Q. Mr. Trent, I'm not being argumentative. I am trying to understand what you're saying to me because you're implying this application was not resolved by the settlement that was filed in the case. Is that what you are implying?
- A. What I'm saying is that in my view it was the stipulation that was considered by the Commission and the stipulation contained very specific provisions, and that constituted what, in my view, was reviewed and determined by the Commission.
- Q. Okay. Since you're -- obviously, you are familiar with the stipulation that you are referencing; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. I think we just need to go to the stipulation to try to ascertain the distinctions that you are making from what I'm asking you, Mr. Trent. This one has been previously marked as IEU Exhibit 5. Do you have that in front of you?
 - A. Let me -- let me look.
 - Q. Do you need an extra copy, sir?

- A. I'm looking. I've got a large stack here, and I am trying to find it. I've got it now. Okay.
- Q. Sir, could you turn to page 2 of that stipulation, please.
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. The last sentence of the first paragraph, that is, the first full paragraph on page 2, doesn't the stipulation say, "For purposes of resolving all issues raised by these proceedings, the Parties stipulate, agree, and recommend as set forth below"?
 - A. You've read that sentence correctly.
- Q. And if you go to page 2, again, on the last sentence of the second paragraph on here, does it say, "The signatory Parties' agreement to this Stipulation, in its entirety, shall not be interpreted in a future proceeding before this Commission as their agreement to only an isolated provision of this Stipulation"?
 - A. Yes, you've read that correctly as well.
- Q. So given that sentence, is it fair to say the stipulation was a package that resolved all issues in Case No. 11-3549?
- A. Well, as I stated before, in my view the Commission was presented with this stipulation, and

it entered an order based on the stipulation, so I would -- I would rely on the Commission's order with respect to the stipulation in terms of what was resolved and how it was resolved.

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- Q. I'm sorry. Did your company sign the stipulation?
- A. I assume that counsel for Duke Energy Ohio signed.
- Q. So I'm not talking about the Commission's order right now. I'm talking about this settlement. Are you telling me that your company, Duke Energy Ohio, did not agree to a term of this stipulation?

MS. SPILLER: I am going to object to the extent we've covered this issue a few times now, and I believe Ms. Bojko is taking Mr. Trent's testimony out of context.

EXAMINER STENMAN: The objection will be overruled.

THE WITNESS: And I'm sorry, what was the question?

(Record read.)

- A. No, I am a not saying that.
- Q. So the sentence says, and Duke agreed, that this stipulation was, first, to resolve all issues raised in these proceedings; and then,

secondly, that it was an agreement that was to be used as an entire agreement and there was not to be an isolated provision of the stipulation used or interpreted in a future proceeding before the Commission.

A. You read that correctly.

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My struggle here is, as I review the stipulation, I don't see anywhere in the stipulation that it talks expressly about what Duke Energy Ohio would receive for the provision of capacity, and so that's a struggle that I have in terms of — and why, you know, my statement was that the Commission ruled on the stipulation and that I'm relying on the Commission's order. But I'm not saying that the sentences as you read it in here are inaccurate.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I move to strike everything after "I think that's what you read" or "you read that correctly" because I asked him nothing about capacity. Not a word in my question had to deal with a substantive issue regarding capacity.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

Q. Again, Mr. Trent, I am just talking about the provisions of whether this agreement was agreed to by Duke in its entirety as a package.

MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and

answered.

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EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. And I've stated before, that Duke Energy signed off on this agreement. Duke Energy Ohio signed off on this agreement.
- Q. Thank you. Now, let's turn to the substance, and turn to page 6. If we go to -- this doesn't have line numbers, sir, so I am going to try to help you out with line information.

If you go the fifth line from the bottom, this is Section I.B, and the fifth line from the bottom, do you see where it states, "For purposes of this paragraph, the Parties also agree that, for so long as Duke Energy Ohio is a Fixed Resource Requirement entity under PJM Interconnection, LLC, (PJM), it will provide capacity of the Final Zonal Capacity Price (FZCP), in the unconstrained regional transmission (RTO) region"?

- A. I see that.
- Q. And then if we go to page 7, Section II.B of the stipulation, does it state, "Acknowledging Duke Energy Ohio's status as an FRR entity in PJM, the Parties agree that Duke Energy Ohio shall supply capacity to PJM, which, in turn, will charge for capacity to all wholesale supply auction winners for

the applicable time periods of Duke Energy Ohio's ESP with the charge for said capacity determined by the PJM RTO, which is the FZCP in the unconstrained RTO Region"? Does it state that, sir?

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- A. It does state that and that's -- we are not asking that that be changed in this case.
- Q. And then if you go on to the next

 Section, II.C, in rider -- II.B it states, "Rider RC shall recover the cost of capacity consistent with" the Section II.B that we just read; is that correct?
- A. I'm sorry, are you directing me to a different place?
- Q. Just the subsequent paragraph II.C.

 MS. SPILLER: And I'm sorry, can I have
 the question reread?

(Record read.)

- A. As I understand rider RC, it is a mechanism by which and really a conduit by which the in this particular paragraph the wholesale CK suppliers are being charged by PJM, and the amount that they are being charged would be collected in this rider RC and paid over to them.
- Q. I'm sorry. Did you disagree that the paragraph states "Rider RC shall recover the cost to capacity consistent with paragraph B above.

MS. SPILLER: Objection, your Honor. I think the witness is allowed to explain his testimony particularly given the propensity to read contents of the application and ask the witness whether or not they have been read correctly.

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EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. Well, again, I would say that rider RC was -- it says, "Rider RC shall recover the cost of capacity consistent with paragraph B," and then my prior testimony was explaining what I understood that to mean.
- Q. If we turn to Section IV.A on page 12, doesn't this section specifically speak to capacity for shopping customers?
- A. So this paragraph talks about capacity that Duke Energy Ohio will provide to PJM, and then it goes on further to talk about that it's relating to the CRES the CRES providers. As we talked about yesterday, there was a change, as I understood it, where this particular it says Duke Energy shall charge CRES providers for capacity." My understanding is that the stipulation and the order that ultimately was submitted said PJM will charge the CRES providers.
 - Q. Now, can you answer my question, please?

Does the section talk about capacity for shopping customers?

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- A. As I said before, this section talks about capacity for CRES providers.
- Q. And so the section isn't titled "Capacity for Shopping Customers"?
- A. The title says that, and the words under the title talk about capacity being provided to CRES providers.
- Q. And shopping customers are served by CRES providers, sir; is that correct?
- A. Yes. But, again, this talks about capacity being supplied directly to the CRES providers.
- Q. So you're stating here today that the title of this stipulation is inaccurate or somehow doesn't reflect the paragraph below; is that what you are telling me?
- A. Well, what I would tell you is the words to me are what we have to look at, and it says specifically capacity would be -- here is being provided to the CRES providers.
- Q. And the title specifically says "Capacity for Shopping Customers"; is that correct?
 - A. You've read that correctly.

Q. Thank you. And since you've already gone into the body of the paragraph and read that, I won't redo that, but what you are -- your description of that paragraph is that it means that -- or the description that you just provided to us means that Duke through this stipulation as an FRR entity agreed that CRES providers would be charged market rates for capacity services; is that correct?

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A. They would be charged. My understanding is that PJM would charge the CRES providers at market rates and, again, that is not something that would be impacted by the relief we are seeking in this case.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, may I have that response read back, please.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes.

(Record read.)

- Q. So isn't it your understanding that the stipulation adopted capacity priced at RPM prices?
- A. My understanding is that the stipulation dictated what would be charged to CRES providers by PJM. It did not dictate what would be charged, in my view, by to retail customers for the provision of the wholesale service.
- Q. And you're making that distinction despite the title of the paragraph that's called

"Capacity for Shopping Customers"; is that correct?

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- A. Well, I'm making that distinction based on my interpretation of the Commission's order.
- Q. I'm not asking about the order, sir. I am asking about what the stipulation says. We will get to the order in a minute.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I think we've already established that the title says what it does.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, he is making a distinction, that clearly he changes every sentence I say to make a distinction, and I am trying to understand his distinction because I don't see it in the document.

EXAMINER STENMAN: I don't think we actually have an objection before us.

Mr. Trent, if you could attempt as best you can to actually answer the questions, that would be helpful.

THE WITNESS: I am doing the very best that I can.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

A. So I'm looking at the words, with the one caveat that I think Duke Energy Ohio in the final stipulation that was filed, those words that were changed to "PJM," it says here specifically that PJM

shall charge CRES providers for capacity. The words in this paragraph do not specifically reference shopping customers. The title that you've referenced does say "Capacity for Shopping Customers," but that term does not appear in the words below.

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Q. Let's -- let's get to the change that you just mentioned. The words in the stipulation -- again, I am talking about the stipulation first. We will get to the change you just mentioned, okay? I just want to make sure the record is clear because I think that you just changed it when you were reading some of the language.

So just so we're clear, the language in the stipulation says, "The Parties agree that Duke Energy Ohio shall supply capacity resources to PJM, which, in turn, will charge for capacity resources to all CRES providers in its service territory for the term of the ESP, with the exception of those CRES providers that have opted out of Duke Energy Ohio's FRR plan." Is that correct?

- A. You read that sentence correctly. I mean, you've left out a few words, but generally the gist of it is correct.
- Q. And then the next sentence reads, "The Parties further agree that, during the term of the

ESP, Duke Energy Ohio shall charge CRES providers for capacity as determined by the PJM RTO which, is the FZCP in the unconstrained RTO region, for the applicable time periods of its ESP." Is that what the stipulation says, sir?

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A. That's what this document says. Now, there is an inherent conflict in the first sentence and the second sentence, which it says, "PJM, which, in turn, will charge for capacity."

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I move to strike everything after "my answer." I am trying to move through this quickly and do "yes" or "no" questions.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- Q. Did I accurately read the stipulation, sir?
 - A. Well, again, you left out some words.
- Q. I left out words in "The Parties further agree that, during the term of the ESP, Duke Energy Ohio shall charge CRES providers for capacity as determined by the PJM RTO, which is the FZCP, and the uncontracted RTO region for the applicable time periods of its ESP?
 - A. You read that correctly that time, yes.
- Q. Now, you referred to that as the stipulation, and from my standpoint the stipulation

is what ultimately went to the Commission for 1 2 consideration. I just want to be clear about that. 3 MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I object and move 4 to strike. There was no question pending and now the 5 witness is just testifying. 6 MS. SPILLER: Well, your Honor, I think 7 he is here to testify, but I also think that we've 8 covered this at length now with respect to what this particular provision says. 9 10 EXAMINER STENMAN: The motion to strike will be granted. 11 12 MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, at this time I 13 would like to mark for identification purposes as 14 Kroger Exhibit 6 a document entitled "Motion of Duke 15 Energy Ohio, Inc., to Admit an Amendment to the 16 Stipulation as Joint Exhibit 1.1 and Request for 17 Expedited Treatment" filed in Case No. 18 11-3549-EL-SSO. 19 EXAMINER STENMAN: It will be so marked. 2.0 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MS. BOJKO: May I approach, your Honor?

EXAMINER STENMAN: You may.

Q. (By Ms. Bojko) Mr. Trent, do you have in front of you what's previously been marked as Kroger Exhibit 6, which is a motion filed by Duke Energy

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Ohio in the ESP proceeding?

A. Yes.

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MS. BOJKO: And for the record I don't believe I said it was dated -- well, it appears not to have a date on it. The time stamp attached to the back is November 16, 2011.

- Q. Do you have that, sir?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Mr. Trent, isn't it true pages 1 and 4 of the motion to amend the stipulation state that the amendment is a typographical error?
- A. I see the reference to a typographical error, yes.
- Q. And is it your understanding, sir, if the typographical error is being corrected, the rest of the document remains unchanged?
- A. I'm not exactly sure what you are asking me, but -- but my understanding is that the change that was being requested is substituting "PJM" For "Duke Energy Ohio." Is that what you are asking me?
 - Q. I wasn't, sir, but that's fine.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. My question is if that change is made that you just stated, did the rest of the stipulation remain the same?

A. Yeah. I think that was the only change that was being referenced in this motion.

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- Q. That one typographical error that you just stated was changing the words --
- A. "Duke Energy Ohio" to "PJM." I'm sorry, I interrupted you.
- Q. That's okay. Go ahead. You can state the change, sir.
- A. I think it was, yeah, changing From "Duke Energy Ohio" to "PJM."
- Q. And it was just that one change that was made to the entire stipulation; is that accurate?
 - A. That's my understanding.
- Q. And all testimony supporting the stipulation, it remained unchanged?
- A. I'm not aware of any changed testimony relating to this amendment.
- Q. And to your knowledge, sir, did it change specifically in Ms. Janson's testimony?
 - A. I am not aware of any change.
- Q. We'll come back to this in one minute, sir. Can we go to -- are you familiar with Ms. Janson's testimony that was filed in this proceeding?
- A. I've seen it in this proceeding. In the

stipulation?

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- Q. Yes, sir.
- A. I am familiar with the testimony supplied in reference to the stipulation.
- Q. I'm sorry, I said "this proceeding." The stipulation that was filed in 11-3549; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And are you familiar with -- I believe you had a discussion with Mr. Darr about the supplemental testimony that was filed of Ms. Janson?
- A. There's so much -- so much paper, if you could direct me.
 - O. Sure. IEU Exhibit 6.
 - A. Got it.
- Q. If we turned to pages 4 and 5 of
 Ms. Janson's testimony -- and let's just back up a
 moment to lay some foundation here. What was
 Ms. Janson's title during the ESP proceeding?
- A. I believe she was president of Duke Energy Ohio.
- Q. And as president of Duke Energy Ohio, she would speak through -- for the company through her testimony; is that correct?
 - A. I believe so.

If we look at pages 4 and 5, beginning on Q. line 20, the testimony states, "In the Stipulation and Recommendation, the parties recognize Duke Energy Ohio's obligations as an FRR entity and, for the term of the ESP, Duke Energy Ohio will supply capacity resources to PJM, which, in turn, will charge wholesale suppliers for capacity. But the charge applicable to these wholesale suppliers will not reflect Duke Energy Ohio's costs of service as defined above. Rather, the charge will be predicated upon PJM's capacity market pricing structure. clarify, Duke Energy Ohio bears the obligation to provide the capacity resources necessary to serve all customers in our footprint for the term of the ESP and the Company will be compensated for capacity resources based upon competitive PJM prices."

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Did I read that correctly?

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, again, I am going to object to the misuse of prior testimony.

There has yet to be Evidence Rule 804, which is the applicable rule here.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Your objection will be note for the record.

- A. You read that correctly.
- Q. And isn't it true that Duke did, in fact,

recognize both the price and compensation in the ESP case?

- A. I'm not sure what you just asked. The price of the compensation?
- Q. Didn't -- didn't Ms. Janson's testimony here talk about both the price of the capacity being PJM prices, market-based prices, as well as the company being compensated for those capacity resources based upon the competitive prices?
- A. That is in her testimony. As I stated earlier, I don't think it's in the stipulation or the order.
- Q. And her testimony was filed in support of the stipulation. This piece of testimony was actually filed after the stipulation was filed; is that correct?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. That's my understanding.
- Q. Mr. Trent, let's go back to your testimony on page 5.
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. In your testimony --
- A. Can you wait just a minute? I was trying

to grab it.

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MS. SPILLER: Ms. Bojko, is that this case or a different case?

MS. BOJKO: I said the testimony in this case.

- A. Okay.
- Q. On page 5 of your testimony, you are making a distinction between noncompetitive wholesale capacity service and competitive retail services; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And isn't it true that distinction does not exist in the ESP stipulation that we just discussed?
- A. Well, in my view, the stipulation deals with the competitive retail service, and at this time we have the benefit of the Commission's subsequent ruling in the AEP Ohio case that says that provision of a wholesale service under an FRR is not a retail electric service.
- MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I move to strike the response as nonresponsive. I am asking him if the distinction exists in this stipulation. I didn't ask him anything about the order.

EXAMINER STENMAN: The motion is denied.

Q. I'll ask it again, Mr. Trent. Does it exist in the stipulation?

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- A. My answer is exactly the same as before. I think that's the same question.
- Q. No, sir. I would like to know if the distinction between noncompetitive wholesale capacity service and competitive retail services exists in the stipulation.

MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. As I said before, the stipulation, in my view, dealt with retail electric service, and, again, we now have a clarification from the Commission that the provision of capacity by an FRR entity is not a retail electric service.
- Q. So the answer to my question is "no" because the stipulation only dealt with a retail service in your mind; is that correct?
- A. In my view, the stipulation dealt with retail electric service.
- Q. And there was no distinction made in the stipulation but for -- before the order came out, did you recall there was a distinction in the ESP stipulation?

- A. You know, I don't specifically recall what was in my mind at the time. But certainly we have the benefit of the Commission's interpretation at this point so but to answer your question, I don't believe specifically what was in my mind on that particular topic at the time.
- Q. Okay. I'm asking what is in the stipulation, sir. Is there a distinction in the stipulation? Can you point me to a place in the stipulation that offers this distinction?
- MS. SPILLER: Objection, your Honor, again, asked and answered.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. So as we sit here today, I can't go line by line in the stipulation. I can only tell you what my interpretation of it is, and my view of the stipulation dealt with a retail electric service.
 - Q. Okay.

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- A. That's what it was dealing with, in my understanding.
- Q. Would you like to through the stipulation, sir, and look for the distinction?
- A. I'm comfortable with my interpretation.

 The one thing I would add is there was a discussion in the stipulation and the order in terms of

providing capacity to CRES providers and a recovery methodology for the CRES providers and the wholesale providers.

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- Q. And as you sit here today, we just read Ms. Janson's supplemental testimony which supported the settlement; is that correct?
 - A. You read some portions of it.
- Q. In your understanding, she did reference both the compensation that the company will receive as well as the price that would be paid; is that correct?
- A. I think the provision that you read earlier, and I confirmed you read it accurately, had those words in there.
- Q. And that paragraph that I read accurately, there was no mention of noncompetitive capacity service in that paragraph, was there?
- A. I don't recall those words being in that paragraph, no.
- Q. And I think, as you stated and gotten us to this place many times this morning, it wasn't until the Commission came out with its order in this case 10-2929 that you then made your interpretations that you just stated for us; is that correct?
 - A. Well, I think the Commission's ruling

certainly was helpful in terms of clarifying that a wholesale service provided by an FRR entity was not -- was a wholesale service and not a retail electric service, so that clarified for us that.

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- Q. And it wasn't until that clarification in the AEP proceeding that now you are making the distinction with regard to the services provided under the stipulation; is that correct?
- A. Well, until that that decision was made, there was not clarity on that issue and then there was not clarity that the Commission was establishing this state cost-based capacity mechanism.
- Q. And the stipulation began -- or the ESP plan began when, sir?
 - A. This was January of '12, I believe.
- Q. And the AEP Commission order was issued after the beginning of Duke's ESP plan; is that correct? I believe the first order was issued in July of '12, and so the ESP plan had moved forward under the terms of the ESP stipulation and the ESP order approving that stipulation as planned and per the stipulation; is that correct?
- A. But the ESP went into effect January 1,
 '12. And as I said, the AEP order came out in July

of '12.

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- Q. So is that a yes, the ESP plan was effective for a period of six months before the Commission order was issued?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And -- and as you've discussed with Mr. Kutik, in the AEP proceeding when you managed DECAM, they argued in that proceeding -- in the AEP proceeding that as part of the generation service, it was competitive; is that correct?
- MS. SPILLER: Objection, your Honor, asked and answered.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- Q. That the capacity as part of the generation service was competitive. I apologize.
- A. I think I previously testified that DECAM made good-faith legal arguments in that case. Those arguments did not prevail.
- Q. And when you talk about Ohio law, I think you mentioned it both to Mr. Kutik and Ms. Kern, you keep referencing the Opinion and Order that was issued; is that correct? Is that what you believe to be the Ohio law that you keep stating through your testimony?
 - A. Well, the Opinion and Order of the

Commission in the AEP Ohio case I think does serve as precedent, and I think there are other opinions dealing with the precedential value of a Commission order. That's what I was referring to.

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- Q. And isn't it true, sir, there is no statutory provision that would allow a utility to recover its embedded capacity costs as part of generation service?
- A. Well, my understanding is the Commission has authority under general statutes that it cited in its in its order in AEP Ohio to allow for cost—based recovery. I don't know and don't believe there is a specific statute that specifically and directly addresses that.
- Q. And that's because the statute recognized generation services as a competitive service; is that correct?
- MS. SPILLER: I am going to object to the extent this mischaracterizes Mr. Trent's testimony.
- MS. BOJKO: I am asking him what the statute says, not his testimony, your Honor.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

A. So my understanding is that the statutes that the Commission cited for its authority were not the statutes relating to the SSO. And so I think

what you are talking about in the SSO language is different from the statute I was referring to or statutes.

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- Q. So, sir, you admit there is a statutory provision that specifically recognizes generation services as a competitive service.
- A. No, I didn't state that, without looking at the statutes.
- Q. Would you like to look at the statutes, sir?
- A. Well, you know, what I've told you is in my view the Commission has based on their order, they've determined they have authority to grant cost-based recovery for wholesale services, which they found is what an FRR entity is providing when it provides capacity, so that's my understanding, and it's based on what I have just said.
- Q. Sir, I am still talking about the statute, not the Commission order.
- A. And I'm not -- if you want to show me the specific statute, we can read it, but, you know, I'm giving you my understanding.
- MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, at this time I would like to have marked for identification purposes as Kroger No. Exhibit No. 7 statutory provision

4928.03, "Identification of competitive services and noncompetitive services."

EXAMINER STENMAN: It will be so marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MS. BOJKO: May I approach, your Honor?

EXAMINER STENMAN: You may.

- Q. Mr. Trent, do you have in front of you what's been previously marked as Kroger Exhibit No. 7?
 - A. I do.

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- Q. And this provision, the statutory provision, is 4928.03; is that correct, sir?
 - A. That's what it says.
- Q. So as not to read it into the record, would you like to read it, and I will ask you my question after you read it?
 - A. Okay. Okay.
- Q. Sir, is this the statutory provision that you referenced as recognizing one that discusses generation service as being a competitive service?
- A. I never referenced that. I think you did.
- Q. I apologize. I don't mean to mischaracterize your testimony. I thought you said to me you believed there was a statutory provision

under the SSO section of the Commission that talked about generation service being competitive.

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- A. I don't recall specifically using those words. What I was talking about, I understood that there were provisions dealing with the SSO and this is part of those provisions.
- Q. So this provision does specifically address generation service being a competitive service?
- A. Well, the first sentence says, "Beginning on the starting date of competitive retail electric service, retail electric generation, aggregation, power marketing, and power brokerage services supplied to consumers within the certified territory of an electric utility are competitive retail electric services that the consumers may obtain subject to this chapter from any supplier or suppliers." So that's what it says.
- Q. Okay. And then if you want to read a little further, sir, to go on since we are reading, it says, "Beginning on the starting date of competitive retail electric service and notwithstanding any other provision of law, each consumer in this state and the suppliers shall have a comparable and nondiscriminatory access to

noncompetitive retail electric services of an electric utility in this state."

Is that what it states?

A. It does.

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Q. And this is your understanding that this is a generation service; is that correct?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, misstates Mr. Trent's testimony.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. So my interpretation is that it says —
 it references retail electric generation in this
 list, but in terms of the interpretation of the
 statute, I would defer to the Commission, and as my
 understanding, they have interpreted under other
 statutes that the provision of capacity specifically
 delivered by an FRR entity is not a competitive
 retail electric service.
- Q. Sir, I understand what you believe the Commission has stated, but I'm just talking about the statute. That is, the capacity discussion that you just mentioned is not in the statutory provision; is that correct?

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, if I may, I think we are outside of Mr. Trent's testimony in that he has testified he has not relied upon this

particular provision, and to the extent Ms. Bojko is seeking to elicit a legal determination from this witness, he is not testifying in his capacity as a practicing attorney.

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MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, he has mentioned Ohio law for the last two days, and I am trying to ascertain that his Ohio law is merely based on the Commission's one opinion and order and is not based on other Ohio law which is a statutory provision.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: I've forgotten the question again. I'm sorry.

(Record read.)

- A. So the word "capacity" is not specifically in this particular statute, which is 4928.03.
- Q. And capacity is not specifically excluded when it talks about generation service being a competitive service; is that correct?
- A. Again, this paragraph does not include the word "capacity" at all, included or not.
- Q. But it does talk about generation service being a competitive service; is that right?
- A. It references retail electric generation are the words I see.

318 Thank you. Now, let's go back to page 5 1 Q. 2 of your testimony in this case. 3 MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, may I have a few minutes? May we go off the record for a second? 4 5 EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go off the 6 record. 7 (Recess taken.) 8 EXAMINER STENMAN: All right. Let's go back on the record. 9 10 MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor. 11 (By Ms. Bojko) Mr. Trent, we were 12 discussing the opinion and ordered issued by the Commission in the AEP capacity proceeding 10-2929. 13 14 Do you recall that discussion, sir? 15 Α. Yes. 16 And you were explaining your interpretation of the Commission order. I would like 17 18 you to look at page 13 of the Opinion and Order. Is it an -- is there an exhibit number? 19 Α. 2.0 Oh, yes, it's been previously marked, Q. 2.1 sir. 22 MR. KUTIK: OCC Exhibit 1. 23 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 24 MS. BOJKO: Thank you, Mr. Kutik. 25 Α. I've got that. What page?

- Q. 13, please.
- A. Okay.
- Q. Now, we were talking about competitive and noncompetitive services, and you explained that your reference to Ohio law was based on this Opinion and Order; is that correct?
 - A. In part we talked about that, yes.
- Q. And on the last sentence of the first paragraph on page 13 of this Opinion and Order, isn't it true that the Commission made a finding that it was unnecessary to determine whether the capacity service is competitive or not competitive?
- A. That sentence is correct. To be complete, we did talk yesterday about the motion to dismiss, and also I think in their subsequent order they issued they did specifically talk about the competitive and -- my memory is they found it was noncompetitive.
- Q. Well, I move to strike everything after his response to my question, your Honor.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Motion denied.

MS. BOJKO: I'm sorry, your Honor, I want to make sure the record is clear, and I need to check an entry. One second, please.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Okay.

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 $$\operatorname{MS.}$$ BOJKO: Not to waste the court's time, your Honor.

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- Q. Mr. Trent, do you have that subsequent entry with you that you can point to a particular reference?
- A. I was looking, and I can't remember if it's marked as an exhibit or not.
- Q. So that's just from your recollection; is that right?
 - A. Yeah. I am pretty sure it's in there.
- Q. Let's move on to the Opinion and Order before us and we will try to find that. On page 38 of the Opinion and Order.
- A. Okay. And I did find that other order if you want me to go back to that. You had asked --
 - Q. Could you provide the title of that?
- A. I think it is -- well, I think it's OCC Exhibit 3, Entry on Rehearing.
- Q. Let's move on, Mr. Trent. Can you go to the Opinion and Order?

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, if I may, I think the question was posed to the witness as to whether he could identify in the Entry on Rehearing the Commission's determination. He is reviewing the document, and I would think he would be allowed to

review the document for purposes of answering the question.

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$$ BOJKO: Then I withdraw my question, your Honor.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Okay.

- Q. Are you at page 38 of the Opinion and Order, Mr. Trent?
- A. Not yet, so. This is OCC 1; is that right?
 - O. Yes.

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- A. Okay. I'm there.
- Q. The last ordering paragraph on that page states that "Nothing in this Opinion and Order shall be binding upon this Commission in any future proceeding or investigation involving the justness and reasonableness of any rate, charge, rule, or regulation. It is further ..." Is that correct?
 - A. You've read that correctly.
- Q. So by the Commission's own order the case -- the Opinion and Order is applicable to AEP in deciding Case 10-2929-EL-UNC; is that correct?
- A. That's the language, but as I said before, I think there is law that counsels that the Commission should follow its precedent.
 - Q. Mr. Trent, is the Commission -- did it

specifically have an ordering paragraph in this order that stated it would not use it for precedent?

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- A. You've read that paragraph correctly, as I had said.
- Q. And that was the Commission stating it in a finding and order; is that correct?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. The words you read were accurate so it says, as you said, "Nothing in this Opinion and Order shall be binding upon the Commission in future proceedings."
- Q. But that's not my question. My question was, was it a finding and order of the Public Utilities Commission?
- A. Well, I'm not sure what you are saying.

 It is in the ordering language of the opinion issued by the Commission.
- Q. Thank you. That's what I was asking.

 And, Mr. Trent, there has been a lot of discussion or in your testimony the last two days that have stated that the July 2, 2012, order was the -- was it your testimony -- I'll ask you so I'm not mischaracterizing it.

Was it your testimony that it was the first time the Commission had addressed or created a state-based mechanism?

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- A. Well, my understanding is that was the first time the Commission established a cost-based mechanism relating to an FRR entity's provision of capacity service.
- Q. So you are aware of prior Commission entries that did address -- did address the state compensation mechanism of an FRR entity that were for not cost-based charges?
- A. I don't recall specifically one way or the other, so that would be my testimony.
- Q. It's not your testimony yesterday or today that the first time you were aware that the Commission created such a mechanism at all, regardless of what type, a state-based mechanism for capacity charges, that that was July 2, 2012?
- A. I don't recall that specifically. Again, what I recall is that the first time the Commission established this cost-based capacity mechanism for an FRR entity was in July of '12. That was my testimony, I believe.
- Q. Do you -- the case that you keep referencing, the AEP capacity case, the Opinion and

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Order as a basis of your testimony here today; is;
that right? It's a foundational piece of your
testimony; is that right? A basis, a rationale for
your testimony?
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- A. I said I reference that in the testimony. I'm not exactly sure what you mean by "foundational," but it's certainly something that I'm talking about in the testimony and reference it.
- Q. But not only in your testimony, sir, at a footnote in your testimony with some other language, which I guess is maybe later in your testimony, but the last two days every response in one of your answers has been, "but the Commission did in its Opinion and Order in the AEP capacity case." Isn't that accurate?

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I am going to object. That incredibly misstates the testimony from Mr. Trent over the last two days.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled. He is free to clarify.

- A. You're saying every response that I've given has those words? I disagree with that.
- Q. Okay. But the majority of the responses that you've given over the last couple of days -- how about this sir -- strike that.

You've continued to mention the Commission's Opinion and Order in the AEP capacity case as a rationale for Duke's application in this case; is that accurate?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And are you aware that that case began in November of 2010?
- A. I can't give you the specific dates, but, you know, subject to review, I wouldn't quibble with you on the date.
- Q. I mean, it's fair if the case number is 10-2929, that it likely began in 2010; is that fair?
 - A. Yeah, I think so.
- Q. And are you aware that in December of 2010, that the Commission did, in fact, establish an interim state-based mechanism for AEP as an FRR entity?

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I am going to object. The witness has already asked and answered this question as to his prior knowledge. I would also state that I think Ms. Bojko's question misstates what the Commission's entry was on December 8, 2010.

MS. BOJKO: It doesn't misstate. I asked if he was aware of the entry. This has not been

brought up the last two days because I had to pull it up on my computer right here. It hasn't been admitted as an exhibit or discussed.

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EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. I can't recall specifically what -- what order the Commission issued. I knew that there was a -- I know that there was an order that was issued that I believe was later withdrawn or changed, but I can't recall, specifically. And I didn't review that order in connection with this case.
- Q. But is it fair to say that you were aware in 2010 that the issue of a state compensation mechanism for an FRR entity was being discussed in front of the Commission, there was a pending case.
- A. You know, I just can't -- if you are referring to the AEP case, I can't recall specifically what was in their original filing. As I said, I focus more on the ultimate decisions by the Commission so I can't tell you exactly what was going on in the interim.
- Q. But you were aware that AEP's capacity case had been going on for some time.
- MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered.
- 25 EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

A. I was generally aware that AEP had a capacity case going on.

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Q. And you -- we've already discussed that you were part of motions and comments on behalf of DECAM in that case; is that correct?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, misstates

Mr. Trent's prior testimony as to those documents.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. We've talked about filings that DERS and DECAM made in the AEP case. I didn't review those filings when they were made, but I've seen them.

 We've identified them.
- Q. So is it fair to say that you are aware that the AEP capacity case had been going on for a couple of years, either through your participation in DECAM or through testimony you had filed in the ESP case or the case number of the AEP docket?
- A. In terms of how long the capacity case was going on, I just can't tell you, but I'm sure the dockets would be available to show when that case was filed and how long it was going on. I just don't -- I don't know how long it's going on.
- Q. Well, AEP's capacity case was certainly pending when Duke filed its ESP proceeding in 2011; is that right?

- A. I think that's correct, yes.
- Q. And if we would go to your testimony on page 5 in this case, you are making a distinction between the price that PJM would charge for capacity and the compensation that Duke would receive for capacity, is that correct, on this page?
- A. Could you direct me to specific lines so I can tell you if it's on this page? Yeah, I see --
- Q. I was trying to ask you a question instead of reading into the record.
 - A. No, no, I --

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- Q. Is that your testimony?
- A. Yeah. You asked me if it's on this page, and I was trying to make sure it's on the page. But, yeah, the -- yes, the -- I do talk about the price PJM would charge for capacity, and I distinguish that from what Duke Energy Ohio would receive in the form of compensation.
- Q. And isn't it true that that distinction is not in the stipulation?
- MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered.
 - EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.
- A. Yeah. In my view the stipulation does not address the compensation that Duke would receive,

and so by the fact that it's not in the stipulation,

I think that distinction is included by the

exclusion, if you will.

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- Q. So Duke didn't make the explicit distinction then when it filed the ESP stipulation, but you're making it now through your testimony; is that right?
- A. What I said was my review of the stipulation, it did not include a discussion regarding what Duke would recover as compensation. That's my testimony.
- Q. So through your testimony in this case, you're trying to go back to one issue that you believe wasn't in the ESP stipulation and you would like to clarify it now in the pending case; is that correct?

MS. SPILLER: I'm sorry. Can I have the question read back. I'm not sure if I missed a word. (Record read.)

 $\operatorname{MS.}$ BOJKO: He said it was not in the stipulation.

MS. SPILLER: Okay. I don't know how you clarify something that's not in a document, so I would object to the form of the question.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

A. So in my view, as I said before, the stipulation was dealing with the provision of retail electric services. And what we're talking about here is a wholesale service, and so for me it was not — would not be logical for that particular stipulation to address the provision of the wholesale service by — by Duke.

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- Q. But we did already discuss that it was in testimony that supported the stipulation, that distinction is; is that right?
- A. You referenced testimony. We read it. But, again, as I stated, that was not in the stipulation. It was not in the Commission order.
- Q. It wasn't in the stipulation. It wasn't in the Commission order, but it was in Duke's supplemental testimony by the president of Duke Energy Ohio; is that correct?
- A. Well, the provisions that we read before in Julie Janson's testimony, I said you read it accurately and it did talk about compensation received by the Duke Energy Ohio.
- Q. And pricing. So the distinction was in her testimony; is that correct?
- A. Well, I would again say that the testimony was accurate and I think it talked about

pricing. It talked about compensation.

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- Q. And did the settlement -- I believe you mentioned this, again, for foundation. The settlement did call for the collection of the rider ESSC, which is the electric service stability charge; is that your recollection of the settlement?
 - A. The settlement did address the ESSC.
- Q. And I think you mentioned that you don't believe that was in the original ESP application filed by Duke; is that correct?
- A. I don't recall whether it was or wasn't, and I don't recall testifying about that, but, again, it's been a long couple of days.
- Q. So that the rider ESSC was proposed in the original application?
- A. I didn't say that. I just said I don't recall specifically. You know, it was in the stipulation. My memory is that it was in the stipulation but not in the original application, but I could be wrong there. I'm pretty sure that's right, though.
- Q. I thought you said it was. I just didn't want to mischaracterize your testimony so I'm asking again. So is it fair that if it wasn't in the ESSC -- if the ESSC was not in the original

application but it did end up if the settlement, that that was a bargain or provision that resulted in the settlement; is that fair?

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- A. The ESSC was a part of the stipulation, yes, and it was related to the provision of retail electric service.
- Q. So since the company is seeking to clarify the capacity versus compensation provision of the settlement in this case, is the company proposing to clarify or open up any other -- of the other issues in the settlement?

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I am going to object. I think that mischaracterizes the company's application in this proceeding. I think it also mischaracterizes Mr. Trent's testimony in this proceeding with the suggestion that we're trying to clarify something that Mr. Trent has said was not contained in the document.

MS. BOJKO: He said it was contained in supporting testimony. We are trying to figure out what was and what was not contained and where we go from here and what is and what is not contained in the current application.

EXAMINER STENMAN: The objection is overruled.

A. So in my view we are not seeking to change what's in the stipulation and what's in the Commission prior order. What we are seeking recovery for is a wholesale service, which is the capacity, and provided by the FRR entity.

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- Q. And in that the capacity provision of the settlement -- there is a capacity provision of the settlement; is that correct?
- A. There is a provision that says that that references the supply of capacity to the CRES providers and the wholesale auction winners, and it provides the PJM will charge for those services, so that is referenced.
- Q. And you're not suggesting or requesting to relook at any of the other issues in the settlement through this case; is that correct?

MS. SPILLER: I am going to object to the form of the question and the suggestion that we are looking at issues in the ESP.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Can you rephrase?

- Q. Are there any other issues that were raised, defined, settled in the ESP that you are asking to clarify or reconsider in the pending case?
- A. Well, your question includes the word "other," and what I have testified to is, in my view,

we are not seeking to change what was in the stipulation and the Commission's order.

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MS. BOJKO: Well, I move to strike the response as nonresponsive, and I ask that you instruct counsel to stop coaching the witness so that his answers are then reflective of what the counsel would like him to say.

EXAMINER STENMAN: The motion to strike will be denied.

Mr. Trent, if you could just try to answer the questions, I know you are trying.

- Q. Are there any issues in the ESP case that you are asking for the Commission to change, modify, revise, create in the current capacity case?
- A. No. We are not trying to change the issues that were addressed in the stipulation or order relating to that.
- Q. And to your knowledge, is Duke still an FRR entity?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And to your knowledge, are you still under the term of the ESP?
 - A. Yes.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, at this time in order to expedite my examination, I would ask that

the record from voir dire be treated as part of the record in this case so as I do not have to go through and repeat all of my questions that I asked Mr. Trent on voir dire yesterday.

EXAMINER STENMAN: That will be fine.

- Q. Mr. Trent, do you recall a discussion that we had yesterday morning, I know it's been a long couple of days, but yesterday morning with regard to Duke's capacity service in connection with its obligations as the FRR entity and costs related to the economic development and charitable giving of Duke that is included in your testimony?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And in fear of mischaracterizing it was -- was it your testimony yesterday that the costs for those two items were not reflected in the case -- in this case before us?
- A. When you say "not reflected," are you meaning we didn't include those costs in the cost-based recovery calculation? If that's what you are asking me, the answer to that is yes.
- Q. Yes. You didn't include costs associated with economic development activities or charitable giving in -- in the regulatory asset or in the -- the capacity service costs that you are seeking to

collect in this case; is that correct?

A. That is correct.

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Q. And the reason that those costs -- strike that.

Those costs would normally be reflected in base rate cases; is that correct?

- A. Actually, I think those costs are -- are often not included in rate cases. Sometimes they are. I mean, it depends. Some economic development costs are included in rate cases. Some are not. My experience is typically charitable contributions are not included in rate cases.
- Q. But if such costs were to be included in rate cases, would it be the electric distribution company's base rate case those would be included?
 - A. Could be.
- Q. Are you familiar with Duke's electric rate case, base rate case, that it filed in this -- in this year?
 - A. Generally, yes.
- Q. And is it your understanding that Duke requested recovery of economic development costs in that application?
- MS. SPILLER: Objection, your Honor, relevance.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, he testifies in this case and brings in economic development. I offered and tried to strike it from the testimony, and my motion was denied. I'll renew my objection at this time to strike portions of testimony that deal with, I agree. Irrelevant, unrelated costs.

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MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, my objection went to what may have been contained in Duke Energy Ohio's most recent electric distribution rate case, which is not a case currently before the -- before the Bench.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Your objection will be overruled.

Your motion to strike was denied yesterday, and your continuing motion will be noted for the record.

- Q. Could you please answer the question, Mr. Trent?
- A. Yeah. To be honest with you I don't specifically recall how economic development was handled in the electric distribution case. It may have been included. I just don't recall.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you, Mr. Trent. I may be finished if I may have one moment.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Take your time.

338 1 MS. BOJKO: That's all I have, your 2 Honor. Thank you. 3 Thank you, Mr. Trent. 4 EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you. Mr. Hart. 5 6 7 CROSS-EXAMINATION 8 By Mr. Hart: 9 Good morning, Mr. Trent. I am Doug Hart. 0. I represent the hospital group and Cincinnati Bell. 10 11 Let me try to plow some new ground here. I see in 12 your background you started with Duke in 2002 as general counsel for litigation, correct? 13 14 Α. That's correct. 15 And I assume in that capacity you 16 supervised litigation involving the company? 17 Α. T did. 18 Ο. And prior in private practice you had 19 substantial experience with litigation? 2.0 Α. Yes. 2.1 Okay. You understand that litigation 22 generally involves a party suing another one for some 23 amount of money for some reason? It can be money. It can be for 24 Α. 25 injunctive relief.

- Q. But the plaintiff wants something and the defendant generally doesn't want to give it, correct?
- A. That's -- yeah, and typically in my cases, the defendant would ask for something also.

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Q. Okay. Let's just talk about a simple case where one party is suing another for some money. Would you agree that the vast majority of cases resolve in a settlement?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, your Honor, to the relevance of civil litigation.

EXAMINER STENMAN: It will be overruled.

- A. You know, I haven't looked in a long time in terms of percentages, but certainly a majority of cases in my experience are settled.
- Q. And a settlement is a compromise where neither party generally gets what they asked for at the outset; is that correct?
- A. Sometimes they get what they asked for; sometimes they don't.
- Q. Okay. And once the case settles, the settlement becomes the deal, so to speak, between those two parties, correct?
- A. Well, a settlement becomes an agreement in my view, yes.
 - Q. And settlement agreements are

enforceable, correct?

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- A. My view, they are, yes.
- Q. And when you settle a case, you generally don't entertain requests by the plaintiff to pay them more money, do you?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, your Honor. I think we are treading into what is legal opinion and I think a matter that is appropriate for briefs but not for this witness, who is not testifying in his capacity as a practicing attorney.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Hart.

MR. HART: It goes to background, your Honor, what was in his testimony.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

A. Okay. I'm sorry, would you restate again, please, or read back, however you want to do it.

MR. HART: Read it back, please.

(Record read.)

- A. Well, I mean, there certainly can be issues that there are new issues or different issues that the same plaintiff can come back and ask for different money or different relief. I've certainly seen that.
 - Q. But it requires some substantial change

that's recognized by the law, correct?

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- A. I don't agree with that, no. In my view the issue on a settlement or an agreement always look at the four corners of the agreement, unless there is an ambiguity, and I construe that agreement based on what's included in the agreement.
- Q. That's fair. Oftentimes buyers have buyer's remorse after they settle a case, correct?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, your Honor. I think this is a theme for brief and not appropriate to this witness who is not testifying in his capacity as an attorney, and I think it goes well beyond his background in this case.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. I have no sort of statistical information that would indicate to me whether people often have buyer's remorse or not.
- Q. When you have buyer's remorse, you don't get to go back and retry the case, do you?
- A. I'm not sure what you're talking about specifically in terms of buyer's remorse. If you're talking about, you know, what's within a settlement agreement, again, if it's in the settlement agreement, that would be enforceable. If it's not in the settlement agreement, I think parties are free to

pursue other additional issues.

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- Q. Okay. Let's change topics. My understanding is that Duke is an FRR entity through May of 2015, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And starting in June of 2016, it will be subject to the market-based pricing under the PJM auction, correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. And Duke has accepted that market-based pricing starting in June '16, as fair and reasonable compensation for its capacity, correct?
- A. Well, what I would say is that per the stipulation, Duke agreed that it would cease being an FRR entity at that point in time and at that point in time would be receiving the market-based rates. I don't recall anything specifically relating to that being determined as being fair and reasonable. It's certainly what we agreed to.
 - Q. You agreed to accept that, correct?
 - A. We did.
- Q. And you voluntarily joined PJM knowing that's what the rules would be, correct?
 - A. Well, but for the stipulation --
 - Q. I am talking about the period after you

are an FRR entity, which is after the stipulation period ends.

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- A. But I think as I understood your question, you were saying when we joined PJM, that we understood that was going to happen and my -- my clarification there was when we joined PJM, I don't think there was limitation in terms of how long we would -- we would be an FRR entity, but because of the stipulation, we did limit how long we would be an FRR entity.
- Q. Okay. And you understood when you ceased being an FRR entity, you would subject yourself to market pricing?
- MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I am going to object to the relevance. What happens after May 15, 2015, is outside the scope of the application in this proceeding.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. So my understanding, based on the RAA provisions, is that -- and as a result of the stipulation that we made, when we become -- or when we cease to be an FRR entity in 2015, at that point we will receive the market-based rates.
- Q. My question to you was you understood joining PJM that when you became subject to

market-based rates, that would be the compensation you received?

- A. At a particular point in time, but I don't think that I understood there would be a restriction at the time we joined PJM to at some point becoming an FRR entity. In fact, I think we would have had that option.
- Q. But you didn't have the option to not be an FRR entity at the outset, correct?
- A. Yeah. At the outset we had to become an FRR entity, and the question would be how long would you -- or the question I was trying to think through was how long would we or could we be an FRR entity.
- Q. In fact, didn't you at one point sign up for a five-year period that would take you through the 2015-2016 plan year?
- A. Yes. It's my understanding that the general sort of rules require -- required us to sign up for five years, but that that was subject to us going in and seeking a reduction.
- Q. And you voluntarily went in and shortened that period by a year thereby subjecting Duke to market-based pricing a year earlier than it needed to be?
 - MS. SPILLER: I am going to object to the

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form of the question. I think it misstates Mr. Trent's prior testimony.

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EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. So when you said "voluntarily," that was part of the agreement that we reached in the stipulation, and so as a result of that agreement, we then did go in and seek reduction by a year.
- Q. Let's get one thing clear. You voluntarily signed the stipulation, didn't you?
- A. Yes, yes. But I was -- wasn't clear if you were saying that -- that we volunteered to do that separate and apart from the stipulation. I just want to clarify it was part of the stipulation.

 That's all I was trying to do.
- Q. All right. But the impact of that was to subject Duke to market-based pricing one year earlier than it otherwise would have been subject to?
- A. That is correct. At that point we would not be able to use the state compensation mechanism.
- Q. Okay. Now, when you started as an FRR entity, that was January 1, 2012; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you are still an FRR entity now, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

Q. Has Duke been charging for capacity at the PJM market-based prices?

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- A. My understanding is that PJM is the entity that's charging market-based capacity pricing, and that it's charging that to the suppliers.
- Q. And it's charging that on Duke's behalf, isn't it?
- A. Well, it's sort of -- well, on Duke's behalf, it's under its agreement it is doing that.
- Q. Remits to you what it charges, doesn't it?
- A. It -- it -- ultimately the PJM does pay amounts that are, as I understand it, delivered to generation supply and demand response that is supplying the capacity.
- Q. My question is how much does PJM pay to you?
- A. Well, the amount that currently is being paid by PJM is the market-based rates.
- Q. So PJM pays Duke the same price that it charges the load-serving entity.
- A. Well, PJM delivers, as I said, to generation supply. I think some of that is going to Duke Energy Ohio and some I believe is going to other -- other supply.

Q. Well, let's back off a second then and talk about how PJM works. Let's forget about FRR entities for a minute and just talk about the entities that are subject to the auction. Am I correct that PJM holds a series of auctions to establish what the price for capacity will be for a year period?

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- A. For -- for entities other than FRR, yes, that's my understanding.
- Q. Okay. And entities that own generation capacity that supply capacity to PJM are paid that price for the capacity that they provide?
- A. Yes. Those that are not FRR entities, yes.
- Q. And the load-serving entities that serve the retail customer and use that capacity pay into PJM that market price based on how much capacity they use?
- A. Yes. My understanding is that PJM charges the load-serving entities for supply.
- Q. So PJM is basically a clearing market where they collect from people who use it.
- A. Well, I think that is a function that they serve.
 - Q. But in the capacity market, that's what

they do as far as money changing hands, correct?

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- A. Well, I mean, they run the auction.

 They, you know, determine how much capacity is needed to maintain reliability and that sort of thing. I think all of that is part of it, but in terms of the money flow, I think you've described it right.
- Q. All right. Now, let's add in the component of FRR entities. Am I correct that an FRR entity would report to PJM how much capacity it had provided and what its authorized prices for that whatever the source of that pricing might be?
- A. Well, I know that the FRR entity files an FRR plan and submits that plan for approval by -- by the PJM.
- Q. And when it comes to Duke as an FRR entity, PJM, under the terms of the stipulation, is billing out Duke's capacity at the market-based prices currently, correct?
- A. As I previously testified, PJM is charging the CRES providers and the wholesale auction winners for capacity based on the market.
- Q. I'm talking about Duke as an owner of capacity resources, is PJM paying you the market price?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and

answered.

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- A. As I stated previously, currently Duke Energy Ohio as a provider is -- is receiving market-based payments from PJM.
- Q. Now, the stipulation said PJM would charge both CRES providers and auction winners the PJM market price, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And that's the amount that PJM has been paying to Duke also, correct?
- A. I think I just answered that that PJM currently is paying Duke Energy Ohio and I think other generators market price.
- Q. Okay. Now, at the time the stipulation in case 11-3549 was entered into, which was October of 2012 -- 2011, I'm sorry, the auctions for PJM, the base-rate auction had occurred for the entire ESP period by that time, correct?
 - A. I believe that is correct, yes.
- Q. And you knew the final price for the first energy year of your participation in PJM at that point, correct?
- A. When you say "final," you are talking about the "final zonal"?

Q. Yes.

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- A. I believe that's right.
- Q. So when Duke signed the stipulation, you understood that the market prices were what they were, and you knew what the duration of that period would be.
- A. We understood what the base residual auction was for the time period through May of '15.
- Q. Okay. You have characterized your capacity service as a wholesale service. When did Duke first provide capacity as a wholesale service?
- A. You know, I would say under the interpretation of the -- of the Commission's order, the provision of capacity to the CRES providers and wholesale auction providers was a wholesale service.
- Q. No. I said when did you start providing that wholesale service?
- A. And I think it's when we -- well, I believe it would have been in January of '12. I'm not certain of the date but that would be my recollection.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. I may be wrong there.
- Q. Now, consumers of electricity, businesses and residences, are retail customers, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. Now, when it comes to wholesale service, is it the load-serving entity or PJM that you consider to be the wholesale customer?
- A. I believe it would be -- in this instance, it would be the CRES provider and the auction winners, would be my belief.
- Q. Okay. So the stipulation provides that the auction winners and the CRES providers will pay PJM the market prices, correct?
 - A. That's correct and it -- that is correct.
- Q. So that means that the stipulation established price wholesale customers would pay for your wholesale service.
- A. Well, I may have gotten that wrong because I think that the stipulation says that the —that the wholesale or the capacity is going to be provided to PJM, so I think that that's what the stipulation provides for.
 - Q. So is PJM your wholesale customer?
- A. That's who we are providing capacity to, as I appreciate it.
 - Q. PJM is not party to this case, are they?
- A. No.
 - Q. And all the parties agreed that PJM would

charge the CRES provider and the auction provider the market price.

MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. The -- I think the stipulation and the order does provide that PJM will charge the market price to the CRES providers in the wholesale auction.
- Q. Okay. So in this case you're proposing a deferral of the difference between your legacy costs and these market prices. Is it the retail customer that would bear that charge ultimately?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. So Duke's proposal here is to increase its wholesale price and collect the wholesale price from the retail customer?
- MS. GRADY: I'm sorry, can I have the answer or the question -- a question ago reread before you quickly.
 - MR. HART: Sure.
- MS. GRADY: I tried too quick.
- 22 (Record read.)
- MR. HART: I don't recall if I got an
 answer to the second question, if we could read that
 back.

(Record read.)

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- A. Well, I guess I would distinguish between the service we are providing and the payment, the wholesale service is not being provided to the retail customer, but we are collecting for that in two forms. You know, one, we're collecting the market price ultimately, and that flows through the PJM; and then the second component is a retail payment, which is the deferral amount.
- Q. Right. But you have testified that your wholesale customer is PJM, correct?
- A. I think I've said I'm not real clear on that, it would be my answer.
- Q. Well, wouldn't it be either PJM or the load-serving entity?
- MS. SPILLER: Objection, your Honor, asked and answered.

- A. I think that's accurate. What I am more clear on is that we are not providing the capacity directly to the retail customers.
- Q. All right. And you've agreed, I think, under questioning of several people here that you are not proposing to change the amount that PJM charges the load-serving entity, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And I take it now you're also not proposing to change the amount that PJM pays to Duke.
- A. Well, the retail payment provision that we are talking about here, the retail payment mechanism is something that we would be recovering from retail customers.
- Q. But my question to you, though, is you are not proposing to change the amount that PJM remits to Duke, correct?
 - A. I think that's correct.
- Q. Okay. So when the stipulation doesn't explicitly say how much Duke will charge PJM for capacity, you're agreeing with me, aren't you, that it will continue to be the market price?
- A. The amount that PJM -- that comes through PJM I believe would be the market price, and then this deferred amount would ultimately be paid by retail customers.
- Q. Okay. Now, you've accepted the market price for capacity through July of 2012 in this case, correct?
- A. I think that we've received it through that period, yes. We have accepted that amount so far.

Q. So you're proposing that the rates would change beginning August of 2012?

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- A. Well, we are proposing that as of August, 2012, we would be entitled to start deferring this additional amount that we've talked about.
- Q. All right. Is there anything different about the capacity service that Duke provided between January and July of 2012 from the capacity service that Duke is providing starting in August of 2012?
- A. And I think this question came up yesterday. In general, I'm not aware of differences. There could be some differences in terms of load amounts and those sorts of things but in general, they -- it's the same.
- Q. The nature of the service is exactly the same.
- A. I think the nature of the service is the same, yes.
- Q. And the facilities you are using to provide the service are exactly the same?
- A. At this point, yes, I believe that's correct.
 - Q. So there's no new service, correct?
- A. Again, subject to any changes in load,
 I'm not aware of new service.

Q. Is it your testimony then that the deferral of legacy costs in excess of market costs is not a rate increase?

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- A. Well, again, as I've said, my understanding is that the capacity service being provided by wholesale -- or by an FRR entity is a wholesale service and not -- not a retail electric service. So to the extent that we're talking, so it's not a charge or rate increase for a retail service, but there would be a charge to retail customers that would include this deferred amount.
- Q. Well, whether at a wholesale or retail service, you would agree with me it is a rate increase?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, your Honor.

This case -- I think that misstates the application wherein we are not asking for a rate increase.

- A. What I would say is we are asking for an additional payment from retail customers to collect this deferred amount. That's how I would say it.
- Q. Well, is the deferred amount a rate increase for wholesale service?
- A. Well, again, I'm not sure what you mean in terms of "rate increase." I don't think this is a

traditional rate case, as I've talked about before, but there would be an additional payment involved here.

- Q. Okay. I would like to turn to the stipulation for a moment which, I guess, is OCC Exhibit 1.
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. And I want to turn you to page 7. I'm sorry, IEU 1?
 - A. IEU 1?
- Q. I'm sorry. You've got the stipulation, correct?
 - A. Not yet.
- Q. Whichever copy you have, we can look at that. I want to direct your attention to the bottom of page 7, paragraph No. II.C, which is discussing riders RC and RE. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Let's just talk generally about this.

 This section, as I understand it, describes how Duke will bill retail customers who are taking the standard service offer, correct?
 - A. I believe that's correct.
- Q. And those charges were broken into two components. There's one dealing with capacity and

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     the other dealing with energy?
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             Α.
                  I see that.
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             Q.
                  And if you go over to page 8, it
     discusses recovering the cost of capacity through
     rider RC, correct?
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             Α.
                  What. --
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                  EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go off the
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     record.
                  (Discussion off the record.)
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                  EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go back on.
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                  MR. HART: I'm sorry, can you read back
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     the last question.
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                  (Record read.)
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             Α.
                  Yes. What it specifically says is,
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      "Rider RC shall recover the cost of capacity
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     consistent with paragraph B above."
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                  Okay. And paragraph B, it talks about
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     the final zonal pricing, correct?
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             Α.
                  Yes.
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                  And let's turn to rider RE. It says that
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     will "recover all remaining auction costs, including
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     energy, market-based transmission service, and
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     market-based transmission" auxiliary -- "ancillary
     services."
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                  What I want to get your understanding is
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in combination, do riders RC and rider RE cover all of the costs of providing retail electric service?

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- A. Well, as I said before, in my view, rider RC addresses the amount that would be -- would flow through to and be charged to the CRES providers and the wholesale auction winners. I don't -- I don't see anything in here that specifically prescribes what Duke Energy Ohio would be allowed to recover in the future on capacity costs.
- Q. Well, I probably wasn't clear with my question. You understand in the broad vision of retail electric service, there are different aspects of that. There are the energy costs, transmission costs, capacity costs, correct?
- A. Well, my understanding is that the provision of capacity by -- in an FRR entity is not considered to be a retail electric service.
- Q. All right. Let's try it this way, rider RC recovers the market PJM price for capacity, correct?
- A. Well, it says that "Rider RC shall recover the costs of capacity consistent with paragraph B."
 - Q. And that's the market price.
 - A. And, again, I talked about that's the

price that is being charged to the wholesale auction winners and the CRES providers. That's what it says. That's what B, I guess, refers to the wholesale auction winners.

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- Q. And there is a whole mechanism we haven't talked about where those auction price winners, prices are converted into retail rates, correct?
- A. If you can point me to a specific place, I would be happy to --
- Q. Well, I don't really want to get into it, but my point is rider RE is intended to cover the energy piece, correct?
 - A. That is my understanding.
- Q. That -- when it says it includes all auction costs, that's everything that it costs Duke to procure the energy through the auction, right?
- A. I believe that that is a correct -- I believe that that's right.
- Q. And this case doesn't involve any attempt to increase rider RE, correct?
- A. That's my -- yeah, that's my understanding.
- Q. Okay. And there aren't any costs that are going unpaid with respect to those components that are covered in rider RE.

- A. I'm not aware of any, but I can't definitively say that as I sit here today. I haven't really focused on the energy side in connection with this particular case, but so -- but I'm not aware of any.
- Q. Okay. So Duke's content with its recoveries under rider RE right now.

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- A. We're not seeking any relief with respect to rider RE right now.
- Q. So what this case is about is Duke's contention that rider RC doesn't recover its embedded costs of capacity, right?

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, objection. I think we have talked CK ad nauseam about rider RC and what it does. I think this has been asked and answered several times.

- A. So, again, what this case is about is that we're seeking to collect fair and reasonable amounts for the provision of the wholesale service, which in this case is the capacity service being provided by FRR, as an FRR entity. That's what the case is about.
- Q. Let me ask you this. Your standard service offer is a retail service, isn't it?

- A. Well, the provision of retail electric service is included in the standard service offer. I believe that's correct.
- Q. So only retail customers take the standard service offer.

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- A. I think so, but, you know, when we start getting into real detail on that, I would probably be better to defer to other witnesses, but that's my understanding.
- Q. And the standard service offer comes with two components, capacity and energy.
- A. Well, again, my understanding is that the provision of wholesale service, in this case the capacity provided by an FRR entity, is not covered by the standard service offer.
- Q. All right. Let's go to page 12 briefly here and Section IV.A that deals with capacity for shopping customers. Now, there's been some discussion about the attempt to change that second sentence to say "PJM would charge CRES providers."

 Is it correct to say that was a mechanical change because PJM is actually the one who bills the CRES providers?
- A. I'm not sure what you mean by "mechanical change." I think this change accurately reflects

what -- what was going to happen, and that is that PJM was going to charge the CRES providers.

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- Q. And that's because Duke doesn't send the bill; PJM does?
- A. Well, it's because PJM is charging the CRES providers, my understanding.
- Q. And that's because Duke doesn't directly charge CRES providers; it goes through PJM.

MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered.

- A. Again, what I would say is that this is how this works. PJM charges the CRES providers for capacity.
 - Q. Because Duke doesn't, correct?
- A. Well, it's just -- I don't know if it's because Duke doesn't or it's -- I wouldn't limit it to that. It's because that's what the agreement provides for, that PJM will charge the CRES providers for capacity.
- Q. So this paragraph was revised to be consistent with PJM's mechanism for billing, correct?
- A. Well, I think this paragraph was revised to be consistent with what the understanding was between the parties.

Q. Which was that Duke wouldn't be the one sending the bill, that PJM would?

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- A. No; that PJM would be charging for this capacity.
- Q. Okay. Now, I don't see anything in paragraph IV.A that discusses how the CRES provider would bill capacity to the retail customer. Do you?

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I am going to object to the relevance of the question insofar as this stipulation concerns Duke Energy Ohio's standard service offer.

- A. Repeat the question.
- Q. Is there anything in the stipulation that dictates how CRES providers will bill their customers for the capacity costs they incur?
- A. I don't specifically -- it's not in this particular paragraph, as I read it, and I can't recall if it's addressed in any other paragraph of the stipulation. I just can't recall right now.
- Q. Well, isn't it a fact that it's a matter between the CRES providers and their customers as to how they charge?
- A. I'm not certain of that in this case. I know that -- that Duke Energy Ohio is -- is supplying

the capacity to PJM. I don't have perfect clarity in terms of how the CRES providers would be charging for capacity.

- Q. You're familiar with DERS, aren't you?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And they are a CRES, correct?
- A. They are.
- Q. How does DERS bill capacity to its customers?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, your Honor. At this point we are now getting into competitively sensitive information of a nonparty, and I think issues, insofar as CRES providers are concerned, are nonjurisdictional, and in this stipulation, again, concerns Duke Energy Ohio's standard service offer.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Hart, do you have a response?

MR. HART: My response was he said he wasn't familiar with how CRES providers bill capacity, and then he admitted that he knows how DERS does it as a CRES. I want to know what he is familiar with about how they charge for capacity.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

A. I never stated that I knew how DERS was charging for capacity. And I really don't have an

- understanding. I know that -- well, I just don't have an understanding of that.
- Q. Do you know of any constraints on how DERS can charge capacity to its retail customers?
 - A. I really have not looked into that.
- Q. Can a CRES provider charge a flat rate that does not subdivide capacity and energy?

 MS. SPILLER: Objection, your Honor,

relevance.

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- A. You know, I would ask that -- I don't really know, and so I would defer to other -- other witnesses in this case that can address that.
- Q. Okay. Let's change topics. If we could go to -- I want to talk about the concept of state compensation mechanism, and I believe the order from the AEP case quotes the language from the RAA on page 7, if you could pull that up.
- A. So if you could refer me to an exhibit number.
 - Q. I believe that is OCC exhibit -- EXAMINER STENMAN: No. 1.
 - A. OCC 1, okay, I have it.
- Q. And on page 7 there's a quote from a section of the RRA -- RAA, I'm sorry. Do you see

that?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. And I understand that's the basis upon which Duke is before the Commission and seeking a state compensation mechanism?
- A. Well, when you say "the basis," I struggle a little bit with that, but certainly this this provision of the RAA references the ability to collect under a state mechanism.
- Q. Okay. I want to focus on that sentence, which is the second sentence of the paragraph where it says, "In the case of load reflected in the FRR Capacity Plan that switches to an alternative retail LSE, where the state regulatory jurisdiction requires switching customers or the LSE to compensate the FRR Entity for its FRR capacity obligations, such state compensation mechanism will prevail."

What I want to ask you is where or how has the Ohio Commission required switching customers or LSE -- LSEs to pay Duke for its capacity?

- A. I'm not sure that I can point to a specific provision so I would probably have to defer to someone on that.
- Q. Isn't that a fundamental prerequisite to coming here seeking application of the state

compensation mechanism?

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MS. SPILLER: Again, your Honor, to the extent it is asking for a legal interpretation of the document, I think it goes beyond the capacity in which Mr. Trent is testifying today.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. And, again, I would just tell you that I just don't have a specific understanding or knowledge regarding the particular question you've asked me. I just can't answer it.
- Q. So you're saying you don't know the legal basis whereby CRES providers have to pay Duke for its capacity?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

A. Yeah. And I would stick with what I've said. I don't have a specific understanding other than it's my understanding that we would be providing wholesale service to PJM, and ultimately PJM would be collecting and paying it at this time based on the mechanism that's in place now.

But in terms of your specific question, I can't answer it.

Q. Well, let me ask you this. Did the

Commission's order approving the stipulation in case 11-3549 require load-serving entities to pay Duke for its capacity?

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- A. I don't recall specifically. I know it references what would -- that PJM would charge for the capacity that we've talked about, but I don't recall specifically the order addressing the issue you are talking about.
- Q. Are CRES providers allowed to sell into Duke's distribution area without buying your capacity?
- A. My understanding is that unless a CRES provider opted out from the FRR plan, they would be required to -- or that Duke would be providing for the capacity for the load.
- Q. Okay. Doesn't the stipulation say that all CRES providers would buy capacity from Duke?
- A. If you could refer me specifically, that would be helpful, to a particular part of the provision or the stipulation.
 - Q. Isn't that what paragraph IV.A says?
- A. Paragraph IV.A, as we said before, says that Duke Energy Ohio shall supply capacity to PJM which, in turn, will charge for capacity resources to all CRES providers with the exception for those that

had opted out.

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- Q. Okay. And nobody has opted out; is that right?
 - A. That's my understanding.
- Q. So this is saying all CRES providers will pay PJM for capacity at the rate of the PJM market price, correct?
 - A. That's my understanding.
- Q. So if we go back to the -- the RAA that says, "Where the Commission requires the load-serving entity to compensate the FRR entity, such state compensation mechanism will prevail," isn't the stipulation the state compensation mechanism?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, your Honor. We are well into legal issues at this point and issues appropriately raised by counsel on brief, not appropriate for Mr. Trent to testify about.

- A. Well, again, what I would tell you is it's my understanding that we were not precluded from collecting from retail customers in terms of provision of the wholesale service, and that's all I can really tell you on this.
- Q. All right. Now, the -- I'm sorry, the RAA doesn't limit how a state compensation mechanism

can come into existence, does it?

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- A. I don't think it specifically deals with how a state mechanism can come into existence.
- Q. Would you accept such a mechanism might be implemented by statute?
 - A. It may be.
- Q. And it might in some state be implemented by Commission rule or regulation.
- A. I would certainly think a Commission could establish a state mechanism.
- Q. And it could come into play through the form of an order, as it did in the AEP case.
- A. Well, that was what I was talking about, yeah, before, yes.
- Q. Well, I am not talking about an order. I first asked about regulations or rules.
 - A. Oh, okay.
- Q. Do you know of any regulation or rule in Ohio that establishes a state compensation mechanism?
- A. Well, not specifically with respect to the provision of the wholesale service that we're talking about here.
- Q. And, likewise, there's no statute that specifies the state compensation mechanism, is there?
 - A. I am not aware of a specific statute that

specifies it, although I do know that the Commission had indicated that it believed it had jurisdiction to do that under the general statutes that it cited.

- Q. And it did that in the AEP case through an order, correct?
 - A. That's right.

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- Q. There is no statute that told the Commission to do that or how to do that.
 - A. Not that I recall.
- Q. And in the AEP order the Commission stated it was establishing a state compensation mechanism for AEP, correct?
- A. Well, as said before, my interpretation is that they established a framework where if I am an FRR entity and providing this, this capacity service, and earning an unreasonably low return, that this recovery would be appropriate. They also talked in terms of ensuring that utility receive just and reasonable compensation for that service.
- Q. Well, I appreciate that's your interpretation, but I would like you to look at page 38 of the AEP order.
 - A. Can you tell me --
 - Q. We just had that a minute ago, OCC 1.
 - A. Okay. All right. I've got it.

- Q. And I am looking at the ordering clause, and the third one says, "Ordered, that the state compensation mechanism for AEP-Ohio be adopted as set forth herein," correct?
 - A. I do see that, yes.

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- Q. Okay. It didn't say the general state compensation mechanism for everybody, did it?
- A. That particular language doesn't say that, but, again, I think it would be unfair to apply the principles differently to similarly situated utilities.
- Q. Let's talk about ratemaking generally.

 Duke's approach to this capacity case is the

 traditional rate of return sort of analysis, correct?
- A. Well, the formula that we have used involves the use of a rate of return.
- Q. So you have compiled the assets that are involved in the service, the O&M expense, that sort of thing, and followed the same approach you would do for a distribution case, say, correct?
- MS. SPILLER: Objection, it misstates the testimony.
 - EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.
- A. Yeah. I don't think it's the same as in a rate case. I mean, in this instance we've got

different credits and things for, you know, margins associated where energy sales and ancillary services and that sort of thing. So it's using the ratemaking principles, but I would distinguish from a rate case.

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- Q. Well, let's focus on the embedded cost to capacity. That would be the same approach you would -- you would have used for capacity in the days when generation was regulated, isn't it?
- A. For that specific component, the ratemaking principles that were involved throughout, you know, the past by the Commission would be similar to what we are doing here, yes.
- Q. Okay. Now, in a traditional rate case, it can terminate either through a Commission order or through a stipulation of the parties, correct?

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$ SPILLER: I am going to object to the form of the question.

- A. Certainly any case in front of a commission could be resolved by -- by an agreement, including a rate case.
- Q. Okay. What about a case to establish a state compensation mechanism, can that be resolved through a stipulation?
 - A. I would assume so.

Q. Okay. So speaking very hypothetically, in this case, if this case were to resolve through a stipulation, would the outcome of the case be a state compensation mechanism?

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MS. SPILLER: I am going to object to the form of the hypothetical. I think it assumes facts not in evidence.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. Well, again, we are seeking to have a state based -- or cost -- a state cost-based mechanism apply here, and I suppose that could be established either through an order -- well, it would include an order in all respects, whether it was an order approving the stipulation or a ruling on the application. I think this could go either way.
- Q. So going back to the general concept of a state compensation mechanism, would you agree with me that one could be established through a statute or regulation or rule, a commission order, or a stipulation approved by a commission?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

A. Well, I think that the stipulation itself wouldn't establish it, but I think you would need an

order from the Commission opining on the stipulation.

- Q. I believe that was part of my question, a stipulation approved by an order.
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. So you would agree any of those mechanisms could be a state compensation mechanism within the meaning of the RAA?
- A. Depending on what was being addressed in the stipulation, yeah. I would think that would be accurate.
- Q. Well, I want to compare this case to the original application in 3549. In this case you're following an embedded cost approach for your capacity.
- A. Well, we're seeking to recover for the wholesale service we're providing using a cost-based methodology, yes.
 - Q. Okay. And rate of return.
- A. Well, the calculation involves a rate of return.
- Q. Okay. And you're seeking to create a nonbypassable rider that would eventually collect the difference between those costs and your market-based recovery.
 - A. We are seeking to -- to recover through a

nonbypassable rider that would be deferred.

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Q. Now, I want to go back to case 11-3549 and talk about Duke's original application. The original proposal there was that all customers would be required to buy capacity from Duke directly, correct?

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, if I may, I think we've covered this at length with Ms. Bojko, having her read a certain portion of Mr. Trent's testimony as well as the application into the record. This has been asked and answered.

- A. So in the original application the provision there was a provision, a proposal that the provision or capacity would be made directly to retail customers and that that would be cost based.
 - Q. And that would be nonbypassable, correct?
 - A. I believe that's right, yes.
- Q. So if a customer chose to have a CRES provider, they would only be buying energy from the CRES provider. They would still be buying capacity from Duke.
 - A. I believe that's correct.
- Q. And the price of capacity that was being proposed in that case was also traditional rate of

return embedded costs.

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- A. I can't recall specifically how the calculation was made. I don't think it's exactly the same as how we're looking at it here, but it did involve traditional ratemaking principles and using a rate of return.
- Q. All right. Well, that was Duke's ask.

 And do you recall that the customer intervenors

 essentially said no to that?
- A. Well, I certainly recall that there were intervenors that filed and didn't agree with what we were seeking.
- Q. And the position of at least most customers was that capacity had to be based on cost.

MS. SPILLER: I am going to object to the extent there is no foundation whatsoever for what intervenors may have said.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

MR. DARR: May I have that question reread, please.

(Record read.)

MR. HART: Strike that question. I misspoke.

Q. The position of the customers generally was that capacity had to be charged at market price.

MS. SPILLER: Again, your Honor, object to the form. I think this is hearsay. Nothing in that record as to what intervenors may have asserted their position to be.

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- A. You know, I don't have a specific memory of what each of the intervenors were stating. I wouldn't be surprised there were objections to having capacity based on costs, but -- but I don't have a specific memory of each intervenor's position.
- Q. Fair enough. The original proposal did not include the ESSC, correct?
- A. I think we talked about that earlier. I don't think it included the ESSC. That's my memory.
- Q. But the ESSC became a major topic of the settlement negotiations in that case, didn't it?
- A. Well, you put the adjective "major" topic. It was certainly a topic that was discussed, as I appreciate. I was not involved directly in the discussions, but I understand that that was a topic that was discussed.
- Q. Was someone reporting to you on what was going on?
- MS. SPILLER: Objection, your Honor. If I may, I think conversations as to what may have

occurred in settlement negotiations that ultimately culminated in a stipulation are clearly outside of -- of admissibility in this proceeding.

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MR. HART: Your Honor, I only asked a foundation question of whether he knew what was happening. I didn't ask what was said or who said it. I just asked if he had been apprised of what was going on.

MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, to the extent they are reaching now into attorney-client communications, I think this is impermissible questioning.

EXAMINER STENMAN: The objection will be overruled.

- A. I was receiving some reports periodically.
- Q. Were you involved in the decision-making process to settle that case?
- A. Yeah. I think I previously testified I was involved in the approval.
- Q. And who ultimately made the approval from Duke?
- A. You know, I can't recall specifically if this was something that -- that would have -- well, whether it went through a TRC process and then was

approved by Mr. Rogers or whether it was approved by a subset of the TRC. I just cannot recall, but it would have been one of those two.

- Q. And this is at a time when you were a member of the TRC?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. So you were involved in those discussions?
 - A. Yes, I would have been.
- Q. So you were aware of what was on the table?
- A. Yeah, I was aware of generally what was on the table.
- Q. And the TRC at the time knew what the three-year forward prices were for PJM, correct?
- A. I don't know if every member of the TRC had that knowledge or not, but it was available, yes, as we've talked about before.
- Q. That was available to you, and also available to you was the December, 2010, decision in the AEP case establishing market as a cost-based state mechanism, correct, or at a state compensation mechanism?
- A. I'm not sure that there was any sort of discussion about AEP creating a -- or AEP case having

a state cost-based mechanism at that point in time. I don't remember that being discussed.

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- Q. But that decision was available to Duke as a resource, correct?
- A. You know, we talked earlier about a decision. I'm not sure of the timing of the decision, but to the extent there was a decision in the AEP case or an interim decision, you know, it certainly would be public record.
- Q. Okay. You were aware, were you not, that there were offers and counteroffers being made as to the amount of the ESSC charge?

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, again, I think settlement negotiations and what may have occurred in that case are irrelevant for purposes of this proceeding, and Mr. Hart is, I think, dancing gingerly around attorney-client commun -- the attorney-client privilege here.

MR. HART: I have never been accused of dancing gingerly before.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Do you have a more substantive response?

MR. HART: I'm not asking anything about what was said. I am only asking whether he was aware of the different offers and counteroffers that had

been made.

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MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, that knowledge would come from counsel.

EXAMINER STENMAN: The objection will be overruled.

- A. What I would say is I was receiving periodic reports, as I mentioned before, in terms of positions, you know, that were communications coming to me through counsel.
- Q. I am not asking you what your counsel told you. But would it be fair to say that eventually it came before the TRC a proposal that was essentially the stipulation that was entered?
- A. And as I have said before, I can't recall whether that came before the TRC or whether it was a subset. I just don't know. I don't recall, but it was approved.
- Q. Okay. But you were a member of the subset that was looking at it, weren't you?
 - A. I would have been, yes.
- Q. Okay. So it came before the TRC that there was a proposal that would include capacity at market price plus this ESSC charge of \$110 million a year for ten years, correct?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, misstates

Mr. Trent's prior testimony as well as the stipulation.

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EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. So, again, I've stated that I don't recall whether it came to the TRC or a subset of the TRC, and --
- Q. Well, let me amend my question. TRC or some subset thereof, and then if you can answer that question.
- A. All right. And, again, you referenced capacity at market prices, and I would refer back to, you know, what was included in this stipulation, and we've kind of gone through that in terms of rider RC and what PJM would charge to the CRES providers and the wholesale auction winners.
- Q. Let me ask you this, Duke had a choice to make, correct? It could either litigate the ESP case based on its application or sign the stipulation.
- A. Well, those are two choices that were available to us. I would agree with that.
- Q. And Duke chose the stipulation over the risks of litigation.
 - A. Well, Duke chose --

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I think again we're asking about legal strategies, legal opinions.

The fact of the matter is the case did result in a stipulation that was approved by this Commission and, again, Mr. Hart, I think at this point, is really asking Mr. Trent to reveal attorney-client communications and legal strategies.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. So what I would say is that Duke chose to enter into the stipulation based on the terms that are in the stipulation.
- Q. Okay. And Duke's -- there's nothing in the stipulation that says Duke will recover its embedded costs of the capacity, is there?
- A. As I've said before, my review of the stipulation, it does not address what Duke Energy Ohio will or won't recover with respect to capacity.
- Q. Would you turn to the stipulation briefly here. Do you have that in front of you?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Turn to page 4.
- A. Okay.
- Q. You see the "whereas" clause that says,

 "All of the related issues and concerns raised by the

 Parties have been addressed in the substantive

 provisions of this Stipulation and reflect, as a

 result of these discussions and compromises by the

Parties, an overall reasonable resolution of all such issues"?

A. You read that correctly.

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- Q. Okay. And there's nothing in the stipulation that says Duke will recover embedded costs of capacity, is there?
- A. No. As I said before, there's nothing one way or the other.
- Q. Now, I want to go back to the ESSC real quick. What service does Duke provide in exchange for payment of that ESSC?
- A. Well, the Commission order specifically refers to that being a retail service that's in exchange for a retail service that's being provided. It's easier for me to say what's not in exchange then because the Commission has also said that wholesale capacity is not for is not a the capacity is not retail service.

But in terms of what it is, I mean, it's services that a -- that are provided by the company that are retail services, in general, is sort of how I view it. So --

Q. Well, let's break that down then. One of the retail services the company provides is distribution service, correct?

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- Q. And the ESSC is not compensation for distribution, is it?
- A. I don't view it as compensation for distribution, no.
- Q. And the company provides transmission service, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Are any of the retail transmission services compensated by the ESSC?

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I am going to object to the extent this is misstating again the stipulation, Mr. Trent's testimony, and the fact that this ESP concerned an SSO of competitive retail electric service. I think the form of Mr. Hart's question is lacking and inappropriate.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- Q. Can you answer the question?

 THE WITNESS: I need the question back,

 I'm sorry.
 - (Record read.)
- A. You know, I can't say for certain whether it is or it isn't, would be my answer.
- Q. Let me ask these questions a little
 different way. Are all the costs of Duke providing

retail transmission service covered by the retail transmission tariff?

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- A. Generally speaking, I think that would be the case.
 - Q. And the same is true of distribution?
- A. Generally speaking, I think that would be the case.
- Q. Okay. The only other things left besides distribution and transmission is generation, right?
- A. Well, there is generation. I mean, they are sort of administrative services that are provided.
- Q. Aren't those administrative services built into the rates?
 - A. You know, I'm not sure.
- Q. Okay. Well, let's talk about the generation piece. You would agree with me that that's got two components, capacity and energy?
 - A. I agree with that.
- Q. And we looked at the rider RC and rider RE, and you agree with me that rider RE covers all of Duke's auction costs to procure energy, correct?
- A. Yeah, I believe that's correct. I'm not certain that we read that provision. I recall that.
 - Q. But Duke is not supplying any of its own

energy now. It's buying it all at auction through third parties, right?

- A. That is my understanding today, yes.
- Q. And so any Duke Energy costs are covered by the auction costs?
 - A. I'm sorry, you said --

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- Q. Any cost that Duke incurs to provide energy to its retail customers is included within the auction costs.
 - A. I'm not certain of that.
- Q. Can you name one cost of energy procurement that's not?
- A. As we sit here right now, no, I can't. I just don't know.
- Q. Okay. So that leaves us with the capacity costs. Would you agree with me that the market prices that Duke is charging for capacity today does not cover its embedded generation costs -- capacity costs, I should say?
- A. Could you please state that one more time.
- Q. That the amount Duke is recovering through rider RC for capacity at the market price is not covering Duke's embedded costs of providing capacity.

- Well, again, as I've testified before, I Α. don't -- I don't view that the amounts collected through rider RC are being paid to do. We've kind of gone through that in terms of that mechanism so I quess I would disagree with that premise.
- So, well, is there any source of capacity income to Duke other than rider RC with respect to SSO customers?
- Α. Well, my understanding is that PJM is the entity that's currently paying.
 - Paying whom? Q.

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- Well, it's flowing through to the people who are providing generation for capacity, which includes Duke Energy Ohio as well as, I believe, demand response providers and other generation suppliers.
- Well, in the SSO isn't Duke the one billing retail customers for capacity?
- Α. The rider RC is the mechanism by which the retail customers are paying amounts into that rider, and then those amounts are being, as I appreciate it, paid over to the CRES providers in the wholesale auction winners.
 - They, in turn, pay PJM for the capacity? Q.
 - That is my understanding. Α.

Q. And, in turn, PJM pays Duke for that capacity.

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- A. PJM does pay Duke for the capacity.
- Q. So through a chain of transactions, the revenue that's generated by rider RC ends up with Duke.
- A. Well, currently the amounts in rider RC equal the amounts that are being paid to Duke Energy Ohio.
- Q. And as things stand today, those -- that flow of funds is the only compensation Duke is receiving for capacity.
- MS. SPILLER: I am going to object to the characterization of the flow of funds, and I also think we have asked and answered this question several times now.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. So my understanding is that currently the amounts being paid for capacity to the generators, including Duke Energy Ohio, are coming from PJM, and that's the market-based price right now.
- Q. All right. And there's no other income or revenue service to Duke that's directed to covering its capacity costs other than that.
 - A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. And your contention in this case is that Duke's capacity costs are much greater than what it's recovering today.

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- A. My -- our contention is that we're receiving an unreasonably low return on the costs; in fact, a negative return if you look at the generation, the legacy assets, and that we are entitled to recover a fair and reasonable compensation for the provision of capacity.
- Q. All right. So let me summarize here. If we look at all the components of providing retail electric service; generation, including capacity and energy; distribution and transmission, the only of those components in which Duke is not covering its costs today is capacity.
- A. As I said, I'm not certain of that, but I should add that as part of this stipulation, Duke did give up some revenue streams that it lost, and specifically it agreed that all of its auction all of its load would go to auction immediately and that it would not participate that Duke Energy Ohio would not participate in that auction, and it's my understanding that that was also part of the agreement.
 - Q. All right. I'll wrap up here quickly.

You understand that when the stipulation was filed with the Commission that there was testimony filed by various parties in support of the stipulation?

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- A. Well, I am specifically -- we've talked specifically about the Julie Janson testimony, and I assume there was other testimony filed as well.
- Q. Okay. Now, do you take any issue with anything that Ms. Janson said in her testimony? Do you want to change it or retract any of it?
- A. Well, I'm not here to interpret or change Ms. Janson's testimony. What I would say is that at the time she filed that testimony, certainly the company did not have knowledge that the Commission was going to declare the provision of capacity by an FRR entity as being a wholesale service; nor did we have knowledge that the Commission was going to establish a state based or state cost—based capacity mechanism, so those things changed as well as the returns that we achieved, so there has been a change of circumstances and information. But I'm not here to try to correct Ms. Janson's testimony.
- Q. Let me ask that a little more specifically. Going back to the time at which that testimony was filed, is there anything that you believe to be inaccurate or incorrect about it at

that time?

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2 MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. As far as I know, it was accurate at the time based on the information that was available.
- Q. Okay. You are aware that Mr. Wathen also filed testimony on behalf of the company?
 - A. I believe he did.
- Q. Do you know if anything is incorrect, inaccurate, or that you want to change as of the time that testimony was filed?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, lack of foundation.

- A. You know, what I would say is I would defer to Mr. Wathen. I know he is going to testify in this case, so I would probably defer to him in terms of his testimony.
- Q. Okay. And just generally as to any other party that may have filed testimony in support of the stipulation, do you personally take issue with anything they said about the stipulation?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, lack of foundation.

A. Yeah. I haven't reviewed the other

testimony.

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2 MR. HART: Thank you. That's all my 3 questions.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Jones?

MR. JONES: Thank you, your Honor.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Jones:

Q. Mr. Trent, I'm John Jones. I represent the staff in this proceeding.

Mr. Trent, Duke's election to be an FRR entity started January 1, 2012, and that will continue through to May 31, 2015, correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And also consistent with the stipulation that was filed in 11-3549, the electric security plan, the term of that plan is from January 1, 2012, through May 31, 2015, correct?
- A. The term of the ESP plan? I'm trying to remember if it's through -- through 2015 or whether it's through 2014. I just can't recall. I was thinking it was through '14, but I may be mistaken.
- Q. Okay. If you would refer to the Exhibit IEU Exhibit 5, please.
 - A. Okay. I've got it.

- Q. And if you would turn to page 4 under Roman Numeral I, "Term," and read the first sentence, please.
- A. Yes. Yes, it does refer ending May 31, 2015, so I stand corrected. Thank you.
- Q. Thank you. And I also want to refer you to Ms. Janson's testimony, which is marked as IEU Exhibit 6, I believe. Do you have that before you?
 - A. It's here somewhere. I do have it.
- Q. Okay. Would you please turn to page 6, please.
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And on the -- at the first paragraph that's not a complete paragraph but the top of the page, and if you look at the last sentence of that paragraph where it starts with "Significantly," there Duke had agreed that all suppliers, including -- including CRES providers, will be charged the same rate for capacity during the term of this ESP, with the limited exception of those CRES providers that opted out of the company's FRR plan for the first five months of 2012. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. Okay. So that's a term that Duke agreed to that would provide for market rates charged to

CRES providers for the term of the ESP; is that accurate?

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MS. SPILLER: Objection, your Honor.

THE WITNESS: I think we've addressed the charges to the suppliers in this case.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. Well, I think this references that -this specific sentence says that all suppliers will
 be charged the same rate which would include CRES
 providers that haven't opted out for the term of the
 ESP.
- Q. That's right. So if you read that language in its proper context, that's saying that CRES providers will be charged for the term of the ESP market rates, correct?
- A. I think that's accurate, and as we've talked about before -- I think that's accurate, yes.
- Q. Okay. I want to -- I want to refer your attention now to your testimony on page 4.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. And that at lines 6 and 7 you make the statement in your testimony that Duke Energy Ohio is not receiving just and reasonable compensation for the capacity services it must furnish as an FRR entity. Do you see that?

A. I do.

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- Q. And isn't it's true, Mr. Trent, that that's Duke's position after -- after the time that the AEP decision in 10-2929-EL-UNC became effective; isn't that correct?
- A. Well, it -- it certainly currently the position that we're taking based as I said before on -- on -- in part on the fact that our -- our ROEs have continued to spiral downward. It's also accurate we filed this -- this request subsequent to the Commission order in July in the AEP case.
- Q. And it's also true that this -- this position didn't come about until after that decision was made by the Commission; isn't that correct,

 Mr. Trent?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

A. You know, I don't -- I don't recall specifically when -- when we determined that we weren't receiving just and reasonable rates, but certainly what I would say is that the Commission's order focused us on this issue, and as I said earlier, the fact that our returns continued to spiral downward focuses on the issue.

Q. Back at the time Duke entered into the Stipulation and Recommendation that was filed with the Commission, and I'm referring to IEU Exhibit 5 that was filed on October 24, 2011, Duke then believed that it was receiving just and reasonable compensation for its capacity services, isn't that correct, Mr. Trent, pursuant to that agreement?

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- A. Yeah. I don't -- I don't recall specifically if we made a determination that we were receiving just and reasonable compensation for the capacity services. I don't recall us specifically making that determination.
- Q. So you would have entered into that agreement not knowing what your position was as to whether or not you are receiving just and reasonable compensation for capacity -- for your capacity services?
- A. I wouldn't say -- I wouldn't say that. I would just say that I don't recall specifically us making that determination in connection with the stipulation.
- Q. Okay. I want to talk about rider ESSC. That is a nonbypassable -- nonbypassable generation charge; is that correct?
 - A. It is a nonbypassable charge.

- Q. Generation charge?
- A. Well, and I can't recall whether it specifically talks about generation charge. It may it also is referred to as a retail charge for retail electric service.
- Q. Okay. Mr. Trent, I want to refer your attention back to the Stipulation and Recommendation, IEU Exhibit 5, on page 15.
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. And would you read for me the first sentence there under Roman numeral VII, "Ohio Policy," A. Read that first sentence of that paragraph, please.
- A. Yes. It says, "For the calendar years 2012, 2013, and 2014 of the ESP Duke Energy Ohio shall recover, annually, the -- "via a nonbypassable generation charge called the Electric Service Stability Charge Rider, (Rider ESSC), an amount intended to provide stability and certainty regarding Duke Energy Ohio's provision of retail electric service as an FRR entity while continuing to operate under" the -- "under an ESP."
- Q. So there, Mr. Trent, you would agree with me it's clearly expressed there in what you just read that that is a nonbypassable generation charge,

correct?

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- A. Yes. But as I said, it goes on to talk about in connection -- regarding the provision of retail electric service, so to make sure that was complete there.
- Q. And that rider was intended to compensate Duke for its generation service -- generation assets, correct?
- MS. SPILLER: Objection, I think this mischaracterizes the testimony that's already been asked and answered today.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. So my -- my appreciation, understanding, was that this was primarily an exchange for us agreeing to go to market immediately, which at that time we had a significant amount of load that had not switched and we were earning significant margins, and so we effectively gave that up by going to market immediately. And then Duke Energy Ohio agreed not to participate in the auction. That's what I thought was being given up in exchange for this stability charge.
- Q. So it's still related to your generation assets, correct, as to what you just described?
 - A. Well, I would say it's relating to the

margin that we were recovering from customers that had not switched, is how I would characterize that.

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- Q. Mr. Trent, I want to cover -- Mr. Hart covered with you about your wholesale rate, and I want to ask you as a follow-up to his questions.

 Now, there's part of your rate, your 224.15 a megawatt-day, that rate, there's a retail component to that rate, correct?
- A. Well, and I wanted to distinguish between retail payment and a retail service. But -- but, yes, that -- there is what I would call a retail payment associated with that.
- Q. And can you describe what part of that would be the retail payment?
- A. Well, the currently receiving market and then the retail component -- retail payment would be the difference between what we're receiving from the market component and the cost-based formula that -- and calculation that is being proposed here in this proceeding.
- Q. And that's the balance of the deferral you are requesting in this application?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And that's a rate that's being collected through a nonbypassable rider that all customers

would be paying?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. And that's also how the rider ESSC is structured, right, as a nonbypassable rider that's collected as a rate from all customers shopping and nonshopping, correct?

MS. SPILLER: Objection to the relevance.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. So I just want to make sure I'm clear. You said I would agree with you that both the rider we're seeking here and the ESSC are nonbypassable.
 - Q. And they are both retail rates.
- A. Well, they are both charged to retail customers, is what I would say.
- Q. And they are retail rates?

 MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

MR. JONES: I don't believe he answered that part, your Honor.

- A. And I am not sure I distinguish between a retail rate and an amount charged, but it's clearly charged to retail customers through this rider that we've described.
 - Q. So you're saying it's not distinguishable

between a rate and a charge and it's a rate, correct?

- A. Well, I just don't -- I don't know if it's a rate, you know, as opposed to a charge. In my view I've always thought about it being a charge.
- Q. And, Mr. Trent, you had testified that you had -- were a part of the review and approval process for the stipulation in 11-3549; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you're familiar with who were parties in that proceeding, correct?
- A. Generally, yes. I think the parties were identified in the stipulation.
- Q. $P \longrightarrow PJM$ was not a party in that proceeding, was it?
 - A. They were not.
- Q. So when you -- when Duke promised RPM market prices in that stipulation, that was -- that was Duke, not PJM making that promise, correct?
- MS. SPILLER: I am going to object to the extent this mischaracterizes the stipulation as well as Mr. Trent's testimony today.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

A. So I'm not -- when you say "promise," I'm not sure exactly what you're talking about. I would

say, again, that the provisions dealing with how this would be charged, this was a specific stipulation that PJM would be the one charging the CRES providers and so that was part of the agreement. That's what was in the agreement. I also understand that PJM, while not being a party to the agreement, was aware that that provision was going to be in the agreement.

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- Q. Well, I am not going to go over this.

 It's been gone over many times, but I am referring

 you -- where I am referring to, I am referring to the

 stipulation on page 12 under Roman numeral IV.A.

 You've now read the provision several times here

 today and I think you're pretty familiar with that at

 this time, are you not?
- A. I've read it several times today and yesterday, yes.
- Q. Okay. And even with the change to that paragraph, as it was a typographical error, that -- that change to "PJM shall charge CRES providers," that paragraph and its context and referring back to Section II.B of that stipulation still refers to Duke agreeing that market prices would be charged to CRES providers, correct?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, your Honor. I think even counsel agrees that this question has been

asked and answered several times already.

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EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. So the stipulation does provide that -that PJM would charge CRES providers the market
 prices, as I appreciate it.
- Q. Now, I want to refer back to the 10-2929-EL-UNC proceeding, and in that proceeding the intervenors from Duke were Duke Energy Retail Sales and Duke Energy Commercial Asset Management, Inc.; is that correct?
 - A. That's my understanding, yes.
- Q. And you refer to that proceeding as the -- or the decision from that proceeding as the precedent or the pathway for your current application that we're litigating here today, correct?
 - A. Yes. Generally speaking, yes.
- Q. Okay. But Duke Energy Ohio never intervened in that proceeding, that 10-2929 proceeding, did it?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, relevance.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. I'm not aware of Duke Energy Ohio intervening in that particular case.
 - Q. Why not?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, your Honor.

Q. If you know.

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MS. SPILLER: And to the extent he can answer without divulging attorney-client communications.

- A. I don't have any specific recollection that would not involve conversations with counsel.
- Q. So, Mr. Trent, it's accurate to say that Duke only became dissatisfied with its capacity compensation as an FRR entity only after the Commission decided the 10-2929 case; is that correct?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered; misstates former testimony.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. Yeah. What I said previously was I can't recall specifically, you know, a moment in time that we said that we're not happy with the amounts we're recovering. Certainly the returns that we've seen have been spiraling downward. And as I said before, when the Commission made its ruling regarding a state cost-based capacity mechanism, that certainly sharpened our focus.
- Q. Mr. Trent, you would agree with me that pursuant to the RAA, there's three options for capacity pricing, correct?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And one of those options is RPM pricing at the final zonal capacity pricing; is that correct?
 - A. That's my understanding.
- Q. Okay. And that's the option that Duke elected when it agreed to the provisions of Roman Numeral II.B, IV.A, correct?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, misstates the testimony as well as the stipulation.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. As I previously stated, in my review of the stipulation it does not specifically address what Duke would recover from the provision of this wholesale service. As I read that provision, it talks about what PJM would charge CRES providers and wholesale auction winners, and it provides for a mechanism by which those entities would recover that amount.
- Q. Well, it's clear from the stipulation,
 Mr. Trent, the RPM pricing would be the one that
 would be applicable for purposes of the stipulation;
 isn't that correct?
- A. As I've stated, it is clear that that's the price that would be charged to the CRES providers and the wholesale auction winners.
 - Q. Mr. Trent, are you aware of the recent

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AEP Ohio filing before FERC as to their 205 application asking FERC to ratify the wholesale price that the Commission established in the 10-2929-EL-UNC proceeding?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, relevance, outside the scope of Mr. Trent's testimony.

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EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. You know, I really have not tracked AEP's filing -- filings at FERC.
 - Q. So you have no knowledge of that filing?
- A. You know, I was aware generally that AEP had some filings at FERC that addressed capacity, but in terms of the timing and what was included in there, I really could not testify about that.
- Q. Mr. Trent, pursuant to the stipulation that Duke entered into in the transmission rider proceeding case, 11-2641-EL-RDR, et al., in that stipulation Duke agreed not to institute any filing at FERC under the RAA that would request approval of a wholesale capacity charge based on Duke's costs as an FRR entity in PJM; is that correct?
- A. Generally, yes. We did agree that we would not pursue a cost-based recovery at FERC.
- MR. JONES: Okay. Your Honors, if I could have just a minute, please.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes.

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- Q. Mr. Trent, I believe you previously testified to questions by Ms. Bojko that the stipulation in 11-3549 had addressed all retail issues related to your capacity costs, and now, you've agreed with me that there's a retail component to the charge you are currently seeking here at the Commission; isn't that correct?
- A. No. I don't believe that was my testimony. What I had talked about, I believe, was that the -- the stipulation addressed retail electric service, and what we're talking about in this case is a wholesale service, and so that was my prior testimony.

And with respect to the payment, there is a retail payment component to pay for that wholesale service that we've talked about just recently, but that's how that I previously testified.

 $$\operatorname{MR.\ JONES:}$ I have no further questions. Thank you, Mr. Trent.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

All right. At this time I think it would be appropriate to take a lunch break, and we'll take about an hour and 15 minutes so we will come back at 1:30.

When we come back, we will come back with redirect, then recross, and then we'll deal with the confidential direct and move through that once we conclude.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, if I may just ask that the Bench's indulgence, as Mr. Trent explained yesterday, he does have other obligations to which he was committed today, and was hoping to at least fulfill some of those obligations this afternoon. I don't know the extent of Mr. Kurtz's cross on the confidential material. Just wondering if it would be, again, with your indulgence, possible just to continue on so that we can excuse Mr. Trent as a witness.

EXAMINER STENMAN: How much redirect do you think you have?

MS. SPILLER: No much, your Honor.

EXAMINER STENMAN: And Mr. Kurtz.

MR. KURTZ: 20 minutes, 25 minutes.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Did anyone else have any confidential questions?

Okay. Let's take a 10-minute break, and then we'll come back.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor.

25 (Recess taken.)

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

Duke, redirect?

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MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, Duke Energy has no redirect for Mr. Trent.

(Confidential Portion.)

EXAMINER STENMAN: Okay. At this time let's go into a confidential portion of the transcript. I believe that Duke represented to the Bench yesterday that there are parties that do not have signed confidentiality agreements. It's Duke's responsibility to make sure everyone in the room is a party to a confidentiality agreement.

MS. SPILLER: Yes, your Honor. It
doesn't appear there aren't any representatives from
Dayton Power & Light; the Dayton Power DPLER, the
retail affiliate; University of Cincinnati;
University or Miami; or the Ohio Manufacturers'
Association. I don't believe that any of their
counsel or representatives are here. The other
counsel represented are all subject to
confidentiality agreements.

EXAMINER STENMAN: All right. Then, Mr. Kurtz.

MR. KURTZ: Thank you, your Honor.

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By Mr. Kurtz:

Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Trent.

A. Good afternoon.

Q. I would like to ask you some questions about the bilateral contracts.

CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Kurtz, can you use the microphone.

- Q. The bilateral contracts referred to on page 8 of your testimony. First of all, by way of very brief background, are you aware or -- that in the company's cost-based requests, there is a provision for the recovery of (REDACTED) in bilateral purchase of power contracts expense?
- A. I did not have the number in -- I don't know the specific number. I knew that there was a request for recovery of those.
- Q. Okay. Just by way of also background, right now Duke Energy Ohio is committing approximately (REDACTED) megawatts of unforced capacity, UCAP, as part of the FRR obligation, in other words, about 3,100 megawatts of nameplate capacity multiplied by forced outage rate gets you approximately (REDACTED) megawatts of UCAP? Does

that sound about right?

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- A. You know, I really have not reviewed the specific numbers on that. Not disputing what you said, I just don't have knowledge of it.
- Q. And also by way of background, the company DEO, Duke Energy Ohio, is buying approximately (REDACTED) megawatts of UCAP bilaterally to serve approximately (REDACTED) megawatts of load; does that sound about right?
- A. Again, I just haven't studied the numbers and didn't really review those so I don't know.
- Q. Okay. You do know, though, that all of the load, the (REDACTED), pays Duke Energy Ohio through PJM the final zonal capacity rate? That's the amount of money Duke Energy Ohio gets paid?
- A. When you say the load pays, my understanding is that PJM pays.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. PJM pays you for the (REDACTED) megawatts of load at the final zonal capacity rate.
- A. I believe -- well, I believe that's right. I'm just not certain.
- Q. And the final zonal capacity rate is the RPM price multiplied by a scaling factor. So it's a

little bit more than RPM; is that correct?

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MS. SPILLER: I am going to object to the characterization of how the FZCP is calculated.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. So there are other witnesses that can tell you a lot better than I can how it's calculated. My understanding was that the -- that it was made up of the base residual auction prices as well as incremental auction pricing, is sort of how I understood it.
- Q. Okay. Let me ask you to assume that Duke Energy Ohio loses this case, and to the extent that you lose this case, wouldn't the earnings of Duke Energy Ohio be better the cheaper you can buy the bilateral contracts for? In other words, if you can buy them lower -- for less money than the FZCP that you are getting paid, you would be better off, all else equal?
- A. To be honest with you, I'm not sure of the mechanics on that in terms of whether we would be better or not, but if the premise is that that what we would be paid would be higher than what we were being charged, then hypothetically I could see that being a situation where you would have additional earnings that you otherwise wouldn't have.

- Q. Extreme example, just to demonstrate, if you were buying the (REDACTED) approximately of bilateral contracts for zero and you were charging FZCP, obviously, you would make money on that.
 - A. That sounds -- that sounds right to me.
- Q. Okay. Now, assuming you win this case, whatever your purchase power expense is, that is just a passthrough in the revenue requirements mechanism; is that correct?
- A. I'm sorry, could you restate that one more time?
- Q. You've got -- if you win this case where your purchased power costs for -- for bilateral contracts is just a passthrough, then whatever you pay, either really cheap or really high, would simply be a passthrough with no effect on earnings.
- A. And when you say "purchased power cost,"

 I assume you are talking about capacity.
 - Q. Yes.

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- A. Right?
- Q. Yes.
- A. I would think generally it should be a passthrough, yes.
- MR. KURTZ: Okay. I would like to, your
 Honors, have these -- we have the redacted and

417 unredacted version of the -- of the bilateral 1 2 contracts that the company has entered into. 3 EXAMINER STENMAN: Are these the 4 contracts that were marked yesterday as OEG 4 and 4A? MR. KURTZ: Yes. 5 6 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 7 MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, may we go off the 8 record? EXAMINER STENMAN: The Bench still needs 9 10 a copy. MR. KUTIK: Off the record. 11 (Discussion off the record.) 12 13 MR. KURTZ: Your Honor, could we have 14 marked for ease of reference this document as OEG 5. 15 EXAMINER STENMAN: The will be so marked. 16 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 17 MR. KURTZ: No, it's not. It's the PJM 18 RPM pricing, just for ease of reference. 19 0. Okay. Do you have the confidential version of the bilateral contracts as well as OEG 5 2.0 2.1 in front of you, Mr. Trent? 2.2 No, I don't. Α. 23 MS. COHN: I forgot to give one to him. MS. SPILLER: Jody, you have several 24 25 here.

418 MS. KINGERY: Those are the redacted. 1 2 MS. SPILLER: I did not receive a confidential version from counsel. 3 MS. KYLER: Thank you. 4 5 Α. The document says PJM, is that OEG 8? 6 Q. 5. 7 Α. OEG 5. 8 Q. Turn to the second page of the confidential document. By the way you've had this 9 since yesterday afternoon so I assume it's at least a 10 11 little bit familiar. 12 MS. SPILLER: Objection. I haven't reviewed this. 13 Α. 14 O. You understand the first contract here to 15 be between Duke Energy Ohio, buyer, and 16 (REDACTED), seller? 17 Α. That's what it says. 18 Ο. Okay. This is for the -- this is for the 19 2012-'13 PJM planning year? 2.0 Α. Yes. 2.1 Q. Okay. (REDACTED) megawatts; is that 2.2 correct? 23 That's correct. Α. 24 Q. At \$(REDACTED) per megawatt-day? 25 Α. Correct.

- Q. Okay. That's why I gave you this PJM. The 2012-'13 PJM base residual RPM price was 16.46?
 - A. Yes, I see that.

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- Q. Okay. So Duke was able to buy slightly (REDACTED) than RPM for this particular purchase?
- A. It appears to be the case. Now, I don't know if the numbers on the RPM -- or the PJM document are apples to apples in terms of if we are providing final zonal capacity prices or not, but those two numbers are different, yeah.
- Q. Actually, these are not the final zonal capacity. This is just the RPM.
 - A. That's what I was thinking.
- Q. Okay. And I guess if you turn it, this is signed by (REDACTED) and Duke Energy Ohio by a trader for doing this transaction?
 - A. Yes, I see that.
- Q. Just turn the page again. Now we have a transaction dated December 7, 2011, between Duke Energy Ohio and (REDACTED);
- 21 is that correct?
 - A. Yes, I see that.
- Q. Okay. Here this is again for the 24 2012-'13 PJM planning year?
- 25 A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. (REDACTED) megawatts, same quantity as the (REDACTED) purchase?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And same price, \$(REDACTED) per megawatt-day?
 - A. I see that.
- Q. Okay. Again, slightly (REDACTED) -- I think that's (REDACTED) percent of RPM, but less than RPM.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. This -- if you turn the page again, I won't ask you to work through this transaction 1, transaction 2, and credit, but there is something complicated going on there in this one. I think the price may be \$(REDACTED) after you go through it, but I won't ask you to do it. I struggled with it.

- , president, and then Bryan Garrett, trader.
 - A. I see that.
- Q. Okay. And these were from Schedule 1.

 If you turn the page again, these are from the

 (REDACTED) , I guess, specified capacity.

421 Yes. 1 Α. 2 Okay. Turn the page again. We have a 0. 3 contract between Duke Energy Ohio and (REDACTED); is that correct? 4 5 Α. I see that. 6 Q. Okay. Again, 2012-'13 is the planning 7 year? 8 Α. Yes. 9 Q. (REDACTED) megawatts? 10 Α. Yes. \$(REDACTED) a megawatt-day? 11 Q. 12 Α. Yes. 13 Q. Okay. Again, slightly (REDACTED) than RPM? 14 Α. Yes. 15 Okay. And, again, this is signed by Q. 16 (REDACTED) and then Duke Energy Ohio by the -- by the power trader? 17 18 Α. Yes. 19 Q. Turn again, I guess, two pages. We've got another Duke Energy Ohio/(REDACTED) purchase 20 agreement for the 2012-'13 planning year. 21 22 Α. Yes. 23 Okay. (REDACTED) megawatts? Q. Α. Yes. 24

Q.

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\$(REDACTED) a megawatt-day?

422 Yes. 1 Α. 2 Okay. Again, slightly (REDACTED) than RPM? Ο. 3 Α. Correct. Okay. Again, signed by (REDACTED) and 4 Q. Duke Energy Ohio, correct? 5 6 Α. Yes. 7 Okay. Next contract is again between 0. 8 Duke Energy Ohio and (REDACTED) (REDACTED), correct? 9 10 Α. Yes. 11 Q. This is again for the 2012-'13 planning 12 year? 13 Α. Yes. 14 Q. Pretty big purchase (REDACTED) megawatts? 15 Yes. Α. At \$(REDACTED) per megawatt-day, correct? 16 Q. 17 Α. Yes. 18 0. And that is -- that is again (REDACTED) 19 than the \$16.46 per the PJM RPM? 2.0 Α. Yes. 2.1 Okay. Again, we've got this transaction 22 1, transaction 2 where (REDACTED) is selling and then buying. Do you understand what --23 how that works? 24 25 Α. I know in terms of the (REDACTED) situation

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and then contracts that are the same price as
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      (REDACTED), for example, my understanding generally
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     there was -- that Duke Energy Ohio was buying
     capacity from (REDACTED), but it was not
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     unit-specific capacity and that capacity wouldn't
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     qualify for FRR purposes, and so -- so there was, I
     think, a -- it was called a swap where (REDACTED),
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      (REDACTED), was able to then do a swap so that Duke
     Energy Ohio could get capacity that was unit specific
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     that would qualify for FRR purposes.
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                  I think that was what was happening, but
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      in terms of this specific agreement, the one you
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     point to, the (REDACTED), I am not sure if that was
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     one of the swapped ones or not.
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             0.
                  Okay. That's helpful. All right. The
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     next agreement is December 7, 2011, between Duke
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     Energy
                Ohio
                        and
                               (REDACTED)
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     that correct?
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Α. Yes.

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- This is for the 2013-'14 planning Q. Okay. year, correct?
 - Α. Yes.
- Okay. And now the RPM number is \$27.73 0. per megawatt-day?
 - Yes, I see that. Α.

- Q. Okay. And this is for (REDACTED) megawatts?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And Duke Energy Ohio was able to buy for \$(REDACTED) a megawatt-day?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And, again, we have this transaction 1, transaction 2, but this is that swap situation you talked about?
- A. You know, it may be. I'm not sure because there was also, as I appreciated, some capacity that that, you know, was being provided by (REDACTED) that was just a direct acquisition as opposed to being the swap.
- Q. Okay. And for this (REDACTED) -megawatt transaction, Mr. Whitlock signed on behalf of (REDACTED) and then Duke Energy Ohio, Bryan Garnett, power trader?
 - A. I see that.
 - Q. You don't happen to know Bryan Garnett.
 - A. I mean, I've met Bryan.
- Q. Okay. And he is authorized to make transactions on behalf of the Duke Energy Ohio presumably?

- A. Presumably.
- Q. Okay. The last contract, what I want to really ask you about, if you turn to page 23 between Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Commercial Asset Management. This is for the 2014-'15 PJM planning year, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And by the way, this was entered into on June 17, 2011, which is about a month after the base residual auction for the '14-'15 planning year?
 - A. Okay.
- Q. Because they occur in May for three years forward.
 - A. Right.
- Q. Okay. So this is for (REDACTED)
- megawatts?

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- 18 A. Right.
- Q. Here the contract price is not below RPM.

 It's (REDACTED) at RPM, \$125.99, which is (REDACTED),
- 21 correct?
- 22 A. I see that.
- Q. Okay. This is -- this is a big
 transaction. This is (REDACTED) purchase, if you
 just do the math, (REDACTED) times (REDACTED), times

- 365. Do you accept that math, subject to check?
 - A. Yeah. I don't have a calculator up here.
- Q. It's a \$(REDACTED) million purchase. On the -- will you turn to the signature lines. Do you see that the (REDACTED) signed on behalf of (REDACTED) Duke Energy Ohio, Mr. Whitlock?
 - A. I see that.

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- Q. Okay. Now, I mean that's -- I assume you have a -- how can the (REDACTED) of this \$(REDACTED) million purchase?
- A. Well, from a technical standpoint, I think that Mr. Whitlock had authority to sign on behalf of (REDACTED), and my appreciation of what was going on here was that at the time this this agreement was entered into, the only market information that was available was the the auction price that had cleared just previously to that, as I appreciate it. I against prior the other transactions, I think you would have had more market information than just the RPM price, but this was done basically or it was done (REDACTED) , so I think that probably added some comfort in terms of Mr. Whitlock signing.
 - O. Is Mr. Whitlock an officer of the Duke

Energy Ohio?

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- A. I don't know whether he is or isn't at this point in time. I would assume that he -- that he is, but I'm not certain of that.
- Q. Now, all the other purchases were (REDACTED) RPM and this one is (REDACTED) RPM. Do you know if there was any effort what type of effort did Duke Energy did Mr. Whitlock make to get a good deal from (REDACTED)? I mean, what did he do to make sure this was a prudent purchase, a reasonable price?

MS. SPILLER: I am going to object to the form of the question.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

A. So as I stated before, this transaction was done (REDACTED) at the price that was -- that cleared in the RPM for that year. That was the only -- that was market information that was available at that time, and so that was the indication there was -- that was a reasonable number. And as I said before, the prior pricing that was (REDACTED) than what's in this RPM model, my understanding is that that pricing was based on (REDACTED). That was new market information that was available at that time, is my understanding, so the

deal was basically done (REDACTED) at market which had been established just prior to this transaction.

- Q. Well, the base residual auction market had occurred a month before. You can't -- you can't get the auction price from PJM a month after the auction, can you?
- A. I mean, I think it would be possible to, but I don't know for certain, but, again, that's -- that was, as I appreciate it, the basis for this pricing.
- Q. When an entity has capacity that is not bid into the market -- into the auction, it either has to sell bilaterally to a third party or participate in the incremental auctions, correct?
 - A. I think that's right.
- Q. And Mr. Niemann, your expert, testifies that the incremental auctions have been significantly low priced. Do you recall that testimony from him?
- A. I don't recall specifically. I've looked at a lot of things, but, you know, his testimony is what it is.
- Q. Do the affiliate transaction rules of the FERC and of this Commission apply to this \$(REDACTED) million purchase?
 - MS. SPILLER: I am going to object to the

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extent we are asking for a legal interpretation and legal conclusion. Again, outside the scope of Mr. Trent's testimony in his capacity here as chief operating officer.

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EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- So I'm not going to profess to be an expert on FERC's affiliates rules, but my understanding these transactions would comply with FERC -- FERC rules, which I think, in part, would be based on the fact there was approval to do market-based agreements. But in terms of getting any more specific than that, I really would not be able to do that.
- 0. In fact, I think Duke Energy Ohio got a waiver from the FERC affiliate transaction rules because Ohio customers are not captive. Does that that sound accurate?
 - Α. I just don't know.
- 0. Now, if the Commission approved this cost-based proposal, they would be captive to paying the deferral, would they not?

MS. SPILLER: I am going to object to the extent that's an incorrect interpretation of the waiver and the rule.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. Yeah. I just don't have an understanding of that.
- Q. Let's -- I mean, again, let me ask you to assume that Duke Energy Ohio loses -- loses this case. The (REDACTED) million purchase from the utility is going to (REDACTED), which is a (REDACTED), so in that sense there is no effect on the earnings of the (REDACTED), whether it's (REDACTED) million or 5 million, whether (REDACTED) got a great deal or a bad deal, or the utility got a great deal or bad deal, it wouldn't have any effect on the (REDACTED) because this is all among (REDACTED), correct?
- A. Yeah. In terms of the (REDACTED), I believe that is accurate. We talked yesterday about the different financial segments for reporting, and there would be a change there. And I think that would apply again as long as (REDACTED) remained a. (REDACTED)

Q. But from a (REDACTED) basis, it

Q. But from a (REDACTED) basis, it wouldn't make any difference, it would just be an.

(REDACTED) , no matter

23 what the price was.

A. And, again, from a (REDACTED)

25 standpoint that's right. From a (REDACTED) ,

it would change.

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Q. If Duke Energy Ohio prevails in this case, then that \$(REDACTED) million transaction will be essentially paid for by consumers in Ohio, so it does make a difference whether the utility got a good deal or bad deal, doesn't it?

MS. SPILLER: I am going to object to the extent you are characterizing "a good deal" or "bad deal" here with respect to these contracts.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

A. What I would say is that in the calculation, Mr. Wathen can talk more about this, but in the calculation that was used, the cost of capacity being acquired, as I appreciate it, would have been included in that calculation and so customers would be -- you know, if we are successful there, would be a component of this deferred amount that we're seeking that would include effectively the costs.

MR. KURTZ: Okay. One last document, your Honors, if we could. If we could have this marked as OEG 6.

EXAMINER STENMAN: It will be so marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

25 EXAMINER STENMAN: Just to be clear, is

there anything confidential in this document?

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MR. KURTZ: No, there is not. This purports to be the first incremental auction results for 2014-'15 PJM planning year. I have the entire document. This is just a summary page.

- Q. But, Mr. Trent, do you see where the first incremental auction for the '14-'15 planning year cleared at \$5.54 per megawatt-day?
- A. I see those, yeah, I see that word -- those words on there.
- Q. So had (REDACTED) not sold to Duke Energy
 Ohio a month after the base residual auction
 (REDACTED) the RPM price -- just hypothetically, had
 they participated in the first incremental auction,
 they would have gotten essentially
 \$(REDACTED) million (REDACTED) revenue.
- A. That's -- that's not how I would interpret it, I mean, in a couple of ways. One, I think the incremental auction happened subsequent to the time the transaction was entered into. Secondly, if you included the capacity that was the subject of the bilateral agreement that we are talking about in the incremental auction, my expectation is that it would have impacted the price, but I am -- I'm not the expert on this, again, so I would defer to others

to talk about that.

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- Well, that's a good point. As you put (REDACTED) megawatts of additional supply in, all else equal, you would expect the incremental auction to clear at a lower price than \$5.54.
- Well, it would change the price potentially high, potentially low. But, again, this information was not available at the time that the deal was entered into.
- Right. Now, again, would you agree that under the traditional ratemaking cost-based paradigm that you're requesting, that only prudently incurred costs should be recovered from consumers?
- MS. SPILLER: Objection, calls for a legal conclusion and interpretation.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

I think generally when commissions are determining outcomes using traditional ratemaking principles, they apply a prudency test.

MR. KURTZ: Thank you, Mr. Trent.

No more questions, your Honors.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Any redirect?

MS. SPILLER: One moment, please, your

Honor.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes.

MS. SPILLER: No redirect, your Honor.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Okay. Let's go back into the public version of the transcript.

(Public record.)

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EXAMINER STENMAN: We did just exit the confidential transcript. It will be Duke's responsibility, once they receive the transcript, to appropriately redact the confidential transcript. It's my understanding, too, that only Duke will receive the confidential portion of the transcript and should be responsible for sharing that portion of the record with the parties that have signed a confidentiality agreement. That way the court reporter does not bear the burden of determining who does and does not receive the confidential transcript.

MS. BOJKO: I'm sorry, I can't hear a word you're saying.

record and said Duke will bear the burden of redacting the confidential portions of the transcript. Also, they will be the only party receiving the confidential portion of the transcript, and it will be their responsibility to share the confidential portion of the transcript with the other

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parties that have entered into confidentiality agreements with the company.

MR. KUTIK: Well, your Honor, we have a
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MR. KUTIK: Well, your Honor, we have a protective agreement with the company. We have also asked to have daily transcript so we would ask to be exempted from your ruling.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Is the company on board with that request?

MS. SPILLER: I have no problem with Mr. Kutik's request, your Honor.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Then he will be exempted from that, and he can receive the confidential portion of the transcript.

Mr. Trent, I think you are finally free to go.

THE WITNESS: Thank you very much.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Is there anything we need to discuss before we break for lunch?

MS. SPILLER: No, your Honor. We can take care of formal moving of exhibits after lunch.

MR. JONES: Your Honor, I would have one thing I would like to say off the record.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's break for lunch until 2:15.

(Discussion off the record.)

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

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                   (At 12:56 p.m., a lunch recess was taken
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      until 2:15 p.m.)
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437 Tuesday Afternoon Session, 1 2 April 16, 2013. 3 4 EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go back on the record. I believe we have some exhibits to deal 5 6 with. 7 MS. SPILLER: Yes, your Honor, thank you. 8 On behalf of the company, Duke Energy Ohio would move for admission into evidence the Direct Testimony of 10 B. Keith Trent marked as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 2, 11 filed in this docket on March 1, 2013. 12 EXAMINER STENMAN: Any objections? 13 MR. DARR: We have objection to page 18, 14 lines 6 through 14, same basis. 15 MS. BOJKO: Yes, your Honor, renew my 16 objection stated in the motion to strike yesterday 17 morning to pages 22, 23, and 24, I believe. 18 EXAMINER STENMAN: The objections will be noted for the record. Duke Exhibit 2 will be 19 2.0 admitted. 2.1 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 22 MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, at this time FES moves for the admission of Exhibits 4 through 14. 23 EXAMINER STENMAN: Any objection to the 24 25 admission of Exhibits 4 through 14?

MS. SPILLER: Yes, your Honor. One moment, please.

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Your Honor, with respect to FES Exhibit

4, again, this document is irrelevant. I would

further note that Mr. Kutik certainly was deliberate

in his reading into the record of certain contents —

or certain portions of this document which are now

part of the evidentiary record in this case. There

was significant information contained within this

document that was not used on cross—examination. I

think it's admission, therefore, is prejudicial to

the company.

If I -- do you want me to continue? EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes.

MS. SPILLER: Okay, thank you, your
Honor. The same would be said with respect to
FirstEnergy Solutions Exhibit 5. Again, Mr. Kutik
read certain portions of this document into the
record. It also contains undeniable information
related to Duke Energy — Duke Energy Kentucky, which
is not an entity within the jurisdiction of this
Commission or an entity that in any way can be
construed as the applicant in this case.

It also contains a matter clearly unrelated that would concern the company's plans, if

you will, with respect to a standard service offer that would replace the standard service offer approved under Case No. 08-920. Again, I think this document to be irrelevant and prejudicial.

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I would also, if I may, your Honor, with respect to FirstEnergy Solutions Exhibit No. 6, I would state that this document is similarly irrelevant. The point of why and when first — Duke Energy Ohio migrated to PJM is a moot point. The fact is they did, in fact, realize. No party has disputed that in this proceeding, so, again, I believe that this document is irrelevant.

The same would be said of FirstEnergy Solutions Exhibit No. 8. -- I'm sorry, FirstEnergy Solutions Exhibit No. 7. If I may address together FirstEnergy Solutions Exhibits 8 and 9, these were documents that were filed in Case No. 10-2929 by entities that are not before this Commission in this proceeding and, again, much of this was read into the record.

I think these arguments -- the content of these documents have been explained. These were not statements of a party in this proceeding. They certainly are not attributed to Duke Energy Ohio, and there was no solicitation of Mr. Trent as -- as to

that. I believe there was certainly a lack of foundation with respect to these exhibits having been laid when presented to Mr. Trent.

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With respect to FirstEnergy Solutions

Exhibit No. 10, again, I don't believe that there was any foundation laid as to the content of this document in its entirety. There was no attribution of any particular statements to Mr. Trent, the testifying witness to whom these were presented.

I also would state with FirstEnergy
Solutions No. 11, there is a fair portion of this
that is, in fact, hearsay, indeed statements that are
not at all attributed to Duke Energy Ohio and cannot
at all be interpreted as statements of a party. I
also think the document largely irrelevant in that it
discusses historic ROEs and not those that are
relevant to the issues in this proceeding, and,
namely, the negative ROEs that have been projected
and demonstrated through the direct testimony of the
company's witnesses.

With respect to FirstEnergy Solutions

Exhibit No. 11, this document clearly is again a

hearsay document. I think -- again, contains hearsay
information in that these statements, many of them,
are not attributed to Mr. Trent.

FirstEnergy Solutions Exhibit 12, I would say the bulk of this document is, in fact, irrelevant to the issues in this proceeding. Mr. Kutik, I believe, referenced only one page, page 10, of the document. All of the other pages in this document largely contain parties pertaining to other entities, those outside of the jurisdiction of this Commission and certainly issues that are not at all relevant to the issues in this proceeding. I think its introduction would be prejudicial and certainly serve to confuse the issues that are before the Commission today.

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With respect to FirstEnergy Solutions
Exhibit 13, when you look at the cover page, very
clear that the witness to whom this document was
presented was not even involved in the conversation.
These were conversations that were had as between
other individuals, no indication that these
individuals necessarily — and certainly all of them
are not speaking on behalf of the Duke Energy Ohio,
as Mr. Trent I believe acknowledged yesterday. He
was not even a participant in the call, so, again,
irrelevant, hearsay, and prejudicial.

FirstEnergy Solutions Exhibit 14, much of this document similarly is unrelated to Duke Energy

Ohio, the applicant in this proceeding. Most of this information, therefore, is largely irrelevant. It's admission would be certainly prejudicial to Duke Energy Ohio, the applicant in this proceeding.

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EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Kutik.

MR. KUTIK: Thank you, your Honor. With respect to FirstEnergy Exhibits 4 and 5, I would note that both of these exhibits were admitted in Case No. 10-2586, so the issue about it being prejudicial to Duke Energy obviously didn't carry the day before the Bench in that case and shouldn't carry the day here.

To the extent that Ms. Spiller believed that there were other parts of a document that needed to be explained or explained away, that was the purpose of redirect, and she decided not to go down that route, so her failure to explain the rest of the document doesn't bode well for their exclusion.

Ms. Spiller also indicated that she believed that the documents were prejudicial. That's all she said, that they are prejudicial. We don't — she hasn't given a basis of why they are prejudicial other than it shows that the company or Duke had planned to enter into PJM without having to be an FRR entity, so when witnesses make the statement in this case, as they have and as they will, that Duke was

required to be an FRR entity, that's false. They made that option. There were ways around it, and that's the purpose of the admission of these documents.

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Similarly, your Honor, with respect to the purpose of Exhibits 6 and 7, it shows the planning for Duke and Duke Energy Ohio to come into PJM, how they could have avoided the situation that they are seeking relief for now, and they made conscious choices to become an FRR entity to use their own facilities, among other things, to fulfill their obligations, and, therefore, it is improper for them to say that they had no choice but to face the situation that they are in.

With respect to FES Exhibits 7 -- excuse me, 8 and 9, we went through this in the objections that Ms. Spiller made during the examination of Mr. Trent. Mr. Trent was the -- was one of the top managers responsible for Duke Energy Retail Sales and Duke Energy Commercial Asset Management. These two companies were making statements and taking positions which were directly -- which are directly contrary to the positions he now takes. They're certainly relevant to the credibility of the positions that the witness now takes.

With respect to the Exhibit 10 and Exhibit 12, the PowerPoint exhibits, those were undeniably identified by Mr. Trent as what they are, which is PowerPoint presentations that were made by the company and statements that were made by Duke management about their ESP or about their ESP settlement. It goes to show that they had certain expectations. Those expectations centered around rates of return, which they said at the time they thought would be okay, that they thought would show that the returns would be — or the assets would be financially viable, and now they are changing their tune.

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With respect to the transcripts, these also were identified by Mr. Trent and authenticated by Mr. Trent. Mr. Trent also indicated these were documents that are regularly done as far as presentations that are made to analysts, and so they qualify as a business record, therefore, are not hearsay. And to the extent the statements here are irrelevant, the relevant statements relate to statements that are made by company personnel.

Ms. Spiller points to other parties' statements, but, again, those statements are included in the document which is a business record and,

therefore, not hearsay.

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With respect to the relevance of these documents, your Honor, again, what they show is one of the company's expectations for their financial — financial implications of the ESP. That's with respect to the exhibits up through Exhibit 13, and Exhibit 14, your Honor, is relevant because what it shows is a detailed financial presentation of all of the Duke companies, and they neglected at any time to mention DEO was in any type of dire financial situation.

If DEO was, in fact, in dire financial condition, that certainly would have been a material fact that an investor would know, and they would be under a duty to disclose that. They did not. That's why it's relevant.

EXAMINER STENMAN: The objections will be overruled. FirstEnergy Exhibits 4 through 14 will be admitted.

(EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

MR. DARR: I don't know what order you want to go in but I'll go next.

EXAMINER STENMAN: It doesn't matter.

MR. DARR: Move the admission of IEU

Exhibits 4 through 7. I believe the Bench has

already granted administrative notice and admitted 1 through 3.

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EXAMINER STENMAN: That is correct. Are there any objections to the admission of IEU Exhibits 4 through 7?

MS. SPILLER: I'm sorry, your Honor.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Any objections to IEU

Exhibits 4 through 7?

MS. SPILLER: I do, your Honor, thank you. Your Honor, with respect to IEU Exhibit No. 4, again, I think this — the document — the witness testified that he did not read the document, did not prepare the document — strike that, did not read the document prior to its submission, was not familiar with the document, and certainly was not the preparer of the document. Mr. Darr simply read one sentence from the document. I think to admit the entire — I think there was a lack of foundation with respect to the witness at hand.

I would further note, and this is something that will be raised again with respect to OEG's exhibits, there is highlighting in the document, and I think that unnecessarily prejudices the record, prejudices the entire document by placing undue influence on particular portions of the record.

We have no idea as to who may have done those highlights, what their intended purpose was. To the extent the document is admitted, I think it should be admitted in clean form.

I would also, your Honor, with respect to IEU Exhibit No. 5 certainly appreciate that there may have been a desire to conserve the production of paper. This is not a complete copy of the stipulation that was submitted on October 24, 2011, clearly by the handwritten notation at the top. The entire document consists of 215 pages, 48 of which were submitted in connection with IEU Exhibit No. 5.

Your Honor, again, we would renew the exhibits -- I'm sorry, the objection to IEU Exhibit No. 6. There was no proper foundation as required under Evidence Rule 804 for the use of former testimony. This is not an out-of-court statement that is not subject to Evidence Rule 801, but clearly falls within 804.

The lack of foundation that exists is that Mr. Darr failed to demonstrate that the witness was unavailable. I think the same would be said of IEU Exhibit No. 7, again, lack of foundation with respect -- with respect to that document.

MR. DARR: Briefly, your Honor?

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EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes.

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MR. DARR: Starting with No. 4, I guess the complaint that if you use a highlighter, it's prejudicial, if there were any concerns about what I highlighted or didn't highlight or the structure of the document, that could have been addressed on redirect. Certainly we can substitute if that's necessary, but it seems to me this Bench is more than willing and able to read the document and put it in the proper context so I don't see that it's any way unduly prejudicial. That is the standard, not just prejudicial. There is somehow highlighting.

The fact that the witness had not read the document before again is irrelevant.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Could you use your microphone?

MR. DARR: The document was prepared by Duke, filed on behalf of Duke, and there's no indication that the document is anything other than what it was purported to be, nor did the witness suggest otherwise.

It is also relevant because it is the bridge between what the company did at the FERC and what it was proposing to do at the Ohio Commission.

And, in fact, if you'll go back and look at the

transcript, that was the purpose of using the document in the first place, that the FERC had not decided any of the issues which Duke specifically said it was going to address with regard to capacity through the Ohio Commission decisions. This doesn't process.

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With regard to the stipulation and recommendation this is the document that was filed with the Commission. There's no question as to its authenticity, as to completeness. If the company has a question about the completeness of the document, it can complete the document itself. There is no reason for me to do it. The operative provisions that are important to this case are now in the record and included in that document.

With regard to the last two items, the Janson and Whitlock testimony, IEU Exhibits 6 and 7, the complaint is that I failed to lay the proper foundation under Rule 804. That might be true if Rule 804 applied but it does not. This is a statement — statements made by the company, made under oath. These are not hearsay, and 804 applies specifically to only hearsay, thus the objection is irrelevant to the question of the admissibility of this document.

And certainly these documents are authentic. They came with the certificate of the Commission itself indicating the authenticity of those documents.

Thank you, your Honor.

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MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, may I be heard on the testimony, of two pieces of testimony, one which was used in my cross-examination as well?

EXAMINER STENMAN: Briefly.

MS. BOJKO: I just wanted to more clearly define for the Bench that Rule 801(D)(2) is admission by a party opponent, and that is where it specifically says that it's not hearsay by definition. I just wanted to have that rule citation for you.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, if I may very briefly respond to Ms. Bojko, certainly all very seasoned trial counsel in this case, 804 pertains to out-of-court statements, and I can't believe that there is any -- any confusion with respect to that 804 clearly speaks to former testimony.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Okay. That's enough. We are not going to debate the Rules of Evidence. We do need to get clean copies of everything that you are moving to admit.

admitted, but I need clean copies supplied to the court reporters. That is going to be an ongoing ruling so know in advance any OEG exhibits that are going to be admitted, you are going to need clean copies for those also.

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next?

(EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

EXAMINER STENMAN: Who would like to go

MR. KURTZ: Your Honors, I move the admission of OEG Exhibit 2, 3, 4, 4A, 5, and 6, and we will provide the court reporter copies without the yellow highlighting.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, if I may, OEG Exhibit 2 I would again note that, similar to other documents, that this document pertains to matters unrelated to Duke Energy Ohio, the applicant in this proceeding; and to the extent that it does, this information is irrelevant.

With respect to the Form 10-K reflected in OEG Exhibit 3, this is a total corporation 10-K, again, concerning matters related to entities other than the applicant in this proceeding, again, therefore containing information that is irrelevant, and I think that the irrelevance and confusion can be

eliminated by omitting this document from the record, given that Mr. Kurtz read into the record the relevant portions that he had highlighted within the document.

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No objection, your Honor, to OEG Exhibit 4 or 4A.

With respect to OEG Exhibit 5, I think the document is misleading insofar as it concerns just the base residual auction prices that may have cleared for particular planning years within PJM when, in fact, I think even as Mr. Kurtz had acknowledged, this is not the final zonal capacity price, given his cross-examination of Mr. Trent as to how the -- how the final zonal capacity price is calculated.

Also note that this document contains planning years that are well outside of those planning years at issue in this proceeding and, therefore, again, contains irrelevant information.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Kurtz.

MR. KURTZ: Thank you, your Honor. The Exhibit 2, the regulatory — the investor presentation made in February of 2013, it's highly relevant to the question of Duke Energy Ohio's financial integrity. We learned from this document

that Duke Energy Ohio has Midwest -- Midwest coal assets which are known as the legacy coal assets that are submitted in the FRR plan. Those are the assets that have the negative return, according to Duke.

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We also learned from that document that the Midwest gas assets are highly profitable, which leads Duke Commercial Power segment to earn \$47 million in 2012 and \$77 million in 2011. So those documents also tie the ESSC, the \$110 million charge to the Commercial Power segment, which means they go with the generation which, of course, is a highly contested issue in this case.

The 10-K also is a legally binding acknowledgment of Duke's numerous times that regulatory accounting does not apply to the unregulated assets of Duke Energy, unregulated generated assets in the Midwest coal and Midwest gas. So for the Commission to grant Duke's request, essentially the Commission would have to retroactively reregulate those units all the way back to August 1, 2012. So those documents go to the heart of this case, in many ways.

As to the PJM base residual auction results, that's -- that's throughout this entire case. That's central as to what the capacity price

is. And, by the way, it will be demonstrated later the company assumed for purposes of this capacity purchase expense in their case that they bought at the base residual auction amounts when, in fact, they bought at substantially less, so that number will be shown to be overstated.

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So I think in terms of weighing the relevance of these documents, clearly the Commission should have access to that.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you, Mr. Kurtz.

OEG Exhibits 2 through 6, including both 4 and 4A

will be admitted but, again, please provide clean

copies to the court reporter.

(EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

MS. GRADY: Thank you, your Honor. OCC would move for admission of Exhibits 1, 2, and 3, and would note that we did provide clean copies of our documents.

EXAMINER STENMAN: You're ahead of the game.

MS. GRADY: As my secretary insisted, we out all my notes.

MS. SPILLER: Well, I may have wanted those, Ms. Grady.

Your Honor, no objection to OCC 1, 2, or

455 3. 1 2 EXAMINER STENMAN: Anyone else objecting? 3 Hearing no objection, OCC 1, 2, and 3 will be admitted. 5 (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 6 Ms. Bojko. 7 MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor. At 8 this time, I would like to move the admission of Kroger 4, 5, 6. I don't believe we need to move the 9 10 statutory provision. EXAMINER STENMAN: We can take 11 12 administrative notice of that. 13 Any objections to the admission of Kroger 14 4, 5, and 6? 15 MS. SPILLER: Oh, no, your Honor. 16 EXAMINER STENMAN: Anyone else? Hearing 17 no objections, Kroger 4, 5, and 6 will be admitted. 18 MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor. 19 (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 2.0 EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you. I believe 2.1 we've addressed all of our pending exhibits. 22 Ms. Spiller. 23 MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor. At 24 this time Duke Energy Ohio would call Dr. Scott 25 Niemann to the stand.

456 1 (Witness sworn.) MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, for 2 3 purposes of the record, may we approach the Bench and 4 have marked as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit No. 3 the 5 Direct Testimony of Scott Niemann, Ph.D., on behalf 6 of Duke Energy Ohio filed on March 1, 2013. EXAMINER STENMAN: It will be so marked. 7 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 8 9 MS. SPILLER: Thank you. 10 SCOTT W. NIEMANN, PH.D. 11

> being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

By Ms. Spiller:

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- Dr. Niemann, can you please identify yourself for the record.
 - Α. I'm Scott Niemann.

MR. KUTIK: Dr. Niemann, can you turn your microphone on.

- And, Dr. Niemann, do you have before you what has been marked as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit No. 3?
 - Yes, I do. Α.
 - Can you identify that document for the Ο.

record, please?

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- A. That is my direct testimony, prefiled testimony, in this case.
- Q. And, sir, do you have any corrections or changes to your direct testimony identified as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 3?
 - A. Yes. I have a few corrections.
 - Q. And what are those, please?
- A. The first is on page 12, line 9. The word "remain" should be replaced with "remaining."

 On page 16, line 16, the word "than" should be replaced with the word "that." On page 17, line 4,

 "January 1, 2011," should be corrected to "January 1,

 2012." And on page 20, line 22, the word "on" should be inserted between "based" and "information," and on line 23, the word "with" should be inserted after "that" so it reads that "I have confirmed that with the offer caps." And those are all the corrections.
- Q. And, Dr. Niemann, incorporating the corrections that you have identified for us this afternoon, is your direct testimony marked as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 3 true and accurate?
 - A. Yes, it is.
- Q. And with the corrections that you have identified this afternoon, would your answers to the

questions reflected in Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 3 be the same today?

- A. Yes, they would.
- Q. And do you, Dr. Niemann, adopt as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit No. 3 your direct testimony in these proceedings?
 - A. Yes, I do.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, the witness is available for cross-examination.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Kutik.

MR. KUTIK: Thank you, your Honor.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Kutik:

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- O. Good afternoon.
- A. Good afternoon.
- Q. You did not review at all any of the statutes which may apply to DEO for purposes of this procedure, correct?
- A. I did not review any of the statutes in preparation of my testimony, that's correct.
- Q. And you would not consider yourself an expert on the Ohio retail market.
- A. I would not consider myself an expert on the legal aspect of the Ohio retail market.

Q. Okay. And you are not offering an opinion on whether recovery of the company's embedded costs with its FRR construct is consistent with Ohio ratemaking principles, correct?

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- A. I'm not offering an opinion with regards to the legal aspects of Ohio ratemaking principles.
- Q. And you did not review the stipulation in the DEO electric security plan case, correct?
 - A. That's correct, I did not.
- Q. And, in fact, Dr. Tabors' testimony is the most specific discussion of that stipulation that you had reviewed.
- A. I reviewed Dr. Tabors' testimony, and it certainly discusses that. That may well be the most specific discussion I reviewed. I don't recall.
- Q. And you didn't review any testimony that was filed in the DEO ESP case, correct?
 - A. Not to my recollection, no.
- Q. And you didn't review any other stipulation or agreement that DEO might have entered into in the last several years, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you haven't reviewed the ESSC, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

- Q. And you don't know whether the ESSC revenues are associated with wholesale or retail service?
- A. As I said, I have not reviewed it, and I cannot form an opinion based on that.
 - Q. So you don't know.

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- A. I haven't reviewed it, and I haven't formed an opinion.
 - Q. So you don't know.
- MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered.
- 12 EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.
 - A. I haven't reviewed it and can't form an opinion.
 - Q. So you don't know?
 - A. Without reviewing it, no.
 - Q. Okay. And you don't know whether these revenues are considered generation revenues, correct?
 - A. Again, I have not reviewed the document so I can't answer that question, no.
 - Q. Although you are testifying about the FRR, you did not review DEO's FRR plan, correct?
 - A. I don't believe that's correct. I certainly reviewed part of the FRR plan.
 - Q. All right. You didn't review the plan

461 itself, correct? 1 2 I didn't read the plan in its entirety, 3 the plan that was filed. 4 Q. Okay. Now, you believe the plan was filed in 2011, correct? 5 6 I don't know the specific date. It was 7 either 2010 or 2011. 8 All right. And in your deposition you Q. gave me the date 2010, did you not? 9 10 MS. SPILLER: Objection, your Honor. 11 That's an improper use of a deposition. MR. KUTIK: He can either say "yes" or 12 "no." 13 14 EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled. 15 I believe in my deposition I said I 16 didn't recall the exact date, the 2011 sounded right. 17 Okay. And it was filed in 2010, correct? 18 Α. I said I don't recall whether it was '10 or '11. 19 2.0 Do you not know when it was filed? 0. 2.1 Α. No. 22 Okay. Ο. 23 MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, may I approach?

EXAMINER STENMAN: You may.

Dr. Niemann, I want to show you what's

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Q.

been previously marked and admitted into the record as FES Exhibit 7, which is an August 16, 2010, letter from an attorney by the name of Noel Symons to Kimberly D. Bose of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Do you recognize that as a document that was filed on behalf of DEO and Duke Energy Kentucky, correct?

A. Yes, that's correct.

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- Q. And it's labeled or it's described in the first couple of sentences as the "FRR Plan filing," correct? The fourth line?
 - A. Yes, I see that.
- Q. Okay. And that bears a date of 2010, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Now, the PJM capacity market is something that you're here to testify about, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you would agree with me that the PJM capacity market is a competitive market.
- A. There are many aspects to the PJM capacity market, one of which is auctions which I would generally consider to be competitive.
- Q. Well, would you generally consider capacity under the PJM market to be competitive? You

would consider it to be competitive, would you not?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. I'm sorry, could you repeat that.
- Q. Would you generally consider capacity under the PJM market to be a competitive service?
- A. As I said before, there are different types of capacity under the PJM market, some of which are competitive, some of which are not.
- Q. Would you generally consider the capacity market in PJM to be a competitive wholesale market?

 MS. SPILLER: Asked and answered, objection.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. I consider the competitive auctions conducted under the RPM construct to be competitive.
- Q. Dr. Niemann, do you have your deposition transcript with you?
 - A. I don't have it in front of me.
- MR. KUTIK: May I approach, your Honor?
- 22 EXAMINER STENMAN: You may.
- MS. GRADY: Mr. Kutik, I have extra
- copies of Mr. Niemann's deposition if I could assist
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you.

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MR. KUTIK: No, it's okay.

Q. Dr. Niemann, let me hand you a copy of your deposition transcript.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

- Q. Do you recognize that as a copy of your deposition transcript?
 - A. Yes, it appears to be.
- Q. Let me refer you, sir, to page 48 of your transcript in condensed version, so I'm looking at the pages that are condensed. Are you there?
 - A. Page 48, yes.

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Q. And let me direct you further to line 21 of the deposition. Did you testify as follows:

"Question: Okay. And would you generally consider the capacity, the capacity under the PJM market, to be a competitive or noncompetitive service?

"Answer: A competitive or noncompetitive service?

"Ouestion: Yes."

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I'm --

Q. "Answer: It's again -- there's -- there are dif -- there are different definitions for competitive, but it's generally considered to be a competitive wholesale market service."

That's what you testified to, correct?

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I am going to

move to strike to the extent Mr. Kutik is referring

to these questions on page 48, line 21, intending to

impeach Dr. Niemann with respect to that. That was

not the question that was posed to Dr. Niemann this

afternoon.

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MR. KUTIK: I think the Bench can determine that, your Honor. It's exactly the question I asked.

EXAMINER STENMAN: The objection will be overruled.

- Q. That's what you testified to, yes?
- A. Give me a second here to review, please. In this answer I am specifically referring to the market meaning the auctions. My answer says, "As a charge for capacity under the PJM capacity market construct," which is more narrow than PJM -- than the PJM.
- Q. Sir, I just asked you whether I read your deposition correctly. Did I?
 - A. Yes, you read it correctly.
- Q. Thank you. Now, with its reliance on the liability pricing model, the PJM market has been a relatively well functioning market, correct?

- A. There are certain aspects of the market that have not functioned as intended, but generally as an overall construct, RPM, I would say, has been well functioning.
- Q. It attracts a substantial amount of new entry, correct?
- A. There's been a substantial amount of new entry through the RPM market, yes.
- Q. And FERC has determined that prices resulting from the RPM auction process will approximate those of a competitive market, correct?
 - A. Generally, yes.

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- Q. And FERC has determined that pricing from RPM auctions results in rates that are just and reasonable.
- A. Again, I don't recall specifically that FERC has made that statement, but I would say it's generally true.
 - MR. KUTIK: May I approach, your Honor? EXAMINER STENMAN: You may.
- MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, at this time we would like to have marked as FES Exhibit 15 an order from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in Docket Nos. ER05-1410-005 and EL05-148-005, re PJM Interconnection, Order Denying Rehearing, issued

November 15, 2007.

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EXAMINER STENMAN: It will be so marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Now, in your study of the PJM market, you've from time to time reviewed -- reviewed orders of the FERC, have you not?
 - A. Yes, I have.
- Q. And particularly you were involved and I believe your testimony is in the case that resulted in the RAA, correct?
- A. A portion of the RAA, the portion of the RAA pertaining to RPM.
- Q. And the case that I've handed you, that was the case that helped develop the RPM, correct?
 - A. Yes, it is.
- Q. And let me refer you to page 12. And paragraph No. 24, the opinion states, "We conclude that prices in RPM will be just and reasonable because mitigation measures will constrain sellers to submit bids that prevent the exercise of market power, with the result that prices will approximate those of a competitive market." Do you see that?
 - A. I do.
- Q. Now, the FERC has also determined, has it not, that cost-based rates are not the only means by

which one can get just and reasonable pricing, correct?

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- A. Again, off the top of my head, I can't think of a specific place where -- where that has been stated by the Commission.
- Q. Let me have you refer to page 128 of your deposition. Let me specifically refer you to line 14 and did you testify as follows:

"Question: Would it also be fair to say that FERC has expressed of you that determining what's just and reasonable doesn't compel cost-based rates?"

And you say: "Answer: It would be accurate to say that cost-based rates are not the only means by which you can get just and reasonable pricing on recovery."

That is what you testified to, correct?

- A. You've read that correctly, yes.
- Q. Thank you. Now, in a competitive capacity market for a given location, capacity prices do not differ on the basis of old plants or new plants, correct?
 - A. I'm sorry, can you repeat that.
- Q. Sure. In a competitive market for a given location, capacity price does not differ for

old plants versus new plants?

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- A. For a given point in time and a given market outcome, yes.
- Q. And the same could be true for inefficient versus efficient plants?
- A. That's true, that within the RPM construct and the auctions conducted by PJM, all capacity in the same location providing the same product is paid the same price.
- Q. Now, it would be correct to say that FERC has found that a competitive market can provide important advantages to electric -- electricity customers in comparison to cost-of-service regulation?
- A. At a general level, I would agree with that, yes.
- Q. A competitive market with a single clearing price creates incentives for sellers to minimize their costs because cost reductions can increase a seller's profit?
- A. Again, in general, I would agree with that.
- Q. When many sellers work to minimize their cost, competition among them helps keep prices as low as possible.

- A. Again, as a general matter, I would agree with that.
- Q. Generally if all suppliers are offering in at their lowest possible cost, it will result in lower costs for the system?
- A. Again, as a general matter, I would agree.
- Q. A competitive market can result in benefits to customers because over time the market results in more efficient sellers and lower prices, correct?
- A. I'm sorry, can you repeat that one?

 MR. KUTIK: Sure.

 May I have that read, your Honor.

15 (Record read.)

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- A. As a general matter, I would agree with that.
- Q. Now, switching subjects slightly, you were involved in a case at FERC which we mentioned just earlier that helped develop part of the RAA, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And there is something else called
 Attachment D, correct?
 - A. To the PJM open access transmission

tariff?

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- O. Yes.
- A. Yes.
- Q. And that was involved in that case as well, correct?
 - A. I believe it is Attachment DD.
- Q. Okay. And would it be fair to say that the RAA and Attachment DD do not use the term "embedded costs"?
- A. I've not exhaustively searched either one of those documents for the word "embedded cost," but I don't believe it's in there.
- Q. In your testimony you say that the PJM rules do not and are not intended to address recovery of embedded costs, correct?
 - A. Generally, yes, that's true.
- Q. And in the absence of market power in a competitive capacity market, individual suppliers would be expected to offer at least their avoided costs, correct?
 - A. Generally speaking, yes.
- Q. Avoided costs would be those costs that would be avoided by either retiring or mothballing a unit.
 - A. For the purposes of market monitoring in

the RPM base residual and incremental auctions, that's how they define what it will cost rate.

- Q. Now, the RAA also talks about a state compensation mechanism, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And a state compensation mechanism is one way in which a fixed resource requirement entity, an FRR entity, can be compensated -- or the compensation can be set.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And there is nothing -- or where there is a state compensation mechanism in the state, there is nothing in the RAA that prevents having more than one state compensation mechanism in a particular state, correct?
- A. There's nothing in the RAA that prevents that, that's correct.
- Q. So there could be a situation where there are different FRR entities in the state and those -- those FRR entities have different state compensation mechanisms, correct?
- A. From a regulatory economics perspective,
 I would generally expect the compensation mechanisms
 to be consistent, but there's nothing in the RAA that
 says they have to be exactly the same.

Q. So different FRRs in the state could have different state compensation mechanisms, correct?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

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- Q. Now, a state compensation mechanism could be set below embedded costs, correct?
- A. There's nothing in the RAA that dictates the level at which a state compensation mechanism needs to be set.
- Q. So it could be set below embedded costs, correct?
 - A. That would be allowed under the RAA.
- Q. And a state compensation mechanism might make sense to establish a rate other than the RPM rate that is the RPM auction price when a supplier's avoided costs are greater than the RPM clearing price, correct?
- A. That could make sense. I would have to consider all the facts in any situation.
- Q. Now, nothing in the RAA guarantees a supplier the ability to recover its embedded costs, correct?
 - A. That's correct, there is nothing in the

RAA that specifies guaranteed recovery of embedded costs.

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- Q. And I think, as you said earlier, there's nothing in the RAA that states rates couldn't be below full embedded costs, correct?
- A. There is nothing -- the RAA is silent on embedded costs. Recovery could be higher or lower on in the RAA.
- Q. However, under the RPM construct, suppliers have the opportunity to recover embedded costs through the market, correct?
- A. Under the RPM construct, suppliers can sell capacity through the auctions conducted by PJM, and that may allow some recovery or all recovery or more than recovery of embedded costs.
- Q. And some of the ways that might happen would be, for example, if there -- if the RPM auction cleared above the suppliers avoided costs, correct?
- A. Well, are you talking about avoided costs versus embedded costs? Just because it clears above avoided costs doesn't mean it's above embedded costs.
- Q. That's not my question. My question is if a seller has avoided costs that are below the clearing price, that margin on the capacity can be applied towards the embedded costs for recovery of

embedded costs, correct?

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- A. In that case for an entity to participate in the auction, yes.
- Q. And similarly, a supplier that participates in the energy and ancillary services market to the extent that that seller earns margins on those services, those margins can also be applied towards the recovery of embedded costs, correct?
- A. They could be, with no guarantee that it's going to be greater or less than embedded costs.
- Q. Now, I noticed in your resume that you formerly worked for Charles River Associates, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And at Charles River Associates, you worked on some assignments for Duke, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And in some of those assignments you worked with a man named Robert Stoddard, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And he was one of the senior players on the CRA team that you worked with, correct?

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, if I may, I
think this line of questioning regarding Robert
Stoddard is irrelevant and certainly beyond the scope

476 of Dr. Niemann's testimony in this proceeding. 1 2 EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Kutik? 3 MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, as we will establish, Mr. Stoddard has considerable expertise, worked with this witness. This witness relied upon 5 6 Mr. Stoddard's information. I should be able to talk to him about Mr. Stoddard and Mr. Stoddard's views. 7 8 EXAMINER STENMAN: The objection will be overruled. 9 10 Do you remember the question? Ο. No. Can you repeat it? 11 Α. 12 MR. KUTIK: May I have it read, please? 13 EXAMINER STENMAN: Could you? 14 (Record read.) Both Mr. Stoddard and I were officers in 15 Α. 16 the CRA energy practice, that's correct. 17 Well, you weren't always an officer, were 18 you, sir? 19 Α. No. I was there for a long time and was 2.0 eventually promoted to officer. 2.1 And, again, let's talk about 2.2 Mr. Stoddard. Mr. Stoddard, he was one of the senior players on the CRA team, wasn't he? 23 24 Α. Yes.

And you worked with Mr. Stoddard on the

settlement that led up to the RAA modification that we just mentioned, correct?

A. Yes, that's correct.

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- Q. And he was one of the principal consultants for CRA's clients -- or client with regard to that settlement process, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And he was one of the drafters of the RAA that resulted from the settlement, correct?

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, again, I think we are -- Mr. Kutik is attempting to, I believe, through this witness put in the opinions of Robert Stoddard on matters that are clearly outside of Dr. Niemann's testimony and I think it's improper use of Mr. Stoddard's former testimony, which I think is where we are headed.

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, as I will establish, Mr. Stoddard was one of the drafters of the RAA that this witness relies upon to give testimony or to give opinions in his testimony.

Mr. Stoddard also provided testimony which this witness relied upon in his review and work in this case, and so I should be able to continue to talk -- be able to talk to Dr. Niemann about his views versus Mr. Stoddard's views.

EXAMINER STENMAN: The objection is overruled.

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THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, could you read back the question.

- Q. I think the question was, he was one of the drafters of the RAA.
- A. Mr. Stoddard drafted, to my knowledge, parts of the settlement agreement and some of the tariff language. Whether it was specifically RAA or Attachment DD, I don't recall. You have to ask Mr. Stoddard that.
- Q. Let's have you refer to your deposition, sir, page 97. Let me specifically refer you to line 24. You testify as follows:

"Question: Okay. Now, Mr. Stoddard was part of the group that actually drafted the documents that resulted in the RAA, correct?"

Ms. Spiller objects.

And you say on line 5: "Answer: I believe that's correct."

That was your testimony, correct?

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I am going to move to strike. Dr. Niemann hasn't said anything inconsistent with that today so I think the attempted impeachment improper.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. What you just read accurately reflects what's in the transcript.
- Q. And on -- in his work in that case, that FERC case that we have been talking about, you supported his work, did you not?
 - A. Some aspects of his work, yes.
- Q. Now, while both you and he were employed by Charles River Associates, Mr. Stoddard testified in the AEP capacity case on behalf of FirstEnergy Solutions, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And you were aware that Mr. Stoddard was testifying for FirstEnergy Solutions in that case while you worked at CRA, correct?
- A. I was aware that he was a witness in that case, yes.
- Q. And, in fact, one of the first things that you did in this case is that you went and looked at the AEP capacity case record and you reviewed his testimony, correct?
- A. I don't recall if it was one of the first thing that I did in this case, but I did review his testimony as part of my preparation of my testimony.
 - Q. In fact, in the entire record of the AEP

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capacity case, you only read two things, one, the opinion and order in that case; and, two,

Mr. Stoddard's testimony, correct?

A. I believe that's correct.

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Q. And Mr. Stoddard presented views that are different from your views; isn't that correct?

MS. SPILLER: Objection. This is improper use of the former testimony of Mr. Stoddard. Again, we are trying to backdoor into this case what a witness in another proceeding in which Duke Energy Ohio was not a party may have testified to.

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, it's the same argument we've made before. This witness worked with Mr. Stoddard. Mr. Stoddard obviously has significant experience in this. This witness went to look for Mr. Stoddard when he was preparing his testimony, so I think I'm entitled to talk to the witness about Mr. Stoddard's testimony.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- Q. By the way is -- well, I don't know if I have an answer to the question so, let's get that.
 - A. I'm sorry, I forgot the question.

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MR. KUTIK: May I have it read, please, your Honor.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes.

(Record read.)

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- A. I don't agree with all the views presented by Mr. Stoddard in his testimony.
- Q. Okay. By the way, Mr. Stoddard, his office is in Boston or Cambridge or similar, somewhere in that neighborhood, correct?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, relevance.

MR. KUTIK: I'll tie it up, your Honor.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. Yes, his office is in Boston.
- Q. Okay. And were you aware that

 Mr. Stoddard declined to testify in this case because
 he felt he had a conflict?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, your Honor, relevance.

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, Ms. Spiller has specifically objected to references to testimony in the past because the witness was unavailable. I am now establishing that Mr. Stoddard is unavailable.

MS. SPILLER: This is not how you establish that, Mr. Kutik, and you know that.

MR. KUTIK: Oh, yes, it is.

EXAMINER STENMAN: All right. Overruled.

A. I haven't discussed this case with Mr. Stoddard.

Q. Haven't heard that?

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- A. I have not discussed it with Mr. Stoddard, no.
- Q. Now, Mr. Stoddard took the opinion that the RPM auction price is the best price for capacity as it's best for markets in the short and long runs. You are aware of that, right?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, your Honor.

Again, attempting to insert into this record former testimony of Robert Stoddard in another proceeding and clearly no indication as to his unavailability; lack of foundation, and I think this also highly prejudicial to Duke Energy Ohio, which was not a party to that proceeding.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

A. I don't recall the specific language in his testimony. I don't have it in front of me.

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, may I approach?

EXAMINER STENMAN: You may.

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, at this time we would like to have marked as FES Exhibit 16 a document entitled the "Direct Testimony of Robert B. Stoddard on Behalf of" the FirstEnergy -- "on behalf of FirstEnergy Solutions Corp." in Case No. 10-2929-EL-UNC.

EXAMINER STENMAN: It will be so marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. (By Mr. Kutik) Dr. Niemann, I have handed you what the court reporter has marked as FES Exhibit 16. Do you recognize that as Mr. Stoddard's testimony in the AEP capacity case, do you not?
 - A. Yes, I do.

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And let me have you turn to page 3 of his Q. testimony. Mr. Stoddard says, starting at line 2, "The appropriate capacity price" in the RPM RTO auction -- "is the RPM RTO auction price. In the short run, the RPM auction price is the 'right price' in terms of economic efficiency, appropriately compensating AEP Ohio and is the closest approximation to the market value of the reliability value of the capacity. In the long run, RPM is designed to provide the appropriate incentives for the entry of new, cost-efficient resources and the exit of inefficient resources over a suitably long investment horizon. Because the RPM RTO auction price is efficient in both the long- and short-term, it follows that incorporating any capacity price in the state compensation mechanism other than the RPM RTO price leads to uneconomic impacts and distorts the competitive landscape."

That's what Dr. -- or, excuse me,
Mr. Stoddard testified to, correct?

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- A. That's what the testimony says, yes.
- Q. And Mr. Stoddard also testified that the RPM price is designed to provide appropriate incentives for the entry of new cost efficient resources and the exit of inefficient resources over a suitably long investment horizon, correct?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, relevance, particularly given that the Commission was not persuaded by Mr. Stoddard's testimony.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Kutik.

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, again, this witness reviewed Mr. Stoddard's testimony and worked with Mr. Stoddard. Mr. Stoddard took one view and this witness, obviously, is taking a different view, and we're entitled to show that this witness's views are inconsistent with the views that were taken by his senior on the very project that he touts his experience for.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Objection overruled.

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, understanding that Mr. Kutik, if I may be heard, please, is going to continue down this path, he is equating "review" with "rely," suggesting that Dr. Niemann somehow

relied upon Mr. Stoddard's testimony, that somehow Dr. -- Dr. Niemann was influenced by Mr. Stoddard's role in the company, and I think that's incredibly unfair, mischaracterizes Dr. Niemann's testimony.

He said he reviewed it and disagreed with it, and now Mr. Kutik is attempting to prejudice this record by reading into it portions of Dr. Stoddard's testimony.

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor --

EXAMINER STENMAN: Your objection will be noted for the record. It's already been overruled.

Mr. Kutik.

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MR. KUTIK: I believe there was a question pending, your Honor. May I have it read, please.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes, please.

(Record read.)

- A. You would have to point me to the specific lines so I can verify that's what you are reading from his testimony.
- Q. Certainly. Let me refer you to page 21. Are you there, sir?
 - A. I am.
- Q. And on line 12, Mr. Stoddard says, "In the long run, the RPM is designed to provide the

appropriate incentives for the entry of new,

cost-efficient resources and exit of inefficient

resources over a suitably long investment horizon;

the success of this market design has been well

documented, particularly in two reports by

Mr. Graves' consultancy, The Brattle Group."

Do you see that?

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- A. Yes, I see those words in his testimony.
- 0. Okay. And let me also refer you now to page 28, starting at line 14. Mr. Stoddard says, does he not, "As an economist who had direct responsibility for negotiating the RPM design, it is my professional opinion that AEP should only be allowed to recover costs that are consistent with how that term is used elsewhere in Section 8 of the RAA, and as used in the parallel Attachment DD of the PJM The ACR net of the E&AS offset. Any other definition of 'cost' would provide FRR Entities a (presumably higher) rate that cannot be earned by entities participating in the RPM; consequently, such treatment would encourage some entities to opt out of the RPM auction structure to seek higher capacity rates. But the design intent of the RPM was to provide a comprehensive framework for PJM. The FRR Alternative was always viewed as an exception, not

the rule, offered for the narrow purpose of helping FRR Entities manage their own portfolios. The FRR Alternative was not intended to create the opportunity for substantial unjust enrichment by opting out of the RPM Auctions."

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That's what Mr. Stoddard said, correct?

- A. You've read that correctly, yes.
- Q. Now, while both you and he were working at CRA, CRA gave advice to Duke regarding the PJM market and regarding Duke's potential entry into PJM?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, your Honor.

Your Honor, Mr. Kutik is now venturing into confidential information protected both, pursuant to CRA, between the client and the witness, as well as the witness and his former employer.

MR. KUTIK: I don't believe that's true, your Honor.

EXAMINER STENMAN: The objection will be overruled.

- A. I have a confidentiality agreement in place with CRA under which I am obligated not to disclose confidential information about clients' work, including the nature of engagements.
- Q. And you would venture that Mr. Stoddard was similarly subject to those confidentiality

agreements, correct?

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A. Yes.

MR. KUTIK: May I approach, your Honor? EXAMINER STENMAN: You may.

Q. Dr. Niemann, I want to hand you a deposition transcript of Robert Stoddard in Case No. 10-2929.

MS. SPILLER: 17?

MR. KUTIK: I have not marked it, and I don't intend to mark it, your Honor.

Q. Mr. -- Dr. Niemann, I want to refer you to page 6 of this deposition where Mr. Stoddard is asked the question: "And can you describe to me what the nature of the assignment was for Duke Energy Ohio?"

And Mr. Stoddard, after an admonition from me not to disclose proprietary information, says, "I can describe it. I worked with Duke Energy Ohio since the inception of RPM on helping them assess capacity market issues, and that involvement continued as Duke Energy Ohio and its Kentucky affiliate shifted from the Midwest ISO to PJM, effective January 1 of this year, including helping Duke Energy Ohio assess options open to it with respect to capacity and capacity pricing."

1 MS. SPILLER: Your Honor --2 Did you work on that assignment? 3 MS. SPILLER: Mr. Kutik, this is 4 important. The fact that Robert Stoddard neglected 5 your advice and chose to disclose information which 6 Dr. Niemann feels is confidential, I believe that's 7 inappropriate to attempt to try to encourage 8 Dr. Niemann to so agree and follow suit with Mr. Stoddard. Dr. Niemann has testified he has a 9 10 confidentiality agreement with his employer. your witness chose to waive that agreement is not 11 12 Dr. Niemann's issue. 13 MR. KUTIK: No. What it shows is the 14 lack of credibility of this witness. 15 MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, move to strike. 16 EXAMINER STENMAN: Okay, let's not speak 17 over each other. Go ahead. 18 MR. KUTIK: May I continue? 19 EXAMINER STENMAN: You may. 2.0 Thank you, your Honor. MR. KUTIK: 2.1 witness has claimed a cover of a confidentiality 2.2 order which he claims prohibits him from discussing that. Dr. -- or Mr. Stoddard, who this witness 23 24 admits was subject to the same protective order, was

able to give this description of what he worked on.

And my question to him is knowing that, knowing that this was Dr. -- Mr. Stoddard's description of what he did is, did he work on that project, too?

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MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, if I may, I think it is insulting of this witness to challenge his credibility because of what another individual retained by FirstEnergy Solutions chose to do, so. Dr. Niemann is standing on two confidentiality agreements, neither of which have been waived.

EXAMINER STENMAN: The objection will be overruled.

However, Dr. Niemann, I would encourage you to testify as you see appropriate.

- Q. Did you work on that, too?
- A. This is a fairly broad description of a lot of work. I may have been involved in some of it, not necessarily all of it.
- Q. Okay. Now, whatever part you worked on, it's fair to say that you claim not to know why DEO sought to migrate from MISO to PJM, correct?
- A. I don't believe that was my testimony, no.
- Q. That you do know then; is that your testimony?
 - A. My testimony was that I hadn't -- hadn't

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specifically had discussions with the company or hadn't specifically had discussions with the company about the reasons for migrating to -- to PJM from MISO in preparing my testimony as I didn't see it as relevant.

- Q. So that you cannot answer the question as to why the company migrated or sought to migrate to PJM; is that correct?
- A. I was generally familiar with some of the reasons why companies were moving from MISO to PJM at the time that Duke Energy -- Duke Energy Ohio made the decision to migrate to PJM.
- Q. With respect, Doctor, that really wasn't my question. My question is, it's true, is it not, that you cannot testify about -- or you cannot say what the company's reasons were for moving to PJM, correct?
- A. I cannot testify about all of the reasons that the company was considering. I was not part of those discussions and was not part of that decision-making process.
- Q. Well, let me refer you to your deposition, sir. Let me refer you to page 28 of your deposition, line 5.
 - A. You said that was page 28?

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Yes, it is, line 5, sir. Now, you 1 2 testified starting at line 5, "Question: Okay. 3 Thank you. Now, do you understand why Duke Energy Ohio joined PJM on January 1, 2012?" 5 Ms. Spiller objected 6 And answer beginning on line 10: "So I 7 have not had discussions with the company about 8 exactly why they joined PJM; and, you know, I can't answer that question in terms of -- of -- in terms of 9 the company's rationale for the transition." 10 That was your answer in deposition, 11 12 correct? 13 MS. SPILLER: Again, move to strike. 14 Doesn't impeach what Dr. Niemann has said this 15 afternoon. 16 EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled. 17 Yes, you read that correctly. 18 And you can't -- you can't say or you Ο. 19 don't know what scenarios the company considered, 2.0 correct? 2.1 That's correct. 22 Now, as a potential participant in the PJM market, the timing of when DEO would seek to 23 24 enter the market was up to DEO, correct? I don't know all of the restrictions and 25 Α.

so forth that DEO would have been facing and what, for example, regulatory requirements may have dictated the timing.

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- Q. So is the answer to my question "yes" or "no"?
 - A. Could you repeat your question?
- Q. Yes. As a potential participant in the PJM market, the timing of when DEO would seek to enter the market was up to DEO.
- A. Subject to any restrictions in terms of gaining approval and so forth to make the move, ultimately the decision would have been the company.
- Q. Thank you. Now, it was possible under the RAA for DEO to have migrated to PJM without being an FRR entity, correct?
- A. I believe that technically under the RAA, they could have come in and participated in base residual auctions and joined at a later time if they were willing to take the risks that were associated with that.
- Q. Okay. So just going to what they did first in terms of this alternative, they became, that is, DEO became an FRR entity because it sought to enter the market in January of 2012 and they had not participated in the base residual auction for that

year, correct?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. And so the first base residual auction that they could participate in would have been let's say they decided they wanted to participate in the May 11, 2011, auction. The first delivery year that they could participate in would have been the year beginning June 1, 2014, correct?
- A. At the time of their application to join PJM, that would have been the first auction -- that was the next auction that had not yet occurred, but that still would have occurred before they were officially in PJM.
- Q. Right. So if they were first officially in PJM in January, is it your testimony then that their first auction they could have been participated in would be the May, 2012, auction for the delivery year beginning June 1, 2015?
- A. At the time -- once they had joined, the next auction would have been in May, 2012, auction.
- Q. So between whatever time they joined and whatever the first delivery year they could participate in for the BRA, they would have had to be an FRR entity for that period of time, correct?

MS. SPILLER: I'm sorry, could I have

that question read back.

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(Record read.)

- A. They would have to be an FRR entity for any auctions that had already been conducted.
- Q. Thank you. Now, but assume for me that DEO, sitting in 2010, had said, We'll stay in MISO until June 1, 2014, but we'll start participating in the BRAs for the year in May of 2011. Are you with me so far?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Under that scenario they could have migrated into PJM without being -- becoming an FRR entity, correct?
- A. If they had done so, they would have taken on additional residual --
- Q. That's not my question. My question is they could have done so, correct, under the rules?

MS. SPILLER: Mr. Kutik, if the witness could be allowed to answer.

MR. KUTIK: He wasn't answering the question, your Honor. That was the point of my redirecting the witness.

- Q. Under the rules they could have done that, correct?
 - A. I am not aware of anything under the

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rules that would prevent that.

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- Q. And during the time that they remained, that DEO would have remained in MISO, DEO would have received compensation for their capacity, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Now, FRR entities may exist in states with retail competition, correct?
- A. FRR entities may exist in states of retail competition, yes, that's correct.
- Q. FRR entities are not limited to solely existing in states with a traditional regulated environment, right?
- A. There's nothing in the -- in the RAA or any other PJM rules that would prevent that.
- Q. Now, an FRR entity that's seeking a state compensation mechanism would necessarily be operating in a state with retail competition; isn't that correct?
 - A. I'm sorry, could you repeat that?

 MR. KUTIK: May I have it read, please.

 (Record read.)
- A. A state that's seeking -- I'm sorry, an entity that's seeking a state compensation mechanism under the inception of the RAA that addresses how -- how the costs are passed on to the CRES entity, you

would have to have competitive retail. It doesn't mean there couldn't be a state mechanism in a different context.

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Q. That's not my question. My question was that they would necessarily, that is, the FRR entity seeking a state compensation mechanism, would necessarily be in a state where there was retail competition, correct?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. So you could have -- you could have a state compensation mechanism outside of -- outside of just passing things on to CRES entities.
- Q. Okay. But the state compensation mechanism talks about the compensation that will be paid to capacities to FRR entities from alternative retail suppliers, correct?
 - A. That's what's addressed in the RAA.
- Q. Right. In Ohio's lingo, that's a CRES provider, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. All right. So in -- in that case, in a case where an FRR entity is seeking a state compensation mechanism, there would be entities like

CRES providers that would be providing alternate -- alternative retail electric service, correct?

- A. If -- if an entity is seeking or is to be compensated under a state compensation mechanism for charges to CRES entities or competitive retail entities more generally, yes, there would need to be competitive retail entities in that state.
- Q. And that's something that traditional regulated utilities don't face, correct?
 - A. I can't say that comprehensively.
- Q. Now, in -- in a state with retail competition, you would agree with me, that the state policy would likely be presumed to promote market-based as opposed to cost-based prices for competitive services?
- A. Again, I can't speak to all states and all jurisdictions, but, generally, if you're talking about competitive services, yes, you'd looking to a competitive market for supply of those.
- Q. And an FRR entity in a retail competition market would likely be getting market prices for noncompetitive generation services, correct?
- A. I'm sorry, could you repeat or have that read back.
 - Q. Sure. Let me rephrase. I misspoke. An

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FRR entity in a retail competition environment would likely be getting market prices for noncapacity generation services.

- A. I'm sorry, that was noncapacity generation services?
 - O. Yes.
- A. I would need to know what the -- what those noncapacity generation services were.
- Q. Well, energy and ancillary services. And we are talking again in the PJM market.
- A. Typically energy would be -- would be at market prices. There are ancillary services that are at regulated rates.
- Q. Right. At least for energy prices, those would be market prices, right?
 - A. Typically, yes.
- Q. And, in fact, DEO is currently getting market prices for its energy and ancillary services, correct?
- A. Again, I can't speak to all of the ancillary services. I haven't reviewed what's -- what's being provided. It's my understanding that they are getting market-based rates for generation, by "generation," I mean energy.
 - Q. If DEO's proposal is accepted, DEO's

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generation service revenues would not be predominantly cost based; isn't that true?

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- A. I'm sorry, could you repeat that?
- Q. Sure. If DEO's proposal is accepted here, DEO's generation service revenues would not be predominantly cost based.
- A. For competitive services, that they would be predominantly cost based for noncompetitive services where they were entitled to a -- a cost of service, cost-based return, it would not be. I can't speak to which would be predominant.

MR. KUTIK: I think one of us misspoke. Can I have the answer read, please.

(Record read.)

- Q. Did you mean for competitive services they would not be cost based?
- A. For competitive services they would not be cost based.
 - Q. Thank you.
- A. If I said "cost based," I meant "market based."
- Q. Thank you. Now, the RAA doesn't require an FRR entity to use solely its own resources to meet its FRR obligation, correct?
 - A. The RAA does -- the RAA is silent about

what resources can be used to meet the obligation.

- Q. So the obligation can be met through procurement of resources through bilateral contracts.
- A. Through unit-specific bilateral contracts, yes.
 - Q. Or even through an auction.
- A. Through an auction that's secured unit-specific capacity.
- Q. Now, the obligation is to meet a load target plus a reserve margin, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And that that load target plus the reserve margin is set three years in advance, correct?
- A. Let me clarify. When you're talking about the objective being to meet that target, whose objective are you referring to?
 - Q. The FRR entity.
- A. The FRR entity must meet its obligation, which is load plus reserve margin, and yes, that's set that's set in advance of the base residual auction, which is conducted three years in advance. For an FRR entity that's required to commit for five years, it would be longer.
 - Q. Okay. And that for any particular

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delivery year, once the target plus margin is set, that target -- that number may change as the planning process is implemented, correct?

- A. I'm not sure what planning process you are referring to, but PJM does update the load forecast, which can change the obligation, yes.
- Q. Right. And then if for some reason when we get to the delivery year the load that's actually needed for some reason is above the load target, above the margin, the reserve margin, that's PJM's responsibility to get those resources, correct?
- A. An FRR's entity is obligated to meet the capacity requirements set three years in advance.
 - Q. That's not my question.
 - A. I'm not sure I understood your question.
- Q. All right. My question is let's assume we are looking at the load within a particular FRR entity's service territory. Are you with me so far?
 - A. Yeah.

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- Q. And when we get to the delivery year, the actual load that's needed to serve customers' needs is beyond the load target plus the reserve margin.

 Are you with me so far?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. The responsibility for getting those

additional resources is with PJM, correct?

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- A. Subject to check, I believe that's correct, that PJM would account for the load of both in the FRR service area, in their overall PJM requirement.
- Q. Thank you. Now, as you know, DEO has been able to meet -- as far as you know, DEO has been able to meet its FRR obligations so far.
- A. I'm not aware of a case where they haven't been.
- Q. You are not aware they have been required to pay any penalties.
- A. I haven't reviewed what penalties they have paid, but I am not aware of any.
- Q. And you are not aware they haven't experienced any shortfall of capacity, correct?
- A. Again, I have not reviewed that, but I'm not aware of anything.
- Q. And as far as you know, there has been capacity that's cleared the base residual auctions for the delivery years 2012-'13, 2013-'14, and 2014-'15, correct?
 - A. I missed the first part of that.
- Q. Sure. As far as you know, there has been capacity, not necessarily from DEO, but there's been

capacity in the PJM market that did not clear the BRA for the delivery years 2012-2013, 2013-'14, and 2014-'15.

- A. Yes, I believe resources in all those auctions.
- Q. And that uncleared capacity would be available for purchase through bilateral transactions or in subsequent incremental auctions, correct?
- A. Immediately after the BRA it may have been available, yes.
- Q. Now, to the extent that DEO has had a surplus of capacity, you're not aware of DEO being unable to sell that capacity into the PJM, into the market, correct, or sell it through bilateral contracts?
- MS. SPILLER: Objection, assumes facts not in evidence.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Kutik.

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, I believe this will be testified to by other witnesses.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: All right. Can we have the question read back.

(Record read.)

A. I have not discussed with DEO whether

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they have tried to sell back capacity.

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- Q. Okay. So you are not aware of any problems that they've had, correct?
- A. I'm not -- like I say, I haven't discussed whether they have been able to sell back capacity or whether they have tried to sell back capacity. They would potentially be restricted from selling back capacity based on their FRR obligation in that you are required to maintain an additional you surplus to sell back capacity.
- Q. You are not aware any of those restrictions having had to come into play, correct?
 - A. Not that I am aware.
- Q. Now, as of August, 2010, upon DEO's filing of an FRR plan, any LSE -- LSE within DEO would have been ineligible to participate in the BRAs for -- for any delivery year before 2014-'15, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And an LSE wishing to opt out of DEO's plan would then have needed to procure capacity within PJM but outside of the RPM auctions, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. As of October, 2011, DEO would have known the base residual auction prices for 2011/'12,

2012-'13, 2013-'14 and 2014-'15, correct?

2 MS. SPILLER: Objection to the extent

Mr. Kutik is asking Dr. Niemann what Duke Energy Ohio may have known.

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, these are publicly available pieces of information.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. I'm sorry, you said that was as of October, 2011?
 - O. Yes.

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- A. Yes, those base residual auctions would have been conducted and the prices that were posted by PJM.
- Q. And you would expect DEO to have known what its embedded costs were for its units at that time.
- MS. SPILLER: Objection, your Honor, seeking to elicit information from this witness as to what Duke Energy Ohio may have known. The question was better directed to Mr. Trent earlier in this process.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. I'm not aware of Duke Energy Ohio's process for tracking embedded costs.
 - Q. Let me refer you to your deposition, sir.

Let me refer you to page 34, starting at line 11.

Did you testify as follows:

"Question: Would you assume from your knowledge of working with the utilities and your knowledge of the PJM market that a utility that is an FRR entity in the PJM market would be aware of its embedded costs of capacity?

"Answer: Generally, yes."

Is that what you testified to, sir?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, move to strike.

I don't think this at all mischaracterizes

Dr. Niemann testimony today, improper use of

deposition for purposes of attempting to impeach.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. After clarifying that I hadn't reviewed Duke's embedded cost calculation and didn't know what they did or did not know as of that date, that is how I answered the question, yes.
- Q. Okay. Now, you've previously testified in Ohio, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - O. Before this Commission.
- 23 A. Yes.

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Q. And that was in a case involving Dayton
Power & Light.

A. That's correct.

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- Q. That was their SSO proceeding, correct?
- A. Their ESP proceeding, yes, in 2008 and 2009.
- Q. And you were presenting the results of modeling that CRA had done with respect to RPM auction prices.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And, in fact, you've done a good deal of your work for -- you've done a good deal of your work at CRA relating to modeling of that type, correct?
 - A. Both at CRA and after, yes.
- Q. And, in fact, you've also done modeling of other types as well, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. But you were not asked in this case to do any modeling, correct?
 - A. No, I was not.
- Q. And you haven't provided in any testimony or any workpapers any calculations that support any conclusions regarding the potential impact of DEO's proposal on any market?
- A. My testimony addresses the impact of

 Duke's -- of DEO's capacity supply and an FRR option

 on market that, in part, is supported by analysis

that's in my workpapers.

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Q. All right. That's not my question. My question is, you have not provided in any testimony or any workpapers any calculations that support your conclusions regarding the potential impact of DEO's proposal on any market.

MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. No, I don't think what you just said correctly characterizes that.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. As I said -- there --
- Q. There are no calculations in your testimony; isn't that true?
 - A. There are calculations in my workpapers.
- Q. All right. Well, there are no calculations you did in your workpapers; isn't that true?
- A. No, there are not calculations that I did in $\ensuremath{\mathsf{my}}$ workpapers.
- Q. Okay. And isn't it true you did not provide cal -- the calculations you did was from offer caps, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

- Q. And you didn't provide calculations for offer caps for each year that you looked at; isn't that true?
 - A. That's true.

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- Q. Now, if a suppliers' avoided costs of a unit were greater than the revenues it received for that unit, it -- the economically rational thing to do would be to retire that unit, correct?
- A. If -- if its avoided costs were greater than the market price, the rational thing to do would be to not supply that capacity. Typically, that's the way markets work. There are exceptions to that and it doesn't say anybody would retire the unit or that you would even be able to retire the units.
- Q. Isn't it true in the situation I just mentioned where the avoided costs are greater than the revenues that were received from that unit, the economically rational thing for the unit would be to retire it?
- A. Not necessarily. Just because you wouldn't put it in the auction doesn't mean you couldn't retire the capacity.
- Q. Let me refer you to your deposition, sir. Let me refer you to page 161, starting at line 8, did you testify as follows:

"Question: If a -- if DEO could not recover its avoidable costs for a unit, would the economically correct decision be to close or retire those units?

"Answer: Economically correct decision from whose perspective?

"Question: From DEO's perspective.

"Answer: If the compensation that DEO is going to receive by keeping a unit open is below the avoidable cost, the economically rational thing to do is -- is not keep the unit open."

And I added the word "avoidable" before cost on page 15, as you added that in your corrections.

Have I read your testimony as corrected correctly?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And if a participant in the market doesn't do the economically rational thing, there is the potential markets to become distorted, correct?
 - A. There's potential, yes.
- Q. Now, if DEO decided prior to 2015-'16 to retire certain generation; it could do so without violating its obligation under the FRR, correct?
 - A. I'm sorry, I didn't catch the first part

of that.

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- Q. Let me start again. If DEO decided prior to 2015-'16 to retire certain of its units, it could do so without violating its FRR obligations, correct?
 - A. If it could find replacement capacity.
- Q. If Duke retired some of its units and went out to procure capacity in incremental auctions, that could affect the prices in those auctions, correct?
- A. If Duke was procuring additional capacity in an auction, it could potentially affect those prices.
- Q. And if Duke retires some units and went out to procure capacity through bilateral contracts, that could also affect the capacity prices in the incremental auction, correct?
- A. To the extent that bilateral contract -bilateral contracts were entered into in advance of
 the auctions and would change the nexus supply in the
 auction, it could affect the price, yes.
- Q. Now, I want to change topics slightly, and I'm almost done. The prices paid for different types of electricity service could be an important part of a customer's business economics, would you agree?

- A. I would agree that -- that energy costs, electricity costs specifically, can be a main component of some business cost structures and business decisions, yes.
- Q. And electricity price could be an important factor in a customer's competitiveness, correct?
 - A. How are you defining "competitiveness"?
- Q. Let me refer you to your deposition, sir, page 165, line 5. "Question: Electricity prices would be important or could be an important factor in a customer's competitiveness, true?

"Answer: Potentially, yes."

That's what you testified to, correct?

- A. That's what the transcript says, yes.
- Q. Okay. And you are not offering an opinion on the effect of DEO's proposal on the competitiveness of any particular set of customers, correct?
- A. No. I have not done any analysis on impact of customers, no.
- Q. And you don't know DEO's proposal would affect the company in terms of a percent of increase of revenues, correct?
 - A. I have not done those calculations.

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You're aware that some of the revenues
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       generated by DEO's proposal could make its way to a
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      DEO affiliate on the transfers of generation assets
       to that affiliate, correct?
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                   That's my understanding, yes.
              Α.
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                   And you haven't looked at the effects on
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       the finances of those affiliates if they receive such
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      revenues, correct?
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                 No, I have not.
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                   MR. KUTIK: May I have one minute, your
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      Honor?
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN: You may.
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                   MR. KUTIK: I have no further questions.
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       Thank you, Doctor.
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.
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                   I think that this would be a good time to
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       take just probably about a seven-minute break until
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       4:10.
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                   Thank you.
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                   (Recess taken.)
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN: All right. Let's go
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      back on the record.
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                   I believe, OCC, it's your turn.
                   MS. GRADY: Thank you, your Honor.
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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Grady:

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- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Niemann.
- A. Good afternoon.
- Q. On page 4 of your testimony the question posed on line 2 asked you, "What is the purpose of your testimony?" Do you see that?
- A. Give me just a second to get my testimony in front of me.

I'm sorry, which page and line number?

- Q. That would be page No. 4.
- A. Okay, I think I'm there.
- Q. And is it correct to state there are primarily three purposes of your testimony? The first purpose being to describe the PJM RPM capacity market for recovering capacity resources.
- A. One of the purposes is to describe the PJM capacity market, yes.
- Q. And another purpose would be to discuss the FRR mechanism within the RPM market?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And the third purpose would be to discuss why the proposed compensation mechanism should not be expected to adversely affect the outcomes in the PJM. market or competition among suppliers either in the

RPM market or in the Ohio retail market, correct?

- A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. Now, you do not offer an opinion,
 Mr. Niemann, that Duke's financial integrity will be
 impaired if it does not receive its fully embedded
 costs, do you?
 - A. I did not review that, no.
- Q. And you do not offer an opinion on $\ensuremath{\mathsf{--}}$ as to what the appropriate cost of embedded capacity is for Duke.
- A. I did not do any calculations or any analysis related to Duke's embedded cost, no.
- Q. And you do not offer an opinion on the company's financial integrity claims, do you?
 - A. No, I do not.
- Q. And you do not offer an opinion on whether the Ohio regulations permit the company to collect its embedded cost, correct?
 - A. From a legal perspective, no.
- Q. Okay. And you do not offer an opinion or make a recommendation as to how the ESSC revenues should be treated for purposes of this proceeding, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And you do not offer an opinion on

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whether the stipulation the company may have entered into in other PUCO cases preclude the current application.

- A. That's correct, I did not review those stipulations.
- Q. And you do not offer an opinion from a legal perspective as to whether Duke is receiving just and reasonable compensation for its capacity that it furnishes as an FRR entity.
 - A. From a legal perspective, no.
- Q. And do you not offer an opinion on the impact of corporate separation of the company's legal legacy assets on its ability to continue as an FRR entity, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And you do not offer an opinion on the impact of corporate separation of the company's legacy assets on its financial integrity.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you do not offer an opinion on whether the current revenues received by Duke are sufficient to recover its embedded costs, correct?

 MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered.

25 EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. As I said before, I have not calculated the embedded costs for Duke Energy Ohio.
- Q. And you are not offering an opinion on whether the deferral request that Duke has made complies with generally accepted accounting principles, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And you are not offering an opinion on whether it is appropriate to defer costs incurred for capacity, correct?
- A. I am -- my testimony addresses distortionary impacts on the market and how deferral of recovery can make that nondistortionary.
- Q. But you are not offering an opinion on whether it is appropriate to defer the costs incurred for a capacity?
 - A. From a legal perspective, no.
- Q. Mr. Niemann, you do not offer an opinion on whether Duke Energy Ohio is receiving just and reasonable compensation for the costs of its capacity, do you?
- MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered.
- 24 EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.
 - A. Again, from an Ohio -- from the

perspective of Ohio law, no.

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- Q. And you are not offering an opinion on whether the company's requested 11.15 rate of return on equity for its investment in its generation assets that is that it has committed to fulfill its FRR obligation is fair and reasonable?
- A. I have not reviewed -- not reviewed that or offered any opinion, no.
- Q. And you are not offering an opinion, are you, Mr. Niemann, as to whether the AEP compensation mechanism should be applied to Duke?
- A. Again, from a legal perspective I have not offered an opinion.
- Q. Now, Mr. Niemann, you do not offer an opinion on this case as to whether the company's application in this case seeks to collect transition costs, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you have not rendered -- let me strike that.

You have not reviewed nor rendered an opinion of any of the conclusions of the company witnesses in this case; is that correct?

A. I -- I'm sorry, could you repeat the question?

Q. Yes. You have not reviewed or rendered an opinion on any of the conclusions of the company witnesses in this case.

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- A. I have reviewed the testimony of some of the company witnesses in this case.
- Q. But you have not rendered an opinion on any of the conclusions of the company witnesses presented in this case; is that correct?
- A. That's correct, except to the extent that conclusions in my testimony are consistent with those of other witnesses.
- Q. For purposes of this proceeding, you reviewed, did you not, Duke's application that was filed?
 - A. Yes, I did. I did read the application.
- Q. And you are familiar with that application and the statements made by Duke in that application?
 - A. Generally, yes.
- Q. And you also reviewed, for purposes of this case, the testimony of Mr. Wathen; is that correct?
- A. I very briefly reviewed that testimony.

 I did not read that closely.
 - Q. And you would have reviewed the testimony

of Witnesses Tabors and Lesser?

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- A. I reviewed parts of that testimony. I believe I read the body of Dr. Tabors' testimony and some parts of Mr. Lesser's testimony.
- Q. And that would be the extent of the testimony that you reviewed in preparation of your testimony in this case?
- A. I believe with respect to the testimony filed in this case, that's -- that's correct.
- Q. And you did not review any of the materials associated with Duke's electric security plan case, is that correct, 11-3549-EL-SSO?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered.

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, the question was asked about whether he reviewed the stipulation. I am asking him more generally whether he reviewed any other materials.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. I don't believe I've reviewed any of the materials from that case.
- Q. And you have not, for purposes of presenting testimony in this proceeding, reviewed any opinion and orders of the PUCO issued in the last three years with the exception of the AEP

compensation order; is that correct?

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- A. Yes, I believe that's the only thing I recall reviewing in the last three years.
- Q. Now, I want to direct your attention to your testimony on page 19, line 19. And there,
 Mr. Niemann, you state that the question of whether and how embedded costs were a service mandate should be recovered as a policy and regulatory question. Do you see that?
- A. Yes. Those are the words in my prefiled testimony.
- Q. And, Mr. Niemann, you are familiar, are you not, with Duke's proposal in this case to recover its embedded costs?
 - A. Yes, I am.
- Q. And your understanding is that Duke proposes to recover its embedded costs of capacity through a nonbypassable charge to all distribution customers, whether supplied under SSO service or by a CRES provider, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And when I use the term "distribution customers," do you understand that to mean the retail customers taking distribution service under the company's tariffs?

- A. I understand that to mean the retail distribution customers in the Duke Energy Ohio's service area.
- Q. And you understand, Mr. Niemann, how the charge Duke proposes is calculated, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you understand what the charge is linked to in terms of compensation, correct?
 - A. Generally, yes.
- Q. Now, Mr. Niemann, I want you to take the Duke's -- Duke's proposal in this case and change only one aspect of that proposal. And that change would be from whom the embedded cost of capacity is collected from. Instead of Duke collecting the charge from all distribution customers, it will collect its charge from CRES providers and the winners of the auction. Are you following me so far?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. From an economic perspective, you would support a ratemaking approach where Duke would collect its nonbypassable capacity charge from all CRES providers and parties who won the auction instead of from all distribution customers, correct?
- A. It depends on the full details of the proposal, as well as -- as well as how it would be

implemented with the entities and potentially specific details of the competitive entities. So I would need more information than what you have given to me.

- Q. Mr. Niemann, do you have in front of you your deposition?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Could you turn to page 22 of your deposition?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. I want to direct you to line 16, and I am going to read the questions and answers that follow, and I want to know if I'm reading it correctly.

"Let me try it this way, I want you to assume for purposes of my question that the nonbypassable charge that I am referring to has the exact properties that the Duke nonbypassable charge proposed in this proceeding has except for instead of being collected from all distribution customers, it is collected directly from CRES providers and the parties who win the auction."

And then there was an objection.

"Question: All the assumptions, the only change is who the nonbypassable charge is being collected from. And so my question is simply would

you support a ratemaking approach where Duke would collect its nonbypassable charge from all CRES providers and parties who won the auctions instead of from all distribution customers?"

There was another interjection imposed, and then going down to line 20:

"Answer: So I will answer this from an economic perspective and note that I am not a lawyer and I am not addressing this in terms of Ohio law.

To the extent that such recovery would remain nondistortionary from the markets and compensate Duke for the -- for the service provided, as the proposed charge is currently structured, I would support it."

Did I read that correctly?

- A. Yes, I believe there was a correction that was not reflected in your reading.
- Q. And what would that correction be, Mr. Niemann?
- A. So on page 23, line 21, the word "respective" should have read "perspective." I believe you may have read that one back when you just read the answer.
 - Q. Yes.

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A. On line -- I'm sorry, page 23, line 24, it should read "nondistortionary to the markets"

rather than "from the markets." I'm not sure if you got that one or not.

Q. Thank you.

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A. You may have. On page 24, line 1, after the word "provided," the correction has an insertion of "through payments from beneficiaries," so that it would read, "to the extent that such recovery would remain nondistortionary to the markets and compensate Duke for the service provider through payments from the beneficiaries, as the proposed charge is currently structured, I could support it."

On page 24, line 2 currently reads "would" was corrected to "could."

Q. And what was the purpose of the change made on line 2, to that line?

MS. SPILLER: Line 2, Ms. Grady?

MS. GRADY: Yes, page 24 of the

deposition, changing the "would" to a "could."

MS. SPILLER: Thank you.

A. Your question during the deposition, as I understood it, was related to whether or not the charge would be distortionary. As I think I had made very clear in — in prior discussion that's reflected in this transcript, there were a lot of other details that I would need to consider to really be able to

evaluate such a charge would -- would be something that I would support.

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So my answer was really saying that from the perspective of whether or not the charge was distortionary, and if — and under your hypothetical was exactly the same as the — as the charge being proposed by Duke Energy Ohio in its application in this matter, then, yes, I could support it from that perspective.

Q. So -- so as long as the charge is not distortionary to the market and compensates Duke for its capacity, you would have no problem with that hypothetical.

MS. SPILLER: Objection, misstates Dr. Niemann's testimony.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. Whether or not it's distortionary is one aspect. It's my opinion, and it's also important, that the charge is paid for by the beneficiaries, by the -- by the entities or individuals receiving the benefits of the service.
- Q. Would it be your understanding that if the proposal -- if the nonbypassable charge was only changed with respect to who it was collected from, that there wouldn't be a nondistortionary impact on

the PJM market?

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- A. Again, if the charge was ultimately being borne by the beneficiaries and it was not distorting the markets, then -- then, yes. But, again, there's not enough information here for me to evaluate whether that would be the case in this hypothetical.
- Q. Mr. Niemann, I want you to go to page 24, starting with line -- the question posed on line 22, and I am going to ask you if I am reading it correctly.

"And would it be your understanding that if the proposal was only -- if the nonbypassable charge was only changed with respect to who it was collected from, that there shouldn't be a nondistortionary impact on the PJM market?"

Again, your counsel objected.

Your answer was: "So to the extent that the way that the charge is determined is -- is unchanged and --

"Question: Yes.

"Answer: -- it's merely a difference of what -- how the funds flow when -- when the charge is paid?"

"Question: Yes.

"Answer: Then I would say, yes, it would

not change. To the extent to which it's distortionary or not would not be affected."

Did I read that correctly?

- A. Yes. To the extent that --
- Q. Thank you, Mr. Niemann. Now, on page 5 of your testimony, you indicate on lines 8 through 11 that the compensation mechanism proposed by DEO is compatible with the existing PJM market rules for the RPM market and the FRR mechanism. Do you see that?
- A. I'm sorry, were you reading from the testimony, or were you paraphrasing it?
- Q. Yes. I'm sorry. On lines 8 through 11,
 I'm paraphrasing. You indicate the compensation
 mechanism proposed by DEO is compatible with the
 existing PJM market rules. Do you see that? General
 discussion?
- A. Yes. What my testimony says is, "The compensation mechanism proposed by Duke Energy Ohio in its application is compatible with the existing PJM market rules for the RPM market and the FRR mechanism."
- Q. Now, there you are not opining on whether the state compensation mechanism for Duke was -- was approved in the 10-2929 case, correct?
 - A. I'm sorry, I'm not familiar with all the

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docket numbers off the top of my head. Is that the AEP?

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- Q. Yes, I apologize, the AEP capacity case.
- A. No, I don't believe what I've stated there has anything -- says anything about the AEP capacity case.
- Q. Now, on page 4 of your testimony, lines 9 through 10, you indicate that the RAA, "specifically discuss the FRR mechanism within RPM, which Duke Energy Ohio must utilize in meeting its capacity obligations in PJM through May 31, 2015," correct?
 - A. Yes, that's what it says.
- Q. Now, January 1, 2012, is the date on which the Duke's membership into PJM was effective; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. In fact, Duke applied to join PJM on June 25, 2010, if you know?
- A. I would have to verify the exact date but, yes, that sounds right.
- Q. And you testified that you do not know why the company chose to join PJM and leave MISO?

 MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered.

25 EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

A. My testimony was that I had not spoken to -- with the company about all the reasons why they left PJM, but I was familiar -- familiar in general with some of the reasons why companies were leaving PJM and moving to MISO.

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- Q. And what were those general reasons have been that companies were leaving PJM for -- or MISO for PJM?
- MS. SPILLER: I am going to object to the relevance. There has been no association to those rationale as to Duke Energy Ohio. I think it's irrelevant.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Ms. Grady.

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, the testimony of Mr. Niemann focuses on the options that Duke had, and he purports to -- he purports to testify that Duke had no option, and this goes to what -- what options, in fact, Duke had and what the motivation behind those options would have been.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, may I have the question read back.

(Record read.)

A. So companies were comparing MISO and PJM in terms of what costs they would be allocated for,

backbone transmission projects through the MTEP process in MISO and the RTEP process in PJM, and making an evaluation about which fit better with -- within their objectives.

Also in the case of companies in Ohio to the extent that other companies in -- in the state were part of PJM, in some cases co-owners on generation assets, there may have been reasons why it made sense to move and be in the same -- the same RTO as your co-owners.

- Q. Do you know at the time when Duke applied to join PJM whether or not there was a capacity market in MISO?
- A. There is a resource adequacy construct in MISO, and I believe at that time there were voluntary capacity auctions that you could use to fulfill resource adequacy obligations, so in that sense there was a market.
- Q. Do you have any familiarity with Duke's filing at FERC when it sought approval of its proposed move from MISO to PJM?
- A. I've not reviewed it closely or relied upon that for this case. I may have looked at it in the past.
 - Q. And you testified you had not reviewed

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- Duke's proposed FRR plan -- integration plan?
- A. I'm sorry, can you repeat that to make sure I had it right?
 - Q. With respect to Duke's application before FERC to join PJM, it would have filed an FRR integration plan, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And do you recall reviewing that proposed FRR integration plan?
- MS. SPILLER: Objection, asked and answered.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. I don't recall that I reviewed the specific document, but I certainly have reviewed information and discussed information that's contained in that document.
- Q. And is it your understanding that the FRR integration plan would have contained detailed information on how Duke would meet its PJM resource adequacy requirements?
- A. I mean, it would outline the methodology by which they were planning to meet their requirements.
- Q. Did you review other comments that were filed in that case?

A. Not to my recollection, no.

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- Q. Would you agree with me at the time Duke applied to join PJM, that certain clearing price information would have been publicly known?
 - A. What type of clearing price information?
- Q. Mr. Niemann, I am talking about the results of the residual auctions. As of June, 2010 -- let's go back a second.

You -- you generally agree that you believed June, 2010, was the time period that Duke would have applied to join MISO, correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And as of June, 2010, the base residual auction results for the 2011 and 2012 year would have been known -- or would have been publicly available information, correct?
- A. That auction had been conducted and the results were posted by PJM, yes.
- Q. And as of June, 2010, the base residual auction results for planning year 2012-2013 would have been publicly available information, correct?
- A. Yes. Again, the results of those auctions would have been posted on the PJM website.
- Q. And, finally, the -- as of June, 2010, the base residual auction results for the planning

- year 2013-2014 would have been publicly available information, correct?
- Α. The BRA results for that auction would have been known, yes.
- And for 2011 and '12, the BRA rates were Ο. \$116.15 a megawatt-day, correct?
- I -- I would have to verify. I believe I have those numbers in my direct testimony. I'm sorry, your question was about the '11-'12 delivery year?
 - Yes. Q.

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- That is approximately \$116, yes.
- And for the 2012-'13 year, the BRA Ο. results were \$16.74 a megawatt-day?
 - Yes, that's correct. Α.
- And for the 2013-'14 planning year, the BRA results were \$27.73 per megawatt-day, correct?
 - Α. Yes. That was the BRA price for '13-'14.
- Now, Mr. Niemann, Duke had the option -is it your understanding that Duke had the option to join PJM prior to January 1, 2012?
- I don't know if they would have been able to complete all of their applications and get approval prior to that date.
 - Duke had the option to apply to join the 0.

- PJM prior to January -- or, I'm sorry, prior to June, 2010, correct?
- A. Yes, I believe they would have had the option to apply.
- Q. And once they applied, then they had to go through the proper channels in terms of approval and coordination with the -- with the RTOs, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.

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- Q. And as you sit here today, you cannot recall whether or not there was a minimum stay period for an entity for MISO; is that correct?
- A. I'm not aware of one, but I haven't looked into that recently so I don't recollect.
- Q. Is it your understanding that the Duke's FRR integration plan had to have been approved by FERC; is that correct?
 - A. I believe that's correct.
- Q. And is it also your understanding that once FERC approved Duke as an FRR entity, that Duke could file with FERC under Section 205 of the Federal Power Act for a compensation methodology based on cost?
- A. The RAA allows for a 205 to be filed allowing compensation based on cost, yes.
 - Q. And that's a 205 for an FRR entity,

correct?

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- A. Yes, correct.
- Q. So it would be your understanding that once Duke was approved as a FRR entity, being January 1, 2012, it could have proposed compensation based on cost under a 205 application.
 - A. The RAA allows for that, yes.
- Q. Would you agree with me, Mr. Niemann, that whatever ratemaking FERC approved for Duke, FERC would have no authority to set rates for Duke's retail customers in Ohio?
- A. I'm sorry, I think I miss -- might have missed the first part of that. Could you read that again?
- Q. Sure. Would you agree whatever ratemaking FERC approved for Duke would have no -- let me strike that. Let me try to rephrase that.

Would you agree that whatever FERC approved for ratemaking at the federal level would have no -- let me strike that again. I'm just going to scratch that one.

Now, on page 17, I want you to take a look at lines 11 through 12.

- A. This is page 17 of my direct testimony?
- Q. Yes, it is, Mr. Niemann.

- A. Okay. I'm sorry, which line numbers?
- Q. 11 through 12. There you state that Duke satisfied its resource requirement for 2014/2015 through the FRR plan. Do you see that?
- A. I say additionally Duke Energy Ohio satisfied its resource requirement for the 2014-'15 delivery year through its FRR plan.
- Q. And it would be your understanding that Duke made that determination prior to the 2014-2015 base residual auction, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And would it also be your understanding, Mr. Niemann, that Duke was not required to participate as an FRR entity for the 2014-2015 delivery year?
- A. To the extent that -- or, because the base residual auction for 2014-'15 hadn't occurred at the time that Duke applied, they could have participated in that -- in that BRA, though that would have been before they had joined PJM.
- Q. Was it a requirement they -- that they participate as an FRR under the FRR construct as opposed to the RPM construct?
- A. Again, given that the base residual auction had not been conducted, they could have

participated in that auction had they decided to prior to, I believe, it's April, may have been as early as March, some lead time in advance of the May auction. So as long as they made the decision that they were going to participate in the BRA by that date and were willing to accept the risks and responsibilities associated with a BRA obligation, yes, they could have participated in that auction.

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- Q. Now, Mr. Niemann, you are not rendering an opinion in this case as to whether Duke's plans to meet its FRR obligation are prudent, are you?
- A. From the perspective of Ohio law and a determination of whether or not it was prudent under those standards, no.
- Q. And you have not analyzed the mix of capacity that Duke is expected to utilize from its own fleet and the capacity obtained through engaging in bilateral transactions to meet its FRR obligation, correct?
- A. I mean, I'm generally familiar with the assets that are in that have been designated for meeting the FRR plan, as well as we heard from Mr. Trent this morning about some of the bilateral contracts, so, you know, I haven't done an explicit calculation of the exact percentage coming from each

resource, but I'm generally familiar with the mix.

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- Q. But you haven't really analyzed that mix, correct, other than being generally familiar with it?
- A. No, I mean that wasn't particularly relevant to my testimony. It isn't something I looked at in great detail.
- Q. Now, is it your understanding,
 Mr. Niemann, the only other entity in PJM that is an
 FRR would be Ohio Power, correct?
- A. I don't know comprehensively who all the entities that are FRR within PJM would be. I don't believe that information is made public. There may be other entities beyond AEP and Duke.
- Q. But you're not aware of any as you sit here today?
- A. Well, FirstEnergy or ATSI was -- was FRR during the transitional period, and I know, for example, PJM publishes information about the FRR load in each load season, and I believe there was some FRR load for the upcoming auction in the ComEd zone, which I don't know what entity that would belong to, but it would suggest something other than AEP or Duke.
- Q. And do you know if that entity in the ComEd zone receives compensation for its capacity

based on cost?

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- A. I don't know what that entity is so I can't speak to that.
- Q. Okay. Do you know, Mr. Niemann, whether or not Duke voluntarily gave up its right to seek a Section 205 filing with FERC?
- A. I have not made an evaluation of that or not formed an opinion about that, no.

MS. GRADY: May I have a moment, your Honor?

EXAMINER STENMAN: You may.

- Q. Mr. Niemann, let's talk for a moment about the ESSC revenues. Do you understand what that term is?
- MS. SPILLER: I am going to object to the extent the witness has indicated he is not familiar with the rider.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. I have not reviewed the rider.
- Q. You do have familiarity with the ESSC revenues in the sense that you know there is a rider that allows the ESS revenues, correct?
 - A. I'm aware a rider exists, yes.
- Q. But you haven't read the rider and you don't know specifically what those revenues are

associated with; is that correct?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. And you wouldn't know if the ESSC revenues are considered generation revenues?
- A. I haven't reviewed the ESSC so I can't make that determination.
- Q. Now, on page 18 of your testimony, I want you to look at lines 10 through 12, and there you indicate that Duke Energy Ohio sells required capacity to PJM, and then Duke receives from PJM the FZCP for each delivery year. Do you see that?
- A. My testimony on those lines says, "Duke Energy Ohio sells the required capacity to PJM, under PJM's standard tariffs. Duke Energy Ohio. thereby receives from PJM the FZCP for each applicable Delivery Year."
- Q. Yes. And is it your understanding that the FZCP stands for final zonal capacity price?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And that the FZCP is the price for capacity that is charged to an entity with capacity obligations under the RPM construct for non-FRR entities who purchase capacity through the PJM base residual auction?
 - A. I'm not sure I got all that question, but

the -- under the RAA the default price for competitive retail LSEs is the FZCP.

- Q. And is it your understanding that PJM procures capacity on their behalf and then allocates back the costs?
- A. Yes. PJM acts as a central buyer in the PJM auctions, base residual auction and the incremental auctions, and then effectively allocates that through the FZCP.
- Q. And is it your understanding PJM then charges the FZCP to the load-serving entities under the RPM construct?
 - A. Yes.

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O. And let me strike that.

Is it also your understanding that the FZCP is a charge for capacity under the PJM capacity market construct which is a wholesale market?

- A. The FZCP, as applied to the entities that are meeting their obligations through the base residual auction, I believe is characterized as a -- as a wholesale service, and PJM is a wholesale market from the purposes -- or, from the perspective of Ohio law, I am not aware if that's the distinction.
- Q. Now, on page 5 of your testimony, I want to direct your attention to lines 19 through 21, and

there you refer to "other such service obligations."

Do you see that reference?

A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. And when you make that reference in your testimony, specifically at that page 5, lines 19 through 21, you were referring to service obligations such as providing transmission and distribution services that vertically integrated utilities provide, correct?
- A. That would be one example. There are other cases where entities have a service obligation as well.
- Q. Would you agree with me, Mr. Niemann, that under cost-based reg -- ratemaking that a utility is not automatically -- let me strike that.

Would you agree with me, Mr. Niemann, that cost-based ratemaking does not automatically warrant regulatory approval of embedded cost?

- A. Cost-based ratemaking generally means recovery of all costs of providing the service, and that's typically measured or evaluated by embedded costs.
- Q. And would you also agree with me that -that the cost-based ratemaking requires that costs be
 prudently incurred?

- A. Again, I can't speak to the legal standard in all jurisdictions, but typically the fact that -- typically costs do need to be prudent costs to get regulatory approval.
- Q. Now, on page 13 of your testimony, at the very bottom you quote from the RAA. Do you see that reference from schedule -- or Section D(9)?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Is it your understanding that FERC would have to approve Duke as an FRR entity before Duke could file with the Ohio Public Utilities Commission for a state compensation mechanism?
- A. For the specific state compensation mechanism that's pondered in this section of the RAA, which refers to cost recovery for an FRR entity, they would have to be an FRR entity -- FRR entity, yes.
- Q. Now, is it your understanding that this section of the RAA refers to the switching load or the LSE's obligation to compensate the FRR entity for its capacity?
- A. Yes. This section of the RAA addressed switching load.
- Q. And would you agree that this section does not reference nonswitching load obligation?
 - A. I would agree that nonswitching load is

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not mentioned here and is not -- is not relevant to -- to this particular clause.

- Q. And by nonswitching load for Ohio, I mean, do you understand that I mean the Ohio standard service offer customers?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Now, on page 18 of your testimony, if you go to line 10, you indicate there that -- you pose yourself a question that says, "How will Duke Energy Ohio recover the embedded costs of capacity included in its FRR plan, covering its obligations through May 31, 2015?" Do you see that question?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And your response, the very first sentence is, "The Company does not now have any mechanism to recover such costs." Do you see that?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. But, Mr. Niemann, you have not reviewed the ESSC, have you, and you are not aware if the ESSC is a method for recovering Duke's embedded costs?
 - A. I have not reviewed the ESSC.
- Q. And you don't -- you are, therefore, not aware of whether or not the ESSC is a method for Duke to recover its embedded costs, correct?
 - A. It's my understanding that the ESSC is

not a mechanism that is tied to full recovery of the embedded costs associated with meeting its FRR capacity obligation and the wholesale capacity service that goes with that.

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Q. Mr. Niemann, I want to direct you to your deposition, page 67, starting on line 24. Actually, let's start on line 18 to give this some context, and I am going to read the questions and answers posed and ask you if I read them correctly.

Question beginning on line 18: "Now, at page 18, you indicate that on line 10, the company does got have any mechanism to recover such embedded costs. Do you see that? The very first response to question — the question posed on line 7.

"Answer: Yes.

"Question: Are you aware whether or not the ESSC that we talked about earlier is a method for the company to recover its embedded costs?"

There was an objection interposed by Ms. Spiller.

Answer on line 7: "No, I have not reviewed the ESSC."

Did I read that correctly?

A. I'm sorry, I actually didn't catch up to you before you started reading. I can't verify you

read everything correctly.

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- Q. We'll try it again.
- A. Okay.
- Q. Question on lines -- starting on page 67, question, line 18: "Now, at page 18, you indicate that on line 10, the company does got have any mechanism to recover such embedded costs. Do you see that? The very first response to question -- the question posed on line 7.

"Answer: Yes.

"Question: Are you aware whether or not the ESSC that we talked about earlier is a method for the company to recover its embedded costs?"

And then there was an objection interposed.

"Answer: No, I have not reviewed the ESSC."

Did I read that correctly?

- A. Yes, you did.
- Q. Thank you. Now, I would like to walk you through the steps in the timeline, Mr. Niemann, that led Duke to the situation where it does not have a mechanism in place to recover its costs, as you indicate on line 10 of page 18.

Let's talk about the first -- or, let's

talk about the date that Duke applied to join PJM.

That was in June of 2010, correct?

A. Yes, I believe so.

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- Q. And then the effective date of June -- of Duke joining PJM was January 1, 2012.
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And the decision to apply to PJM was a management decision by Duke. It was not forced to apply, correct?
 - A. That's my understanding, yes.
- Q. And Duke knew at the time that it would have to join -- let me strike that.

And Duke knew at the time it applied to join PJM that PJM had already conducted its base residual auction for the period of January 1, 2012, through May 31, 2014, correct?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, your Honor.

MS. GRADY: To the question that -- to the extent the question asks Dr. Niemann what he knew that Duke Energy knew, and I also think this has been addressed a few times now.

EXAMINER STENMAN: The objection will be overruled.

A. Again, I can't speak to what the company would or would not have known, but the clearing

prices for the base residual auctions for the delivery years through the period ending May 31, 2014, would have been known as of June, 2010.

- Q. And you also testified earlier that you were familiar with the FRR integration plan that Duke filed, correct?
- A. I haven't reviewed the plan in detail or don't recall that I have, but I'm generally family with the plan, yes.
- Q. Is it your understanding in that plan

 Duke proposed to provide capacity to the LSCs at the

 RPM price and -- let me stop there. In that filing

 Duke proposed to provide capacity to the LSEs at the

 RPM price, correct?
- A. I'm sorry, I am not sure I caught the question.
- Q. We were talking about the FRR integration plan. In that plan Duke proposed to provide capacity to the LSEs at the RPM price, correct?
 - A. I believe that's correct, yes.
- Q. Is it also your understanding that at the time Duke reserved its rights under Section 205 to seek authorization to amend its proposed rates to seek cost-based rates?
 - A. Again, I don't remember all the details

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of exactly what's in the plan, but I believe that's correct.

- Q. And do you know under that FRR integration plan the first point in time that Duke could have filed a 205 request with FERC?
- A. The answer to your question is the first point in time when they could have filed a 205 request?
 - O. Yes.

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- A. I don't know the requirement for when they would have been able to file that.
- Q. Is it your understanding that Duke had hoped to bid into the base residual auction for 2014 and 2015, which was held in May, 2011?

MS. SPILLER: Objection, lack of found -excuse me, lack of foundation, also asking this
witness what he may know about Duke Energy Ohio's
knowledge.

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, if I may, this witness testified that he's familiar with the application of the company in this case, and I believe in the application of the company that statement is made.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

A. I would have to review the document to

know the specific language.

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- Q. Is it your understanding, Mr. Niemann, that Duke could have requested to join the PJM at a later date?
- A. Yes, they were not required to join by January 1, 2012. I am not aware of anything that required that.
- Q. Now, you would agree, Mr. Niemann, that there's nothing in the RAA that states that alternative rates could be rates that are based on something less than fully embedded costs, correct?
 - A. I'm sorry, the alternative rates?
 - O. Yes.
- A. Could you repeat or have the question read back?
- Q. Yes. You would agree, Mr. Niemann, that there's nothing in the RAA that states that alternative rates could be based on less than fully embedded costs?
- A. Again, the RAA is completely silent with regard to embedded costs.
- Q. And it's silent as to any alternative rates, correct?
- A. That's correct. It allows alternative rates through filing of a 205 or through a state

compensation mechanism, but it is not proscriptive about what forms those rates would have to take.

Q. So a non-BRA rate could be marginal costs, correct?

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A. Under the BRA there is nothing that would prevent that or preclude that, I should say.

MR. DARR: Could I have that answer back.

MR. KUTIK: Do you mean RAA?

(Record read.)

- Q. Did you mean to say under the RAA?
- A. Yes, I'm sorry, under the RAA.
- Q. Thank you. Now, on page 12 carrying over to page 13, you are discussing traditional pre-restructuring resource planning responsibility of vertically integrated utilities. Do you see that,

 Mr. Niemann?
- A. I said in the direct testimony that "This responsibility makes the FRR responsibility very similar to the traditional, pre-restructuring resource planning responsibility of vertically integrated utilities."
- Q. And is it your understanding that typically the rates for utilities in such an environment give the utilities the opportunity to recover their embedded costs and earn a reasonable

return on rate base?

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- A. Those the rates can take a variety of different structures, and have in different in different regulatory environments. Typically the principle of of regulatory economics is applied there in that entities that have a service obligation are entitled to cost recovery, and, again, that's typically measured by embedded costs, that the objective would be to allow such regulated entities providing noncompetitive service to recover their embedded costs.
- Q. Is that an opportunity or a guarantee, under your understanding?
- A. Again, that's going to vary by jurisdiction. I would say it's an objective.
- Q. In Ohio is it an opportunity or guarantee?
- A. It depends on the service. It depends on the context.
- Q. Do you believe that -- you are not familiar with Ohio law, though, are you Mr. Niemann?
- A. I am not a lawyer and I am not an expert in Ohio law, that's correct.
- Q. So you wouldn't know whether or not under Ohio law utilities are entitled to recover their

embedded costs of service, correct?

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- A. That's correct. From --
- Q. Thank you. Now, on line 3 you speak of a confiscatory rate. Do you see that reference, page 13, line 3.
 - A. Yes, that term is used on that line.
- Q. And when you use the term "confiscatory," you are not speaking of the Constitutional standard as to what constitutes confiscation, correct?
- A. I'm using the term from an economic perspective.
- Q. Thank you. Now, you state on page 13 lines 4 through 6, that you recommend that Duke Energy Ohio be allowed to recover its embedded cost of service. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. But Mr. Niemann, that is not a recommendation that is premised upon Duke showing that its cost of service has been prudently incurred; is that correct?
- MS. SPILLER: I am going to object to the extent it's asking for a legal conclusion.
- Dr. Niemann has testified that he is not an attorney.

 He is not here in the capacity to render conclusions

25 that are really appropriate for the Ohio Commission.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. So the statement the question, answer, and statement in my testimony to which you are referring is saying that in this instance for the noncompetitive wholesale capacity service that Duke Energy Ohio was providing as an FRR entity, or is currently providing as an FRR entity, that I would recommend recovery of embedded costs.
- Q. But that recommendation is not premised upon Duke showing that its cost has been prudently incurred, Mr. Niemann; is that correct?
- A. I've not reviewed -- I've not reviewed this from the perspective of Ohio law regarding whether or not it would be prudent.
- Q. And as a matter of fact, you haven't made a determination that Duke's cost of service has been -- cost of capacity service has been prudently incurred.
- A. I have not made a legal determination about that, no.
- MS. GRADY: If I may have a moment, your Honor, I think I will be concluded, but I would like a moment to review my cross.
 - EXAMINER STENMAN: Absolutely.
 - MS. GRADY: Thank you.

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That's all the questions I have. Thank you, Mr. Niemann. EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you. I think we'll take this opportunity to conclude for the evening. We will reconvene at 9:00 a.m. tomorrow morning. Is there anything else we need to talk about before we adjourn for the day? All right, thank you. (The hearing adjourned at 5:16 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Tuesday, April 16, 2013, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes.

Karen Sue Gibson, Registered Merit Reporter.

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