## 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 9:00 a.m. on Wednesday,

April 24, 2013.

## VOLUME VIII

ARMSTRONG & OKEY, INC.

222 East Town Street, Second Floor
Columbus, Ohio 43215-5201
(614) 224-9481 - (800) 223-9481
Fax - (614) 224-5724

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

- - -

```
1810
 1
       APPEARANCES:
 2
             Duke Energy Business Services, LLC
             By Ms. Amy B. Spiller
 3
             Ms. Jeanne W. Kingery
             Mr. Rocco O. D'Ascenzo
             Ms. Elizabeth H. Watts
 4
             139 East Fourth Street
             Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
 5
 6
                  On behalf of Applicant Duke Energy
                  Ohio, Inc.
             Jones Day
             By Mr. David A. Kutik
 8
             Ms. Lydia M. Floyd
 9
             North Point
             901 Lakeside Avenue
10
             Cleveland, Ohio 44114
11
             FirstEnergy Corp.
             By Mr. Mark A. Hayden
12
             Mr. Jacob McDermott
             76 South Main Street
13
             Akron, Ohio 44308
14
             Calfee, Halter & Griswold, LLP
             By Mr. James F. Lang
15
             The Calfee Building
             1405 East Sixth Street
             Cleveland, Ohio 44114
16
17
             Calfee, Halter & Griswold, LLP
             By Mr. N. Trevor Alexander
             1100 Fifth Third Center
18
             21 East State Street
19
             Columbus, Ohio 43215
20
                  On behalf of First Energy Solutions.
21
             Ohio Partners for Affordable Energy
             By Ms. Colleen L. Mooney
2.2
             231 West Lima Street
             Findlay, Ohio 45840
23
                  On behalf of the Ohio Partners for
24
                  Affordable Energy.
25
```

	1813	L
1	APPEARANCES: (Continued)	
2	Carpenter Lipps & Leland LLP By Ms. Kimberly W. Bojko	
3	Ms. Mallory M. Mohler 280 North High Street	
4	280 Plaza, Suite 1300 Columbus, Ohio 43215	
5	On behalf of the Kroger Company.	
6	McNees, Wallace & Nurick, LLC	
7	By Mr. Joseph E. Oliker Mr. Frank P. Darr	
8	21 East State Street, 17th Floor Columbus, Ohio 43215	
9	On behalf of Industrial Energy	
10	Users-Ohio.	
11 12	Boehm, Kurtz & Lowry By Mr. Michael L. Kurtz Ms. Jody M. Kyler Cohn	
13	36 East Seventh Street, Suite 1510 Cincinnati, Ohio 45202	
14	On behalf of the Ohio Energy Group, Inc.	
15	Bricker & Eckler, LLP By Mr. Thomas J. O'Brien	
16	100 South Third Street Columbus, Ohio 43215-4291	
17	On behalf of the City of Cincinnati.	
18	Bricker & Eckler, LLP	
19	By Mr. Matthew W. Warnock Mr. J. Thomas Siwo	
20	100 South Third Street Columbus, Ohio 43215-4291	
21		
22	On behalf of the Ohio Manufacturers Association.	
23		
24		
25		

1812
APPEARANCES: (Continued)
Kegler, Brown, Hill & Ritter By Mr. Andrew J. Sonderman Capitol Square, Suite 1800 65 East State Street Columbus, Ohio 43215-4294
On behalf of DPL Energy Resources, Inc.
Mr. Douglas E. Hart 441 Vine Street, Suite 4192
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
On behalf of Greater Cincinnati Health Council and Cincinnati Bell Telephone.
Dayton Power and Light Company
By Ms. Judi Sobecki 1065 Woodman Avenue
Dayton, Ohio 45432
Faruki, Ireland & Cox, P.L.L. By Mr. James W. Pauley 500 Courthouse Plaza, S.W.
10 North Ludlow Street Dayton, Ohio 45402
On behalf of The Dayton Power and Light Company.
American Electric Descen Couries Cour
American Electric Power Service Corp. By Mr. Steven T. Nourse One Riverside Plaza, 29th Floor
Columbus, Ohio 43215
On behalf of Ohio Power Company.
Vorys, Sater, Seymour and Pease, LLP By Mr. M. Howard Petricoff
Ms. Gretchen L. Petrucci 52 East Gay Street
P.O. Box 1008 Columbus, Ohio 43216-1008
On behalf of Constellation NewEnergy, Inc; Exelon Generation Company, LLC;
RESA; and Interstate Gas Supply.

	1813
1	APPEARANCES: (Continued)
2	Mike DeWine, Ohio Attorney General By Mr. M. Howard Petricoff,
3	Special Assistant Attorney General 52 East Gay Street
4	P.O. Box 1008 Columbus, Ohio 43216-1008
5	On bobalf of University of Cincinnati and
6	On behalf of University of Cincinnati and University of Miami.
7	Bell & Royer Co., LPA
8	By Mr. Barth E. Royer 33 South Grant Avenue Columbus, Ohio 43215
9	On behalf of Dominion Retail.
10	
11	Bruce E. Weston, Ohio Consumers' Counsel By Ms. Maureen R. Grady
12	Ms. Kyle L. Kern, Assistant Consumers' Counsel
13	10 West Broad Street, Suite 1800 Columbus, Ohio 43215-3485
14	On behalf of the Residential Consumers of
15	the Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.
16	Mike DeWine, Ohio Attorney General By Mr. William L. Wright
17	Section Chief, Public Utilities Section Mr. Steven L. Beeler
18	Mr. John H. Jones, Assistant Attorneys General
19	180 East Broad Street, 6th Floor Columbus, Ohio 43215
20	
21	On behalf of the Staff of the PUCO.
22	
23	
24	
25	

			1814		
1	INDEX				
2					
3	WITNESS		PAGE		
4	R. Randall Woolridge, Ph.D.		1016		
5	Direct Examination by Ms. Kern Cross-Examination by Ms. Kingery		1816 1819		
6	Redirect Examination by Ms. Kern Recross-Examination by Ms. Kingery		1869 1872		
7					
8	Direct Examination by Mr. Lang Cross-Examination by Ms. Spiller Redirect Examination by Mr. Lang Recross-Examination by Ms. Spiller		1874 1888		
9			1999 2000		
10	· ·				
11	Direct Examination by Mr. Kutik Cross-Examination by Ms. Spiller				
12	Redirect Examination by Mr. Kutik Recross-Examination by Ms. Spiller				
13	Sharon L. Noewer Direct Examination by Mr. Kutik 2064				
14	Direct Examination by Mr. Kutik Cross-Examination by Ms. Kingery				
15					
16	COMPANY EXHIBITS	IDFD	ADMTD		
17	20 - Summary of the Commission's Opinion and Order in the	1844			
18	CG&E ETP, Case No. 99-1658-EL-ETP				
19		1849			
20	21 - Duke Energy Ohio Application Opinion and Order Case No. 08-920-EL-SSO	1049			
21	22 - Duke Energy Ohio Application	1851			
22	Opinion and Order,  Case No. 09-495-EL-UNC	T O O T			
23	23 - 11/14/2011 E-mails from	2078			
24	Mr. Hayden and Ms. Spiller	_ 0 . 0			
25	24 - Transcript of FirstEnergy Third	2100			

				1815
1		INDEX (Continued)		
2				
3	FES	EXHIBITS	IDFD	ADMTD
4 5	1	- Direct Testimony of Jonathan A. Lesser - Public	1874	2004
6	1A	- Direct Testimony of Jonathan A. Lesser - Confidential	1874	2004
7	2	- Direct Testimony of Richard D. Tabors	2005	2063
8 9	3	- Direct Testimony of Sharon L. Noewer	2064	
10				
11	occ	EXHIBIT	IDFD	ADMTD
12	24	<u> </u>	1817	1873
13		J. Randall Woolridge, Ph.D.		
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				

1816 Wednesday Morning Session, 1 2 April 24, 2013. 3 4 EXAMINER PIRIK: We'll go on the record. I believe the next witness is OCC's. 5 MS. KERN: Yes, OCC calls J. Randall 6 7 Woolridge to the stand. 8 (Witness sworn.) 9 EXAMINER PIRIK: We'll go back on the 10 record. OCC. 11 12 J. RANDALL WOOLRIDGE, PH.D. 13 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows: 14 15 DIRECT EXAMINATION 16 By Ms. Kern: 17 Good morning, Dr. Woolridge. Could you Q. 18 please identify yourself for the record, sir? 19 My name is the initial J. Randall 20 Woolridge, that's spelled W-O-O-L-R-I-D-G-E. 2.1 Ο. And are you the same Randall Woolridge 22 whose direct testimony was filed in this proceeding 23 on March 26th, 2013? 24 Α. Yes. 25 MS. KERN: Your Honors, I would like to

1817 have marked for purposes of identification OCC 1 2 Exhibit 24, the prefiled testimony of Randall 3 Woolridge. 4 EXAMINER PIRIK: It is so marked. 5 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 6 0. And on whose behalf do you appear today? 7 Α. OCC. Do you have your prepared testimony here 8 Q. with you on the stand? 9 10 Α. Yes, I do. And did you prepare this testimony or 11 Ο. 12 have it prepared at your direction? 13 Α. I did. Do you have any changes or corrections to 14 your direct testimony? 15 16 Α. None that I know of. 17 Okay. If I asked you the same questions Q. 18 that are in your direct testimony today, would your answers be the same? 19 20 Α. Yes, they would. 2.1 MS. KERN: Your Honors, I tender 22 Dr. Woolridge for cross-examination. 23 EXAMINER PIRIK: Is there any 24 cross-examination from the intervenors? 25 Staff will go last.

1 Hearing none, Duke.

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MS. KINGERY: Thank you, your Honor. I'd like to start with a motion to strike.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.

MS. KINGERY: And this is very brief.

Pages 2 and 3 we would move to strike in their

entirety. The witness is not an attorney and these

are legal conclusions.

EXAMINER PIRIK: That's it?

MS. KINGERY: Yes.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Response?

MS. KERN: Your Honors, Dr. Woolridge does have testimony that addresses the ESP stipulation. He has reviewed this document and other documents that are related to this test -- or, to this case for purposes of preparing his direct testimony. He is not professing to be an attorney or providing legal opinion in this case but, instead, using his vast experience in the regulatory field to opine on these documents.

Secondly, the Bench and attorney examiners have the expertise to weigh the evidence and the testimony presented by witnesses in this case.

Finally, it would be consistent with your

previous rulings on motions to strike by the company to admit this testimony by Dr. Woolridge.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you. Consistent with our previous rulings the motion to strike will be denied.

MS. KINGERY: Thank you, your Honor.

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## CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Kingery:

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- Q. Good morning, Dr. Woolridge.
- A. Good morning.
- Q. The purpose of your testimony is set forth on page 4, beginning at line 18, correct?
- A. Yes.

15 (Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINER PIRIK: Go back on the record.

MS. KINGERY: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: You might need to restate your question.

MS. KINGERY: I will.

- Q. (By Ms. Kingery) If we start looking at page 4 of your testimony on line 18, you set forth at that point the purpose of your testimony in this proceeding; is that correct?
- A. Yes.

- Q. And the purpose, to summarize what you've said here, is to evaluate the testimony of Duke Energy Ohio's Witnesses Cannell and DeMay regarding financial integrity of the company and to provide a recommendation for an overall return on equity and cost of capital, correct?
- A. Yes. The primary, my primary emphasis has been in this area. Now I've obviously reviewed a lot of other documents associated with the case.
  - Q. Thank you.

And your expertise is in the area of economics and finance; is that a fair generalization?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And you're not an attorney as we have previously discussed, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you have no special expertise or training in the area of contract interpretation.
  - A. No.
- Q. So with that purpose in mind and that expertise, if we go back to page 2, you state on -- in response to the question that begins on line 1 that your primary recommendation in this case is that the Commission should grant the motion to dismiss; is that correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Was any of your technical expertise in economics or finance required for you to reach that conclusion?
- A. No, it was based on my reading of documents associated with the case and the stipulation. The other, I mean, other documents, especially the joint the OCC and OEG's request to dismiss the case, that sort of thing, so it was other documents in addition to the testimonies that I'm focusing on.
- Q. So it wasn't based on your expertise in economics?
- A. No. It was just based on a reading of the stipulation.
- Q. So, essentially, as anybody else might read the stipulation and associated documents.
  - A. Yes.

MS. KINGERY: I would renew my motion to strike this section of the testimony because this witness is offering the testimony not as an expert, but merely as a layperson reading the documents.

This is not expert testimony.

EXAMINER PIRIK: And I do understand your motion, and I appreciate that, the Commission will

give this the appropriate weight, but the motion is denied.

MS. KINGERY: Thank you.

- Q. So if we look in a little more detail at your recommendation, on line 11 you talk about the stipulation in Duke Energy Ohio's recent ESP proceeding, correct?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you believe, you say there, "The company agreed to provide capacity for all load (both shopping and Standard Service Offer) at market-based Reliability Pricing Model rates." Did I read that correctly?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And your belief is that the part of the stipulation that so provides is found on pages 6 to 7, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And could you identify for me the language on pages 6 to 7 that you believe states that?
- A. I don't have a copy of the stipulation with me.
- MS. KINGERY: IEU Exhibit 5. Can counsel provide that, please?

MS. KERN: Counsel can provide it.

MS. KINGERY: Thank you.

A. I'm ready.

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- O. Go ahead.
- A. Yeah, on page 6 of the stipulation at the bottom of the paragraph of the page the sentence that starts "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, it will provide capacity to Final Zonal Capacity Price in the unconstrained regional transmission organization region."
- Q. Thank you. And I would agree you read that correctly.

But the first few words are critically important. "For purposes of this paragraph." So let's see if we can figure out what this paragraph is about.

MS. KERN: Objection. I would move to strike counsel's commentary about what's critically important in this paragraph.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Objection overruled. The witness can answer.

Q. So could you go to the beginning of the paragraph, please, and read the first sentence.

A. "In the event the Commission rejects Duke Energy Ohio's next SSO application or substantially modifies it such that Duke Energy Ohio withdraws the application, the Parties expressly acknowledge and agree that the auction-based pricing and cost-recovery provisions of the SSO structure under which Duke Energy Ohio is operating as of May 31, 2015, shall persist until such time as a subsequent SSO is approved and not withdrawn, as provided for in R.C. 4928.143(C)(2)(a), by Duke Energy Ohio."

- Q. Thank you. So would you agree with me that this paragraph does not refer to what is happening during the time period of the current ESP?
  - A. No.

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- Q. All right. Let's go back and look at those words again that you just read. "In the event the Commission rejects Duke Energy Ohio's next SSO application."
  - A. I mean, I think that's --
  - Q. That's not this one.
- A. I agree in that part. But the way I read the sentence that I read initially, it says that "for so long as Duke Energy Ohio's a Fixed Resource Requirement." For so long as they are given that they currently are, I read that as saying that they

agree, since they currently are it doesn't necessarily reflect fast forward to 2015 till when they become this and they're going to provide capacity at FZCP.

- Q. Are you aware of when Duke Energy Ohio's status as an FRR entity ended, was set to end, at the time this stipulation was signed?
  - A. No.

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- Q. If you learned that Duke Energy Ohio's FRR status at that time was set to end a year after the ESP would end, would that change your interpretation of this paragraph?
  - A. I don't believe so.
- Q. And if your interpretation were correct, what do you think would be the meaning of the words "for purposes of this paragraph"?
- "for purposes of this paragraph" refers to the above. However, the way I read that sentence is that it is that Duke Energy Ohio is a fixed -- FRR under PJM. It says that they already are. And as a result, since they are, it's just continuing through beyond 2015. Now, that's just the way I read it.
- Q. But, again, you have no training in contract interpretation.

1826 MS. KERN: Objection. Asked and 1 2 answered. 3 EXAMINER PIRIK: Overruled. 4 Q. And you're not an attorney. 5 Α. No. It's just how I read this. 6 Q. As a layman. 7 Α. Yes. Thank you. 8 Q. 9 And you don't believe there's anything 10 else in the stipulation that would set an amount that Duke Energy Ohio would receive for its services as an 11 FRR provider of capacity, correct? 12 13 Α. I don't believe I -- I don't see anything in the stipulation about a cost-based system or 14 anything else. 15 16 I didn't ask about a cost-based system. Ο. 17 Okay, but I mean I didn't see other --Α. 18 other mechanisms. 19 All right. Thank you. Q. 20 Dr. Woolridge, you had your deposition taken recently, correct? 2.1 22 Α. Yes. And at that deposition you took an oath 23 Q. 24 to tell the truth, correct? 25 Α. Yes.

MS. KINGERY: Can we get a copy of the deposition.

Q. I assume you don't have a transcript in

front of you.

A. No.

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Q. Okay. I'd like you to turn to page 14, please, and look at line 24. There are several lines here in this interchange so I'll read it to you. You can tell me if I've read it correctly.

"Question: Okay. Well, the sentence that you pointed to begins, 'For purposes of this paragraph the parties also agree,' correct?"

Your response: "Yes.

"Question: Okay. And this paragraph would be Paragraph 1A, correct?

"Answer: I don't understand what you mean.

"Question: Well, the sentence that you just read pertains to the information set forth in that paragraph, correct?

"Answer: Yes. I believe.

"Question: And the paragraph to which you are referring, sir, concerns provision for Duke Energy Ohio's next ESP that would take effect June 1 of 2015, correct?

"Answer: Yes."

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And then the discussion moved on at that point to other items, and I would like you now to move forward  $-\!-$ 

MS. KERN: Objection. This is an improper use of a deposition transcript. Counsel hasn't shown that there's inconsistency with Dr. Woolridge's answers here today to what he testified to in his deposition.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Objection overruled.

- Q. Did I read that section correctly?
- A. Yes.
- Q. So far.
- A. Yes.
  - Q. Thank you.

All right. Now, if you move down on that page, page 15, and start at line 16, you were asked:

"Is there anywhere in Exhibit 3 to your deposition,
Dr. Woolridge" -- and I would note that that is the stipulation -- "where it provides that Duke Energy
Ohio agreed to be compensated at market-based RPM capacity rates for the term between January 1, 2012, and May 31, 2015?

"Answer: I guess, no. I guess it was my presumption that that's how the capacity rates would

1 be -- would be -- how they would be priced."

Did I read that correctly?

A. Yes.

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Q. Thank you.

You've been testifying on the subject of the appropriate rate of return for setting utility rates for quite a few years; is that correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you have an estimate of how many cases you've testified in?
  - A. I don't know. 200.
- Q. Okay. In all of those cases have you ever recommended a negative return on equity for a public utility?
- A. No. And I'm not recommending a negative return here either.
- Q. And you would agree, wouldn't you, that a negative return on equity would not be sufficient to attract investors to a company?
- A. Well, if it was a specific utility, I would say it would have difficulty attracting capital. Duke Energy does not have a negative return on equity and it certainly doesn't have any trouble attracting capital.
  - Q. But we're talking about Duke Energy Ohio

here, are we not?

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- A. Yeah, and Duke Energy Ohio. If you look at -- you look at bond ratings, credit ratings, Duke Energy, Duke Energy Ohio has very good -- they're clearly less risky than most other electric utilities.
- Q. And if Duke Energy Ohio were unsupported by its corporate parent, do you believe that it would be able to access debt currently?
- A. Definitely. It has a bond rating by itself, the bond rating met -- it has a better bond rating than most electric utilities and its financial metrics are very strong.
- Q. How about the generation side of Duke Energy Ohio?
- A. Duke, the generation side is part of Duke Energy Ohio, I mean it's --
  - Q. I'm aware --
  - A. -- an integrated utility.
    - Q. I'm aware of that, thank you.
- A. And there are many integrated utilities.
- 22 Most of them are integrated utilities.
- Q. You are familiar with rider ESSC, are you
- 24 not?
- A. In a general term, yes.

- Q. And what is your understanding of that rider?
  - A. It's a stability charge for three years at \$110 million a year.
  - Q. And what is your understanding of what that is for?
  - A. I take it from what I've read it's a transition-type stability charge that customers pay.
  - Q. And that understanding came from what source?
    - A. Just reading lots of documents.
  - Q. Isn't it true that your understanding came primarily from reading the testimony of Mr. Hornby in this case?
  - A. I have read his testimony. I don't remember the specifics.
    - Q. Any other particular sources?
  - A. No.

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- Q. Could you turn to page 24 in your deposition transcript, please. Starting at line 1, "Now did you come to the understand the Rider ESSC reflects a transition charge to the competitive markets?
- "Answer: Oh, I guess I read the testimony of Mr. Hornby who discussed that element.

"Question: Okay. And then so Mr. Hornby 1 2 is a witness in these proceedings, correct? 3 "Answer: Yes. 4 "Question: A witness on behalf of the 5 OCC, correct? "Answer: Yes. 6 "Question: And is your review of 7 Mr. Hornby's testimony the only source for your 8 understanding as to the purpose for Rider ESSC? 9 10 "Answer: I'd say that was my primary source and discussions with counsel. 11 12 "Question: Well, you said that this was 13 your primary source, sir, was reading Mr. Hornby's testimony. Are there secondary sources? 14 "Answer: Well, I said discussion with 15 16 counsel." 17 Did I read that correctly? 18 Yes. Α. So in truth you have no independent 19 20 knowledge -- excuse me -- no independent knowledge of 2.1 the purpose for rider ESSC, correct? 22 MS. KERN: Objection. Mischaracterizes the witness's testimony. 23 24 EXAMINER PIRIK: Objection overruled. 25 Α. No. I mean, obviously it's in the ESP,

it's in other documents as well.

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- Q. But you primarily read about it through Mr. Hornby's testimony.
- A. Yes. And -- but it's in the, yeah, in terms of an opinion, yes.
- Q. So your opinion about it is based on Mr. Hornby's opinion.
- A. Generally, yeah. I mean, it's obviously also in the company's 10-K statements and that sort of thing, so you see it at different places.
- Q. But you developed your opinion about it based on Mr. Hornby's opinion.
  - A. Primarily, yes.
- Q. So if we look again at your testimony, the paragraph starting on page 2 and carrying over to page 3, one of your primary reasons for believing that the motion to dismiss should be granted is that you believe that the stipulation is being from the ESP case is violated by the application here, correct?
- A. Well, I believe that the wording on page 6, the way I read it, indicates that the capacity would be at RPM pricing, yes.
- Q. But in that paragraph you also cite as a justification for your belief the collection of the

ESSC charge. Do you see that?

A. Yes.

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- Q. So your opinion about the ESSC charge is from a different witness primarily.
  - A. Mr. Hornby.
- Q. And we've talked through your reading of the language on page 6, and those are the justifications for your first item here starting on page 11.
  - A. Yes.
    - Q. I'm sorry, line 11 of page 2.
- 12 A. Yes.
  - Q. Okay. Now, secondarily, starting on page 3, starting on line 8, you indicate your belief that Case No. 10-2929 is solely applicable to AEP Ohio, correct?
  - A. That's what my -- that's my understanding.
    - Q. And from where did you get that opinion?
  - A. I believe it was -- I believe it was from discussions with other witnesses about that case and particular places in that case where it was highlighted that was specific to AEP.
  - Q. Dr. Woolridge, when you participate as a witness in a proceeding and develop a recommended

ROE, that ROE is only applicable to that particular case and that particular utility, correct?

A. Usually, that's correct.

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- Q. Do you generally use the same structure to your investigation, the same tests, the same models?
  - A. As a general idea, yes.
- Q. So your approach to developing an ROE is not just applicable to one company.
- A. No, but there may be unique elements why one ROE is specific to one company versus another, and it  $-\!\!\!-$ 
  - Q. Absolutely.
  - A. -- depends on elements of risk.
- Q. Absolutely. So the number that you get at the end is specific to the company, but your methodology remains the same, roughly.
  - A. As a general notion, yes.
- Q. Dr. Woolridge, what is your understanding of Duke Energy Ohio's FRR obligation?
- A. Primarily my understanding is from what I've read in the testimony of Dr. Vander Weide.
  - Q. And what is that understanding?
- A. That it has an obligation to provide capacity to PJM.

- Q. And do you understand that AEP Ohio is also an FRR entity, or Ohio Power?
- A. I believe they are. I'm not sure. I believe they are.
- Q. You've read the Commission's order in Case No. 10-2929, correct?
- A. Yes, but I don't remember everything I read. But I --
  - Q. Was one --
- 10 A. I agree with you, I believe they are,
  11 yes.
- 12 Q. Okay. Thank you.
  - So they too, AEP Ohio also has to provide capacity in its footprint, correct?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And do you understand from having read the Commission's order in that case that the Commission has determined that FRR capacity services do not fall within the statutorily defined term "competitive retail electric service"?
- MS. KERN: Objection. If counsel could show him a reference to what she's asking him about, that would be helpful.
- MS. KINGERY: Sure. Let's pull out 10-2929, the opinion and order.

1 EXAMINER PIRIK: I believe that's OCC 1.

MS. KINGERY: Yes, it is, your Honor.

MS. KERN: May I approach?

EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.

Q. (By Ms. Kingery) I'd like you to turn to page 13, sir. Okay, the top paragraph, I'm going to read some selected sentences so that we don't have to go through the entire paragraph. "IEU-Ohio contends that the Commission must determine whether capacity service is a competitive or noncompetitive retail electric service pursuant to Chapter 4928 Revised Code."

Did I read that correctly?

A. Yes.

2.1

- Q. Now I'm going to jump down about six or seven lines and there's a sentence that begins with the word "Prior." Do you see that?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. "Prior to determining whether a retail electric service is competitive or noncompetitive, however, we must first confirm that it is indeed a retail electric service." Did I read that correctly?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Now I'm going to go to the bottom of that paragraph, about four lines up. "We agree that the

provision of capacity for CRES providers by AEP-Ohio, pursuant to the Company's FRR capacity obligations, is not a retail electric service as defined by Ohio law." Did I read that correctly?

A. Yes.

2.1

- Q. So from that do you understand that the Commission in its evaluation of capacity rates under 10-2929 did not apply the provisions of Chapter 4928 which relate to competitive retail electric services?
- A. I believe I agree with that, but I'm not real sure. I don't know the details of some of the law that you the statutes you mentioned.
  - Q. That's fine.

And have you read the entry on rehearing in that proceeding also?

- A. I've seen it. I don't remember it.
- Q. Do you recall whether the Commission decided in the entry on rehearing that they have an obligation under traditional rate regulation to ensure that jurisdictional utilities receive just and reasonable compensation?
- A. I don't remember that -- that -- I don't remember those -- that thought or -- those sentences.
- Q. Do you remember discussing that at your deposition?

A. No.

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MS. KINGERY: Could counsel provide a copy of the entry on rehearing?

MS. GRADY: Which entry on rehearing?

MS. KINGERY: 10-2929.

MS. GRADY: There were several.

EXAMINER PIRIK: It's OCC 3.

MS. KINGERY: Yes, OCC 3, thank you.

- Q. (By Ms. Kingery) I'd like you to turn to page 28, there's a paragraph entitled that's numbered 71. And if you look about two inches up from the bottom there's some language that I'll read. "The Commission concluded that we have an obligation under traditional rate regulation to ensure that the jurisdictional utilities receive just and reasonable compensation for the services that they render." Did I read that correctly?
  - A. Yes, you did.
  - Q. Thank you.

Did that sentence say that the Commission had an obligation to ensure that AEP Ohio has the right to receive jurisdiction -- just and reasonable compensation for its services?

MS. KERN: Objection, your Honor. The entry on rehearing speaks for itself.

1 EXAMINER PIRIK: Objection overruled.

- A. That's what it says, yes.
- Q. It says AEP Ohio?
- A. No. No. I'm sorry. I'm sorry. I thought you said did I agree with the sentence you read.
  - Q. No. Let me ask it a different way.
  - A. Okay.

2.1

- Q. Does that sentence apply only to AEP Ohio?
- A. It looks like it's a general statement about what the Commission views its responsibilities are.
- Q. So would you agree, then, that the order in Case No. 10-2929 has at least some legal applicability beyond AEP Ohio?
- A. Yeah, I can't really state as to the legal application. Certainly the wording suggests that. I assume that the order -- the stipulation would -- Duke has priority, but I'm not a lawyer.
- Q. Right. And so the language in your testimony on page 3, the second paragraph there where you say "But the Ohio Power capacity case decision was not a generic PUCO decision that applies to all electric distribution utilities including Duke."

Since you can't answer my question about the legal applicability of the order when I read to you a section about the Commission's obligation, apparently you can, however, make a statement in your testimony.

A. Well, yeah --

2.1

MS. BOJKO: Objection.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Objection overruled.

I'll allow the witness to clarify his testimony.

A. No, I mean, and I'd have to go back through it, but I was under -- I recall reading something in the -- in the 2929 case that -- and it was obviously part of the OCC's documentation about why, you know, for the rehearing that -- that said that the -- that this hearing wasn't -- the AEP case wasn't a generic case.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, may I have the question and answer reread, please?

EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.

(Record read.)

MS. BOJKO: Thank you.

Q. (By Ms. Kingery) Let's move forward to page 12 of your testimony. Starting on line 14 you talk about Duke Energy Ohio and its agreed-upon transfer of the generation assets, and you used the fact that the assets have not been transferred out

yet as a justification for basing your recommended ROE on the entire company; is that correct?

- A. That's one reason, yes.
- Q. So let's talk about that transfer for just a minute. The company committed in the ESP stipulation to transfer those assets out by December 31, 2014, correct?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And the agreed-upon transfer can go to an affiliate of Duke Energy Ohio, correct?
  - A. I don't know.
- Q. Do you have a copy of the stipulation there with you?
  - A. No.
- MS. KINGERY: Can you provide the ESP stipulation, please.

MS. KERN: Sure.

Q. Okay. Can you turn to page 25.

It's actually page 26, I apologize.

So I'm going to read at the beginning of paragraph B. "Approval of this stipulation will serve as the Commission's approval of full legal corporate separation," then there's a parenthetical, "such that the transmission and distribution assets

of Duke Energy Ohio will continue to be held by the

distribution utility and all of Duke Energy Ohio's generation assets," and that's a defined term, "shall be transferred to an affiliate," did I read that correctly?

A. Yes.

2.1

EXAMINER PIRIK: I just want to be sure the record reflects that we're reading off of IEU 5.

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

- Q. And are you aware, Dr. Woolridge, that although Duke Energy Ohio is now in the process of transferring its legacy generation assets, the Commission has previously authorized functional separation of the generation business from the transmission and distribution side of the business?
- A. No, I'm not aware that they've -- I mean, obviously they have separate reporting in terms of their financial statements, but I'm not aware of any legal separation that has begun. Or functional separation either.
- Q. And hence your statement on line 7, page 12 of your testimony "There is no legal or operational entity that owns the generation assets of Duke Energy Ohio." Correct?
  - A. I mean, their financial statements are

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

1844 still, I mean, as I see them, they're still the same. 1 2 It's -- Duke Energy includes both sides of the 3 business. 4 MS. KINGERY: We'd like to mark an exhibit, please. 5 6 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes. 7 MS. KINGERY: This will be Duke Energy Ohio 20. And this is the opinion and order in Duke 8 Energy Ohio's ETP case, Case No. 99-1658. 9 May we approach? 10 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes. 11 12 The document is so marked. 13 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) MS. KINGERY: And I would ask also that 14 administrative notice be taken of this document. 15 16 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes. That would be 17 appropriate. 18 (By Ms. Kingery) Do you have it now? I'm 0. 19 sorry. 20 All right. I'd like you to turn, sir, to 2.1 page 45. I'll give you a minute just to look and see 22 what that section is about but you don't have to read it closely. I mean, you're welcome to if you'd like. 23

MS. KERN: Dr. Woolridge, take your time

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and read the document.

- Q. Let me know whenever you want to go on.
- A. Go ahead.

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Q. Thank you.

If you'd just hold on to that page but I want you to make sure you understand what document you're looking at. If you go to the beginning of the document, it would be the third piece of paper that you have is the first page of the actual opinion and order. So is this the opinion and order of the PUCO in CG&E's electric transition plan?

- A. That's what it looks like, yes.
- Q. All right. Thank you.

So if we go back to the section that I pointed out to you previously, pages 45 to 47, is it correct that this appears to be the place where the Commission is considering the company's proposed corporate separation plan?

- A. That's what it appears to be.
- Q. Okay. And I'd like to draw your attention to the bottom of page 46, the paragraph that carries over there, that paragraph starts out stating "We find that CG&E's proposed interim plan achieves the structural separation contemplated by Section 4928.17(A)(1), Revised Code, and the corresponding Commission rules." Did I read that

correctly?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. And then going on to the next page, the carryover paragraph, about an inch and a half up from the bottom there's a sentence that starts with the word "therefore" and that appears right at the right margin. Do you see that? Do you see the "therefore"?
  - A. No.
- Q. If you look at the right-hand edge of the text --
  - A. Oh, okay, I see it now, yeah.
- Q. All right. "Therefore, the Company has met its burden of showing 'good cause' for this Commission to approve the interim functional separation plan." Did I read that correctly?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. So let's move to the next stage in the history of the separation of Duke Energy Ohio's business segments, and that would be in Case No. 03-93, CG&E's rate stabilization plan and that, I believe, is IEU Exhibit 15. The opinion and order.
- MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I'm going to object and move to strike counsel's commentary.

  She's testifying on the record. There's been no

questions presented the last couple statements that she's made --

EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you, Ms. Bojko. Objection overruled.

- Q. Do you have that in front of you, sir?
- A. No.

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- Q. And what is this document?
- A. I don't know.
- Q. If you go to the second piece of paper in your -- in the document does appear to be the opinion and order of the PUCO in CG&E's application to modify its nonresidential generation rates to provide for market-based standard service offer pricing and to establish an alternative competitive bid service rate option subsequent to the market development period?

MS. KERN: Objection, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Objection overruled.

- A. That's what it says it is, yes.
- Q. Thank you.

Please turn to page 33, and can you tell me in the section that starts on this page what the general topics the Commission is discussing?

A. The subheading said "Should the Stipulation Require CG&E to Complete its Corporate Separation?"

Q. Thank you. Now turn to the next page, the first paragraph on the page, "The Commission finds that it is reasonable for CG&E to retain its generating assets during the period in which it is committing to provide stabilized rates. It would not be appropriate to ask the company to stabilize its rates and then to deny it the opportunity to do so. Therefore, CG&E's corporate separation plan shall be amended to allow it to retain its generating assets through 2008, after which time the stabilized prices under the stipulation will terminate and corporate separation should be reconsidered."

Did I read that correctly?

A. Yes.

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- Q. So would you agree with me that this conclusion from the Commission extended the conclusion that had been made in the ETP case that we had previously read?
- A. I don't know if I can agree with that without having read this entire document.
  - O. That's fair.
- A. I would say as a general notion that's what appears to be going on.
  - Q. Thank you.

MS. KINGERY: We'd like to mark another

exhibit, please. So this will be Duke Energy Ohio 21 and this will be the opinion and order in Case No. 08-920.

EXAMINER PIRIK: The document is so marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MS. KINGERY: And we would ask that you take administrative notice of that.

EXAMINER PIRIK: That would be appropriate.

- Q. Sir, does this appear to be the Commission's opinion and order in Case No. 08-920-EL-SSO?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And could you turn, please, to page 20.
- A. Yes.
  - Q. Before you get there, I apologize, start on page 9. And does the heading in the middle of page 9 indicate that the order is, starting there, going to be summarizing the application and stipulation in that case?
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. All right. So moving forward now to the page 20, as part of that summary is there a paragraph there that appears to be discussing corporate

separation?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. So let's read the second paragraph. "The stipulation states that Duke's corporate separation plan shall remain in effect as filed in these proceedings." Is that correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And I would also note that it goes on to indicate that "Duke may transfer to an affiliate or sell to an unaffiliated party five gas-fired generating assets," correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And if you turn to page 43, the first ordering paragraph, the Commission indicates that the stipulation is adopted, although as modified.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. So, again, the corporate separation plan allowing Duke to continue owning its generation assets but operating on a functionally separated basis is apparently continued by this order, correct? Understanding that you have not read the entire document.
- A. I haven't read the order so I don't know
  that I can agree. It appears so but I really don't
  know.

Q. That's fine.

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MS. KINGERY: We'd like to mark one more exhibit. This will be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 22 and this will be the opinion and order in Case No. 09-495, and we would also ask that you take administrative notice of this.

EXAMINER PIRIK: The document is so marked and that would be appropriate.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Can you take a moment to glance through this, please. Take all the time you need.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Would you agree that this is an opinion and order in a proceeding in which the Commission apparently was auditing Duke Energy Ohio's corporate separation pursuant to its corporate separation plan?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Thank you. And if you look at the first ordering paragraph -- no, let's look at the tenth finding of fact and conclusion of law, that would be on page 10 wherein the Commission said "Duke Ohio's second amended CSP is in compliance with Section 4928.17, Revised Code, and the rules contained in Chapter 4901:1-37, OAC, and should be approved."
  - A. Yes.

- Q. Did I read that correctly?
- A. Yes.

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Q. Thank you.

All right, let's move ahead to page 14 of your testimony. Starting on line 12 you talk about the way in which you set the minimum level of your recommended range, the 4.11 percent; is that correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And you base that on what you believe would be appropriate if this had been an emergency rate increase case, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. But Duke Energy Ohio did not file an application for an emergency rate increase, correct?
- A. No, there was discussion about the financial integrity and that's the only reason that I brought this up.
- Q. Did you see discussion about financial integrity in Case No. 10-2929?
- A. I don't remember the specific elements of it, but now in this case I was just -- as if the Commission considered this to be an emergency case, this was another -- a number to look at.
  - Q. But, just to be clear, it's not --
  - A. Right.

Q. -- a case for -- yeah.

And isn't it true that you only reviewed one Ohio case that actually addressed emergency rate relief?

- A. Yes, it was the Akron case.
- Q. And are you suggesting that the company's long-term debt rate is the only way to determine the minimum return necessary to avert or relieve an emergency?
  - A. No.

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- Q. Have you studied other possible approaches?
  - A. No.
- Q. Are you aware that even with the ESSC revenues the company is still earning a negative return?
- A. I am not aware of that specifically. I know I've -- I've seen testimony, I believe it was

  Mr. Wathen who made that. No, it wasn't, it was
  another -- I saw testimony someplace, I forget where.
  - Q. It may have been Mr. Wathen.

MS. KINGERY: Could counsel provide a copy of Kroger 9.

- A. Yes.
- Q. Are you aware of the significantly

excessive earnings test that's required under Ohio
law?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And this is, indeed, Duke Energy Ohio's application for administration of that test with regard to its 2012 results, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And are you aware of whether the ESSC is included for purposes of that test?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And you're aware that it is included, correct?
  - A. It says so in -- on page 3.
- Q. And what is the return that is set forth in this application?
  - A. It says it's a negative 2.76 percent.
- 17 Q. Thank you.

I want to go back to page 12 of your testimony, and in lines 11 through 14 you talk about the risk that would be appropriate to consider for these assets, correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And you indicate there, particularly on line 14, that the assets would "face less risk than an independent power producer" if this application is

granted, correct?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. But you don't know whether any Ohio utility generated negative returns in 2008, do you?
  - A. I do not know that.
  - Q. Or in 2009.
  - A. No, I do not know that.
- Q. And you don't know whether any other independent power producer in Duke Energy Ohio's service territory has the obligation to provide capacity as an FRR entity, do you?
  - A. No.
- Q. And do you know if any other independent power producer has to provide capacity for load that is served by alternate suppliers in Duke Energy Ohio's territory?
- A. No. I mean, I don't, you know, that's not what I'm saying here.
  - O. I understand.
- A. I'm looking at this as if this is a regulated entity with a cost of service rate of return, then I'd say that's less risky than an independent power producer.
- Q. And do you know whether Duke Energy Ohio can participate in its own SSO auctions?

- A. I've seen discussion of that. I don't recall.
  - Q. Would you say that most investors consider risk and potential returns before making an investment?
    - A. Yes.

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- Q. And if you were considering making an investment in a very risky project, would you expect a higher return than if it were a low-risk project?
  - A. Generally, yes.
- Q. And if one of your investments had a negative return, it was actually losing money, would you continue to invest?
- A. Well, you invest based on expectations of the future.
  - Q. So if you --
- A. I mean, they could have a negative return today. I mean, look at Netflix, something like that, they have negative returns and people are investing, it's based on expectations in the future.
  - Q. That's fair.

Have you looked at the company's projections in this case?

- A. Yes.
  - Q. Does the company project positive

returns?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. And where did you find that?
- A. I saw that in a document that was marked February 6th which showed -- it was a confidential document that showed projected returns on equity, I think it was 2012 through 2016.
  - Q. And what entity was that?
- A. What's that? It was Duke. It was a document from Duke. I forget which one.
- Q. Well, don't you think it's important that we know what entity, what part of Duke you're talking about?
  - A. It was just for DEO, the whole company.
  - Q. DEO the whole company.
- A. Yes.
  - Q. So including Duke Energy Kentucky.
- A. It's for -- well, I don't know. It was produced by -- I could find it if I -- in my papers, but it was something -- and the returns were, you know, not negative.
  - Q. Do you think it would be important to know whether, in evaluating that, to know whether it included Duke Energy Kentucky, a wholly-owned subsidiary that's also fully regulated?

- A. Oh, yes. I mean, I understand that, yes.
- Q. And would it be important to understand if it included other assets that are not under this Commission's jurisdiction?
- A. Yeah. I mean, it was part of this case so I assume it was part of -- I don't remember the specifics, no.
- Q. Is it possible that any of the parties in this case asked for information that covered more than just the generating assets?
- A. They could have. I believe it -- I believe it included both the, you know, the distribution and the generation assets, but I don't know.
- Q. And the distribution assets, that part of the business is regulated, correct?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. So it's not surprising that they -- that part of the business would have a positive return, correct?
- A. Well, no, and, again, my opinion is if they, you know, if they use this cost-based system, then that's effectively putting in regulated generation which, again, would produce a rate of return based on what this Commission decides is

appropriate.

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- Q. Even though we just went through the history and we understand now that the company is functionally separated.
- A. It's separated, but, you know, I disagree with you in some sense. I mean, it's functionally separated. Financially it's not separated. You read a credit report, you read a 10-K, it's one company. But I also go back to this Duke Energy Exhibit 20 that, I guess this was the beginning of it, and if —I'm on page 46.

And at the beginning, at the top, it says "CG&E notes that its corporate separation financing plan provides for a program to complete the transfer of generating assets to an EWG by December 31, 2004, and it describes the expected costs CG&E would incur if it is forced to transfer its generating assets to the EWG by December 31, 2000. It is CG&E's intention to achieve the transfer of assets to the EWG at the lowest cost practicable by seeking to minimize the transaction costs, including tax obligations; minimize the capital expenditures related to recapitalization of CG&E; and optimize the capital structure of CG&E."

It goes on to talk about this and the

timeframe involved, but if you read the company —
this was over ten years ago, and you read the
company's credit reports, you read the 10-K, you
don't see the separation in terms of the financial
separation. And, obviously, investors care about,
you know, if they're buying bonds, is it bonds of the
generating side or the T and D side, that sort of
thing.

And, you know, as I see it today it's not separated. And financially it's certainly not. The credit report is for Duke Energy Ohio, it's not for the generating assets versus the distribution assets.

- Q. Do you think that the auditors in the case that we looked at which was Duke Energy Ohio 22, I believe, do you think that they looked at whether financial transactions were appropriately separated?
- A. Oh, I do. But their capital -- the capital structure is not changed. Now, the balance sheet is where you achieve separation. There's not a separate balance sheet.
- Q. Who is Duke Energy Ohio's equity investor?
  - A. Well, ultimately it's Duke Energy.
  - Q. Duke Energy Corporation.
  - A. Yes.

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Q. And do you think Duke Energy Corporation watches the returns of its investments?

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- A. Well, yes, because ultimately it is going to be a driver of the returns they provide to their -- their investors.
- Q. And do you think that Duke Energy
  Corporation might determine where it wants to direct
  its capital spending based on where it gets the best
  return?
- A. Well, over time it's going to. It's going to be guided by that.
- Q. You believe that the ROE for the generation assets should not be higher than the ROE for the distribution side, correct?
- A. No, I believe there's one ROE for the company, whether it -- I mean, I think Dr. Vander Weide lays out in his electric proxy group these are regulated -- these are primarily regulated electric utilities, some of them have unregulated entities, so they're not totally regulated entities, and he, you know, says they have distribution, transmission, and generation.

And so I've used his group of electric utility companies because he --

Q. But you --

A. -- feels that they're the appropriate entity to measure the return on equity.

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- Q. You are aware, however, that the return that was approved by this Commission for AEP's capacity case was higher than the return approved in their distribution rate case, correct?
- A. Well, and I also -- if you go back, as I do in my testimony, you trace where that

  11.15 percent came from, it really had very little -very little analysis. I mean, it was a proposed
  return by Dr. Avera in a distribution case. It had
  nothing about generation written on it. And
  Dr. Pearce picked that up and used that. The company
  had settled its distribution case at 10.3 percent.

So, I mean, there was no analytical analysis other than a testimony several years ago when capital costs were much lower than they are today by Dr. Avera which had nothing to do with a separate generation versus distribution ROE.

- Q. But, nevertheless, the Commission did approve those two rates, correct?
- A. It was approved. And, again, there was no study done, there was no analysis, there was just a number somebody through out there and the Commission grabbed it.

- Q. So you're disputing the Commission's wisdom in doing so.
- A. Well, again, you're talking about, effectively, a regulated entity and what's the appropriate return on equity. Obviously, today, you know, numbers like that are, you know you know, interest rates, where they are today, capital costs are much lower than they were just a couple of years ago.
- Q. Which brings me to my next question. If you look at the top of page 10 of your testimony, you're talking about that very topic. And I'd just like to understand what you say here because you point out that the market conditions, et cetera, are very different today than they were, and now I'm quoting, "In early 2011 when the Ohio Power capacity and distribution rate cases were decided."

Are you aware that those cases were not decided in early-2011?

- A. Well, there was a settlement in that case.
  - Q. You're talking about two cases --
- 23 A. Yes.

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Q. -- right? And what's important is, what the Commission decided.

- A. Yeah. And the note -- the numbers I refer to are the dates that Dr. Avera used his -- had his analysis done and how do those interest rates compare to where interest rates are today.
- Q. So you're, what you really meant was they're different today than they were in early-2011 when Dr. Avera did his work.
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. Not when they were decided.
- A. No.
- Q. Okay.
- A. But they're much lower than they were when they were decided as well.
- Q. Understood. But what we're doing is asking for the Commission to approve a rate so the Commission approved these rates much more recently than early-2011, correct?
- A. And Dr. Vander Weide provides testimony which he claims to support that rate and, again, those the markets were significantly different. I mean, interest rates now are, and they've been low, but today they're, you know, you have to go back to the time of Sputnik to find interest rates this low. Now, you may not remember Sputnik.
  - Q. I do.

- A. That was a long time ago.
- Q. I do.

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But, indeed, the capacity case was decided just last year in July, correct?

- A. And interest rates are much lower now.
- Q. But not as much lower, perhaps, as if we were looking back to early-2011, correct?
  - A. Yes. But --
  - Q. Thank you.
- A. -- the testimony was Dr. Avera's. The 11.15 percent was picked off from his attorney -- his testimony in the distribution cases. And, you know, again, it was -- he did not use -- he didn't specify distribution versus generation. It was a -- he used diversified utilities.
- Q. So let's move, we're going to really fly forward in your testimony now to page 64. And this is where you're talking about Dr. Vander Weide's proxy group and the fact that it included the gas pipeline companies.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And is my understanding that you disagree with this, he chose them, I understand, because they were -- it was an example of a business that was subject to both regulated and open market

competition, correct? Is that what Dr. Vander Weide said?

- A. He said that he did no analysis of it.

  There was absolutely none. And he didn't compare
  this to any type of other entity in terms of risk,
  about how much is regulated, how much is unregulated.
  So there's no empirical analysis to justify anything
  he said.
- Q. And the justification for your concern about it, in addition to your questioning his analysis, is the fact that you believe that the generation assets, again, should be included all in one entity, they're not separated, correct?
- A. Well, yeah, if they -- if you go to a cost-based system, yes.
- Q. So if the Commission were to disagree with your conclusion that it should all be treated together as one company without a separation into regulated and unregulated, then your concern about the pipeline companies would be, to some extent, undermined, correct?
  - A. No.

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- Q. Why is that?
- A. Well, I mean, first of all, I mean, if the company's request is granted in terms of what

return, in the end it's an integrated utility because, effectively, you're applying, you know, a cost-based system to capacity. So, effectively, it's a regulated capacity payment.

- Q. Yeah, I understand. But I said if the Commission decides not to go that direction, that would make the pipeline companies look more plausible than under your way of evaluating them.
- A. Well, not this group of pipeline companies.
- And isn't it also true that you disapprove of his proxy group on the grounds that they are -- he used master limited partnerships?

Well, that's a different issue.

- A. Yeah, his gas line -- yeah. I mean, this is -- he calls it a gas line group but they have gasoline, they have lots of other things that go through those pipes, not just gas, natural gas.
- Q. But you also were concerned about the structure of them, that they were master limited partnerships.
  - A. Yes.

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Q. Don't master limited partnerships also raise capital from investors that are interested in income?

1868 1 Α. Yes. Oh, yeah. 2 And they issue debt. Q. 3 Α. Yeah. 4 Ο. And Duke has used debt. 5 Α. But they have a different corporate --6 different organization. 7 Q. Absolutely. Their dividends are taxed differently. 8 Α. 9 You don't just put them in Turbo Tax and get your 10 tax, you have to -- there's a much different tax treatment of how these things are dealt with. 11 12 Yes, I understand. And they distribute 13 earnings too, right? 14 Α. Yes. MS. KINGERY: We have no further 15 16 questions at this point. 17 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you. 18 Staff? MR. JONES: No questions, your Honor. 19 2.0 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you. 2.1 Redirect? Do you want to take some time? 22 MS. KERN: If I could have a moment. 23 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes. 24 MS. KERN: Five minutes.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Let's just take a

ten-minute break and we'll come back.

(Recess taken.)

EXAMINER PIRIK: We'll go back on the record. Redirect.

MS. KERN: Just a few questions.

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## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

By Ms. Kern:

- Q. Dr. Woolridge, during your testimony you indicated that you have reviewed Duke Energy Ohio's 10-K forms for 2011 and 2012 for purposes of drafting your testimony; is that correct?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. And why did you review those 10-K forms?
- A. Well, investors look at, obviously, the 10-K is the primary SEC form that investors look at for information. It's not just financial statements but also the, obviously, the summary of operations, especially with respect to utilities dealing with rate matters and that sort of thing. The footnotes are extremely important.

And for Duke Energy Corporation they discuss state-by-state results and that sort of thing, and they have a specific section. They have sections that discuss rate matters and that sort of

thing.

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Actually, for Duke Energy Ohio I think last year they showed that the company had a profit of about \$175 million. But they have — they don't separate — they separate out the operations in terms of revenues and expenses. They do not separate out the balance sheet, and so they have one balance sheet for Duke Energy Ohio, not separate balance sheets for distribution and generation.

- Q. So the fact that -- would you agree with me, first, that for purposes of reporting, again, referring to the 10-K, that there's no indication of any separation for Duke Energy Ohio?
- A. No. When you separate a company is when you separate its balance sheet, its assets and its liabilities, and there is no separation. And you see that especially in credit reports and that sort of thing. Credit reports are for one entity, Duke Energy Ohio, not for separate entities.
- Q. So the fact that Duke Energy Ohio is functionally separated does not change your opinion or analysis; is that correct?
- A. No, I mean the -- I forget, I mean, they have separate accounts and that sort of thing, but many companies have separate accounts for separate

divisions, that sort of thing. That's not a big issue.

You create corporate separation when you separate the balance sheet.

- Q. And I think you just mentioned the credit reporting agencies and, for purposes of drafting your testimony, you reviewed credit reports by Moody's and Standard & Poor's; is that correct?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And do the credit rating agencies view Duke Energy Ohio as a corporate separated entity?
- A. No. It's, I mean, Duke Energy Ohio -Moody's has separate ratings for Duke Energy and Duke
  Energy Ohio. S&P rates Duke Energy Ohio as part of
  Duke Energy itself. It really doesn't -- if you look
  at the S&P reports, they talk about -- they look at
  it on a consolidated basis. So they don't separate
  out the subsidiary from the -- from the parent.
  Maybe Moody's does.

But, again, the financial metrics reported by Moody's in the January credit report on Duke Energy Ohio showed very strong financial metrics and, as it turns out, they had, as I think I indicated earlier, Duke Energy is one of the lowest, Duke Energy the parent is one of the lowest-risk

electric utilities in the country.

Q. And when you were mentioning the 10-K I believe you said that it shows a net income of 175 million for Duke Energy Ohio; is that correct?

A. Yes.

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MS. KERN: Okay. Thank you. No further questions.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Recross?

MS. KINGERY: Very briefly, your Honor.

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## RECROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Kingery:

- Q. The 10-Ks are filed, prepared and filed, pursuant to very detailed rules that the SEC has, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And are those rules different rules than the PUCO follows?
- A. Well, they have, I mean, obvious there's separate reporting that's done but, obviously, from the standpoint of investors, they focus on the 10-K.
- Q. But from the standpoint of the PUCO, they don't use the SEC's rules, correct?
  - A. Not that I'm aware of, no.

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                  MS. KINGERY: Thank you. Nothing
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     further.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you very much.
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                  (Discussion off the record.)
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: With regard to exhibits.
     OCC?
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                  MS. KERN: OCC would move for the
     admission of OCC Exhibit 24.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Are there any
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     objections?
                  MS. KINGERY: No, your Honor.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: OCC 24 shall be
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     admitted.
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                  (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: I believe everything
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     else was administrative notice.
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                  MS. KINGERY: Yes, it was.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay.
                  Our next witness is I believe FES.
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     Mr. Lang.
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                  MR. LANG: Thank you, your Honor. And
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     FirstEnergy Solutions would call Dr. Jonathan A.
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     Lesser.
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                  (Witness sworn.)
                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you. You may be
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1 seated.

2 MR. LANG: Your Honor, we ask that

3 Dr. Lesser's prefiled testimony, the public version,

be marked as FES Exhibit No. 1 and his confidential

version be marked as FES Exhibit No. 1A.

EXAMINER PIRIK: The documents are so

marked.

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(EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MR. LANG: May I approach, your Honor?

EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.

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JONATHAN A. LESSER, PH.D.

being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was

examined and testified as follows:

15 DIRECT EXAMINATION

16 By Mr. Lang:

Q. Good morning, Dr. Lesser. Can you

18 | identify yourself, please?

19 A. Yes. My name is Jonathan Lesser, I'm the

20 president of Continental Economics, 6 Real Place,

21 | Sandia Parke, New Mexico, 87047.

22 Q. And did you prepare written testimony for

23 this case?

A. I did.

Q. Can you identify FES Exhibit No. 1 as the

public version of your testimony and 1A as the confidential version?

A. I can.

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- Q. Do you have any corrections to make to your testimony?
- A. I have one correction. If you'll turn to page 3, line 7 where it says "11-3459," it should be "11-3549."
- Q. Dr. Lesser, if I were to ask you the same questions in your prefiled testimony, would you provide the same answers today?
  - A. I would.

MR. LANG: Your Honors, I would note with regard to the public version of Dr. Lesser's testimony, on the encouragement of the hearing examiners, with regard to several of the exhibits, several of the exhibits were originally redacted in full.

We have gone back through those exhibits, and in particular Exhibits 3, 6, 7, 8, and 14, we've sought to limit those to the confidential numerics and, in particular, upon discussion with the company's counsel we were able to determine that Exhibit 6, even though it had a confidential designation on it, does not include confidential

information so that has been I guess unredacted in full.

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And then, I believe, would it be Exhibit 8?

MS. SPILLER: 7, Mr. Lang.

MR. LANG: I'm sorry, Exhibit 7. Also in discussion with counsel we would -- it's been determined that that exhibit should also be unredacted. So we would also make that change in the public version.

MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, if I may, we did consult with Mr. Lang regarding the proposed redactions to Dr. Lesser's testimony. We'd certainly like to identify Dr. Lesser's Exhibit 14, which I believe is the last attachment to his testimony, this is similar to a document that the Bench has already addressed in respect of confidential treatment and in that ruling allowed confidential treatment of the numeric information on all but that which was line 19.

So, again, we'd just like to maintain the consistency with regards to that which is confidential.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I want to be sure -- I'm not sure I'm looking at the same document that

Mr. Lang is referencing. It does say "public version" on the front, but the version that I have still has -- let me make sure.

2.1

It still has the front cover of Exhibit 7 as partially confidential.

MR. LANG: Correct, your Honor. We actually just learned this morning that those -- the numbers on Exhibit 7 could be unredacted.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Oh, I see what you're saying. You're saying this document doesn't necessarily contain that.

MR. LANG: That would -- it would require that one additional change, yes, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. I think probably the easiest way to do it is to go through the filed version, you can just go through the different items that you're requesting redaction from from the beginning and then we can rule accordingly once you're through everything.

MS. SPILLER: Certainly, your Honor.

And turning first to the text of

Dr. Lesser's direct testimony in this proceeding, the

first redactions that were identified in the public

version appear on page 15, lines 18 and 19. And

would you like me to address the basis for each

redaction as we go?

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EXAMINER PIRIK: No, I think we can generally do this as we go through it, but I also want to note that it's only the numbers. Any verbiage, any dollar signs, whatnot, will end up needing to be in the public record. So as long as you agree with that. I know some of the redactions include words and dollar signs.

MS. SPILLER: Okay. So we will -- so I think here we would need to unredact the dollar sign and then there is a word that follows.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Right.

MS. SPILLER: So we'll unredact.

go through, if there is one that you don't agree with, if one or the other of those items need to be in the confidential version, then just say so as you go through the pages.

MS. SPILLER: Certainly.

The next redaction is on page 16, line 5, so the numbers I believe would be appropriately redacted. The dollar sign should be unredacted.

With respect to the table, Table 3 on page 17, I would note that in terms of the actual text under the Item column there was previous ruling

from the Bench with regard to line, the text of lines 2 and lines 4 which correspond with lines 7 and 8 of Mr. Wathen's Exhibit WDW-1, so we believe that that text needs to be -- needs to remain redacted.

The descriptions otherwise in that Item column are fine.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Is that likewise on line 14? In the description in line 14?

MS. SPILLER: Oh, yes, your Honor.

The next page on which testimony was redacted is page 19, lines 3, 5, 8, 11, and 12.

Consistent with the Bench's instruction we'd redact the numeric information and not text.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay.

MS. SPILLER: The next redaction that I have is on page 22, table 5, which is simply a different iteration of Table 3 so I would expect the redactions therewith that we just discussed with respect to page 17.

EXAMINER PIRIK: So the words in lines 2, the descriptors in lines 2 and 4 are -- you're requesting confidential and the other descriptors would be in the open.

MS. SPILLER: Correct, your Honor.

And on page 24, Table 6 is, again, a

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different iteration of the table first appearing on page 19, similar redactions would be requested with respect to that.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay.

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MS. SPILLER: There's a table 7, the release of the descriptive items is fine.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay.

MS. SPILLER: The next spot on which I see proposed redactions is page 43 of Dr. Lesser's testimony, this would be lines 12 and lines 18, we'd redact just the numeric information.

Page 44, line 8, we'd redact just the numeric information.

The next page I have, your Honor, is page 49, lines 3 and 4, we'd redact the numeric information.

Next page I have is page 52, line 1, redact the numeric information.

Page 53, lines 14 -- I'm sorry, 15 and 16, redact the numeric information.

On page 54, the proposed redaction is in footnote 59. And, your Honor, on this one there — it's a little tricky with respect to just the numeric information given the signs that precede it. And then if you don't redact the fifth word — the sixth

word from the end of that sentence, I guess I'm just not sure how to handle this one without allowing that to be released into the public which would be informative of the confidential information.

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EXAMINER PIRIK: So you're asking for, after the parens begin confidential everything up to the verbiage to be redacted?

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I wonder if it's possible on this one to redact the two marks that appear prior to the numeric in both instances and then the sixth word from the end of the sentence. And that would include dollar signs.

EXAMINER PIRIK: So up to the letters.

MS. SPILLER: Yes, please.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. And then the sixth from the end.

MS. SPILLER: Yes, please.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay.

MS. SPILLER: The next portion I have, your Honor, is page 56 of Dr. Lesser's testimony, there is actually proposed redaction in line 2, line 18, and line 20, we'd propose redaction of the numeric.

And then I think we move forward to the exhibits at that point. We have already discussed

Exhibit JAL-6, and that is not a document for which we are seeking confidential treatment.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I'm sorry, what about 3?

I think this is --

MS. SPILLER: Oh, yes, your Honor. And I concur with Mr. Lang's proposed redactions on 3 and I think we've already addressed that in prior submissions to the Bench in that this is identical to prior exhibits that have been submitted.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay.

MS. SPILLER: So JAL-6, no confidential treatment requested.

 ${\rm JAL}{\mbox{-}7}$ , no confidential treatment requested.

I have it looks like a duplicate copy of JAL-3 after JAL-8 which I suspect is maybe just a copying error.

And then so moving forward to Exhibit JAL-8, and again some additional duplicates in between, but we'd request confidential treatment of the numeric information as proposed by Mr. Lang on that exhibit.

And then I move forward to JAL-14.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Hold on just a minute.

MS. SPILLER: Sure.

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EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. I'm sorry, 14?

MS. SPILLER: Yes. And that's the final
that I have, but I think there might be another

4 exhibit, a 15?

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EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes, there's a 15.

MS. SPILLER: Okay. So with respect to JAL-14, I believe the appropriate redactions would be as Mr. Lang proposes but for line 19 as that would be consistent with prior rulings from the Bench.

And then JAL-15, the redactions in lines 1 and 2 would be appropriate; line 3, the Bench has already ruled on this in that it is not confidential.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Do you want to briefly state your grounds?

MS. SPILLER: Certainly, your Honor. The information that we have just reviewed in Dr. Lesser's direct testimony filed in these proceedings is information for which we have previously requested and received confidential treatment.

The information is predicated upon financial information, future forecasts, future financial projections of Duke Energy Ohio, information that is not released into the public record and certainly not released into the public

record in the form as presented herein, more particularly, the discrete business operations and financial projections concerning a segment of the larger Commercial Power segment within Duke Energy Ohio.

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Release of this information into the public domain would result in an unfair, prejudicial advantage, an unfair advantage to Duke Energy Ohio vis-a-vis those in the marketplace with whom it interacts. This information is the type of information that the company does guard internally and does not disseminate it within the company beyond those who have a need to know and, consequently, the company would move for confidential treatment of this material.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.

Are there any objections?

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.

MS. BOJKO: I think this is the appropriate time just to note an objection we discussed yesterday to the extent that words such as "or, and, additional," those kinds of words that appear for example on page 56 should not be deemed confidential and kept from the public domain. We

discussed that yesterday and that has been consistent with the rulings of the Bench to date.

MS. SPILLER: And, your Honor, we certainly understood that from the discussion a moment ago.

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EXAMINER PIRIK: Right. And I believe as you went through it you just noted numbers which is consistent with what our rulings have been, so. I mean, there will need to be a new copy provided to the court reporters showing as we just went through.

MS. SPILLER: Certainly.

EXAMINER PIRIK: The motion for protective order on those numeric items will be granted.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor. And at this time, your Honor, may I present a motion to strike, please?

EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.

MS. SPILLER: Duke Energy Ohio hereby moves to strike the following portions of Dr. Lesser's testimony, I will identify the portions at issue and then briefly state the basis for the motion.

Turning first to page 3, lines 7 through 11. Page 3, the sentence that begins midway through

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1886
      line 19 through line 20 carrying over to page 4,
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      lines 1 through 3.
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                  EXAMINER PIRIK: Can you just go just a
      little slower.
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                  MS. SPILLER: I'm sorry.
                  EXAMINER PIRIK: I'm sorry. Carrying
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     over to page 4.
                  MS. SPILLER: Lines 1 through 3.
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                  Page 5 on line 22 asking that the -- that
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     the second portion of that sentence, so after
      "stipulation," asking that the balance of that
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     sentence be stricken so carrying over to the text on
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     line 23.
                  Moving forward to page 11, your Honor,
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     the sentence that appears on lines 11 through 13.
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16
                  Page 12, lines 14 and 15.
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                  Page 17, line 8 asking to be stricken the
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     word that appears midway through that sentence on
     either side of "any" and "embedded."
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                  Moving forward to page 25, on line 15 the
     word at issue midway through the line preceded by
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      "and" and followed by "729."
                  Page 26, lines 1 through 3 and then the
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      first two words on line 4.
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                  Page 28, just the complete sentence that
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appears in line 4.

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Page 28, line 7, the fourth word in preceded by "in" followed by "moneys."

Page 30, and this would be, your Honor, line 10 so the fourth word in after the "MRO," the balance of that sentence carrying through to the sentence that concludes on line 17.

Page 31, the sentence beginning on line 7, the sentence that begins midway through that line, and that sentence concludes on line 9. So asking only that that sentence be stricken from this page.

Page 32, line 5, the fourth word in preceded by "and" followed by "729."

Page 38, line 10, the sentence that begins toward the end of that line carrying forward through line 14.

Page 42, lines 22 through 24 carrying over to page 43, the sentence that concludes in line 1.

And those are the portions of the testimony at issue, your Honor. And with respect to the identified portions of Dr. Lesser's testimony, this is testimony in which he is rendering an interpretation of what I would call a binding agreement offering an interpretation that is

appropriate for those with legal training to render and in this capacity Dr. Lesser is not qualified to interpret the ESP stipulation and would ask that his testimony be stricken in that regard.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Lang.

MR. LANG: Thank you, your Honor. And consistent with prior rulings I believe the motion is improper. Dr. Lesser is here as an expert economist and an expert in energy regulation. In fact, he has written a book on it.

To the extent that, I believe most if not all of these motions really deal with the fact that they don't -- that they conflict with Duke's view of their case. Obviously, that would go to the weight not to the admissibility. I would ask the motion be denied.

EXAMINER PIRIK: The motion will be denied.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor.

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## CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Spiller:

2.1

- Q. Good morning, Dr. Lesser.
- A. Good morning.
  - Q. The first conclusion in your direct

testimony is that Duke Energy Ohio's filing in this case violates the ESP stipulation docketed under case 11-3549, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And, sir, you were not a witness for any party with respect to Duke Energy Ohio's ESP proceeding, correct?
- A. Because the case settled prior to testimony being filed. Had it not, I would have been a witness.
- Q. But you did not file live in that case -- you did not testify live in that proceeding, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. You did not submit any -- any testimony in connection with Duke Energy Ohio's ESP proceeding, correct?
- A. That's correct.
  - Q. You did not draft the ESP stipulation, correct?
    - A. I did not.
  - Q. You did not provide any legal analysis or legal conclusions with respect to the content of the ESP stipulation, correct?
    - A. I did not.
    - Q. And, Dr. Lesser, you would agree with me

that you do not know what evidence the Commission relied upon in modifying and then approving the ESP stipulation, correct?

A. Well, I would assume the Commission relied on the record because I believe it has to rely on the record and can't rely on anything else.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Doctor, could you pull the microphone, like not directly into it but a little closer.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

EXAMINER PIRIK: It's hard to hear.

THE WITNESS: Should I repeat that, my

answer?

2.1

EXAMINER PIRIK: No, you can go forward wherever you feel best.

- A. Did you hear my response?
- Q. I did. And, sir, you're assuming what the Commission may have relied upon, correct?
- A. I'm making an assumption that the Commission does what it's required to do which is to make a decision based on the record of the evidence before it. I'm not sure what else the Commission would rely on outside of the record.
- Q. But you don't know what -- you do not know what the record consisted of and thus you do not

know that upon which the Commission relied for purposes of making its decision, correct?

- A. Not the complete record. I've certainly seen testimony filed by your clients in support of the stipulation, for example testimony filed by Mr. Wathen and Ms., is it Duncan?
- Q. Dr. Lesser, you were not involved in the settlement proceedings at the FERC that culminated in the creation of the fixed resource requirement or FRR alternative, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. But it's fair to say, sir, that you are familiar with Schedule 8 of the RAA?
  - A. I am.

2.1

- Q. And that is the schedule of the RAA that created the FRR or fixed resource requirement alternative, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Sir, the RAA does not prescribe the manner in which an FRR entity must meet its load obligations, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. As you understand it, the one prohibition that an FRR entity has is that it cannot participate in the base residual auction, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. You do understand, Dr. Lesser, that an FRR entity is required to utilize unit-specific capacity for purposes of meeting their fixed load obligations, correct?
- A. Under the RAA an FRR entity has to designate certain units that it intends to use to meet its FRR requirements; however, if the entity, in this case Duke Energy Ohio, decides to change the units, retire a unit, it's free to do so. There's no penalty involved.
- Q. But the capacity utilized in the FRR plan must be unit-specific capacity, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And, sir, you are here this morning on behalf of FirstEnergy Solutions, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you are here rendering opinions on behalf of FirstEnergy Solutions as a competitive retail electric service, or CRES, provider in the state of Ohio, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And, sir, for purposes of drafting your direct testimony in this case you reviewed and relied upon the Commission's -- I'm sorry, the company's

application, correct?

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- A. I did.
- Q. And in having reviewed and relied upon that application for purposes of your direct testimony you are aware that Duke Energy Ohio does not propose through this proceeding to change the amount that PJM charges competitive retail electric service providers for capacity, correct?
- A. That's not correct, counselor. That's just an accounting fiction and you're quite aware of that. PJM serves --

MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, I'm going to move to strike the commentary about my awareness.

MR. LANG: Your Honor, if he could finish his answer, please.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Yeah, objection overruled.

- A. PJM simply bills CRES providers on behalf of Duke Energy Ohio. The charge is -- or Duke Energy Ohio is compensated by CRES providers, however, Duke Energy Ohio does not directly bill those CRES providers. The money is billed by PJM. PJM then gives the money to CRES -- to Duke Energy Ohio.
- Q. Well, Doctor, I'm going to go back to my question. My question was: Under this application,

as you've reviewed and relied upon it, Duke Energy
Ohio is not proposing to change the amount that PJM
charges to CRES providers, correct?

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A. That is correct that DEO is not -- is asking for a regulatory asset, creation of a regulatory asset to collect its embedded costs and it will then collect those from -- proposes to collect those from all customers.

MS. SPILLER: Move to strike everything after "that is correct" as nonresponsive.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Overruled.

- Q. And, Doctor, Duke Energy Ohio's application, if approved in this proceeding, will not affect retail customers' ability to shop, correct?
- A. It will not affect their ability to shop. It will, as I testified in my deposition before you, it will reduce the incentive to shop because it will reduce the percentage savings those customers will receive, therefore, there will be less of an incentive, less percentage gain on a relative basis with which to shop, which is one reason I think this is anticompetitive.
- Q. Well, sir, let's talk about that for a moment. You reviewed the proposed rider DR-CO, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. You know that in this case Duke Energy
  Ohio is not seeking Commission approval to establish
  rates under rider DR-CO, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. There has been no rate design proposed in this proceeding for rider DR-CO, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. There have been no rate allocations for rider DR-CO proposed in this proceeding, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. There has been no proposal with respect to when recovery under rider DR-CO would commence in this case, correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. And, sir, you have done no analysis or attempt to quantify the impact of the Commission's approval of the company's application in this case upon the likelihood of retail customers to shop, correct?
- A. I have not done any empirical analysis. However, as I discussed in my deposition with you, basic economics suggest that when that -- those charges go into effect, when you start charging all retail customers, both SSO customers and customers

who shop, that will reduce the likelihood of shopping, therefore, it is inconsistent with Ohio policy.

- Q. Doctor, are you familiar with the term "price to compare"?
  - A. I am.

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- Q. And that is the price that is relevant to CRES providers when they -- when they extend offers to retail customers in the state of Ohio, correct?
- A. That may be one price relevant to CRES providers, but CRES providers are -- what's going to be relevant in terms of shopping is not what CRES providers think, it's what ratepayers who are currently customers of Duke Energy Ohio decide upon, how they make their economic decisions.

Those decisions will be affected by the prospect of new charges including a nonbypassable regulatory asset.

- Q. And, sir, does an increase in distribution rates affect a customer's incentive to switch?
- A. No, because, and this is very different, because it's different because there's no -- CRES providers are not providing any sort of distribution service. They're not collecting any sort of

distribution rates.

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In this case, however, you're proposing to overcollect, essentially double collect, capacity charges that CRES providers must also pay in order to serve retail customers. So there's a huge difference.

Q. The only price that a customer avoids -- strike that.

When a customer avoids in engaging in choice is the price to compare, correct? So a customer of Duke Energy Ohio, that is a shopping customer, does not pay Duke Energy Ohio's price to compare, correct?

- A. That's correct. Unless Duke starts levying all sorts of nonbypassable charges, in which case customers do pay that.
- Q. Well, sir, that wasn't my question. My question is: When a customer of Duke Energy Ohio that is also a shopping customer, that customer doesn't pay Duke Energy Ohio's price to compare, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. That customer still pays nonbypassable charges, correct?
  - A. That's correct.

- Q. Dr. Lesser, you do know that Duke Energy Ohio is an FRR entity, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And it will have that status through May 31, 2015, correct?
  - A. Correct.

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- Q. And as the FRR entity Duke Energy Ohio is responsible for satisfying all of the capacity load obligations in its footprint, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And, sir, no CRES provider in Duke
  Energy Ohio's service territory has any obligation to
  provide capacity, correct?
- A. That's correct, and the reason they one of the reasons they don't have that obligation is because, based on Duke Energy's previous representations charging the PJM final clearing price for capacity, CRES providers would have no economic incentive to seek other alternatives than to rely on Duke Energy.

MS. SPILLER: Move to strike everything after "that's correct" as nonresponsive.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Motion denied.

Q. Sir, I'm going to go back to the questions. You have not attempted to quantify the

impact of the company's subsequent recovery of its costs for providing capacity service on the likelihood of retail customers to shop, correct?

- A. I have not done an empirical numeric quantification. Again, I rely on basic economic theory.
- Q. And your basic economic theory is predicated upon a lot of assumptions with respect to rate recovery, when it would occur, how it would occur, correct?
- A. It's presumed -- no, it's based on one assumption, that Duke would, in fact, seek to recover the moneys collected in the form of a non -- of a regulatory asset. If Duke, in fact, decides that it doesn't want to collect all the moneys that go into a regulatory asset, then there might not be any effect on competition.
- Q. Sir, you have not done any studies or analysis of the alleged economic impact in Duke Energy Ohio's service territory should its application in this case be approved, correct?
- A. I have done economic impacts for the entire state of Ohio on the impacts of above-market electricity costs.
  - Q. Well, sir --

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A. My understanding -- let me finish,

Counselor. My understanding is that Duke Energy

Ohio's service territory is within the state of Ohio,

therefore, it would be affected.

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- Q. Sir, let me go back to my question. You have not done any studies or analysis of the alleged economic impact in Duke Energy Ohio's service territory specifically should the application in this case be approved.
- A. No, because the economic impacts of that application, if it were approved, would extend to the entire state of Ohio. If one simply limited it to Duke Energy Ohio's service territory, you would be missing a lot of the impacts.
- Q. And the economic impact that you did, sir, was prior to Duke Energy Ohio's filing of this case, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. It was in connection with AEP Ohio's capacity case, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. So, again, sir, with respect to this case, you have not done any analysis or studies of the alleged economic impact to the Ohio -- to the state of Ohio should this application be approved.

A. If you charge, Counselor -- let's take a simple example. Let's say Duke is going to collect, in total, approximately \$1 billion when I add up the ESSC charges and what you've requested in this case in above-market costs, that's a billion dollars of essentially nonmarket revenues that will have -- if AEP collected that or if Duke Energy Ohio collected that, the economic impacts to the state of Ohio would be very similar.

- Q. Doctor, I'm going to go back to my question.
  - A. Go right ahead.

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- Q. You have not done any analysis of the alleged economic impact in Duke Energy Ohio's service territory should its application in this case be approved.
- A. I just answered your question, Counselor. The economic impacts, if -- if I did a study for AEP Ohio that said the costs go up by a hundred million dollars and that will have an economic impact of X, if I do the same study for Duke saying we want to collect an additional \$100 million, the economic impacts will be X, the same thing.
- Q. You don't know how Duke Energy Ohio's rates for electric service would compare to the rates

of other electric distribution utilities in Ohio after this application is approved, correct?

- A. Are you talking about distribution rates?

  Transmission rates? Or generation rates?
  - Q. Electric service, sir.

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- A. Well, it would depend on how Duke structures that regulatory asset recovery and what the Commission allows.
- Q. So, sir, you don't know how Duke Energy
  Ohio's rates for electric service would compare to
  the rates of other electric distribution utilities in
  Ohio should its application in this case be approved,
  correct?
- A. I do not know that comparison. All I do know is that they would be higher than the competitive market prices that would otherwise prevail.
- Q. And the competitive market prices for what services, sir?
  - A. For generation service.
  - Q. Generation service as what, sir?
- A. For -- are you speaking of Duke Energy Ohio's generation service or a CRES provider?
- Q. It's a term that you've utilized, I'd just like to get your understanding of how you're

using the term.

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- A. Typically, generation service includes providing energy and capacity. It may also include other services. For example, it may include some form of risk hedging.
- Q. Sir, you don't know how Duke's rates for electric service would compare to the rates of other electric distribution utilities in Ohio after this application is approved and after the Commission approves rates under proposed rider DR-CO, correct?
- A. Because the Commission has not approved those rates, no, I do not.
- Q. And, sir, do you believe that it's possible to determine the economic impact of any one price without knowing that against which the price is compared?
- A. I'm not sure I understand your question. Are you suggesting that if we don't know what Duke's going to charge, we then can't compare it to what, say, AEP Ohio is charging and therefore we can't figure out what the impact will be?
- Q. Well, let me ask it another way. You talk about economic impacts to the state of Ohio. You have not -- you cannot identify the impact to Ohio's economy resulting from the \$357 per

megawatt-day auction results for the ATSI zone,
correct?

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- A. No, but what I can tell you is that the ATSI auction results are based on a market. So if economic the whole purpose, the whole theory behind the PJM RPM is that those high that \$357 per megawatt—day price is a market price and that's the big difference here. That will encourage and sends a price signal to potential investors to develop new capacity, to develop new demand response resources, to make additional transmission system investments into that area to lower those prices, because the market signals are saying invest here.
- Q. And, sir, have you done any quantification of the economic impact as a result of the transmission upgrades that will be required in northern Ohio as a result of the \$357 per megawatt charge resulting from the recent auction?
- A. I have not done any numerical analysis. I would expect the results to be lower prices for capacity.
- Q. Well, customers in northern Ohio will be paying for those transmission upgrades, correct?
- A. It depends on what the upgrades are and how they're socialized across PJM.

- Q. Fair to say that customers in northern Ohio will be paying some portion of those transmission charges, correct?
- A. They will probably pay some portion of the charges, we just don't know what.
  - Q. And you don't know when, correct?
- A. I don't know when they'll pay those charges?
  - Q. Yes, sir.
- A. I don't know when they'll pay unspecified charges, that's correct.
- Q. Doctor, you were involved in AEP Ohio's capacity case, correct?
  - A. Yes, I was.
- Q. Aware of the outcome in this case, correct?
  - A. I am.

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- Q. Understand that AEP Ohio has been authorized by the Ohio Commission to collect its embedded costs for providing capacity service as an FRR entity, correct?
- A. Correct. My understanding is that case is under appeal to the Ohio Supreme Court at this time.
  - Q. But the Commission's order is final,

correct?

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- A. As far as I know, yes.
- Q. And in authorizing AEP Ohio, an FRR entity with capacity service obligations, to collect \$188 per megawatt-day for its provision of capacity the Ohio Commission further -- further instructed that AEP would collect those amounts through two payment components, correct?
- A. Can you refer me to the page of the order?
  - Q. Well, sir, do you know that --
  - A. I'm aware of the two different payments.
- Q. And in approving the cost-based charge for AEP Ohio for its FRR capacity service the Commission found that that would not affect the competitive market, correct?
- A. I don't recall the specific language. If you'd refer me to a page in that order.
- Q. We would be happy to do so. Do you have it up there with you, sir?
  - A. I have a copy of that order.
- Q. And as we go through just for ease of perhaps expediting what other documents do you have up there with you, sir?
  - A. I have a copy of my deposition

transcript, I have a copy of the stipulation and recommendation in the Duke ESP case 11-3549, and I have a copy of your application in this proceeding, 12-2400.

- Q. And, sir, if you could turn -- this has been marked previously as OCC Exhibit 1, the opinion and order in Case No. 10-2929.
  - A. I have it.

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- Q. Page 23, sir.
- A. Oh, page 23. I'm sorry.
- Q. And do you have that page, sir?
- A. I do.
- Q. And this is the portion of the order wherein the Commission was discussing its rationale for the two payment components under which AEP Ohio would ultimately collect its embedded cost for capacity service, correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And in this discussion, sir, the Ohio Commission was giving attention to state policy, its desire to stimulate competition among suppliers in AEP Ohio's service territory, correct?
- A. Can you tell me exactly where you're reading on the page?
  - Q. Sure. In the first full paragraph on the

page.

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- A. Yes, I see that.
- Q. And when we're talking about suppliers here, this would be CRES suppliers, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And the Commission found that recovering RPM-based capacity pricing from suppliers would stimulate competition, transition AEP Ohio to full participation in the competitive market, and incent shopping, correct?
  - A. That's true.
- Q. And that would be shopping for retail services in the AEP Ohio service territory, correct?
  - A. That's true.
- Q. The Commission then went on in the following paragraph and indicated that it would allow AEP Ohio to establish a deferral for the difference between its embedded cost of capacity and that which is recovered from competitive suppliers at RPM-based pricing, correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And, sir, given your involvement in the AEP Ohio case you do know that it, like Duke Energy Ohio, is an FRR entity, correct?
  - A. Correct.

- Q. It, like Duke Energy Ohio, has an obligation to self-supply capacity resources in its footprint through May 31, 2015, correct?
  - A. Correct.

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- Q. And AEP Ohio is currently meeting that obligation to supply to self-supply capacity resources with its currently owned generation, correct?
  - A. So far as I know they are.
- Q. Sir, you also know that AEP Ohio will continue to have an FRR capacity obligation after its generating assets are transferred to an affiliate, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And AEP Ohio is scheduled to transfer its generating assets to an affiliate by no later than January 1, 2014, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you are aware, sir, that Duke Energy Ohio is utilizing some of the -- strike that.

Do you know that Duke Energy Ohio jointly owns generating assets with AEP Ohio?

- A. I'm aware of that.
- Q. And Duke Energy Ohio is utilizing those same generating assets that it owns, jointly owns

with AEP Ohio for purposes of meeting its FRR capacity obligations, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And Duke Energy Ohio must transfer its generating assets to an affiliate by December 31, 2014, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And Duke Energy Ohio's capacity obligations, similar to those of AEP Ohio, will persist after it transfers its generating assets, correct?
- A. Well, the capacity obligation numerically is not the same, but Duke will have an FRR obligation through May 31st, 2015, just like AEP.
- Q. And that obligation will stay with Duke Energy Ohio even after the transfer of assets, correct?
  - A. That's true.
- Q. And, sir, you're familiar with the term "legacy generating assets" as it has been used in Duke Energy Ohio's papers in this case, correct?
  - A. I am.
- Q. And you understand the legacy generating assets to be those that were constructed prior to the passage of Senate Bill 3, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And, Dr. Lesser, in the AEP Ohio case the Ohio Commission did not require AEP Ohio to utilize least cost sources for capacity, correct?
- A. You'll have to be more specific. Where in the order are you referring?
- Q. Well, sir, it's your proposition in this case that Duke Energy Ohio is required to adopt or that the Commission should require Duke Energy Ohio to utilize least-cost capacity resources, correct?
- A. Well, that's correct, because Duke Energy Ohio is saying we want to treat our legacy generating assets under traditional rate regulation. That's your theory of the case. That if by treating it as these assets despite under 4928.38 saying all assets will be on their own by December 31st, 2005, (VERBATIM) meaning they will all be on their own in the competitive market, Duke is requesting an additional \$700 million, on top of 330 million ESSC subsidy payments it's already receiving, to provided to meet its FRR obligations and, in fact, actually to pay, just to pay its embedded cost for all of its generation which is different for AEP Ohio.

Now, under traditional rate regulation

Duke has an obligation to provide that service at a prudent, just, and reasonable cost. And so what I'm saying is that that should be a least cost. That should be at a least cost. A least cost is at the market. And since Duke Energy Ohio's assets are above market, that's not least cost.

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- Q. Are AEP Ohio's assets above market?
- A. Depends what the analysis is.
- Q. Well, sir, you know that the AEP Ohio is authorized to recover \$188 per megawatt-day for its capacity resources, correct?
- A. Yes. The number itself is meaningless, but as you're -- your witness Mr. Wathen has testified about the Duke Energy Ohio number, it's really the total dollar amount, so AEP Ohio is collecting I believe it's 508 million approximately in above-market costs. That was what the Commission determined in 10-2929.
- Q. And so, sir, based upon the answer that you've just rendered you would agree with me that it's your position that AEP Ohio's generating assets committed to its FRR plan are above market.
- A. They are, the difference with AEP Ohio is that it's been a vertically integrated utility and it's moving -- it will be transitioning away from

that when it spins off its generation into a structural separate entity.

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Duke treats its generation including its legacy generation under the -- the competitive generation segment of its business and does not perform regulatory accounting. So, in other words, Duke already treats those assets as part of its competitive services not as its regulated distribution and transmission service, so that's a huge difference.

- Q. And, sir, is it your position that
  AEP Ohio is a vertically integrated utility because
  it applies regulatory accounting?
- A. AEP Ohio does not have a separate -- it's my opinion that AEP has been treated as a vertically integrated utility and is transitioning away from that. AEP does use regulatory accounting, whereas Duke does not.
- Q. And is that the distinction, sir, in your mind, that would render AEP Ohio as a vertically integrated utility, that it utilizes regulatory accounting?
  - A. That's one of the distinctions.
- Q. And it utilizes now regulatory accounting for a fuel deferral, correct?

- A. I believe that's correct.
- Q. And it utilizes regulatory accounting now with respect to the capacity deferral that the Commission authorized in case 10-2929, correct?
  - A. That's correct.

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- Q. Are you aware of any other elements of Duke -- of AEP Ohio's generation business for which it utilizes regulatory accounting?
- A. I would have to review their -- their filings to tell you an answer. I'm not sure.
- Q. Agree with me that we could probably consult AEP Ohio's 10-K and FERC Form 1 for purposes of that?
- A. You could look at the 10-K report to find -- get some information from that. It should say whether they use regulatory accounting for their generation assets.
- Q. Sir, is it fair to say that you're pretty familiar with the development of Ohio's restructuring laws?
- A. Well, "pretty familiar" is a vague term.

  I'll accept that I'm familiar with them.
- Q. Well, you've heard of Senate Bill 3 before, correct?
  - A. I have.

- Q. And you've heard of Senate Bill 221, before, correct?
  - A. I have.

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- Q. And under Senate Bill 3 Ohio's electricity market was restructured, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Services for generation, distribution, and transmission were unbundled, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And do you believe that AEP Ohio operates the generation function of its business separate and apart from its distribution and transmission businesses?
  - A. Well, in some respects of course it does.
- Q. And that's because that would be consistent with Ohio law concerning corporate separation, correct?
  - A. Well, AEP has functionally separated.
- Q. And you were here for the direct and cross-examination of Dr. Woolridge, correct?
  - A. Yes, I was.
- Q. And you know that Duke Energy Ohio has similarly functionally separated, correct?
  - A. Correct.
    - Q. Sir, going back to Senate Bill 221, you

do know that that law requires electric distribution utilities in Ohio to offer a standard service offer of competitive retail electric service, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And that standard service offer, sir, can take the form of either an MRO, market rate offer, or an electric security plan, or ESP, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And the ESP stipulation that is referenced in your direct testimony in these proceedings is the one pursuant to which Duke Energy Ohio is providing a standard service offer of competitive retail electric service, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And the rider RC that was approved as part of Duke Energy Ohio's ESP is a rider applicable to its provision of a standard service offer, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And, sir, do you have your direct testimony before you?
  - A. I do.
- Q. So that we don't get crossways with pagination I'm going to refer to your confidential version.

A. All right.

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- Q. Page 11, please. And just for purposes of clarification, on line 8 when you're referring to Duke Energy Ohio's customers, where you say "DEO agreed that its customers," you are referring to its standard service offer customers, correct?
- A. Well, to double-check I would want to look at Mr. Wathen's supplemental testimony that I cite to, which I don't have with me.
- Q. Would it also be helpful, sir, to cite to your deposition?
- A. Why don't we go to the deposition. What page?
  - Q. Page 37.
- EXAMINER PIRIK: Could the Bench have copies of the deposition?
- MS. SPILLER: Oh, I'm sorry, your Honor.
- 18 The witness did and I got a little ahead of myself.
  - MR. LANG: Are you intending to refresh recollection or impeach? I don't think there's anything to impeach yet.
  - Q. (By Ms. Spiller) Sir, do you have your deposition?
- 24 A. I do.
- MS. SPILLER: Okay. And the witness

suggested that we go to his deposition so we went there, Mr. Lang.

- Q. The question on line 1, sir, if you want to just read the question and answer to yourself and see if that refreshes your recollection.
- A. Yes, and I said I believe that the reference applied to SSO customers but I believe Duke was, in fact, planning to charge -- or, was not proposing in the stipulation different capacity prices for SSO and CRES customers.
- Q. Well, sir, but that's a different issue here. Duke Energy Ohio does not charge shopping customers under its ESP, correct?
  - A. That's --

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- Q. For the services they receive from CRES providers.
- A. Duke Energy Ohio is compensated by PJM and, again, this goes back to the accounting fiction I discussed earlier with you, that Duke Energy Ohio is, in fact, collecting money from PJM which serves as its billing agent for the FRR service it provides to CRES providers.

So to say that Duke Energy does not charge CRES providers for capacity is simply fiction.

Q. Sir, that wasn't my question. Shopping

customers in Duke Energy Ohio's service territory do not pay Duke Energy Ohio's price to compare, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And rider RC, that currently exists as part of Duke Energy Ohio's overall rates and tariffs, would be an element of its price to compare, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And so shopping customers do not pay Duke Energy Ohio's rider RC, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Thank you. Dr. Lesser, you are aware, having reviewed the company's application in this case, that rider RC will not be changed as a result of the company's proposals, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And, Dr. Lesser, you understand the proposed recovery mechanisms that Duke Energy Ohio is seeking here, correct?
  - A. Through a regulatory asset.
- Q. And that regulatory asset, sir, would reflect the difference, if you will, between Duke Energy Ohio's embedded cost for providing FRR capacity service and that which it recovers from PJM in the form of RPM or market-based rates, correct?
  - A. Well, it's a net embedded cost that

you're asking for that nets out the revenues from energy -- energy sales in the wholesale market and ancillary service revenues.

- Q. And then we arrive at a netted embedded cost, correct?
  - A. Correct.

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- Q. But that for which Duke Energy Ohio is seeking deferral authority is the incremental between its net and embedded cost of service and that which it receives from PJM in the RPM or market-based prices for capacity, correct?
- A. That's the above market anticompetitive part, that's correct.

MS. SPILLER: Well, I move to strike the description, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Overruled.

- Q. But, Dr. Lesser, that deferred amount for which Duke Energy Ohio is seeking regulatory accounting treatment, that is not the full amount of Duke Energy Ohio's embedded cost of capacity service, correct?
- A. Well, as I just answered, maybe I don't understand your question, it's net of the energy and ancillary service revenues.

Now, if Duke proposed, as AEP originally

proposed in its case, to recover all of those costs, essentially keep them, that essentially it would be charging -- recovering the same costs twice, it would be recovering all of its embedded costs as well as including all the energy revenues.

So it would be effectively charging customers twice for the same thing which is, obviously, inconsistent with basic rate regulation.

So what Duke has done in this case is to subtract out its estimate of those energy and ancillary services revenues.

- Q. Sir, that wasn't my question. And I didn't intend it to be a question that elicited such a lengthy response. It's simply that Duke Energy Ohio is not intending to recover through the deferral the full amount of its embedded cost of capacity, correct?
- A. I guess I don't understand your question.

  You estimate a -- the overall embedded costs,

  Mr. Wathen has come up with an estimate of the full

  embedded cost of Duke Energy's legacy generating

  assets, is that correct?
  - Q. Correct.

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A. And has Duke Energy, what Mr. Wathen then said is I'm going to subtract out the revenues we get

from actually capacity sales in the wholesale market, the energy sales we -- revenues we get in the wholesale market, and the ancillary service charges. But the net result is they recover -- that the bottom line is you would recover the full embedded cost of what Mr. Wathen identified as those dollars -- that dollar value.

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- Q. But not directly from retail customers, correct?
- A. Once you start recovering it through a regulatory asset charge you would be collecting those from retail customers.
- Q. But not the full amount, sir, because we would have already stripped away the margins for energy and ancillary services, correct?
- A. No. No, counselor. Let's try something simple. Let's say Duke Energy's full capacity costs are -- I think Mr. Wathen estimated for ease of expedition let's say a hundred dollars.
  - Q. I think I can handle a hundred, sir.
- A. All right. Good. With lawyers you never know how numeric they are.

If Duke identifies its energy and ancillary services revenues and capacity services revenues as \$50, then Duke would propose to put in

the regulatory asset a total of \$50, the remaining \$50. Therefore, Duke would collect \$50 in the form of a regulatory asset plus the \$50 it collects in capacity sales, energy sales, and ancillary revenue charges. The total would be the full \$100 embedded cost.

- Q. Well, sir, let's stick with your numbers because I can hang with a hundred and 50.
  - A. No, just a hundred.

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- Q. Let's assume, as you just did, that Duke Energy Ohio's embedded -- full embedded cost for capacity is a hundred dollars. You've eliminated \$50 for proposed energy and ancillary services margins, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And then the remainder is another \$50, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Let's also add in the \$25 that Duke

  Energy Ohio recovers from the PJM -- from PJM for its
  capacity, correct?
  - A. Correct.
  - Q. We're left with \$25, correct?
- A. That's correct.
  - Q. And that is the amount under your --

using your math here this morning, for which Duke
Energy Ohio is seeking deferral treatment, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And so, sir, the deferral, the \$25, is that for which Duke Energy Ohio is proposing recovery from its retail customers, correct?
- A. On top of the whatever the market charges are, yes.
- Q. Well, let's talk about retail customers. The deferral would be the \$25 that Duke Energy Ohio is proposing to recover from its retail customers, correct?
- A. That's correct. And so that would be on top of the amount Duke Energy recovers from retail customers through rider RC.
- Q. Well, let's put rider RC to the side and, again, the \$25 would be the deferral amount that Duke Energy Ohio is seeking to recover from its retail customers for its embedded cost of capacity, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And, sir, 25 is not equal to a hundred, is it?
  - A. No; that's correct.
- Q. And rider RC is an element of Duke Energy
  Ohio's price to compare, correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. And under its ESP Duke Energy Ohio is obligated to provide the wholesale auction winners compensation for their portion of the load that they are serving, correct?
  - A. The energy portion, that's correct.
- Q. And suppliers are -- SSO suppliers are also compensated for capacity, correct?
- A. Suppliers are -- well, no. Suppliers are not obtaining their own capacity because Duke Energy is an FRR entity.
  - Q. And so --
  - A. Therefore --
  - Q. I'm sorry, go ahead.
- A. Therefore, as an FRR entity Duke has assumed responsibility, as you've said earlier, for the capacity requirements of those CRES suppliers.

  And Duke Energy collects from those CRES suppliers the moneys for that from PJM.
  - Q. And so within rider -- strike that.

So is it your belief that Duke Energy
Ohio recovers from customers under rider RC and does
not remit any funds to wholesale competitive
suppliers associated with that which is collected
through rider RC?

- A. Well, Duke certainly collects from customers rider RC. What you're saying is they then remit all that amount to CRES providers? I don't think that's correct.
- Q. Well, sir, I'm just asking you what your understanding of the rider is. So is it your understanding that Duke Energy Ohio collects revenues under rider RC and retains those revenues?
  - A. As far as I know.

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- Q. Okay. And, Dr. Lesser, it's your opinion that, to the extent customers pay anything above market for capacity, they are paying twice, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And this would be true even if ultimately customers simply paid the embedded cost of receiving the service, correct?
- A. If they're paying embedded cost that's above market, yes.
- Q. Now, Dr. Lesser, you certainly have familiarity with rider ESSC, correct?
  - A. I do.
- Q. And that is a rider that is in effect from January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2014, correct?
  - A. That's my understanding, yes.

- Q. And you also, sir, are aware that the relevant time period for purposes of this filing is August 1, 2012, through May 31, 2015, correct?
  - A. That's what you've requested, yes.
- Q. Now, on page 14 of your testimony, sir, it's a little bit more than a hundred but I think I got your math here, you simply took \$729 million and you subtracted from that the full amount that Duke Energy Ohio will collect under rider ESSC pursuant to the approved ESP stipulation, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. You did not, sir, account for the fact that the term relevant to this case and the company's request in this case is August 1 of 2012, correct?
- A. That's correct. The reason I did not make that adjustment is because the rider ESSC, according to your witnesses, or at least Mr. Wathen's testimony, said that one of the purposes of rider ESC -- ESSC was to preserve the financial integrity of Duke Energy Ohio.

Your witness Mr. Trent in this proceeding, as I -- as I quote in my testimony, also states that it's to preserve the financial integrity of Duke Energy Ohio.

Since the -- your witnesses are saying

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the purposes of the ESSC and this proposed regulatory account and deferral is — are exactly the same, then it's appropriate to subtract out all of the revenues that you already asked for and will collect under the ESSC, that's why I did not adjust for that time period.

- Q. Well, let's talk about rider ESSC, sir. You know that that was approved as part of the company's SSO under Chapter 4928, correct?
  - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And you know that particularly rider ESSC was approved under Chapter -- or Section 4928.143, correct?
- A. Well, I'm looking at Section 7, page 15 of the stipulation and recommendation which is item VII.A which discusses the services -- the ESSC charge, and I don't see a specific reference to 4928.143. That may be because I don't have the Commission's order in front of me.
- Q. Well, sir, you're familiar, having testified on behalf of FirstEnergy Solutions in AEP Ohio's recent ESP proceeding, and then again in connection with Dayton Power & Light's recent ESP proceeding, you're familiar with stability charges, correct?

A. Yes, I am.

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- Q. And you are aware that the Commission has authorized a stability charge for AEP Ohio in the context of its recent ESP, correct?
  - A. They did.
- Q. And do you recall, sir, in your involvement in the AEP case whether such stability charges are, in fact, authorized under 4928.143 of the Revised Code?
- A. I'd have to -- I don't recall so I'd have to look at the specific language in that section.
- Q. And, sir, having reviewed Duke Energy Ohio's ESP stipulation in this proceeding you understand that it was a resolution or an overall package of terms, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. A comprehensive settlement of various and complex issues, correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And in reviewing rider ESSC for purposes of your direct testimony in this case did you take into consideration Duke Energy Ohio's agreement to go immediately to market January 1, 2012, and give up the approximate 32 percent of its total load that it was serving under its then-existing ESP?

A. No, because that was not in the order.

In other words, I followed -- what the basis of my testimony is is the language in the ESSC, what the ESC says -- or, what the stipulation and recommendation says the ESC -- ESSC is for as well as the reasons for your witness, Mr. Wathen, testified to in support of that stipulation, his testimony that it was for financial integrity. He did not say anything about moving quicker to market, for example.

- Q. I'm sorry and, sir, you certainly would have read the entirety of Mr. Wathen's testimony, correct?
- A. I read his -- in this case or in the previous case?
- Q. Well, the testimony to which you are, did you read his --
- A. I read his complete testimony in the testimony that he provided in support of the stipulation. I also read his complete testimony in this proceeding.
- Q. Okay. And so for purposes of the testimony that Mr. Wathen filed in support of the ESP stipulation you would have read that in its entirety, correct?
  - A. I did.

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Q. Sir, but in reading that -- strike that.

In this case, for purposes of forming

your opinions, you did not give consideration to Duke

Energy Ohio's agreement to move immediately to market

January 1, 2012, and give up the remaining

approximate 32 percent of its total load that it was

serving under its then-existing ESP, correct?

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- A. No, because I think it's irrelevant.
- Q. And you also, sir, did not give consideration to Duke Energy Ohio's agreement not to participate in the load auctions that would be held for its SSO supply, correct?

A. Well, because doing so and receiving the ESSC would be clearly anticompetitive. So the fact that Duke gave that ability to exercise anticompetitive behavior I don't consider much of a -- not an agreement, call it a give if you like. You're giving up the right to say we won't compete unfairly in our auctions because we're getting a \$330 million -- \$330 million subsidy. Yeah, okay. I doubt anyone who had negotiated that settlement and perhaps you can ask some of the FirstEnergy witnesses who were involved, whether they would have agreed to ESSC payments that would have allowed Duke Energy to outcompete them because of a nice \$330 million

subsidy for its generating assets with which to serve that load.

- Q. So your answer is no, you didn't consider it, correct?
- A. I did not consider it because it's irrelevant.

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- Q. So, Dr. Lesser, is it your position that Duke Energy Ohio agreed to go immediately to market and give up serving any SSO load simply for nothing?
- A. Well, it's Ohio policy to promote retail competition. I would presume that Duke Energy Ohio intends to comport with actions that promote stated Ohio policy. As you said also, this was a comprehensive settlement, so Duke Energy Ohio may have gotten other things as part of the negotiations in exchange for receiving \$330 million in subsidy payments.
- Q. But you don't identify what any of those other things are, correct?
  - A. No, I don't.
- Q. Dr. Lesser, although you are familiar with the AEP Ohio capacity case under 10-2929, and I believe, sir, you were a witness in that proceeding, you cannot identify how, if at all, Duke Energy Ohio's cost calculation for its FRR service

obligation differs from that -- differs from that which the Commission approved for AEP Ohio, correct?

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- A. Well, what Duke Energy has proposed, in other words, what Mr. Wathen has proposed is very different from what the Commission ended up with in the AEP case.
- Q. In terms of the calculation of the embedded cost of capacity?
- A. In terms of the overall, yeah, the overall calculation, that's correct.
- Q. Well, do you know how the calculation was performed in the AEP Ohio case?
- A. Well, what the -- it was called a formula rate. Now, Mr. Wathen also used what's called a formula rate. But the -- what AEP proposed was a -- essentially a full recovery of \$355 per megawatt-day or so, without any consideration for offsetting energy revenues, ancillary service revenues, et cetera.

Now, the Commission did not accept what AEP did, they modified it. Mr. Wathen has used the same sort of formula rate application but, obviously, the numbers are different and so there's not a direct comparison between the two, between what the Commission approved and what Mr. Wathen has done.

Q. In terms of the general framework in respect of what the Ohio Commission approved for AEP Ohio and what Duke Energy Ohio through Mr. Wathen has proposed in this case, is the framework and methodology the same?

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A. It's similar. It's a -- there's a -- it's a formula rate. A formula rate is not necessarily a unique formula wherever one applies the same thing. For example, at FERC the different types of formula rates.

But it's called -- the term is called "formula rate" because it's a general application.

- Q. And so that general application is consistent as between the AEP Ohio capacity case and this case, correct?
- A. There's some consistency between them, yes.
- Q. And to the extent there is inconsistency
  Duke Energy Ohio did not incorporate adjustments that
  the Ohio Commission applied to AEP Ohio's case
  because those adjustments weren't -- were
  inapplicable, correct?
- A. I'm not sure your -- well, I mean, the adjustments the Commission made for AEP Ohio, specific numbers obviously don't apply to Duke

Energy.

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- Q. Well, the Ohio Commission made an adjustment for AEP Ohio because of their pooling agreement, correct?
- A. They did, and they adjusted for energy revenues, so there's -- again, there's a similarity in terms of the general methodologies, the numbers are different.
- Q. And Duke Energy Ohio doesn't have a pooling agreement, correct?
  - A. Not as far as I know.
- Q. Dr. Lesser, in your work here for Duke Energy Ohio in your direct testimony, in making adjustments to account for anticipated net income improvements you did not consider any changes in capital structure resulting from the refinancing of debt previously held by Duke Energy Ohio, correct?
- A. Do you mean the anticipated refinancing of debt?
- Q. Are you aware that refinancing of debt has occurred?
- A. I'm aware that Duke Energy recently refinanced some of its debt with its parent.
- Q. Did you account for the changes in Duke Energy Ohio's capital structure resulting from this

refinancing for purposes of your work in this case?

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- A. No, I did not because at the time I did my analysis that refinancing had not occurred.
  - Q. And you did your analysis when, sir?
- A. I'm trying to think. Probably February. I can't give you exact dates.
- Q. And would you agree that it would be appropriate to account for changes in Duke Energy Ohio's capital structure resulting from the refinancing of debt?
- A. In terms -- well, let's talk about that. Why don't you refer to me to a specific table you'd like to consider.
- Q. Sir, I'm just asking you a question if you think that's appropriate. This is information that you're now aware of.
- A. Well, in terms of calculating return on -- it would be appropriate first because you would reduce the interest expense that Duke Energy was claiming in its net income calculations. For example, Mr. Savoy's calculations.
- Q. I'm aware. I'm with you. And attempting to stay in the public record, sir.
  - A. I'm trying to do the same thing.

    Given my -- and, counselor, forgive me

I'm trying to state this carefully so I don't --

Q. Understood.

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A. -- say anything. What I did, for example, if we look at page 17, Table 3 and the adjustments therein, it was appropriate for me to begin with the total -- I was working off the total revenue requirement of line 1 in Table 3 which is what Mr. Wathen determined. So my adjustments, it would be appropriate to go off that.

Now, Mr. Wathen's analysis used the capital structure, I believe it was from 20 -- the 2011 Form 1 in his calculations to determine that total revenue requirements. So, in other words, he used 2011 Form 1 data.

For purposes of my analysis, it was, therefore, appropriate to use the same data, work off his same calculations, and make the adjustments to come up with the net revenue to be collected value I have.

So, in that respect no, it would not be appropriate to make adjustments for Duke Energy's refinancing in that case because then I'd essentially have a problem of I'd be comparing Mr. Wathen's apple with my orange, which would confuse the record.

Q. Well, now, sir, ratemaking uses weighted

average cost of capital and not actual interest, correct?

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A. Your question really makes no sense.

For -- for estimating a return in a cost-of-service case typically you use weighted average cost of capital, and so you estimate the return on rate base, which is the remaining undepreciated value, capital asset value, to calculate that return on rate base.

Now, in terms of cost of service, yeah, you may not consider the interest expense, the actual interest expense that's being incurred, depending on how you do the workup of cost of service.

Q. Thank you for answering my nonsensical question.

And, sir, would you agree with me that the cost of debt is generally lower than the cost of equity, correct?

- A. Generally, yes.
- Q. And you would agree with me that the Ohio Commission does not generally adjust revenue requirements for costs that are unknown or unmeasurable, correct?
- A. Under -- well, A, I can't speak for what the Ohio Commission does or does not do. Under traditional rate regulation costs to be included must

be known as measurable and just and reasonable and prudently incurred. That, for example, is one of the problems with Mr. Wathen's calculation in that he double counts general plant compared to what was in the distribution rate case. Mr. Wathen is proposing that Duke collects far in excess of that amount for general plant that he allocated wrongly to the generation assets. Now that under traditional rate regulation is just not allowed.

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MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, move to strike everything after "prudently incurred" as there was no question pending for Dr. Lesser.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Motion denied.

- Q. And, Dr. Lesser, you would not expect the Ohio Commission to allow recovery of costs that it deemed to be imprudently incurred, correct?
- A. Again, I cannot speak for the Commission.

  I would suggest under traditional rate regulation

  costs that are imprudent are typically not allowed to

  be recovered.
- Q. And do you think that the Ohio Commission adopts and adheres to that same principle of traditional rate regulation?
  - A. I would certainly hope it does.
  - Q. Well, you have no reason, sir, to believe

that the Ohio Commission does not, correct?

A. I have no -- certainly no evidence of that, no.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Spiller.

MS. SPILLER: Yes, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: About how much more cross do you have?

MS. SPILLER: I would suspect at this rate a little bit. I mean, at least an hour and a half.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I mean, it is our intent today to try to get through the witnesses that we have because I believe they're date-certain witnesses and so we're going to try to do that. And we may be a little later than we normally have been. But right now we need to take our lunch break.

MS. SPILLER: Certainly.

EXAMINER PIRIK: We have a Commission meeting at 1:30, so our intent would — and usually those go rather quickly, and our intent would be to come right back here after the Commission meeting so be prepared I guess at 1:35.

MS. SPILLER: Okay, thank you, your

Honor.

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MR. HAYDEN: Your Honor.

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                   EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.
                   Go off the record.
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                  (Discussion off the record.)
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                   (Thereupon, at 12:28 p.m., a lunch recess
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      was taken until 1:35 p.m.)
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1942 Wednesday Afternoon Session, 1 2 April 24, 2013. 3 EXAMINER PIRIK: We'll go back on the 4 5 record. 6 MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor. 7 JONATHAN A. LESSER, PH.D. 8 being previously duly sworn, as prescribed by law, 9 10 was examined and testified further as follows: CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued) 11 12 By Ms. Spiller: 13 Q. Dr. Lesser, if you could turn to page 23 of your testimony, please. 14 15 Α. I'm there. And therein you are, at the top of the 16 Q. page, discussing the anticipated contract between 17 18 Duke Energy Ohio and its generation affiliate for the remaining five months of Duke Energy Ohio's FRR plan, 19 correct? 20 2.1 Α. That's correct. 22 And it's your opinion, sir, that the contract between Duke Energy Ohio and its affiliated 23 24 gen co. would not be accepted by the FERC, correct?

A. A contract that was based on an embedded

cost or any above-market price would violate the Edgar policy because while Duke Energy Ohio is an FRR entity, CRES providers in Duke's service territory are captive customers. They can't get capacity anywhere else. That's the Edgar standard. And so, in my view, I'm sorry --

O. Go ahead.

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- A. In my view that contract would clearly any contract between Duke's generation affiliate and Duke Energy Ohio after corporate separation would, therefore, violate FERC's Edgar standard.
- Q. And is that the only FERC standard, sir, upon which you rely for purposes of your testimony on page 23?
  - A. With regard to that point, yes.
  - Q. Yes, sir.
  - A. Yes, it is.
- Q. And you do not opine that a contract between Duke Energy Ohio and its generation affiliate would run afoul of state law, correct?
- A. I don't know because a contract between

  Duke Energy's generation affiliate and Duke Energy

  Ohio is a wholesale contract which would be regulated by FERC.
  - Q. And you do know that the Ohio Commission

has concluded that such a contract would not be contrary to state law, correct?

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- A. I don't agree with that, actually. There is no such contract. And, in fact, in the AEP order the Commission, I believe, acknowledged that FERC would oversee contracts between, in that case AEP Ohio's generation subsidiary and AEP Ohio.
- Q. But, sir, that wasn't my question. My question was that you do know that the Ohio Commission has concluded that such a contract would not be contrary to state law.
- A. I don't -- no, I don't accept that, actually. That's not my reading of the AEP capacity order or the rehearing order and, again, whether or not it was -- I think it's also irrelevant because even if such an above-market contract between affiliates was -- did not violate Ohio law, it's clearly in conflict with established FERC policy. And FERC policy would over -- FERC would oversee such a wholesale contract.
- Q. Well, sir, do you believe that the Ohio Commission, in reviewing the anticipated transfer of AEP Ohio's assets and the anticipated contract between AEP Ohio and its gen co, if in that exercise the Ohio Commission thought that such a contract

would violate Ohio's corporate separation rules, that it would have found that?

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- A. I don't know what the Commission would have done. I can't speculate for the Commission.

  All I'm telling you is that such a contract, an above-market contract between affiliates, which is what we're talking about, would be in clear violation of FERC's Edgar policy, as I understand that policy.
- Q. Now, sir, given your familiarity with both the AEP Ohio capacity case and its ESP case, you do know that the Ohio Commission addressed those revenues that AEP Ohio would be permitted to continue to collect from its retail customer after January 1, 2014, and then remit to its affiliated gen co, correct?
- A. I'm familiar with that aspect of the order, yes.
- Q. And the Ohio Commission has authorized AEP Ohio to collect capacity charges for its cost of providing FRR service through the balance of its FRR term or through May 31, 2015, correct?
  - A. Would you repeat that question, again.
- Q. Sure. The Ohio Commission has authorized Duke -- or strike that.

The Ohio Commission has authorized

AEP Ohio to collect its costs for providing capacity service through the balance of the term of its FRR plan or through May 31, 2015, correct?

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- A. I believe what the Commission did was to establish a regulatory asset, so that AEP is not recovering that full amount at this time. The other thing is there's a, I think there's a really big difference between what AEP's the Commission authorized in the AEP case because AEP in that case is charging, that order is about what AEP is charging CRES providers. That's not what Duke is asking for here. Duke is simply asking to recover all of its embedded capacity costs from everybody.
- Q. Sir, my question wasn't about recovery.

  My question was, to your knowledge, has the Ohio

  Commission authorized AEP Ohio to collect its costs

  for providing capacity service through the balance of

  its FRR term or through May 31, 2015?
- A. My understanding is that the Commission has authorized the establishment of a regulatory asset for AEP Ohio but my understanding is that the Commission has not yet approved the actual recovery of those costs.
  - Q. And, sir, I'm not asking about recovery.
  - A. You just said to -- I thought you just --

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you used the word "recovery."

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- Q. "Collect." So AEP Ohio can collect its embedded costs for capacity which the Ohio Commission has established at \$188 per megawatt-day for the term of its FRR plan, correct?
- A. The Commission established that price, that's correct.
- Q. And they also established that AEP Ohio could collect that price through the expiration of its FRR obligations, correct?
- A. Why don't we go to the AEP capacity order and if you'll refer me to a specific page, we can probably discuss it more efficiently.
- Q. I'm just asking what you recall but happy to do that.
- MS. SPILLER: Your Honor, just a moment, please.
- Q. Dr. Lesser, we're going to, not to waste any more time because I know we have a schedule here today, we'll come back to that question.
- Dr. Lesser, you are aware that the MRO versus ESP test applies with regard to the Commission's approval of an ESP, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
  - Q. And this case is not one in which Duke

Energy Ohio is asking for approval of an ESP,
correct?

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- A. No. This is a case where Duke has unilaterally modified its ESP and is asking for approval of that. That's why I included my updated ESP versus MRO test which clearly demonstrate that under the new proposal Duke Energy's new proposal in this case clearly fails that test.
- Q. And, sir, in your testimony you have proposed an updated MRO versus ESP test, correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. And you are familiar with the factors that the Ohio Commission considers in applying the MRO versus ESP test, correct?
  - A. I'm generally familiar with them, yes.
- Q. And in this particular circumstance you merely updated one component of the MRO versus ESP test that was utilized for purposes of case 11-3549, correct?
- A. Well, I included -- yes. I included the additional revenues Duke is proposing to collect through a nonbypassable charge. Now, I suppose I could have -- for example, the projected retail market price under the ESP I don't believe is changing; that's fixed.

But to the extent that market prices have, in fact, dropped in the last two years, the wholesale market prices, then I suppose I could have changed that market price, lowered that, which would have made the MRO that much better and so this can be viewed as a conservative assessment because I kept the market prices constant.

- Q. So in adjusting just one number you were being helpful to Duke Energy Ohio?
- A. In adjusting the -- in not adjusting the market rate offer cost down, that probably benefits Duke Energy Ohio.
- Q. And in making the adjustments you did not update the market price for capacity consistent with what the Ohio Commission did in its application of the MRO versus ESP test for AEP Ohio, correct?
- A. I guess I'm not following your question exactly.
  - Q. I'll restate it.
- A. Well, let me see if I understand it first. You're asking whether I updated, instead of using the BRA prices, used the updated auction prices --
  - Q. No.

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A. -- for the final -- well then I don't

understand the question.

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- Q. You updated the MRO versus ESP test by simply adjusting one side of the ledger, the ledger being Duke Energy Ohio's ESP, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you made an adjustment to include

  Duke Energy Ohio's recovery on the ESP side of the

  ledger for its embedded cost of capacity, correct?
- A. That's correct. And the reason I did that is because, again, it goes back to what I testified earlier, that the -- according to your own witnesses, the additional \$729 million revenue is necessary to maintain Duke's financial integrity.

Now, in the AEP case, as you recall, what the Commission said for AEP is they included the ESSC charge as part of the ESP side but they -- because it was for financial integrity, but they did not include that on the MRO side hence I did the exact same thing.

MS. SPILLER: Move to strike everything after "that's correct" as nonresponsive.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Overruled.

Q. And, sir, you understand in the AEP Ohio ESP proceeding that for purposes of the MRO versus ESP test the Ohio Commission adopted a price of

\$188 per megawatt-day for the market price of capacity, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And that adoption of \$188 per megawatt-day for the market price of capacity would have been included on the MRO side of the ledger, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And the Ohio Commission further concluded in respect of AEP Ohio in the application of the MRO versus ESP test to it that the deferral associated with its capacity cost didn't have an effect on the MRO versus ESP test because that deferral would appear on both sides of the ledger, correct?
- A. Well, again, I think there's a large difference between this case and AEP Ohio despite your attempting to essentially say we are exactly the same as AEP Ohio, we're asking for the exact same treatment.

What Duke Energy Ohio's asked for is quite different, and the way I interpret it, regardless of the Commission, is that the additional moneys Duke Energy was asking for was for financial integrity similar to AEP's revenue stability charge which the Commission did not include on both sides of

the ledger. The Commission only included it on the ESP side of the ledger.

Therefore, it was appropriate for me to include those charges, the additional 729 million you're asking for, on the ESP side of the ledger similarly to the way the ESSC revenues were accounted only on the ESP side of the ledger.

- Q. Sir, is it your position that Duke Energy Ohio's request in this proceeding is one brought under Chapter 4928 of the Ohio Revised Code?
- A. Well, I can check Duke's application to see what you're filing under.
  - Q. I'm just asking for your opinion.
- A. According to paragraph 2 of your application, it's under 4905.04, 4905.05, 4905.06, 4905.13, and 4905.18 therefore since you're not saying anything about 4920 -- 49 -- gosh, I can't talk, the other, the other statute, it's not there.
- Q. And you do not dispute the statutory basis under which Duke Energy Ohio filed its application in this case, correct?
- A. I'm not evaluating that, no. I'm simply saying that, based on my economic conclusions of evaluating the application.
  - Q. But in terms of the statutory basis for a

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filing, that does not require the application of economic conclusions or expertise, that's a function of what the law provides, correct?

- A. I'm not -- I'm not making any representations on whether the application Duke filed, whether those statutory -- the different statutes I just stated, five different statutes, are appropriate or not.
- Q. And you are aware, Dr. Lesser, that the Ohio Commission has found that capacity services provided in the fulfillment of FRR obligations are not subject to regulation under Chapter 4928 of the Revised Code, correct?
  - A. I have seen that, yes.
- Q. And, sir, I'm going to go back to our conversation about AEP Ohio's collection of its capacity costs and the duration of that period. And you have before you the order in -- the original -- strike that -- the July 2, 2012, order in case 10-2929, correct?
  - A. I do.

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Q. And that was previously marked as OCC Exhibit 1 for purposes of this proceeding. And, sir, if you can turn to page 24. The second full paragraph on the page. And therein the Commission

found that the state compensation mechanism would remain in effect until AEP Ohio's full transition -- or full participation in the RPM market is complete and AEP Ohio is no longer subject to FRR capacity obligations, correct?

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- A. I see that. And the other difference here is that Duke Energy has a state compensation mechanism that was set forth in the stipulation which calls for Duke collecting the market price.
- That's -- and what you're trying to do is unilaterally change that state market compensation.
- Q. Sir, all I'm trying to do is ask you about the period of time during which AEP Ohio would recover its costs for providing capacity service.

  And in case 10-2929 the Ohio Commission said that that would occur through the period of May 31, 2015, correct?
- A. That's correct. What -- the Commission authorized AEP to collect those costs from CRES providers through that period.
- Q. With the deferral to be recovered from retail customers, correct?
- A. I'm not sure where they specify how the costs would be recovered.
  - Q. Well, sir, you do know in respect to

AEP Ohio they are recovering market-based prices from CRES providers and the balance will be collected from retail customers pursuant to a deferral, correct?

A. That's my understanding.

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- Q. And you also are aware, sir, that the Ohio Commission has indicated that AEP Ohio, the collection of its capacity costs through June -- strike that -- through May 31, 2015, can remit revenues to its affiliated gen co for those capacity services after the assets are transferred, correct?
  - A. I have seen that.
- Q. So you're aware of the Commission's finding in that regard.
  - A. I'm aware of that, yes.
- Q. Dr. Lesser, you do know that Duke Energy
  Ohio is a dual service company and that it provides
  both natural gas and electric service, correct?
  - A. I am aware of that, yes.
- Q. And you would agree with me that the rates that Duke Energy Ohio recovers for providing natural gas service do not compensate the company for providing electric distribution service, correct?
  - A. They're not supposed to.
- Q. Would you have any reason to believe that they do?

- A. I haven't studied it so I don't know.
- Q. And you would agree with me that under cost-of-service regulation a utility recovers the costs associated with a service based upon the service provided, correct?

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A. For a regulated service, that's correct. Of course, we're talking about a service that's competitive and we're talking about a service that's provided on a competitive basis in the market, in which case traditional cost-of-service regulation need not apply.

So really you can either have it one of two ways, either it's at the market, it's a market service, in which case any price at the market, the market price is fully compensatory, or you can subject yourself to traditional rate regulation in which case least cost and prudence apply.

- Q. And the Ohio Commission found that capacity service provided by an FRR entity is not a competitive retail service subject to market regulation under Chapter 4928 of the Ohio Revised Code, correct?
- A. They found it was not a competitive retail service. Now, in point of fact, it is being provided as part of retail service, so Duke Energy

- 1 Ohio through -- provides SSO service to customers.
- 2 That generation service includes, to retail
- 3 customers, that service includes Duke providing
- 4 capacity.
- Q. Well, sir, the Ohio Commission found that
- 6 capacity service provided by an FRR entity is not a
- 7 competitive retail service subject to regulation and
- 8 market price limitations imposed under Chapter 4928
- 9 of the Ohio Revised Code, correct?
- 10 A. Well, let's look at the order again, the
- 11 AEP order, to get the exact language of what the
- 12 Commission said.
- Q. Well, do you recall that or not?
- 14 A. I recall something similar, but if we're
- 15 going to talk about that, let's look at the exact
- 16 language.
- Q. Sure. Do you have the Commission's entry
- on rehearing in case 10-2929 before you, sir?
- 19 A. No, I do not. I only have the original
- 20 order.

- Q. Well, we'll be sure to get that for you.
- MS. SPILLER: OCC 3.
- 23 Q. Do you have the opinion and order, sir?
- A. I still don't have it.
  - Q. You have the opinion and order, right?

- A. Yes, but I don't have the one on rehearing that you asked me about.
- Q. Okay. Well, we'll start with the opinion and order while that document's being gathered.

On page 13, sir, in the first full paragraph, please.

- A. I see that.
- Q. Okay.

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- A. And what the Commission is saying at the bottom of that paragraph is that they found that the provision of capacity to CRES providers was not a retail electric service. And I would agree with that. That's a wholesale service.
- Q. And they also found that it is not a competitive service, correct?
- A. No. They say "Accordingly, we find it unnecessary to determine whether capacity service is considered a competitive or noncompetitive service under Chapter 4928, Revised Code." I read that to mean they have no opinion.
- Q. Well, we'll get there. But let's go back up to the top of the paragraph. In the second sentence the Ohio Commission found that "Section 4928.05(A)(1), Revised Code, provides that competitive retail electric service is, to a large

extent, exempt from supervision and regulation by the Commission, including pursuant to the Commission's general supervisory authority contained in Sections 4905.04, 4905.05, and 4905.06, Revised Code," correct?

A. You've read that correctly.

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- Q. And, sir, would you agree with me that Chapter 4928 applies to competitive retail electric service?
  - A. Would you repeat your question, please?
- Q. Sure. Would you agree with me that Chapter 4928 of the Ohio Revised Code applies to competitive retail electric service?
- A. Well, when I look at the next sentence in that same paragraph, it says "Section 4928.05(A)(2), Revised Code, provides that noncompetitive retail electric service, on the other hand, generally remains subject to supervision or regulation by the Commission." So, therefore, 4928.05 apparently applies to non no retail electric service noncompetitive retail electric service as well.
- Q. And, sir, you do have before you what's been marked as OCC Exhibit 3, the entry on rehearing, correct?
  - A. I do.

- Q. And if you could, sir, turn to page 39.
- A. I'm there.

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- Q. And in the first full paragraph on this page midway through the paragraph the Commission indicated "Having found that the capacity service at issue is not a retail electric service and thus not a competitive retail electric service, IEU-Ohio's argument that the Commission may not rely upon Section 4905.13, Revised Code, is unavailing."
  - A. You read that correctly.
- Q. And, sir, the Ohio Commission further found that FRR capacity service is not subject to the market-based pricing limitations codified at Section 4928 of the Revised Code, correct?
  - A. Where are you reading, Counselor?
- Q. One moment, sir. I know it's here.

  In the interest of time we'll come back to that.
- Dr. Lesser, you do agree that the Ohio Commission has an obligation to ensure that jurisdictional utilities are fairly compensated for the services they provide, correct?
- A. For a regulated, a fully regulated utility, that's correct. That's consistent with

traditional rate regulation.

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- Q. Well, sir, you realize that that was one of the important criteria for the Ohio Commission in its decision in respect of AEP Ohio's capacity case, correct?
- A. I'm not sure how -- what importance the Commission set for -- if that's what they said. In my view we're talking about a service that's available in the market and, therefore, any -- I'll say it again, I've said it before, compensation at the market is fully compensatory.
- Q. Well, the FRR entity, Duke Energy Ohio, is the only entity providing capacity in its footprint through May 31, 2015, correct?
- A. That's correct. And one of the reasons it is the only entity is because previously Duke had agreed to charge a market price in which case CRES providers would rationally be willing to rely on Duke Energy for provision of capacity and would not have had an economic incentive to opt out of that and secure their own capacity at a much lower market rate.
- Q. Well, let's talk about that. You reviewed Duke Energy Ohio's filings at the FERC relative to its migration to PJM, correct?

MS. SPILLER: Bless you.

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- O. You didn't review them?
- A. No, I did not. I reviewed your witness Mr. Jennings' testimony as to the reasons for why Duke wanted to migrate.
- Q. So you have -- you have no knowledge as to when Duke Energy Ohio initiated its filings at the FERC for its realignment to PJM, correct?
  - A. I don't have the specific date, no.
- Q. And you have no knowledge with respect to the opt-out provisions that were offered to alternate load-serving entities including CRES providers in connection with Duke Energy Ohio's request to realign to PJM, correct?
- A. Well, my understanding is Duke originally was going to wait to join PJM and initially participate in the auctions, or then do incremental auctions similar to what FirstEnergy did. But then Duke decided to join PJM January 1st, 2012, and as such it was required to become an FRR entity joining at that date because the auction period for auctions had passed.
- Q. Well, sir, your understanding is not gleaned from anything you've read at the FERC regarding Duke Energy Ohio's realignment, correct?

A. It's not gleaned -- it's gleaned from Mr. Jennings' testimony.

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- Q. And Mr. Jennings' testimony was filed on November 15, 2010, correct?
- A. I have to check the exact date. I don't recall.
  - Q. Did you read his MRO testimony?
- A. I don't have his testimony with me, so I'm not sure what the dates are, counselor. If you have a copy of his testimony, I'm happy to look at it.
- Q. Well, you cited it in your testimony, correct?
- A. And I'm trying to find that reference right now.
  - I'm on page 27 of my testimony, and what I did -- the date of Mr. Jennings' testimony in footnote 21 is November 15, 2010.
  - Q. So all you know about Duke Energy Ohio's realignment in its FRR plan is that which you read in Mr. Jennings' testimony filed on November 15, 2010, correct?
- A. That's the basis for the question in terms of my question on why did DEO decide to withdraw from MISO and join PJM. My response is

based on Mr. Jennings' testimony and I assume Mr. Jennings was representing the facts.

- Q. Well, sir, my question was what you know about Duke Energy Ohio's realignment and its FRR plan is that which is reflected only in Mr. Jennings' testimony, correct?
  - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And you don't know the deadline for CRES providers with regard to their ability to opt out of Duke Energy Ohio's FRR plan, do you?
- A. I don't know that -- that's probably a question for Dr. Tabors in terms of the specific dates when the CRES provider is -- up to which a CRES provider is allowed to opt out. I don't recall the exact date.
- Q. But with regard to Duke, with regard to Duke Energy Ohio's plan you simply have no idea, correct?
- A. I just answered your question. I don't know the exact date.
  - Q. Do you have an estimated date?
- A. It's -- I believe it's three years in advance.
- Q. And that's with respect to the typical FRR status or election, correct?

- A. That's my understanding, but I would, again, defer to Dr. Tabors who has more of a knowledge on that than I do.
- Q. Well, and when Duke Energy Ohio aligned to PJM effective January 1, 2001, it did so in --
  - A. I'm sorry, you said 2001.

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- Q. I'm sorry. When Duke Energy Ohio realigned to PJM effective January 1, 2012, it had a transitional FRR plan, correct?
- A. I'm not exactly sure what plan it had in place on the day it -- I would call it an FRR plan. It was an FRR entity. But in terms of what specific plan it had, I'm not aware.
- Q. So did you read all of Mr. Jennings' testimony in connection with your work in this case?
- A. I certainly scanned all of his testimony.

  I just don't recall language on a transitional FRR

  plan.
- Q. And so in this case, sir, you are opining that CRES providers would have made or could have made different decisions had they known that Duke Energy Ohio would seek to recover its full costs for providing capacity service, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
  - Q. But you have no idea when CRES providers

were required to opt out of Duke Energy Ohio's FRR plan, correct?

- A. I do not know the specific date.
- Q. Did you --

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A. What I'm saying is that had CRES providers providers — they cannot opt out now. CRES providers cannot opt out when Duke filed its application in this proceeding. They cannot say, oh, here's Duke's application, I think I'll opt out before this takes effect and become — and secure my own capacity from the market. They're captive to Duke Energy for the remainder of the period through May 31st, 2015.

What I'm saying is that had CRES
providers known Duke was going to abrogate the terms
of the ESP stipulation, or attempt to at least in
this case, they would very likely have made different
economic decisions. It would make no sense for a
CRES provider to say, oh, I think I'll rely on Duke
and pay much higher -- end up my customers or
potential customers having to pay higher costs for
capacity when instead I could have simply secured my
own capacity in the market for a much lower price.

Q. Well, sir, don't you think the decision of opt-out would be one that would be made with reference to that which was known at the time of the

opt-out decision?

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A. That's precisely my point, Counselor.

Before you filed the application in this case CRES

providers were operating under the assumption that

Duke Energy would be charging a -- you know, was

charging and collecting from PJM the market price for

capacity. That's what's in the stipulation.

Duke Energy's state compensation mechanism as part of this stipulation was set at the PJM final zone clearing price, so CRES providers, based on that assumption, there would be no economic incentive to say — to opt out, because the expected gain for a CRES provider seeking to provide — to obtain its own capacity would, in fact, be zero.

Now, what happened was with the application, Duke is now trying to change the terms unilaterally. Had CRES providers known that, and known that Duke intended to change that, and somehow could have divined Duke's intention when it filed the application last year they may have made very different decisions.

Q. Well, now, Doctor, you just said that Duke Energy Ohio's state compensation mechanism as part of its ESP stipulation was relevant to the decisions that CRES providers made at that time,

correct?

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- A. Since January 1st, 2012, after Duke was a -- joined PJM and was an FRR provider, what I'm saying is that CRES providers at that time, and given that Duke was charging the market price for capacity was, the capacity price in effect, there's no notion of charging embedded costs for capacity and trying to collect that from Duke's retail customers which would affect competition, would have no economic incentive to have made any other decision than to rely on Duke for capacity.
- Q. Do you know if CRES providers could have opted out of Duke Energy Ohio's FRR plan January 1, 2012?
- A. I do not know if on that date they could have opted out.
- Q. Do you know if CRES providers could have opted out of Duke Energy Ohio's FRR plan on October 24, 2011, when they filed the ESP stipulation?
- A. I do not know the exact date they could have opted out.
- Q. So you indicated, sir, just now that CRES providers were making decisions about whether to opt out at the time they signed the ESP stipulation. You

don't know that to be true, correct?

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- A. What I'm suggesting is from an economic standpoint, Counselor, a CRES provider who is looking at the terms of the stipulation, when it was signed, would reasonably conclude that the price for capacity was going to be the final zone clearing price. A CRES provider at that time would not have, and perhaps CRES providers who participated in those negotiations, I would assume presume that Duke Energy meant the final zone clearing price as the price and that Duke Energy was not intending to go back months later and say, oh, no, now we want to charge we want to collect our full embedded costs. That's my point.
- Q. But, sir, my question is about the opt-out. You are claiming in your testimony that CRES providers could and perhaps would have made different decisions. At the time the ESP stipulation was filed on October 24, 2011, could the signatory CRES providers to that ESP stipulation have opted out of Duke Energy Ohio's FRR plan?
- A. On that specific date; is that what you're asking?
  - Q. I'm asking that, yes, sir.
  - A. I don't know the answer to that, but what

I'm saying is that even if they -- let's suppose, let's take case one, there's two alternatives, either they could have or they would not have been able to.

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Had they been able to, hypothetically, let's assume that they could -- on that day that the stipulation was signed they could opt out of the -- of Duke's FRR and secured their own capacity, and secure it, say, right away. Again, this is a hypothetical. Given the terms of the stipulation, they'd have no economic incentive to do so. Had they known that Duke intended to file months later this proceeding asking to recover its full embedded costs, they may very well have made a very different decision to opt out and to avoid those above-market costs.

Now, had -- if, on the other hand, CRES suppliers were simply unable, they were captive to Duke, when the stipulation was signed, then they couldn't have done anything and that's just simply bait and switch. So it's one of the two.

- Q. How does the opt-out work with respect to an FRR plan?
- A. I'm going to defer that to Dr. Tabors. He knows more about that than I do.
  - Q. So you're offering opinions about the

opt-out and yet you don't know how it works?

- A. In terms of the specific dates, I don't know the specific dates of the opt-out. I'm suggesting from an economic perspective, and that was my hypothetical, that either they could have opted out or not. And I went through both of those cases. And in both cases essentially FR -- CRES providers would have had an incentive to, if possible, opt out had they known Duke was going to unilaterally change the terms of the stipulation.
  - O. So --

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- A. Or they'd be -- they are captive to Duke through the remainder of the FRR and are, thereby, the victims of bait and switch.
- Q. So, sir, you are here offering an economic perspective and do you feel -- strike that.

How can you offer an economic perspective on opt-out if you don't know how it works?

- A. Counselor, you're asking me about the specific administrative aspects of an opt-out; is that correct?
- Q. I asked you how it worked, sir, and you referred to Dr. Tabors but you offered your economic perspective and I'm simply trying to understand how you provide an economic perspective if you don't

understand how this works.

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- A. I understand the general framework of opting out in terms of a CRES provider can opt out and obtain its own capacity instead of relying on an FRR entity, essentially to become its own FRR entity. So what I'm suggesting and what I'm opining on are the economic consequences that would drive such a decision. And to understand the economic consequences of such a decision I don't have to know the specific administrative specifics of the exact date they could opt out or not.
- Q. Is the timing of a transaction important with respect to the economic consequences of that transaction?
- A. Your question is so vague, you're going to have to provide some more details. What sort of transaction are we talking about and what are -- what do you mean by "economic consequences"?
- Q. Well, sir, you're offering here the economic consequences indicating that you're opining on the economic consequences that would drive a CRES provider's decision to opt out. My question, is the timing related to that decision important with respect to the economic consequences of that decision?

A. Well, let's go back to one of the two alternatives. So Duke decides to change the terms of the stipulation and let's suppose that CRES providers have no ability to opt out, that they're, in fact, captive customers to Duke for the remainder of the FRR period until May 31st, 2015.

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So in that case the economic consequences are that CRES providers, well, they'll suffer adverse economic consequences to the extent that it adversely affects retail competition because Duke is trying to unilaterally change the terms of the state compensation mechanism.

If, on the other hand, they can -- they could opt out, then the economic consequences would clearly be less.

- Q. So timing does matter.
- A. Timing matters in terms of are they captive customers or not. At this time they're captive.
  - Q. At this time, today.
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you, again, sir, have no idea when CRES providers could have opted out of Duke Energy Ohio's FRR plan vis-a-vis the date on which they signed the stipulation, correct?

- A. I do not know the specific date.
- Q. And, sir, you have represented FirstEnergy Solutions in more than just this proceeding, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. You are aware, sir, that FirstEnergy Solutions is a signatory to the RAA, or reliability assurance agreement, correct?
  - A. I am.

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- Q. Would you agree with me, sir, that at the time FirstEnergy Solutions signed Duke Energy Ohio's ESP stipulation it was aware of the three compensation mechanisms for FRR entities as provided for under the RAA?
- A. That's a question that's better directed to FirstEnergy Solutions.
  - O. You don't know.
- A. I would assume they are aware of it, but for a definitive answer I can't speculate as to what they knew or didn't know.
- Q. Well, sir, you were involved with FirstEnergy Solutions in connection with AEP Ohio's capacity case, correct?
  - A. I was.
    - Q. And the relevant provisions of the RAA

governing FRR status was the issue in AEP Ohio's capacity case, correct?

- A. It was certainly one of the issues.
- Q. And, sir, you were also a witness for FirstEnergy Solutions in connection with the Michigan proceeding involving Indiana and Michigan Power Company pursuant to which a state compensation mechanism was established under the RAA, correct?
  - A. That's correct.

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- Q. Agree with me, sir, that in that proceeding as well as the provisions of the RAA allowing for a state compensation mechanism was at issue?
  - A. That was one of the issues in the case.
- Q. Sir, before I switch topic here, going back to case 10-2929, the entry on rehearing, you have that before you, OCC 3?
  - A. I do.
  - Q. Page 28, please.
  - A. I'm there.
- Q. And the sentence that is about two-thirds down in that paragraph 71 begins with "Because the capacity service."
  - A. I see that.
    - Q. And therein the Commission found that the

capacity service provided by an FRR entity is a wholesale rather than electric -- rather than a retail electric service and is not subject to the market-based pricing contemplated under Chapter 4928, correct?

- A. Well, the key words there, because the capacity service at issue, and that was capacity being sold to CRES providers, and I would agree that's a wholesale service.
- Q. You did not have any role in Duke Energy Ohio's electric transition plan case, correct?
- A. I was not involved in that case and as I recall Duke Energy Ohio didn't exist. It was Cincinnati Gas & Electric.
- Q. Well, you certainly understand Duke Energy Ohio to be the predecessor in interest to CG&E, correct?
  - A. I do.

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- Q. Dr. Lesser, under the PJM construct for capacity resources there are two options, correct?
- A. You're referring to either using the RPM mechanism or the FRR?
  - Q. Yes.
  - A. Those are the two options.
  - Q. And Duke Energy Ohio was originally

slated to be an FRR entity for the period of January 1, 2012, through May 31, 2016, correct?

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- A. Under -- that's my understanding, that's correct.
- Q. And in the ESP stipulation Duke Energy Ohio agreed that it would participate in the base residual auction for the 2016-2017 planning year, correct?

MR. LANG: Can I have that question read back, please?

(Record read.)

- A. Actually, I don't think that's correct.
- Q. Happy to go there with you.
- A. Isn't it in the 2015-2016 auction?
- Q. Page 13, sir. The paragraph actually starts on page 12, section 5, "Future Capacity Supply."
- A. Right. But what that's talking about, Counselor, is in the event Duke Energy Ohio is precluded from terminating its FRR plan for the 2015-2016 planning year, blah, blah, blah, then it will participate in the BRA for the 2016-2017 planning year.

Because Duke is terminating its FRR as of
May 31st, 2015, it has to have participated in the

2015-'16 RPM auction. Because that's its source of supply if it's not an FRR supplier.

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- Q. But through the stipulation Duke Energy
  Ohio agreed that it would not renew its FRR status
  after the '15-'16 planning year and would participate
  in the base residual auction for the '16-'17 planning
  year, correct? In other words, Duke Energy Ohio
  indicated that it would not renew its FRR status upon
  the expiration of its FRR term, correct?
- A. I guess I'm having a hard time following, Counselor. At the top of that page it says "Provided that Duke Energy Ohio does not withdraw the ESP approved in the Commission order prior to February 29, 2012, it will terminate its election of an FRR plan and provide written notice by March 2, 2012, to the PJM office of the interconnection of its intent to participate in the RPM and the BRA for the 2015-2016 planning year."
- Q. At the time the stipulation was filed Duke Energy Ohio was scheduled to be an FRR entity through '15-'16, correct? That was the original term of its plan.
- A. The original term was scheduled to expire May 31st, 2016.
  - Q. And in the ESP stipulation Duke Energy

Ohio agreed that it would not renew its status as an FRR entity following the expiration of its term, correct?

- A. Well, I believe that it agreed to not that its FRR status would end May 31st, 2015. I do apologize if I'm just missing the point of your question.
- Q. It agreed not to renew its FRR status upon its expiration. And it further agreed to seek early termination of its FRR term, correct?
  - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And the early termination would have provided that the FRR commitment expire May 31, 2015, correct?
- A. And that's my understanding of when it, in fact, now expires.
- Q. But at the time the stipulation was filed in October of 2011, Duke Energy Ohio had not terminated its FRR plan one year early, correct?
  - A. That's my understanding.
- Q. So there were two alternatives for how Duke Energy Ohio would function in the PJM capacity market as of October, 2011, in connection with its next SSO, correct? It was either going to be BRA or FRR.

- A. Those are the only two options available.
- Q. And at that time that determination could not have been made -- in October of 2011, that determination could not have been made because Duke Energy Ohio was required, subsequent to October, 2011, to seek early termination of its FRR plan, correct?
  - A. That's correct.

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- Q. Sir, the Michigan case in which you testified on behalf of FirstEnergy Solutions was a case in which another FRR entity was awarded its embedded costs for providing capacity service, correct?
- A. What they claimed were its embedded costs, yes.
- Q. And that's what the Michigan commission allowed, correct?
  - A. That's right.
- Q. Dr. Lesser, can generating units operate if they are in violation of EPA regulation?
- A. That's a very broad question. They may be granted a temporary waiver of those regulations and continue operating.
- Q. Sir, do you have your direct testimony there in front of you still?

A. I do.

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- Q. If you could turn to, it's actually -- I want to ask you about your testimony at the top of page 28 wherein you are interpreting Mr. Jennings' MRO testimony.
  - A. I see that.
- Q. And on line 3 of your testimony on page 28 you indicate that through Mr. Jennings' testimony it's your opinion that Duke Energy Ohio intended to charge its customers the RPM market price for capacity. And when you indicate "its customers," are those Duke Energy Ohio's retail customers?
- A. If you'll just give me a minute, Counselor.

Now, Mr. Jennings' testimony is saying that the price paid by wholesale load under the out-of-time FRR plan will be the final zone capacity price. And, again, we go back to the whole issue of the accounting issue of DEO being -- or, PJM acting as DEO's collection mechanism. So DEO is compensated by PJM at the FZCP -- FZCP for its capacity.

- Q. Well, sir, this particular testimony, as we have established, was filed on November 15, 2010, correct?
  - A. That's correct.

- Q. And it concerned Duke Energy Ohio's filings at the FERC which you have not reviewed, correct?
  - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And therein you cite to Mr. Jennings' testimony underscoring that portion of his testimony that speaks to what Duke Energy Ohio would charge alternative load-serving entities or wholesale load, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And it is based solely upon Mr. Jennings' November 15, 2010, testimony in which you conclude that through his testimony Duke Energy Ohio intended to charge its customers the RPM market price for capacity, correct?
- A. And that's also reflected in the stipulation.
- Q. Well, sir, you didn't say that in your testimony, did you?
- A. I believe I refer to the stipulation in my testimony. At that point I'm referring to Mr. Jennings' testimony.
- Q. And what you're saying is Mr. Jennings' testimony makes quite clear that Duke Energy Ohio intended to charge its customers the RPM market price

for capacity, correct?

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- A. That's what my testimony says.
- Q. Sir, on page 54 of your testimony the question and answer that appear at the top of that page, it's your opinion that there would have been sufficient capacity in PJM for Duke Energy Ohio to rely solely upon bilateral purchases for purposes of meeting its FRR obligation, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And, sir, is that a statement that you believe applicable to the entire term of Duke Energy Ohio's FRR plan?
- A. Well, the testimony refers to capacity for the 2013-'14 and 2014-'15 planning years. And I have not evaluated the 2012-'13 planning year.
- Q. And you are aware that when Duke Energy Ohio migrated to PJM, the base residual auction for the '13-'14 planning year had already occurred, correct?
- A. That's why Duke was required to be -because it chose to join PJM January 1st, 2012, and
  those auctions had taken place, Duke was required to
  become an FRR entity.
- Q. Okay. Well, I would like to talk about the '13-'14 planning year and the capacity that you

identified as not clearing in that base residual auction for that year. The base residual auction for the 2013-2014 planning year occurred in May of 2010, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And that was before Duke Energy Ohio even initiated its proceedings to realign to PJM, correct?
- A. Again, I don't know the specific date when Duke initiated those proceedings. I'll accept that.
- Q. And you don't recall reading that in Mr. Jennings' testimony?
  - A. I don't recall a specific date, no.
- Q. Well, sir, I would ask you to assume that Duke Energy Ohio made its initial filing at the FERC in June of 2010.
  - A. That's fine.
- Q. And with that in mind, the base residual auctions for the '13-'14 planning year had occurred a month before Duke Energy Ohio even initiated the process at FERC, correct?
- A. That's true. Of course, none of the three incremental auctions had taken place at that time.
  - Q. And the final and third incremental

auction for the '13-'14 planning year would have occurred when?

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- A. I don't know the specific date when it occurred.
- Q. And so is it your position, Dr. Lesser, that of the approximate 8,100 megawatts of uncleared capacity from the May, 2010, base residual auction that Duke Energy Ohio could have used some of that uncleared capacity for purposes of fulfilling its FRR commitments?
- A. Well, Duke already purchases to meet its FRR commitment. Duke does not currently rely solely on its own legacy generating assets. It currently purchases wholesale capacity to meet that obligation.

In Mr. Wathen's workpapers he -- and of course I can't -- I can't reveal the exact megawatt amounts in the public record, he talks about anticipated purchased levels of additional capacity that would be purchased bilaterally. That capacity is most likely -- it's not going -- that capacity cannot be purchased bilaterally if that same capacity has been accepted in the RPM auction.

Q. But, sir, my question is about the '13-'14 planning year and your testimony that Duke Energy Ohio could have relied solely upon bilateral

transactions for purposes of fulfilling its FRR obligations.

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- A. In my view there was sufficient surplus capacity for Duke Energy Ohio to be able to rely on that without having to rely on its own legacy generating assets.
- Q. So it's your position that -- well, strike that.

Of the approximately 8,100 megawatts of uncleared capacity from the May, 2010, BRA for the '13-'14 planning year how much was available in the bilateral capacity market in the fall of 2011?

- A. I don't know the specific megawatt amount that was available.
- Q. And how much of that would have been unit-specific?
  - A. I don't know the specific amount.
- Q. So you don't know that Duke Energy Ohio could have acquired sufficient unit-specific capacity to fulfill its FRR obligations for the '13-'14 planning year, correct?
  - A. It's conceivable it could have not.
- Q. And then, sir, the other planning year on which you rely is the -- strike that.

The other planning year which you

reference in your direct testimony on page 54 was the '14-'15 planning year, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And this was a planning year that was not included in Duke Energy Ohio's out-of-time FRR plan, correct?
  - A. I don't know.
- Q. Well, are you aware, sir, that Duke Energy Ohio was required to submit an FRR plan to PJM prior to the base residual auction for the '14-'15 planning year?
  - A. Oh, yes, that's correct.
- Q. And, in fact, FRR entities are required to submit their FRR plans at least 30 days prior to the base residual auction for the planning year that will occur three years hence, correct?
- A. I don't know the specific dates. So I'll accept that.
- Q. And that FRR plan is one in which Duke Energy Ohio needs to identify the generating unit commitment relative to meeting its obligations, correct?
- A. That's correct, it's unit-specific.

  However, there's no penalty for essentially changing those units afterwards.

- Q. But by April, 2011, Duke Energy Ohio was required to identify the generating unit commitments relative to its '14-'15 FRR obligates, correct?
  - A. Given your timeframe, yes.
- Q. And so to the extent necessary Duke Energy Ohio would have needed capacity resource supply under contract by April, 2011, when it submitted that FRR plan, correct?
- A. Presumably it would have needed that capacity.
- Q. Otherwise, it would have been at risk of submitting a noncompliant FRR plan, correct?
- A. Possible. That's probably a question better asked of Dr. Tabors.
  - Q. Sure.

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And when Duke Energy Ohio submitted its FRR plan in 2011 including any capacity resources as necessary that would have been under bilateral contract, there was no uncleared capacity in the yet-anticipated May, 2011, auction, right?

- A. I'm not sure I understand your question. If the auction had not taken place, then by definition there could have there could not have been capacity that was not accepted in the auction.
  - Q. But it's your testimony, sir, that Duke

Energy Ohio could have relied upon the uncleared capacity from the May, 2011, auction for purposes of fulfilling its capacity obligations, correct?

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A. Well, the capacity existed out there.

Duke -- there's no -- what you're suggesting is that

Duke could only -- was in a position where it had to

declare all of the unit-specific generation to meet

its FRR obligation, but that the BRA auction had not

taken place yet. And so, therefore, suddenly there

was no capacity available.

Now, if the capacity existed out in the market, Duke could have gone out and secured bilateral contracts similar to what it already has secured with other suppliers.

I'm simply pointing out that at the end of that BRA auction there was 8,100 megawatts of capacity that hadn't cleared and -- compared to Duke's, if we look at Duke's, the amount that it would have required in lieu of the FRR, that my opinion Duke could have contracted for that.

- Q. Well, sir --
- A. That was out in the market.
- Q. You're saying that with respect to the '14-'15 planning year over 10,000 megawatts of capacity was offered into the BRA and did not clear,

correct?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. And the auction for that planning year was May of 2011, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And by that time Duke Energy Ohio had already submitted its compliant FRR plan for the '14-'15 planning year, correct?
- A. That's correct but, again, Duke could change the units that -- to comply. Duke is not compelled to use those units.
- Q. Well, and how much of the uncleared 10,000 megawatts of capacity from the May, '11, base residual auction was unit-specific?
  - A. I don't have the numbers in front of me.
  - Q. Do you know if there was any?
- A. I just answered your question. I don't have the numbers in front of me. But if you compare the amounts if you go to, and I won't talk about the numbers, but if you go to confidential Exhibit JAL—3 and you look at the amount of incremental capacity that Duke would have compared the total capacity requirement to what Duke purchased in the market with a difference being what Duke would have otherwise what Duke would have otherwise needed to

buy, the number's much smaller than the amount of uncleared capacity. So it's very likely that there was sufficient capacity.

- Q. But, you, sir, don't have the numbers so you don't know, right?
- A. I can't -- no, I don't have the exact numbers, no.
  - Q. Thank you.

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Dr. Lesser, you offer comment about Duke Energy Ohio's realignment to PJM. Are you aware of the exposure that Duke Energy Ohio's retail customers would have faced in the form of multivalue projects within MISO had Duke Energy Ohio delayed its realignment?

- A. Could you point me to where in my testimony you're referring to, please?
  - Q. And I had it just a moment ago.

On page 27, and you thought it important to include in your testimony information concerning Duke Energy Ohio's realignment to PJM, correct?

- A. I -- yes, I included it in my testimony. Where on page 27 are you looking exactly?
- Q. Well, I'm just asking what you -- are you aware of the exposure that Duke Energy Ohio's retail customers would have had to multivalue projects

within MISO if Duke Energy Ohio had delayed its realignment?

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- A. I'm not aware of the dollar value of those multivalue projects.
- Q. Now, Dr. Lesser, in establishing returns on equity for a utility under its jurisdiction does the Ohio Commission typically consider the following for purposes of setting distribution electric distribution rates: Does it consider the earnings and revenues of wholly-owned subsidiaries?
- A. Well, I don't know specifically what the Ohio Commission does or does not address when it sets the return for a regulated utility. Typically you look at the -- for a regulated utility you look at the business and financial risks faced by that regulated utility and, under the Hope standard, you set that return at a return that's comparable. But, again, that's for a fully regulated utility. It doesn't apply in a market -- in a competitive market situation at all.
- Q. But in terms of looking at the regulated utility, the Ohio Commission does not consider the earnings and revenues of subsidiaries, correct?
- A. Well, again, what the Ohio Commission specifically incorporates, I don't know. I'm

saying -- I gave you my understanding of how I would set allowed rate of return on equity which I believe is what you're asking.

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- Q. Would you expect the Ohio Commission, for purposes of Duke Energy Ohio's electric distribution rates, to consider the earnings and revenues and costs of Duke Energy Kentucky, its regulated affiliate?
- A. It's possible that if Duke Energy

  Kentucky, the affiliate, was -- had -- its financial situation is affecting all of Duke Energy Ohio, that that would be a consideration in assessing the business and financial risk of Duke Energy Ohio.
- Q. Do you believe that the Ohio Commission in setting rates for Duke Energy Ohio's electric distribution service considers its legacy generation operations?
- A. Well, once again, I cannot speak for the Commission and what it does or does not consider. My own view is that I would consider the business and financial risks of the distribution entity. I would not consider the risks of assets that are operated under a competitive in a competitive framework.
- Q. Sir, if you could turn to page 48 of your testimony, please.

A. I'm there.

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- Q. Therein you are making a reference to the earnings before interest and taxes, or EBIT, of Duke Energy Ohio's Commercial Power segment, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you indicate that EBIT for 2012 was \$75 million; EBIT for 2011, \$84 million, correct?
  - A. That's what it says, yes.
- Q. And forgive me as the lawyer here and not the economist, but income before interest and taxes does not mean net income, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And, sir, if you were to account for interest and taxes to arrive at a net profit or loss, that would be the appropriate number to look at in terms of Commercial Power's financial status as of year end 2012 and year end 2011, correct?
- A. I'm going to ask you to repeat that question, please.
  - Q. I'll rephrase.

Wouldn't the net profit or net loss of the Commercial Power segment be reflected after -- after accounting for interest and taxes?

A. By definition, net income includes accounts for interest and taxes.

- Q. And you did not account for net income or interest and taxes in your testimony, correct?
- A. Well, if you go to Exhibit 11, that shows net income, that's directly from the 2012 10-K. So saying that I -- I'm just simply reporting what that number is, and then for Duke Energy for the year ending December 31st, 2012, if you look under the row Net Income in the rightmost column, net income for Duke Energy Ohio in 2012 was 175 million.
- Q. And the number that you are referring to, sir, is that on a consolidated company basis such that it would include the Ohio operations of Duke Energy Ohio as well as those operations of its wholly-owned subsidiary -- subsidiary in Kentucky?
  - A. It should, yes.

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- Q. Would it also include the operations also held below Duke Energy Ohio such as KO Transmission and Duke Energy Commercial Asset Management, correct?
- A. Well, by definition since it's a Duke Energy Ohio consolidated statement that's the definition.
  - Q. Thank you.
- Now, sir, on page 21 of your testimony you made adjustments to gross plant, correct?
  - A. Could you -- I'm sorry, page 20?

Q. Page 21, I'm sorry.

2.1

- A. I don't see anything about gross plant.

  It talks about general plant. Is that what you mean?
- Q. Yes, sir. And in that process did you further adjust accumulated depreciation?
- A. I don't -- I would have to look at my workpapers. I don't recall adjusting the accumulated general plant depreciation.
- Q. Well, can you make the adjustment to plant without adjusting for accumulated depreciation?
- A. Well, by not taking into account the depreciation you end up reducing the depreciation expense, so if I understand your question I included too much depreciation expense which should have been removed. So that would lead to a lower net revenue to be collected amount.
- Q. So is it your testimony, sir, that incorporating accumulated depreciation would increase rate base?
- A. I'm sorry, would you repeat the question, please?
- Q. Sure. You indicated that you included too much depreciation expense and if that were removed, you would lower the net revenue to be collected, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And my question was: Is it your testimony, then, that removing the depreciation expense would increase rate base?
- A. No. What I was referring to was if you start with rate base and you're taking out less you have a depreciation expense that includes general plant. If you have and there's there's a depreciation expense associated with general plant, so if you take out general plant, then the depreciation expense associated with that general plant goes down. So the depreciation expense decreases.
- Q. And you believe it's a depreciation expense as opposed to the amortization of accumulated depreciation.
- A. Again, I guess I don't -- I'm sorry, I don't understand your question. I mean, there are depreciation expenses, so there's a revenue requirement which includes general plant, general and tangible plant. If you remove that general and tangible plant, you reduce the rate base; that reduces the revenue requirement.

In addition, you also reduce the depreciation expense because you're not -- you're

essentially excluding more, more of the general plant so you would reduce the depreciation expense. So that's going to reduce the revenue requirement as well.

- Q. What is net plant?
- A. Net plant is net undepreciated plant. So it's gross plant less accumulated depreciation.
- Q. And is the -- accumulated depreciation, in your opinion, is an expense; it's not something that you amortize.
- 11 A. No. No. Accumulated depreciation is not an expense.
- MS. SPILLER: One moment, please, your
  Honor. I believe I'm close to done.
- No questions, your Honor, thank you.
- 16 EXAMINER PIRIK: I'll ask staff if they
- 17 have any questions.
- MR. JONES: No questions, your Honor.
- 19 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Lang, do you have
- 20 redirect?

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- MR. LANG: Your Honor, could we have a
- 22 short refreshment break, five minutes?
- EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes, why don't we do
- 24 that. We'll come back in ten minutes.
- 25 (Recess taken.)

1 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Lang.

2 MR. LANG: Thank you, your Honor.

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## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

By Mr. Lang:

Q. Dr. Lesser, you were asked a series of questions about the FRR opt-out and what the deadline might be for opting out. If I can ask you to assume that the FRR plan filed August of 2010 by Duke Energy Ohio, that the opt-out would have been March 31, 2011, would that change your position in this case?

A. No, it would not. The reason it would not is that if Duke Energy Ohio was filing its FRR and had said, as it did in the FRR, that they were planning to charge the final zone clearing price then, again, CRES providers would have had no economic incentive to opt out in 2011 because their expected gain would be zero. They'd be getting capacity at the market price. The expectation would be that they're not going to do any better than that, therefore, they have no incentive to have opted out.

MR. LANG: No further questions, your Honor, thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

	2000
1	Recross?
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3	RECROSS-EXAMINATION
4	By Ms. Spiller:
5	Q. Dr. Lesser, you just indicated that in
6	the FRR plan Duke Energy Ohio agreed to charge
7	wholesale load market prices for capacity, correct?
8	A. That's correct.
9	Q. And you believe that that was
10	determinative of the decision regarding opt-out,
11	correct?
12	A. That's based on Mr. Lang's hypothetical,
13	yes, that's correct.
14	Q. And you have not read the June, 2010,
15	filing that Duke Energy Ohio made at the FERC,
16	correct?
17	A. I did not read that, I read Mr. Jennings'
18	testimony.
19	Q. You also did not read the August 16,
20	2010, filing that Duke Energy Ohio made at the FERC
21	that reflected its FRR plan, correct?
22	A. I did not read that.
23	Q. So, sir, you are not aware of any filings
24	at the FERC in which Duke Energy Ohio said that they
25	would not seek a cost-based charge for its FRR

capacity obligations, correct?

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A. I'm not aware of any FERC filings that

Duke -- let me step back. I'm not aware that Duke

filed anything with FERC saying it would request to

recover, was requesting a cost-based recovery for

capacity. My understanding is that -- based on

Mr. Jennings' testimony is that Duke intended to

collect the final zone capacity price and the market

price for capacity. And there was no indication of

anything other than that until the filing in this

proceeding.

(Recess taken.)

EXAMINER PIRIK: We'll go back on the record. Ms. Spiller.

MS. SPILLER: Can I just have the last answer reread, please?

(Record read.)

- Q. And, Dr. Lesser, you are not aware of any filing at the FERC that Duke Energy Ohio made in which it said it would not seek to recover its full costs for providing capacity service, correct?
- A. Not any FERC filing. I think in the stipulation it says it will not try to collect costs -- cost-based capacity charge. But I'm not aware of any FERC filing it made.

- Q. And that is not the ESP stipulation to which you are referring, correct?
- A. No; I am referring to the ESP stipulation.
- Q. So you're saying in the ESP stipulation

  Duke Energy Ohio said that it would not seek any

  filing to recover its full cost for providing

  capacity service.
  - A. If you'll just bear with me a minute.
  - Q. Certainly.

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A. Well, if you go to page 6, Section I.B of the stipulation near the bottom of the page, it says "For purposes of this paragraph the parties also agree that for so long as Duke Energy Ohio is a fixed resource requirements, FRR, entity under PJM Interconnection," LLC — this says "LCC, PJM it will provide capacity at the final zonal capacity price in the unconstrained regional transmission organization region."

I would interpret that as not going back to FERC.

Q. And the paragraph to which you just referred, sir, is the paragraph that makes provision for what would occur in the event Duke Energy Ohio's next SSO is either rejected by the Commission or

modified to the extent that Duke Energy Ohio withdraws its application, correct?

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- A. That's correct. But if you go to page 7, Item II.B, that's referring that says
  "Acknowledging Duke Energy's status as an FRR entity, 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," in the current ESP, I believe, "with the charge for said capacity determined by the PJM RTO which is the final zone capacity price in the unconstrained region."
- Q. And so that is the portion of the stipulation upon which you've relied for purposes of your -- your testimony this afternoon in terms of what Duke Energy Ohio would and -- what it would and would not do.
- A. Well, and then if -- well, also there's Section IV.A on page 12.
- Q. And, sir, are you utilizing the corrected IV.A?
- A. I am, with the one word modification in that which -- the sentence, "The Parties further agree that during the term of the ESP, Duke Energy

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Ohio," "Duke Energy Ohio" was changed to "PJM."

Q. And, sir, it is the ESP stipulation on

which you rely for purposes of concluding that, in

your opinion, Duke Energy Ohio agreed that it would

not seek a cost-based charge for its capacity

services, correct?
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A. That's correct.

MS. SPILLER: Nothing further, your Honor. Thank you.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.

Thank you very much.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

EXAMINER PIRIK: We'll go to exhibits,

14 Mr. Lang.

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MR. LANG: Your Honors, FES would move

FES Exhibits No. 1 and 1A.

17 EXAMINER PIRIK: Are there any

18 | objections?

MS. SPILLER: No, your Honor.

20 EXAMINER PIRIK: FES Exhibits 1 and 1A

21 | shall be admitted into the record.

(EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

23 EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Kutik.

MR. KUTIK: Yes, your Honor, for our next

25 | witness we call Dr. Richard D. Tabors. And may I

2005 approach? 1 2 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes. 3 Please raise your right hand. 4 (Witness sworn.) 5 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you. You may be 6 seated. 7 MR. KUTIK: Your Honors, at this time we'd like to have marked as FES Exhibit 3 a document 8 9 entitled "Direct Testimony of Richard D. Tabors on Behalf of the FirstEnergy Solution" -- "FirstEnergy 10 11 Solutions Corp. 12 EXAMINER PIRIK: The document will be so 13 marked. 14 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 15 MR. KUTIK: May I proceed, your Honor? 16 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes. 17 18 RICHARD D. TABORS, PH.D. 19 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 20 examined and testified as follows: 2.1 DIRECT EXAMINATION 22 By Mr. Kutik: Q. Please introduce yourself. 23 24 Yes. My name is Richard D. Tabors, I am 25 president of Across the Charles and a senior

consultant at Greylock McKinnon as well as being project director of the Utility in the Future project at MIT in Boston. My home is Cambridge,

Massachusetts.

- Q. Dr. Tabors, do you have before you what's been marked for identification as FES Exhibit 3?
  - A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. What is that, please?
- A. That's my testimony.
- Q. Does it also include Attachments RDT-1 through 9?
  - A. Yes, it does.
- Q. Do you have additions or corrections to make to your testimony?
- A. Yes, I do. The first correction -excuse me, the first correction is on page 18, line
  13, insert the word "to" after "agreed" to read
  "agreed to a state compensation."
  - Q. And that was on page 18 --
  - A. That is on page 18.
  - Q. -- line 13. Are there any others?
- A. Yes, sir. The second correction is on page 27 and there are two corrections on page 27, the first one is in line 6, strike the words "Killen 2," and add after the word "Fort" "7," the digit 7 and so

it now reads "Only Miami Fort 7 and 8 and Zimmer 1."

And on line 19 on page 27 the word

"shows," strike the S so it now reads "My analyses show."

- Q. Do you have any other corrections?
- A. Yes, there is one more, sir. And that is on page 32, line 21, there should be a space between "old" and "and" so it reads "when old" space "and inefficient."
- Q. If I asked you the questions that appear in FES Exhibit 2, would your answers be the same as appear in FES Exhibit 2 as corrected today?
  - A. Yes, they would.

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MR. KUTIK: I have no further questions, your Honor, thank you.

EXAMINER PIRIK: We have a couple of corrections or questions that we have. First of all, I believe we first marked it as Exhibit 3 but now we're calling it Exhibit 2, so we want to be sure what the number on the exhibit is.

MR. KUTIK: I thought it was Exhibit 2, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay. Exhibit 2.

 $\hbox{And then also I think you mentioned that} \\$  there were nine attachments to his testimony, but I

2008 believe I have ten, so I want to be sure. 1 2 MR. KUTIK: You're right, your Honor, 3 there are ten. 4 EXAMINER PIRIK: So it's Exhibit 2 and 5 there's ten attachments. MR. KUTIK: Yes, your Honor, thank you. 6 7 EXAMINER PIRIK: Do any intervenors have any questions for this witness? 8 9 Duke? 10 MS. SPILLER: Yes, your Honor. 11 you. First, I would like to commence with a motion 12 to strike, please. 13 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes, go ahead. Just go 14 slowly. MS. SPILLER: I will, thank you. 15 16 Starting on page 4 of the direct 17 testimony, at lines 4 through 15. 18 Page 6, lines 14 and 15. 19 Moving forward to page 17, line 22 20 carrying through the balance of that page through to 2.1 line 15 on page 18. 22 Continuing on page 18, line 21 through 25. 23 24 The entirety of page 19, page 20, the

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entirety of that page.

Page 21, lines 1 through 10.

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Page 22, the sentence that begins at the end of line 15 and concludes on line 17.

Page 22 as well, the sentence that begins midway through line 19 through line 23.

Page 23, the sentence line 1 and then the remainder of that sentence that appears on line 2.

And then, finally, your Honor, page 30, lines 15 through 22.

And similar to the arguments espoused by Duke Energy Ohio in connection with other intervenor testimony in this proceeding, the identified testimony from Dr. Tabors is that in which he offers legal conclusions, legal interpretations, and these are areas beyond his expertise and areas on which he cannot provide such expert testimony.

The inclusion of this testimony as well as the second of the FirstEnergy Solutions' witnesses to offer an interpretation of the ESP stipulation is unnecessarily cumulative and thus prejudicial given that Dr. Lesser has submitted similar testimony.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Kutik.

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, the record thus far is rife with witnesses providing opinions about what various orders and other documents within the

Commission's dockets mean, particularly starting with the company's case.

The company opened the door to that type of testimony.

Consistent with the Bench's prior rulings we would urge that the motion be denied given that the relevance -- the ESP and what the company agreed to or didn't agree to with respect to the stipulation is certainly relevant to the intervenors' case, certainly FES's case with respect to the company not being entitled to the relief it seeks.

EXAMINER PIRIK: The Bench would agree and we will deny the motion to strike.

MS. SPILLER: Thank you, your Honor.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

- By Ms. Spiller:
  - Ο. Good afternoon, Dr. Tabors.
- Good afternoon, Ms. Spiller. Α.
  - I think first and foremost are things all Q. right in Boston now?
  - Things are much better in Boston now. Α. haven't heard about any gunshots or anything quite that exciting in the last two days, so hopefully. It's been a little longer than that, since last

Friday.

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- Q. Well, that's very nice to hear.
- A. It's very nice to be there when there are no gunshots.
  - O. Understood.

And, sir, you are not an attorney,

correct?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. You are not qualified by training to offer legal opinions or legal conclusions, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And, sir, you were not a witness for FirstEnergy Solutions in connection with Duke Energy Ohio's ESP proceeding docketed under case 11-3549, correct?
  - A. No, I was not.
- Q. Were you at all involved in that case on behalf of FirstEnergy Solutions?
  - A. Not involved in the case, no.
- Q. And so, sir, you did not participate in the drafting of the ESP stipulation, correct?
  - A. No, I did not.
- Q. And for purposes of your testimony this afternoon, sir, can we agree that when we reference the ESP stipulation, that that is, in fact, Duke

Energy Ohio's stipulation filed under case 11-3549?

A. Yes.

2.1

Q. Thank you.

And, sir, having not been involved in the ESP proceeding, you do not know the evidence on which the Commission relied for purposes of modifying and approving the ESP stipulation, correct?

- A. Only to the extent that I saw the final version, so I don't know what they relied upon other than the assumption that they relied upon the witnesses who prepared testimony and provided testimony in support of the stipulation.
- Q. And, sir, you have reviewed for purposes of your work in this case Duke Energy Ohio's application, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And having reviewed that document you are aware that Duke Energy Ohio is not proposing to change the charge that competitive retail electric service, or CRES, providers or SSO auction winners pay for capacity, correct?
- A. While they're not attempting to create to change those charges, they are proposing to add charges that the ultimate customer will pay and since the ultimate customer is the only one who pays there

is a change taking place that customers will see.

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- Q. But there isn't -- there is not a change taking place that competitive suppliers will see, correct?
- A. No, that's not correct. Competitive suppliers supply a package to customers and those customers are seeing a change, so if the change has bits and pieces in it that are changes and are increasing, then the customer sees it and that is, after all, the competitive suppliers' market.
- Q. But in respect of capacity, CRES suppliers will not see a change in the charge that they pay for capacity, correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. And the SSO auction winners will also not see a change in the price that they pay for capacity, correct?
- A. With the caveat that they're actually not paying anything because it ends up that the only people who ever pay anything are consumers, so with that caveat, I agree with you.
- Q. And, sir, you do know that Duke Energy
  Ohio is a fixed resource requirement, or FRR, entity,
  correct?
  - A. Yes, I do.

- Q. And it will hold that status until May 31, 2015, correct?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. And as an FRR entity Duke Energy Ohio must satisfy the unforced capacity obligation for all loads in its FRR service area including all expected load growth in that area for the duration of its participation in FRR, correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. And, sir, you are here offering testimony on behalf of FirstEnergy Solutions because you understand that FirstEnergy Solutions wants the PJM capacity market and the Ohio retail market to work efficiently, correct?
- A. They want that, but in addition they would like to have the market act competitively and within the capacity market they would like that market to have in it those units that are efficient and have a reason to continue to exist.
- Q. And certainly through May 31, 2015, there's no CRES supplier in Duke Energy Ohio's service territory that has a capacity obligation, correct?
- A. I'm sorry, can you say that again, I apologize.

- Q. Sure, there is no credit supplier in Duke Energy Ohio's service territory that has a capacity obligation through May 31, 2015, correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. Sir, you are aware that Duke Energy Ohio migrated or realigned to PJM effective January 1, 2012, correct?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. And you are aware that Duke Energy Ohio initiated that process at the FERC in June of 2010, correct?
- A. They initiated at the FERC in June of 2010 but certainly initiated it inside the halls of Duke prior to that time, yes.
- Q. But the first formal filing that was made at the FERC was in June of 2010, correct?
  - A. That's when the first one was done, yes.
- Q. And, sir, you were not involved in the settlement process at PJM that culminated in the creation of the FRR alternative, correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. But you are aware, sir, that the FRR alternative is provided for under the reliability assurance agreement, or RAA, correct?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.

- Q. And FirstEnergy Solutions is a signatory to the RAA, correct?
- A. All players in PJM are signatories to the RAA.
  - Q. And with respect to capacity and the capacity construct under PJM, there are two separate alternatives, if you will, correct?
    - A. Yes.

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- Q. There is the base residual and incremental auction process and then there is the FRR construct, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And with respect to the base residual auction for any planning year, that is conducted in May three years prior to that particular planning year, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And so in May of 2010 the base residual auction for the 2013-2014 PJM planning year was conducted, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Sir, you are aware that FRR entities are required under the RAA to submit FRR plans, correct?
- 24 A. Yes.
  - Q. And the normal requirement is that an FRR

entity submit its FRR plan at least 30 days prior to the base residual auction for the planning year that will happen three years hence, correct?

- A. Yes, they are.
- Q. And have you reviewed Duke Energy Ohio's FRR plans in this proceeding -- FRR plans?
  - A. Yes, I have.
- Q. And what plan or plans did you review, sir?
- A. I reviewed the plan that, I guess it was the final plan or something with that title on it that was dated, I believe August of 2010.
- Q. And that would have been the FRR plan with respect to that -- with respect to the first 29 months of Duke Energy Ohio's participation in PJM, correct?
- A. Well, that was the -- that was the FRR plan that then became incorporated into and basically in part of the filing to the FERC, the FRR filing to FERC as I think of it.
- Q. Well, let's back up a little bit. When Duke Energy Ohio initiated its filing at the FERC to realign to PJM, it indicated its intention to realign effective January 1, 2012, correct?
  - A. In that first, you're saying in the June

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of 2010 filing.

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- Q. Yes, sir.
- A. Yes, that was the date that they chose at that point. But that wasn't the first date that had been considered. But that -- I'll go with 2012, yes.
- Q. Okay. And as of June, 2010, we do know that there had just been a month prior a base residual auction, correct?
  - A. There was, true.
- Q. And that would have been for the '13-'14 planning year, correct?
  - A. Yes, that would have been then.
- Q. So when Duke Energy Ohio initiated its realignment to PJM, the base residual auctions for the planning years 2011-2012, 2012-2013, and 2013-2014 had already occurred, correct?
- A. They had, but I think you have to, there's a sense you need to ask, you know, what was available, how much of the capacity was in those auctions. The answer to that is that there is a fair amount of excess capacity in the PJM region so, you know, whether they were ahead of the game or behind the game at that time is really not very relevant to this particular market.
  - Q. But neither Duke Energy Ohio's load nor

its generation were in the base residual auctions for any of those three planning years that I just identified, correct?

- A. While they weren't in those auctions, they certainly had access to capacity that was excess from those auctions. So it's a bilateral market and there was plenty of capacity out there, so the fact that they weren't in them has very little meaning to whether or not they could get capacity, had capacity of their own and so on.
- Q. I'm not at that point, yet, sir. Just asking what had -- just asking whether or not Duke Energy Ohio's load and generation had been in the base residual auctions that had occurred prior to its formal initiation at the FERC to realign to PJM.
- A. They had -- those auctions were over. They were dead. Somebody said when you're dead, you're dead. So that's the answer on this one.
  - Q. Okay. Thank you.

And you understood, Dr. Tabors, that upon its realignment to PJM Duke Energy Ohio was intending to be an FRR entity through May 31, 2016, correct?

A. Yes.

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Q. And you also understand, sir, that that FRR status ended one year early, correct?

- A. That it was planned to end one year early, yes.
- Q. And that the plan to terminate Duke
  Energy Ohio's FRR plan one year early occurred as a
  result of the ESP stipulation, correct?
  - A. That -- yes.
- Q. And so today Duke Energy Ohio's FRR status will terminate May 31, 2015, correct?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. Now, the RAA does not prescribe the manner in which an FRR entity meets its obligations to self-supply capacity for its fixed load obligations, correct?
- A. Correct to a point, but not entirely.

  The RAA provides a default, if you will, for entities that are inside of retail access states like Ohio, and a set of instructions as to what the alternatives are under those circumstances.
- Q. But under -- and you're speaking of the compensation mechanisms, correct?
- A. Yes. Yes. In addition to other things, but yes.
- Q. But the RAA does not prescribe how an FRR entity self-supplies its capacity resources, correct?
  - A. No. The RAA says how -- says how -- it

effectively lists out how much it has to supply.

- Q. And then the obligation is upon the FRR entity to provide the capacity resources to meet that obligation, correct?
  - A. That is correct, yes.

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- Q. The one requirement for an FRR entity being that it must utilize unit-specific capacity for meeting its obligations, correct?
- A. While the statement is correct, reality is that every piece of capacity inside of PJM is unit-specific. There is no such thing as non-unit-specific capacity in PJM. All capacity is attached to a unit. That's the nature of the physical structure of PJM.

So I don't know quite how to answer that question except to say "yes, all capacity is physical."

- Q. And what is by-bid capacity, sir?
- A. I'm sorry, say that again.
- Q. By-bid capacity.
- A. I have to say I've never heard that term.
- Q. Sir, having reviewed Duke Energy Ohio's filing at the FERC that was made in August of 2010, you understand that alternative load-serving entities as well as wholesale load was given the opportunity

to opt out of Duke Energy Ohio's FRR plan, correct?

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- A. Well, they had a very short period of time in which to do it, so they the magic date was tell us before March 31, 2011, so you're looking at an incredibly short window a small window of time to do that.
  - Q. But the opportunity was given, correct?
- A. The opportunity was given, but not a very long one.
- Q. To your knowledge, sir, did any alternative load-serving entities opt out of Duke Energy Ohio's FRR plan?
- A. While nobody opted out you really have to say why would they. This was a pretty good opportunity to stay where you were and the timing was just not really appropriate for anybody to be able to get out in that length of time.
- Q. And, sir, are you basing that upon your conversations with FirstEnergy Solutions?
- A. No. I'm basing it upon the simple fact of knowing that it takes time to put together capacity plans, it took time to put together an FRR, which is what they would have had to have filed on their own, and to go between August and March 31 to get that in, get it to FERC, get it approved, get

back and tell Duke Ohio that they didn't want to play with Duke Ohio anymore would have been a rather onerous activity for an entity that was a CRES.

So I think it's not -- it could have been done, I suppose, but it was really tight.

- Q. And if a CRES entity had opted out of Duke Energy Ohio's FRR plan, it would have been required, as you just noted, to submit its own FRR plan, correct?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. It would have been required to go out and procure capacity resources sufficient to meet its load obligation, correct?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And that would have been for the period of Duke Energy Ohio's FRR term, correct?
- A. While it would have been for the length of the plan, and I think everybody who was involved in that, the CRESs would have been looking and saying at the end of this time period Duke's going to go over and be a, what I call a full market participant in the capacity market, why would I want to do this.

But bearing in mind the theoretically possible -- it was theoretically possible, yes.

Q. So between August, 2010, and March, 2011,

CRES suppliers were under the impression that Duke Energy Ohio was going to be a participant in BRA effective for the 2016-2017 auction?

- A. At that point, yes. The 2016-'17 auction. Unless I've blown my arithmetic which is certainly possible.
- Q. Now, sir, having reviewed Duke Energy
  Ohio's application in this proceeding you are aware
  that the company is proposing a rider DR-CO, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. But in this particular case Duke Energy
  Ohio is not seeking Commission approval of the rates
  that would be applicable to rider DR-CO, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you understand that to be a nonbypassable charge should the Commission approve the rider as proposed, correct?
- A. Should the Commission approve the rider, yes, it would be a nonbypassable charge of an at the moment unknown volume or unknown quantity.
- Q. And so at this point you do not know the allocations that would be applicable under rider DR-CO should the Commission approve it, correct?
  - A. No, I do not.
  - Q. And you do not know when recovery would

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commence under rider DR-CO should the Commission approve it, correct?

- A. Sitting here at this moment, no, I don't remember the -- or, I don't know that.
- Q. And you don't know the rate design that would be applicable to rider DR-CO should the Commission approve it as proposed, correct?
  - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And, sir, you have not done any analysis of whether Duke Energy Ohio's existing nonbypassable charges have adversely affected the retail market in Ohio, correct?
  - A. Can you repeat that question?
- Q. Sure. You have not done any analysis on whether Duke Energy Ohio's existing nonbypassable charges have adversely affected the retail market in Ohio, correct?
- A. That is correct. In terms of existing, that's correct.
- Q. Well, and, sir, the same would be true with respect to Duke Energy Ohio's proposed rider DR-CO, correct?
- A. While I haven't done any analysis on that one I have opined upon that in my testimony, and I'll do it again, which is that anytime you add money, add

a cost to the rates that people are paying, it has an impact on the economy by taking money out of someone's pocket that would otherwise be used for other purposes and having them pay that to Duke Ohio.

So it will have an impact on the economy in Ohio from that perspective, yes.

- Q. The impact's certainly a function of rate design, rate allocation, and the time upon which the recovery commences, correct?
- A. No. That has nothing to do with any of those things. It has to do with its -- its existence versus its nonexistence.
- Q. Dr. Tabors, you mentioned a moment ago the RAA and the compensation methods available under the RAA for FRR entities, correct?
  - A. Yes, I did.

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- Q. And there are three such mechanisms, correct?
  - A. Yes, there are.
- Q. And the first, if it exists, is the prevailing mechanism and that is the state compensation mechanism, correct?
- A. Well, I always turn it the other way around, so the answer is the first as far as I'm concerned, again being an economist and being in

this, is that the first one is that you would go to the default and the default is to have a -- to have the rate set based on the BRA auction. And so to me that's the first one, not the state compensation mechanism.

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- Q. But you would agree with me, sir, that the RAA provides that if a state compensation mechanism exists, that it prevails.
- A. I would have to preface my comment by saying that's partially correct, from my perspective. The rest of the correctness is that it works only in a state where there's retail access, and the question about what that mechanism can be or should be under those circumstances finds its way back into the purpose of having a retail access state in the first place which is to improve competition.

And so, effectively, you're moving back into a logic that says whatever that state mechanism is is most likely to be or should be a market based mechanism.

- Q. Well, sir, the RAA does not provide that a state compensation mechanism must be a market-based mechanism, correct?
- A. While it doesn't say that it must be, the logic of it is that it should be.

Q. Well, sir, if the logic is such that the state compensation mechanism should be a market-based mechanism, why was there the need to include the state compensation mechanism alternative if, in fact, RPM is the default mechanism?

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- A. Covering one's bases and because there is a question that always arises as to whether you're in a wholesale world or a retail world, and if you're in a retail world, then state compensation mechanisms are important, so that this was covering the case for a for an issue where the world was defined as being retail.
- Q. But, sir, is it your position that where the world was defined as retail the state compensation mechanism was intended to be a cost-based -- or, a market-based mechanism?
- A. My position is that that state mechanism was always intended to be market based given the structure within which this was occurring, which was two structures that are market based. You have the market-based structure, which is RAA, period, BRA down the line, and then the second part of it this only applies in a situation in which you're in a retail access state, and that is a market-based structure. So I'm looking at it saying it's very

difficult not to -- not to make the -- not the assumption, but not to make the logical step that says, therefore, the intent was that this would be, that this would be market based.

- Q. So going back to the three compensation mechanisms available under the RAA for FRR entities, there is the state compensation mechanism, correct?
  - A. That's one of three.

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- Q. There is the RPM price mechanism, correct?
- A. Well, the RPM default if you don't have something else.
- Q. There is also -- the final mechanism is one in which an FRR entity may make a filing under Section 205 of the Federal Power Act for a cost-based charge, correct?
- A. It may make a filing under 205 for a cost-based rate. The question is cost meaning what under those circumstances. And in the context that we're dealing with here that would be, because we're talking about capacity, that would be avoidable costs, not embedded costs.
- Q. So you believe that the reference to the state compensation mechanism was negotiated and included in the RAA simply so that bases would be

covered, correct?

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A. I think it was included so that bases would be covered and so that someone who might elsewise be or decide to be an FRR that would have a very different structure in a different structure than a non — and the possibility of a different structure in the state, in the state itself. That was poorly stated, I apologize.

My impression of why it is there and my belief as to why it is there is to cover the bases for a situation where there is a state with retail regulation, yes.

Q. And, sir, to your knowledge, has the FERC ever approved a Section 205 filing based on avoidable costs?

MR. KUTIK: I'll object, your Honor. In what context? Are we talking about with respect to FRR entities, or are we talking about Section 205 files for any purpose?

EXAMINER PIRIK: Can you clarify the question, please.

A. I think you would need to reask -- thank you. You would need to reask, reask the question and be more specific with regard to a 205 filing. I mean, I've worked on 205 filings and they cover a

multitude of sins, so if you would narrow the level of sin down for me on what the 205 filing would cover, that would be helpful, thank you.

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overrule.

- Q. Do you know that with respect to an FRR entity and its provision of capacity?
- A. I don't believe there's ever been a 205 filing done, to the best of my knowledge, on an FRR filing basis, for an FRR or by an FRR.
- Q. Well, what about a non-FRR entity and its filing under Section 205 of the Federal Power Act for recovery of capacity costs?

MR. KUTIK: At this point, your Honor, I'll object on the grounds of relevance.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Spiller.

MS. SPILLER: Well, he's giving -- it's his interpretation and intention behind the RAA and I think very important the provisions of the RAA that make provision for the pricing of capacity indicating that, in his mind, this particular provision is intended to be market-based or avoidable costs and not embedded costs.

MR. KUTIK: The reference -EXAMINER PIRIK: That's fine, I'll
Thank you.

A. In an attempt to answer the question, my

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reading of the RAA, the location of the RAA within the set of documents that it's within, and the structure of the -- of the three alternatives, when you look at 205 and you think of where it is being applied, which is inside PJM, the likelihood, from my work on PJM as well as before the federal commission, indicates that the probability of this being for embedded cost purposes is close to zero, largely because this is a market structure that we're dealing with, that this is a market structure that the federal commission really likes and, as a result, their perception is very difficult to take it anywhere else.

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But to say any 205 filing based on that particular section 8, or that paragraph 8, is going to end up having to look like either if we want to use the cost -- word market based or it's going to have to be avoidable costs, either of those two pieces of vocabulary is what that is going to end up looking like. That is my informed, I hope, opinion.

- Q. Sir, is it your testimony that the FERC rules preclude Duke Energy Ohio from seeking full compensation for its capacity obligations?
- A. While I don't think that the FERC rules per se preclude it, they certainly aim one very

quickly at the fact that the FERC rules and preferences are to market-based rates.

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- Q. Dr. Tabors, you were not privy to Duke Energy Ohio's evaluation of its realignment from the Midwest ISO to PJM, correct?
- A. While I wasn't privy to it and I didn't participate in it, I have seen documents that -- as part of this case that indicate some of the decision parameters certainly that were put forth by Duke management in thinking about moving from MISO over to PJM.
- Q. And, sir, you state in your direct testimony that you believe Duke Energy Ohio could have stayed in the Midwest ISO through May 31, 2015, and while still in the Midwest ISO participated in the May base residual auctions in 2012, 2013, and 2014 for the planning years associated with those respective base residual auctions, correct?
- A. I do. But I also have that knowledge from what I believe is FES Exhibit 4 which indicates a PowerPoint presentation in which that particular alternative is discussed or presented as being the dominant alternative up until the point at which that PowerPoint says, well, from here on we're going to go the other route.

So that was certainly an alternative that was being considered by Duke management.

- Q. And that was an alternative that was discarded as of the FERC filing done in June of 2010, correct?
- A. I believe it was actually discarded before that, but it was certainly something that was considered.
- Q. Well, sir, do you believe that Duke Energy Ohio should have stayed in the Midwest ISO through May 31, 2015, and yet participated in the base residual auctions for PJM that would have occurred in '12 -- 2012, 2013, and 2014?
- A. I would say quite honestly that that's way above my pay grade.
- Q. Well, sir, you do indicate on page 12 of your testimony that Duke Energy Ohio is not required to become an FRR entity, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. You indicate that Duke Energy Ohio had the option of staying in the Midwest ISO until June of 2015, correct?
  - A. Yes.

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Q. You indicated that Duke Energy Ohio staying in the Midwest ISO would have allowed it to

complete -- to meet its capacity obligations entirely through RPM auctions once it migrated to PJM, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Sir, with regard to your testimony to which we just referred, you have not performed any analysis of the relative benefits or harms of Duke Energy Ohio staying in the Midwest ISO until June 1, 2015, correct?
- A. While I didn't do it certainly Duke did it and I trust the judgment of Duke in making that choice.
- Q. And you don't know what future financial obligations Duke Energy Ohio would have been required to undertake at PJM while staying in the Midwest ISO as you suggest, correct?
  - A. Financial obligations, no, I don't know.
- Q. And you did not, for purposes of your direct testimony in this case, compare any issues related to reliability concerning to your proposal that Duke Energy Ohio remain in the Midwest ISO, correct?
  - A. Can you repeat that question?
- Q. Sure. You did not for purposes of your direct testimony in this case address any issues

related to reliability that may have been involved with your proposal that Duke Energy Ohio remain in the Midwest ISO.

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- A. While I didn't look at that, I looked more at what the implications were coming the other direction. So no, I didn't look at that.
- Q. And you did not, for purposes of rendering your opinion, factor in the multivalue project costs that Duke Energy Ohio's customers would have faced if Duke Energy Ohio had stayed in the Midwest ISO through June 1, 2015, correct?
- A. As I said earlier, my assumption is that people that should be doing that are -- and who did it and obviously made a good choice were Duke Ohio.
- Q. So are you saying, sir, that Duke Energy Ohio made the right decision in realigning to PJM when it did?
- A. I think I said before that that's above my pay grade to make that to make that conclusion. I didn't do the analysis. I'm sure that Duke did do the analysis. Duke has a lot of very bright people who are very good at this, so I believe they probably did come up with a cost-benefit ratio that said the benefits far exceed the costs, we're going to go for it.

- Q. Benefits to customers as well, correct?
- A. Benefits to customers, benefits to stockholders, yes.

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- Q. And, Dr. Tabors, you don't know whether the Midwest ISO has anything comparable to the RAA for purposes of pricing capacity, correct?
- A. Well, when I did my deposition, I didn't know very much about the Midwest ISO but, unfortunately for me, I've had an entire project that I've had to stick in between those two things so right now I know more than I ever wanted to know about capacity in the midwest, and so the answer is they do have something that's kind of sort of vaguely like it, it's called I think Module E or something like that. Part of the original agreement.

Otherwise, most of the agreements within the Midwest ISO are based on state-based agreements, IRP structures, very, very different from the issue that we have here at PJM.

In addition, they've instituted an effort to get a capacity auction structure going, but it's voluntary and so far has had almost no liquidity in it.

Q. And it's not the three-year forward established capacity auction that PJM has, correct?

- A. No, it's almost -- basically month-by-month, it's not quite that, but basically month-by-month.
- Q. The load obligation of an FRR entity is a fixed obligation, correct?
- A. Would you define what you mean by "fixed"?
- Q. Well, sure, PJM will give an FRR its load obligation for a particular planning year, correct?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And that obligation is the obligation on which the FRR entity relies for purposes of fulfilling its FRR plan, correct?
- A. That's correct. But on -- but, sorry, excuse me.

While I agree that's correct, what's missing in that is that there are adjustments then year on year as you go through the FRR period.

- Q. And if there are adjustments up such that the load obligation increases, the FRR entity is required to procure the additional capacity necessary to satisfy that increase, correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. A BRA participant does not have that similar obligation, correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Sir, you are aware that electric distribution utilities in Ohio are required to provide a standard service offer of competitive retail electric service, correct?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And a standard service offer of competitive retail electric service can take the form of either a market rate offer, MRO, or an electric security plan, or ESP, correct?
- A. It can, but as best I have understood no MRO has ever made it through the system.
- Q. And I will confirm for you, sir, that that is accurate.

You are aware that Duke Energy Ohio is operating under an ESP currently, correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And Duke Energy Ohio's rider ESSC was approved as part of that ESP under Chapter 4928, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And it's your understanding that a competitive retail electric service, as that term is used with regard to standard service offers, means that a customer can shop for their supplier of

electricity, correct?

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- A. The answer is a customer can shop, but the real definition is in 4928(A)(27) I think for what is a retail, what are retail services and what is retail electric service.
- Q. And, sir, you're citing to a definitional portion of the statute?
- A. That's the definition of what is retail electric service, yes.
- Q. A competitive service is one for which customers can shop, correct?
- A. A competitive service is one that customers can shop for.
  - Q. Thank you.
- PJM calculates offer caps based upon historical numbers, correct?
  - A. Well, offer caps, yes.
- Q. And, sir, for purposes of your work in this case you calculated avoidable cost rates beginning in, I believe it was calendar year 2012, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And with regard to 2012, would you agree with me, Dr. Tabors, that the calculation of net avoidable costs using 2013-2014 projections would

yield a different result than if you had used actual information from 2009 through 2011?

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A. While I would agree with you, it's kind of irrelevant in this case because I wasn't trying to calculate an offer cap as the MM does — or the IMM does in PJM. My goal was to calculate the avoidable cost going forward — going back one year, because we already had — 2012 existed, and then looking forward to the two forward years.

So my purpose in my analysis was quite different from what the -- from what the IMM does. Same methodology, same logic, but a different reason involved.

The second part of that is I didn't have the data to go back to 2009. There were no LMPs for the Ohio -- for the Ohio -- Duke Ohio zone at that time so I couldn't do it anyway unless I wanted to largely fabricate the numbers; they just don't exist.

- Q. And so you calculated avoidable cost rates for 2012 and then the 2013-2014 planning year?
- A. I calculated historical values for avoidable costs for 2012. And for 2013 and 2014 I calculated the avoidable costs based on the market price, the forward market price, which does exist for those two years for the so-called AEP hub in Ohio.

So I don't -- what I was doing was calculating history and then calculating the avoidable costs based on what the market value is, or the market value says it is, for '13 and '14.

- Q. And, sir, are you familiar with the term "legacy generating fleet" as used with respect to Duke Energy Ohio?
  - A. Yes, I am.

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- Q. And you understand Duke Energy Ohio's legacy generating fleet to be those assets that were used and useful prior to restructuring of the electricity market here in Ohio, correct?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Primarily the coal fleet, correct, sir?
- A. Yeah, right. And some gas plants that never run, but yes.
- Q. And, sir, you would agree with me that Duke Energy Ohio's legacy generating fleet is economic, correct?
- A. No. I wouldn't necessarily agree with that. I think that my analysis showed that the Duke Energy fleet as a fleet, I think the word I was using is "marginal," and that some of the units in the Duke Energy fleet are not economic, and you don't have to count on my word for that, Duke is closing or has

announced the closing of six units, the Beckjord units, one's closed already, based on the fact that certainly with new environmental regulations those units will not be economic.

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- Q. But the fleet as a whole, sir, is it your opinion that it is economic?
- A. The fleet as a whole, it is very difficult to talk about the fleet as a whole. This is a class act averaging problem and outside of Lake Wobegon where all of the children are above average; we don't have that situation here.

Duke has some very good units and it has some units that are just barely making it and it has some units that by my criteria are, in fact, not making it. And so it's, you have to -- can't go at this and say here's the fleet. You've basically got to go at it and say, okay, I've taken Beckjord off, Duke did that, now I've got Zimmer and I've got Miami Fort 7 and 8 that look pretty good, and then I've got some others that are mixed, and then I've got some that don't look very good still at this point given today's market conditions.

Q. Well, sir, you did an analysis and arrived at an average with respect to the legacy fleet as a whole, correct?

A. I did.

- Q. And, sir, a generating asset, if it is economic, cannot distort the market on the basis of being inefficient or uneconomic, correct?
- A. If it's economic, then it is in the market.
  - Q. So it won't distort the market, correct?
- A. It's in the market. It won't distort the market. If it's economic. Not the fleet, but the unit.
- Q. Sir, I'd like to ask you about the, and you call it the PJM, I believe, migration stipulation that you reviewed for purposes of this case.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And, sir, I believe you referenced this stipulation in part on page 21 of your direct testimony, correct?
  - A. Let me just check.
  - Q. Sure.
    - A. I'm actually not seeing that on page 21.
- Q. It could be a carryover, sir, from the prior page.
  - A. Oh. Okay. But there I'm saying a reasonable interpretation of the PJM and the ESP stipulations.

- Q. Okay. But then you carry over, sir, on the top of page 21 of your testimony making specific reference to just the PJM stipulation, correct?
- A. That second -- the first full sentence, yes.
- Q. And, sir, do you have that stipulation before you?
  - A. Yes, I do.

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Q. And I believe that that has previously been marked as, it's the stipulation in case 11-2641 previously marked as a Kroger exhibit.

MR. KUTIK: It's also attachment RDT-2.

Q. And, sir, am I correct in reading your testimony on page 21 that it's your belief that the PJM stipulation precluded Duke Energy Ohio from seeking cost-based recovery of its capacity obligations whether at the state level or the federal level?

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, may I have the question read?

EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes.

(Record read.)

A. Well, what I said in this was that I do not believe that -- sorry, to go back up. It says
"While DOE [VERBATIM] appears to believe that the PJM

stipulation covers only the application to FERC allowed under Section D of Schedule 8.1 of the PJM RAA, I do not believe that such an interpretation is warranted. It's difficult to believe that any of the signatory powers to that stipulation would have signed an agreement that would not have protected Ohio consumers from all future charges and wholesale capacity."

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So that was my interpretation of it. And it's a significant list of people who did sign on to it.

- Q. And, sir, going back to my question, is it your opinion that you believe the PJM stipulation precluded Duke Energy Ohio from seeking cost recovery of its FRR capacity obligations whether at the FERC or at the state level?
  - A. Explicitly no. Implicitly yes.
- Q. And you believe that would have been the implicit conclusion or understanding of the signatories to that stipulation, correct?
- A. The comment in that paragraph really refers to both stipulations. So it would have been the conclusion -- would be my conclusion that that would have been the conclusion of the signatories to the combined stipulations.

Q. Okay. But so that we're clear, your testimony on page 21 at the top is referring only to the, what you call the PJM stipulation, correct?

MR. KUTIK: Objection, your Honor.

A. But the paragraph --

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MR. KUTIK: Objection.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Kutik.

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, the witness has previously said that this is a commentary that's carried over from page 20 which clearly refers to both stipulations. The witness has also said that. For Ms. Spiller to try to limit him and say it only refers to the PJM stipulation misreads the clear testimony and also misconstrues and misrepresents what this witness said.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I think the witness is trying to clarify, so I think you should move forward with your question but I think he has clarified it.

- Q. I'm just trying to make sure we're on the same page with respect to the clarification. So the testimony as originally written reflected or referenced the PJM stipulation, correct?
- A. No. The testimony as originally written refers to both the PJM and the ESP stipulations; that starts on page 20. Then it says one thing about the

PJM stipulation, then it goes on to make a conclusion which clearly refers back to both stipulations.

Clearly to me, I'm sorry.

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- Q. So you believe that lines 4 and 5 of your direct testimony on page 21 refer to more than just the PJM stipulation.
- A. It says the PJM stipulation in the sentence, but the paragraph itself goes with both stipulations, so do I believe that that's true of this stipulation? Yes. But do I agree that it's true of both stipulations? Yes.

And its the final sentence, from a layman's perspective, DEO appears to believe there was a loophole in the agreements it signed that allowed DEA -- DEO, sorry, to take another bite at the apple.

A full reading of these agreements with an understanding of Section D of Schedule 8.1 of the RAA makes it clear to me that no such loophole exists.

- Q. Sir, I'm just trying to get an understanding of your -- your interpretation of the PJM stipulation.
- A. PJM stipulation along with the other one says there is -- there aren't any loopholes, we've

covered, you know, all of the bases. The PJM one specifically makes reference to the fact that there shouldn't be any double -- double-billing, so if you look at I think it's paragraph 7 in that particular, sorry, in that particular stipulation, it says, it basically says no double-billing.

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With regard to standard service offer that will supersede the ESP approved case in XXXXX Duke Energy Ohio commits to not charging its SSO customers twice for the same capacity so that, to me, gets me partway there.

And Duke Energy customers, paragraph 21,

I'm sorry, Duke Energy Ohio customers shall not incur
an obligation as a result of any settlement or final
disposition filed by the Midwest -- sorry, wrong one.

I thought it was 21. I may have just read -
Okay. Scratch that last part. I will

okay. Scratch that last part. I will stay with just the comment I made about paragraph 7. Sorry.

- Q. And you believe that paragraph 7 is intended to provide that Duke Energy Ohio would not seek to recover its costs for providing capacity service through a state filing, correct?
- A. I believe that what's in, what I call the PJM stipulation combined with what's in the ESP

stipulation, that that's the case. These are two stipulations that have had multiple people signing them and working on them that have all added to one direction which is that DEO would not go forward with another request for additional money.

- Q. But, sir, with respect to the PJM stipulation alone, putting aside for a moment the ESP stipulation, is it your testimony that that stipulation is one that precludes Duke Energy Ohio from seeking a cost-based charge for its capacity services?
- A. The words that are in it do not preclude it. The intent of the process does. My interpretation.
- Q. And the process to which you refer, sir, is that the process concerning or involving the execution of the PJM migration stipulation alone?
- A. It's the process that has PJM, as I've said, and the ESP stipulation as a package. It's a process.
- Q. And, sir, do you believe that Duke Energy Ohio's receipt of its full costs for providing capacity service is equivalent with Duke -- with its customers paying twice for that service?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. So is it your position, sir, that customers paying anything above market means that customers are paying twice for capacity?
- A. It means to me as an economist that anyone who's paying -- anytime you're paying above market you're -- you're paying above market, you are overpaying in a market-based structure which this is.
- Q. So in that analysis or with that conclusion, sir, is it your belief that AEP Ohio's customers are paying twice for capacity?
  - A. Yes, it is.
- Q. And is it your conclusion, sir, based upon your statement that any entity that receives more than market prices for its services is being overcompensated?
  - A. Yes.

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Q. So to the extent an affiliate is transferring generation at book value and that book value is higher than market value, is there some overcompensation being afforded the transferor?

MR. KUTIK: Objection.

- A. Could you --
  - MR. KUTIK: Objection.
- 24 EXAMINER PIRIK: Grounds?
- MR. KUTIK: Relevance, your Honor.

2052 EXAMINER PIRIK: I'll overrule. 1 2 Can you repeat the question? 3 Sure. I'll rephrase. To the extent an Q. affiliate is transferring generation assets to 4 5 another affiliate at book value and that book value 6 for those assets is higher than market value, is the 7 transferor facility being overcompensated? I would have to know an awful lot more 8 Α. 9 about what goes behind that question before I could 10 answer it. I would need to know what the legal 11 responsibilities are between the two entities prior 12 to it, after it, and then where, in fact, that 13 overcompensation was going to end up at the end of 14 the deal. Dr. Tabors, if offer caps are below the 15 Q. net avoided cost rate, can a generator in the BRA bid 16 17 above the net avoided cost rate? 18 MR. KUTIK: May I have the question read, 19 your Honor. 2.0 Α. Can you --2.1 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes. 22 Can you repeat that question very slowly? Α. 23 MR. KUTIK: She is going to repeat it, 24 yes.

Sure.

THE WITNESS:

1 Q. Sure.

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- 2 A. Well, somebody.
  - Q. I'll restate it.

    EXAMINER PIRIK: Okay.
  - Q. If offer caps are below the net avoided cost rate, can a generator in the BRA bid above the net avoided cost rate?
    - A. You said if the offer caps are below.
    - Q. Yes, sir.
    - A. The net avoided cost rate.
  - Q. Can a generator in the BRA bid above the net avoided cost rate.
  - A. Well, within PJM -- within PJM you don't -- you really have to bid your net avoided cost rate. So that's not a -- that's not an option inside of PJM. If...
  - Q. So would you have bid your net avoided cost rate even if that were higher than the offer caps?
  - A. The net avoided cost rate is your offer cap. That's what the IMM calculates.
  - Q. Sir, I'd like to switch gears for a moment and talk about the dynamic dispatch model that you reference in your testimony.
    - A. Yes.

- Q. I believe the reference appears on page 26, sir. At least one of the places.
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you utilize the optimal dynamic dispatch model for purposes of projecting energy revenues for 2013 through 2015, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, with regard to the model that you used, and specifically with respect to dispatch, you used a minimum 24-hour window, correct?
  - A. No.
  - Q. You did not?
- A. No. It says in my testimony, I think on page 26, that I've used an operating margin for a period of 24 hours with a look ahead for 24 hours or more. So my testimony is very explicit about that. It's on line 6, page 26.
- Q. And, sir, do you have your deposition handy?
- A. No.
- Q. Sir, if you could turn to page 88,
  please. And, sir, this was a deposition that was
  taken on April 8, 2013, correct?
- MR. KUTIK: I'm sorry. What page are you
- 25 on?

2055 1 MS. SPILLER: 88. 2 And you recall the deposition, correct, Q. 3 sir? 4 Α. I have my deposition, yes. Yes, I have 5 the deposition, sorry. 6 And you recall it being -- your 7 deposition being taken on April 8, 2013, correct? 8 Α. T do. 9 And on line 19 of your deposition at page 10 88 I asked you: "With regard to dispatch, you used a minimum 24-hour window, correct?" 11 12 Your answer was: "I believe so, yes." 13 Did I read that correctly? 14 Yes, you did. And then you pointed to Α. page 26, line 6, and then asked me another question 15 16 which didn't have anything to do with the previous 17 statement I don't think. I said "I believe so, yes." 18 Then we looked at line 26 which says "It's a 24-hour with a look-ahead of 24 hours or more." 19 20 MS. SPILLER: I'm going to move to strike as nonresponsive after "yes, I did," your Honor. 2.1 22 EXAMINER PIRIK: Denied. Well, sir, does a minimum 24-hour window 23 Q. 24 capture the actual minimum run time of all units?

Given that that's not what the model

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Α.

does, as I say on the -- in the testimony and have said here, I can answer the question that if, in fact, that were the characteristic of the model, then no, it wouldn't necessarily capture everything, but would capture the lion's share of it anyway. But it's not relevant to the model or to the testimony.

- Q. But with respect to your deposition you did indicate that you used a 24 -- that you used a minimum 24-hour window with respect to dispatch, correct?
- A. Yes. And then you asked -- could I go to page 26, line 6, which says, and I quote again, "Unit operating margin for a period of 24 hours with a look-ahead of 24 hours or more."
- Q. Dr. Tabors, does the PJM independent market monitor verify that vertically integrated utilities recover only their avoided costs for providing capacity?
  - A. No.

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- Q. Does the --
- A. Can I finish the sentence?
- Q. Sure. I thought you were done.
- A. No. No, the independent monitor -- no, the case is that if people only -- only got that amount of money, they wouldn't recover any capital

costs. No, because, under the circumstances, they wouldn't recover any capital costs.

2.1

- Q. And with regard to those utilities that are not vertically integrated, does the PJM independent market monitor verify that they recover only their avoided costs from ratepayers?
- A. No, because the -- it is necessary in the power market the way it's designed for generators to earn more than their own marginal cost or their own avoided cost in order for them to be able to pay for the capital, that's the basis on which generators earn sufficient money to stay in the market and actually earn a reasonable return in a market.
- Q. Dr. Tabors, if an affiliate were to transfer a competitive generation asset in PJM to a regulated affiliate in PJM at book value seeking cost-based rates, would that violate your belief that market prices should prevail in PJM?

MR. KUTIK: Objection.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Grounds?

MR. KUTIK: Relevance.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Spiller.

MS. SPILLER: Well, again, your Honor, this witness has indicated that he believes that market prices should prevail and I think it is

important to solicit his opinions with respect to prevailing market prices in PJM and whether that occurs.

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MR. KUTIK: This is for services like capacity, energy, not assets.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I'll allow the witness to answer and you can clarify as you see fit.

A. Well, as I indicated in the nearly identical question that was asked before, I can't answer that question without knowing a tremendous amount about what the transaction is, what the two entities are, where — and where and if any cost above avoidable cost is being allocated within the system.

It's not, you know, I just don't have enough information to be able to answer that question.

- Q. And when you say "allocated within the system," is that the PJM system or is that allocated to retail ratepayers?
- A. It would be -- where it's allocated to the individual players, it never gets into the PJM system.
- Q. And the individual players being whom, sir?

A. Well, you said that I had two entities, an A and a B. Somewhere between A and B in your hypothesis, your hypothetical, there is a transfer taking place with additional, more than market value on the asset. I don't know where it's coming from. I don't know where it's going to. And I don't know what the structure of the initial or final entities are.

MS. SPILLER: One moment, please, your Honor, I may be close to through.

- Q. Dr. Tabors, I'd like to go back to your testimony about overcompensation and customers paying twice for capacity. I believe, sir, you indicated that with respect to AEP Ohio you believe it's being overcompensated for capacity that it provided as an FRR entity, correct?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And in that instance, sir, do you believe that AEP Ohio's customers are being charged twice?
- A. Well, what I'm saying is they're being charged too much. I don't -- I was not part of the AEP case so I don't know the details of the AEP case. All I can comment on is that from my perspective the customers are being charged more than the avoidable cost for capacity and, as a result, are being

overcharged.

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Q. Well, sir, given your prior response about needing more information in respect of my hypothetical, is it possible that the Ohio Commission determined that there was additional information that they considered such that they concluded AEP Ohio's customers — AEP Ohio's customers were not being overcharged for capacity?

MR. KUTIK: Objection.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Objection overruled.

A. I'm assuming that the Public Utility

Commission of Ohio had some basis on which they made

their decision. I'm not privy to that basis even

though I've looked through many of the things that

came out of that case.

However, as an economist and anyone interested in markets, my statement holds that that was not a good decision because effectively it goes against good market behavior and good market rules.

- Q. Sir, can changes in energy prices affect Ohio's economy?
  - A. Yes. Up and down.

MS. SPILLER: I don't have anything further, thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.

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

2061 Staff? 1 2 MR. JONES: No questions, your Honor. 3 EXAMINER PIRIK: Redirect? 4 MR. KUTIK: May we have a few minutes, 5 your Honor? 6 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes. 7 (Recess taken.) EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Kutik. 8 9 MR. KUTIK: Thank you, your Honor. 10 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 11 12 By Mr. Kutik: 13 0. Dr. Tabors, you were asked some questions about the possibility of an FRR entity having to meet 14 an increasing load and the obligation of that. 15 16 Yes, I remember those. Α. 17 Has that ever happened with DEO? Q. No. I've looked at the numbers and 18 Α. 19 that's not happened in PJM hardly at all anyway. 20 Let me describe to you a situation. Ο. 2.1 Assume for me that you have a service territory in 22 Ohio where the SSO load is being supplied by wholesale suppliers through, say, an auction. 23

the wholesale suppliers are being charged for

capacity from an FRR entity on the basis of RPM

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prices. Are you with me so far?

A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. And then assume for me that retail customers are charged for capacity above and beyond the RPM price. How would you describe that situation?
- A. I would say they were clearly being double charged under those circumstances for capacity.
- MR. KUTIK: I have no further questions, thank you.

12 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.

MS. SPILLER: Briefly, your Honor.

## RECROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Spiller:

- Q. Dr. Tabors, with respect to the hypothetical that counsel just posed to you is that your position even if the net effect of those charges is such that the provider of capacity ultimately recovers just their full cost of providing capacity?
- A. I don't see how that is a possibility given that with the BRA process if they're, I'm sorry, if they're in it, they would be getting the correct amount for their capacity at that point from

an economic perspective, so if they were getting some additional money, it would have to be a double charge.

- Q. And so for purposes of Mr. Kutik's hypothetical you assumed that the supplier of capacity was a BRA participant, correct?
  - A. That was his hypothesis.

MS. SPILLER: Okay. Thank you, sir.

No further questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, at this time --

EXAMINER PIRIK: I was just going to

excuse the witness and thank him.

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, at this time we move for the admission of FES Exhibit 2.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Are there any

17 objections?

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Hearing none, FES 2 will be admitted to the record.

20 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

21 EXAMINER PIRIK: I don't believe there 22 are any other exhibits.

Thank you very much.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, I understand that

2064 we will proceed to our next witness at this time? 1 2 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes. 3 MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, at this time we call Sharon L. Noewer, and may I approach? 4 5 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes. 6 (Witness sworn.) 7 EXAMINER PIRIK: You may be seated. MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, at this time we 8 would like to have marked as FES Exhibit 3 a document 9 10 entitled Direct Testimony of Sharon L. Noewer on Behalf of FirstEnergy Solutions, Corp. 11 12 EXAMINER PIRIK: The document is so 13 marked. (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 14 15 MR. KUTIK: May I proceed? 16 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes. 17 18 SHARON L. NOEWER 19 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 20 examined and testified as follows: 2.1 DIRECT EXAMINATION 22 By Mr. Kutik: Q. Please introduce yourself. 23 24 My name is Sharon Noewer. I'm the 25 director of competitive market policies for

1 FirstEnergy Solutions.

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EXAMINER PIRIK: You'll need to sit a little bit closer to the microphone but don't talk directly into the tip of it because it knocks out. So kind of talk to the side of it and it works fine.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

- Q. (By Mr. Kutik) Ms. Noewer, do you have before you what has been marked for identification as FES Exhibit 3?
  - A. Yes, I do.
  - O. What is that?
  - A. It is my direct testimony in this case.
- Q. Do you have any additions or corrections to make?
  - A. No, I don't.
  - Q. If I asked you the questions that appear in FES Exhibit 3, would your answers be as appear in this exhibit?
- 19 A. Yes.

20 MR. KUTIK: No further questions.

21 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.

Do any of the intervenors have any cross?

23 Duke?

MS. KINGERY: Thank you, your Honor.

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2066 I'd like to start with a motion to 1 2 strike. 3 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes, you may proceed. 4 MS. KINGERY: I have three different 5 categories of motions to strike so I'm going to start with the largest one first. And this one is on the 6 7 grounds that she's providing legal opinions and making legal recommendations to the Commission which 8 9 takes the province of the Commission and as she's not 10 an attorney that's not her place. So the portions that we would strike 11 start page 3, lines 9 to 10, and that's from the 12 13 beginning of the sentence in the middle of line 9 14 through the comma after the word "stipulation." And then page 3, line 18, through page 4, 15 16 line 10. 17 Then page 5, lines 13 and 14. 18 And page 5, lines 20 through the end, and the remainder of that answer which takes us all the 19 20 way to the middle of page 7, that would be line 13. And then page 7, line 16 through page 8, 2.1 22 line 17. Page 9, lines 5 through 9 and 12 through 23 24 20.

Page 10, the final sentence of the answer

that ends in the middle of the page which is lines 12 through 14. And that's it on that one.

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again?

The second group which is smaller is based on the ground that she is merely testifying about the opinion of other people, not about her own opinions, so it's merely duplicative and prejudicial and that would be pages 4, line 11, through 5, line 12.

Page 12, lines 13 through 19 -MR. KUTIK: I'm sorry, what was that

MS. KINGERY: That was 12, lines 13 through 19.

And page 13, lines 3 through 11.

And then one more, and this one is page 8, line 21 through page 9, line 2, this is a discussion of confidential negotiations among parties in a proceeding, it's not this proceeding, and I believe it is not the Commission's practice to accept testimony about confidential stipulation negotiations.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Kutik.

MR. KUTIK: Yes, your Honor. With respect to the first part of the motion to strike, as I went through Ms. Kingery's excerpts she called out

several of them deal with the FirstEnergy Solutions' recommendations as to what the Commission should do. For example, that it should reject the application, or that it should affirm the stipulation. That in no way, shape, or form is a legal opinion in any way and it's the right of testimony, particularly of an intervenor, to be able to state before the Commission.

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With respect to the rest of the excerpts in the first part of her — or the first part of her motion to strike, again, these are discussions of the stipulation. Ms. Noewer was someone who was intimately involved in that stipulation process and certainly can testify about what she thinks it means. And, again, the company has opened the door for this type of testimony and other witnesses have been allowed to similarly testify.

With respect to the second part of her motion, with respect to the opinion of other people, this is no different than the testimony that -- parts of the testimony of Mr. Trent. It's very common before the Commission to have certain witnesses introduce other witnesses or be so-called policy witnesses and that's what Mr. Trent did and that's what Ms. Noewer is doing here.

And with respect to the third part of Ms. Kingery's motion, with respect to Ms. Noewer's impression of what was going on with respect to the stipulation, again, this is testimony that we believe the company opened the door about when they came in to talk about what they thought the stipulation meant and the process by which the stipulation was entered. And so it is fair game for them to testify about it and it's fair game for us to respond to it.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Your objection's noted for the record. The motions to deny -- or to strike are denied.

MS. KINGERY: Thank you, your Honor.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Kingery:

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- Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Noewer.
- A. Good afternoon.
- Q. Almost this evening.

Your experience in the regulatory world is in the area of the competitive market in Ohio for electric services, correct?

A. No, not just the competitive market in Ohio. My responsibilities span six states in which we are active as well as other policy investments in

some of the states and FERC and RTO responsibilities were added recently as well.

- Q. So competitive market as well as regulated side.
- A. No, I didn't say regulated side. I said "competitive markets." But FirstEnergy Solutions is a competitive retail supplier as well as a wholesale supplier and a generation owner.
- Q. So when you corrected my first question, it was because I said "in Ohio."
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay, thank you.
- A. Partially, and then I added to it.
- O. That's fine.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Can you move your microphone just a little closer.

MR. KUTIK: Just bend it down.

- Q. And you're not an attorney, correct?
- A. Correct.
- Q. And you have not had any education with regard to contract interpretation.
- A. Oh, I think I've had a lot of on-the-job education with respect to contract interpretation.

  In my 30 years of -- nearly 30 years of experience

  I've spent a significant amount of time drafting

contracts, interpreting contracts, managing contracts, in both the regulatory as well as commercial side. I mean, certainly with respect to this case in terms of the stipulation I was present at the negotiations so I'm very qualified to be able to discuss that today.

- Q. But with regard to contract interpretation generally, it sounds like you've had lots of on-the-job experience but no formal education.
- A. I consider on-the-job experience very formal education.
- Q. You have not taken classes with a teacher with regard to contract interpretation.
- A. No, I haven't taken job a teacher -- an assignment with a teacher, no.
  - Q. Thank you.

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- A. I still don't think that changes the on-the-job experience, though.
- Q. Oh, it doesn't. I agree that on-the-job experience is great.
- MR. KUTIK: We'll stipulate to that, your

  Honor.
- 24 EXAMINER PIRIK: Thank you.
  - Q. And the purpose of your testimony in this

- proceeding is to address competitive market issues,

  Duke's ESP stipulation, and the benefits of

  market-priced capacity as well as state policy

  matters, correct?
  - A. I'd say that's generally correct. And that's outlined in my testimony.
    - Q. Yes. And your recommendation is that the Commission should reject the application --
      - A. Yes.
      - Q. -- correct?
  - And I believe you identify four bases for that recommendation, if we look in your testimony on page 3.
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. So the first basis is your belief that the application violates the ESP stipulation, correct?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. And you indicate that the stipulation already provides for capacity pricing; isn't that correct?
    - A. Yes, it does.
- Q. And the first contract provision that you point to is paragraph I.B on page 6; is that correct?
  - A. Yes, I do.

- Q. Do you by any chance have the stipulation in front of you?
  - A. No, I don't.

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Q. It's IEU 5.

MS. KINGERY: Could counsel provide it?

MR. KUTIK: I only have one copy so,

Counsel, I think you'll have to provide your own

copies.

- Q. So could you turn to page 6, please.
- A. Yes, I'm there.
- Q. And could you point to or identify for us the language in -- on that page that you believe sets a price.
- A. The language that I'm referring to specifically is five lines up from the bottom on page 6, "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, it will provide capacity at the Final Zonal Capacity Price in the unconstrained regional transmission organization (RTO) region."
- Q. Great. Thank you. And you've been here for most of the hearing; is that correct?
- A. I've been here for quite a few witnesses, not for all, particularly the last couple days I

wasn't here.

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Q. Too many probably, right?

And presumably you've heard other witnesses talk about this provision, we've certainly gone over it a few times. What is your reading of the first five words of the sentence that you read?

A. Well, I take that sentence as a whole rather than the first five words. Generally, this paragraph refers to contingencies as it goes into the next ESP plan. That particular sentence, as you can see from the "for so long as" clause as we discussed that during the negotiations, the purpose of that sentence was to ensure that the current pricing regime that's set forth in the other provisions in the stipulation will continue into the next stipulation.

If we had meant something different, and we did discuss this language, we would have said something like "as of" or "by a certain date" if we had meant it was just for the next period. So it was a continuation.

- Q. Of course, the parties could have chosen to put that language in as well, correct?
- A. They could have chosen to put in by a date if it meant just for the next period, correct.

And we didn't. We treated it as a continuation of the pricing regime that we had set forth in the rest of the document in II.B, II.C, IV.A, that describes the capacity that's covered under this entire agreement, not only for capacity for wholesale suppliers but also capacity for the CRES. So those are the two pieces of capacity pricing that are covered in the stipulation that was expected to be contained within that period as well as continue into the next ESP for so long as Duke was an FRR entity.

- Q. And the parties could have chosen to put this language into a separate provision to make it clearer that it was not simply applying to the future, but they did not. Correct?
- A. I'm not sure I understand the question. Can you repeat that?
- Q. Sure. You're saying that you have a different reading of the words "for purposes of this paragraph." Essentially, you've read them out of the sentence. So the parties could have chosen to use words that would have said exactly what you said in your testimony, but they did not.
  - A. I --

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- Q. They chose these words, correct?
- A. I'm sorry to interrupt you. I could not

disagree with you more. I did not read out the first five words of that paragraph at all -- or that sentence at all.

Q. Okay. Well, I think we understand what your reading of it is and that was our purpose in talking about this one, so let's move on to the next section.

I believe you identified Section II.B, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And that says "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." Did I read that correctly?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And that language clearly states that PJM will charge the auction winners, does it not?
- A. PJM does charge the auction winners so that -- so that Duke can get paid. It's a billing agent in the process. So the compensation goes back

to Duke.

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- Q. I don't see anything in here about a billing agent; do you?
- A. That's the process, though, so if you read this Duke Energy Ohio shall supply the capacity to PJM and then, in turn, Duke Energy then in turning PJM will charge for it because that's the way that the process is billed.
  - Q. But the words don't say that.
  - A. Yes, they do.
  - Q. Okay. Well --
- A. And that's what we agreed to during the settlement negotiations is that's what that meant.
  - Q. Okay, well --
  - A. And that's what it says.
    - Q. We'll argue about that, then.
- And the next section then would be IV.A, can you flip to that.
  - A. I'm there.
- Q. And you understand that this section was amended, correct?
- A. I understand that there was a typographical error and that was corrected.
- MS. KINGERY: Okay. And just for the sake of the record, we would like to introduce an

2078 exhibit at this time, I believe it would be Exhibit 1 2 Duke Energy Ohio 23. 3 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes. The document will 4 be so marked. (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 5 6 MS. KINGERY: And this document is some 7 e-mail correspondence concerning that amendment. This was FirstEnergy Solutions' agreement to the 8 motion that was filed. 9 10 (By Ms. Kingery) Ms. Noewer, do you 0. 11 recognize this document, have you ever seen it? 12 Α. I recall seeing the bottom part of the 13 e-mail, not the top. 14 Ο. And who does the document appear to come from? 15 16 Mark Hayden. Α. 17 And he's your counsel, in-house counsel? Q. 18

- Α. Yes.
- 19 And it's from Amy Spiller; is that 0. 20 correct?
- 2.1 Α. Yes.
- 22 And in it Mr. Hayden states "Amy, FES Q. 23 agrees with the change as well as expedited 24 treatment." Is that correct?
- 25 Α. That's what it says.

Q. Thank you.

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"Consistent with Section II.B above," which is of course the one what we just read, "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, for the period during which they opted out. 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." And then there's one more sentence.

Did I read that correctly?

- A. Yes, you did.
- Q. So the second sentence, the one that has the amendment in it  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{--}}$ 
  - A. Yes.
- Q. -- sets forth the amount that PJM will charge CRES providers; would you agree with that?
- A. In conjunction with the first sentence, you can't -- you can't decouple that. Again, PJM is

the billing agent. So PJM does not charge and then keep that money. It charges and provides a bill to the CRES so that it can get paid.

So you have to look at it with the first sentence as well.

- Q. Based on the, I think you said 30 years that you've been doing this? 30 years of on-the-job training and --
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. -- all the contracts that you've drafted and reviewed --
  - A. Yes.
- Q. -- do you find it important to make sure that contract language is clear and unambiguous?
- A. Oh, I think it's important to do that.

  And to me and to the people at the negotiation
  sessions that's what this meant, because it was a
  typographical error and we agreed that it needed to
  be changed from Duke Energy to PJM because that was
  the one that properly sent the bill to the CRESs so
  that Duke could be paid.
- Q. But the "so that Duke can be paid" is not in this document, is it?
- A. It's in the first sentence, though. So that they could supply capacity resources.

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1	Q. It goes on and off.
2	EXAMINER PIRIK: The problem is when you
3	speak directly into it, it has a cutoff in it, so if
4	you kind of put it sideways and you put your face
5	kind of beside it, it picks you up just fine.
6	MR. KUTIK: Speak across it.
7	EXAMINER PIRIK: Yeah, speak across it,
8	that's a better way to say it.
9	THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, your Honor.
10	EXAMINER PIRIK: No, you're fine.
11	MR. KUTIK: Put it between you and
12	Ms. Kingery.
13	MS. KINGERY: And then don't look at me?
14	MS. PETRUCCI: It's very awkward. The
15	whole thing is awkward.
16	MR. KUTIK: Perfect.
17	EXAMINER PIRIK: Kind of like this where
18	you're kind of beside it but not directly in it.
19	THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, could I have my
20	answer reread? I'm not sure if I was finished.
21	(Record read.)
22	A. Correct. So when you supply capacity
23	resources to PJM and PJM bills that for you and

charges the CRES, the obvious conclusion from all of

this is that Duke expects to get paid. So it doesn't

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need to be written explicitly there. That's what this means.

- Q. If Duke is to be paid by PJM, since under your scenario PJM has collected moneys for Duke, correct?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. So if Duke is going to be paid by PJM, is it not likely that there would be a document of PJM's that would control that arrangement? Like its tariffs, perhaps.
- A. There is a settlement process that PJM goes through, so there are documents that control the processing and settlement of payments and billing.
  - Q. Have you reviewed any PJM tariffs?
- A. I'm certain that I have in my career. I can't think of any at the moment.
  - Q. Have you ever read the RAA?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Does it control the pricing of capacity supplied to PJM?
- A. The RAA is designed to ensure that there's adequate capacity for the region and it does set forth in there some of the different options that are available for LSEs in supplying that adequate capacity as well as it takes into account what the

emergency procedures are, but I was not suggesting that PJM set the price. I was suggesting that PJM was the billing agent so that it could remit the funds, charge the CRESs so they could remit that back to Duke so that they would get paid. And the price was already set as set forth in the stipulation, that it's the final zonal clearing price in the unconstrained region.

Q. I believe I had just asked whether the RAA includes provisions that control the pricing for capacity that's provided to PJM. And I don't believe you answered that question.

MR. KUTIK: Well, I'll object, your

Honor, to the extent that's a statement. If she has
another question, she can pose the question to her.

O. Does it?

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A. I'm generally familiar with the RRA -RAA and I just gave you my view on what I thought it
represented. So if you have it and want to put it in
front of me, I can look at it more clearly.

I don't recall a specific pricing provision.

- MS. KINGERY: This is IEU 9.
- Q. I will direct you to page 122.

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, may I have a

2084 moment, please? 1 2 EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes. 3 MS. KINGERY: That page may be slightly off. Hold on. 4 5 THE WITNESS: I'm there. 6 MR. KUTIK: But I'm not. 7 So could you read --Q. MR. KUTIK: Excuse me. 8 9 MS. KINGERY: I'm sorry. 10 EXAMINER PIRIK: I don't think counsel's ready yet. 11 12 MR. KUTIK: Did you say page 22? 13 MS. KINGERY: 122. MR. KUTIK: I don't have that. Are you 14 talking about the RAA? 15 16 MS. SPILLER: Are you going off of IEU 9? 17 That's what we're reading off of. 18 MR. KUTIK: All right. I have it. Thank 19 you. 20 (By Ms. Kingery) And do you see there a Q. 2.1 paragraph that's numbered 8? 22 Α. Oh, yes, I do. I'm familiar with this 23 paragraph. 24 Okay. Good. So with your memory Ο. 25 refreshed now looking at that paragraph would you say

that this paragraph controls the pricing of capacity services that are provided to PJM?

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A. The reason I didn't say it the first time is that this is related to an FRR entity. So with respect to an FRR entity it says that in the case of load reflected in the FRR capacity plan that switches to an alternative retail LSE where state regulatory jurisdiction requires customers, which is in this case in Ohio, or the LSE to compensate the FRR entity for its FRR capacity obligations, such state compensation mechanism will prevail.

And that's really what capacity for shopping customers in the stipulation IV.A is, as the Commission approved it, it's the state compensation mechanism for how Duke would be reimbursed for capacity for shopping customers for CRESs at the final zonal clearing price in the unconstrained region.

Q. Okay. That's an interesting theory, and I know we've heard from --

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, I move to strike comments. If we could just have the questions.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Yes. Do you have a question?

MS. KINGERY: Yes, I would like to ask

it.

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Q. (By Ms. Kingery) It's an interesting reading and we have heard it from some other witnesses as well, however, that wasn't my question. I had asked, if you recall, whether there was some other document, a PJM document, perhaps, that would control the pricing as between Duke and PJM rather than this document, the stipulation. And I've now shown you the RAA which I believe you agreed was —does address pricing, correct?

## A. What the --

MR. KUTIK: Wait. Your Honor, I move to strike her comments as to what she shows and what her questions were because the record doesn't show that that's what she did. If she wants to ask a question about what this document shows, she should do that.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I think, I'm not sure, I think the witness -- I think you need some clarification and I think you should go ahead and ask counsel for the clarification and see if the question can be more clear for you.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

- A. Could you rephrase that, please?
- Q. I'd be happy to.

So let's start back at the beginning of

this progression. We were talking about whether the language in the stipulation, the ESP stipulation, addresses directly the amount that Duke would receive for its capacity services. Correct? Do you recall that conversation?

- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Okay.

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- A. And I said that it's clearly stated in IV.A how Duke would be compensated for capacity for shopping customers for CRESs. And in my view that's what the Commission approved and that's how Duke should be compensated and how they agreed to be compensated.
- Q. Can you identify any words in IV.A that say Duke shall be compensated in some particular way?
- A. Yes. And we've already been through that, that was the first couple of sentences which includes the sentence that "PJM shall charge CRESs." That is how Duke gets paid.
- Q. Do you review the retail contracts that FES enters into with its customers?
- A. I don't in this role, no. In my prior roles I did when I was responsible for mass marketing and government aggregation and the retail group, but not as the director of competitive market policies I

don't.

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Q. Okay. And when you were in that previous role and you were reviewing those contracts, did you make sure that how FES would get paid was clearly stated in black and white or did you leave it open to any kind of potential misunderstanding?

MR. KUTIK: Objection, your Honor.

Assumes that there is a "potential misunderstanding."

EXAMINER PIRIK: Objection overruled.

- A. We are always as clear as possible in our contracts, and I think there's no question that in the stipulation it's clear as to what we meant, and the parties that were in the negotiations were very clear about how Duke would be compensated based on the final zonal clearing price in the unconstrained region for both CRESs and for SSO, and that's all the load that there is in Duke's territory.
- Q. Looking at your testimony on page 7, on line 3 you indicate that you believe that the ESSC was agreed to in exchange for certain commitments; is that correct? It's the beginning of line 3.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And when you say "these commitments," presumably you are referring to the commitments that you had described previously in that answer where

you're referring to the capacity price at FZCP that we were just discussing; is that correct? Is that what you meant?

- A. No. What I meant was, if you look a little further down where the quote is on line 7, that the amount was intended in the ESSC to provide stability and certainty regarding Duke Energy Ohio's provision of retail electric service as an FRR entity. So that quote is what I believe the ESSC was intended to do in exchange for.
- Q. So when you said "in exchange for these commitments," "these commitments" was referring forward in your testimony, not backward. Is that -- I'm just trying to understand.
- A. Well, the prior commitments as well we're referring to Duke's role as an FRR entity and how it would be compensated, so it's both before and after.
- Q. Is there anything in the quoted language from line 7 to line 13 that uses the words "in exchange"?
- A. I think that the words obviously in that paragraph, "in exchange," does not exist. I think that it is synonymous with "an amount intended to provide."
  - Q. Okay. And is the word "capacity" in that

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quoted section?

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- A. Being an FRR entity is related to capacity, so yes. That's what that means.
- Q. But the word "capacity" is not there, is it?
- A. That's what an FRR entity is related to, capacity, so it doesn't -- the word doesn't need to be there to mean that.
  - Q. But the word, nevertheless is not there.

    MR. KUTIK: Objection.

    EXAMINER PIRIK: Overruled.
  - A. The word is not there.
  - Q. Thank you.

Are you aware of whether Duke Energy Ohio made any other substantial commitments in the stipulation that might have been intended to be in exchange for the ESSC charge?

A. There was a lot of discussion in the negotiations on both sides. I think, for example, I recall that Duke was interested in retaining the right to still provide the renewables and that's something in the stipulation that was agreed to. I recall that some of the parties wished to have corporate separation sooner, and what we agreed upon was a date that Duke thought it could have it

completed by, which was December 31st, 2014.

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So there were a number of things that were give and take for different reasons.

- Q. And was one of those that Duke agreed to go straight to market, in other words, it gave up the standard service offer customers that it then had going immediately to 100 percent auction for its standard service offer?
- A. I don't think that Duke gave that up. In my recollection the discussion was that you were -- or, Duke was willing to go to 100 percent market, they had already previously filed an MRO with the intent to do that, and so no, I don't consider that -- that to be a give-up.
- Q. Of course, the MRO had a glide path, we may have debated over how long that glide path would be but it wasn't straight to market, correct?
- A. That's correct. However, that is the first MRO, and in my reading of the statute in 4928 that, you know, once you pass the first MRO, it's the intent that, you know, you would move directly to market.
- Q. And did Duke agree in the stipulation to attempt to end its FRR election a year earlier than was planned?

A. Yes.

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- Q. But it's your understanding that at least for FES the critical point was that capacity would be priced at FRR; is that correct?
- A. I don't know what you mean by "the critical point." There were a number of things in the stipulation that were important to all the parties.
- Q. Could you turn to page 10 of your testimony. And could you read the sentence that starts in the middle of line 6, please.
- A. "FES, for one, considered capacity pricing to be a critical part of the agreement."
  - Q. Thank you.

MS. KINGERY: We'd like to mark an exhibit at this point. This would be Exhibit -- Duke Exhibit 24.

EXAMINER PIRIK: The document is so marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MS. KINGERY: And this is a Transcript of a FirstEnergy Third Quarter 2011 Earnings Call.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Kingery, how are we doing?

MS. KINGERY: We've still got a ways to

Duke Energy Ohio Volume VIII
2093

go.

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2 EXAMINER PIRIK: How long, do you think?

MS. KINGERY: A ways.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I'm thinking rather
than, since we're going to start at 8:30, perhaps,
you know, we'll mark this exhibit but then we will -MS. KINGERY: I have just one question on
this so maybe I can ask her this question and then -EXAMINER PIRIK: And then we'll move on.

MS. KINGERY: Perfect.

- Q. (By Ms. Kingery) Ms. Noewer, do you recognize this document?
  - A. No, I don't.
- Q. Does it appear to be a transcript of the FirstEnergy third quarter 2011 earnings call?

  MR. KUTIK: Objection. She's not familiar with it.
- Q. Are you aware that the company, that FirstEnergy has earnings calls each quarter?
- MS. KINGERY: I'll withdraw the previous question.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I'll allow you to go
forward for foundation.

MS. KINGERY: Okay.

Q. (By Ms. Kingery) Are you aware that

- FirstEnergy has earnings calls periodically?
- 2 A. Yes.

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- Q. And have you ever heard any of those earnings calls?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. And are you aware that they are reported in some form for posterity?
    - A. No, I didn't realize that they all were.
    - Q. Are you aware that any of them are?
    - A. I don't know.
  - Q. Were you here in the hearing room during Stephen DeMay's testimony?
    - A. No.
      - Q. How about during Keith Trent's testimony?
- 15 A. Yes.
  - Q. Do you recall some discussion about Duke Energy's transcripts of earnings calls?
    - A. I'm sorry, I don't.
    - Q. If you could look at page 2 of this document or the second page, I don't know if it has a number, do you see at the top there's a heading that says "Corporate Participants"?
- MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, I object at this point.
- MS. KINGERY: I'm still trying to

identify whether she knows anything about this.

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MR. KUTIK: She's indicated she's not familiar with the document, she's indicated she's not familiar with the frequency or the practice of transcription. This is a document that on its face is not a company document.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I understand, but I'm -- I know she's still trying to work through foundation and we'll see where it goes. But this, at the bottom right-hand corner it has a page No. 1.

MS. KINGERY: Oh, thank you. Yes, it does.

- Q. (By Ms. Kingery) So this is numbered page 1, the second piece of paper.
  - A. I'm there.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. Under "Corporate Participants" do you recognize the names of any of those people?
  - A. Yes, I recognize all of them.
- Q. And who are they? Are they as they are identified on the page?
  - A. Tony Alexander is.
- Q. Okay. And Tony Alexander is, indeed, the CEO of FirstEnergy?
  - A. Yes.

Q. And would you agree with me that he is authorized to make statements on behalf of FirstEnergy?

A. I would assume so, yes.

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MS. KINGERY: Your Honor, I would submit that this is a document that is clearly a transcription of a conversation run by the CEO of FirstEnergy, this witness knows who it is and knows that he's authorized to speak for the company.

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Mr. Kutik.

MR. KUTIK: Yes, your Honor. One of the necessary requirements to go forward and discuss or much less admit a document into the record is authentication which is, to understand and develop a record, an evidentiary basis that shows it's more likely than not the document is what it purports to be. Ms. Kingery hasn't gone anywhere close to that.

The witness hasn't indicated she's familiar with the document, the witness hasn't indicated she's familiar with any type of transcription practice, the witness hasn't indicated whether this particular reading was done. All she's able to do -- Ms. Kingery -- is identify that Tony Alexander is the CEO of FirstEnergy Corp. and that

he's authorized to speak on behalf of the company.

That's not enough.

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EXAMINER PIRIK: Ms. Kingery.

MS. KINGERY: I recognize that it's not a company document. I have tried to find these transcriptions on FirstEnergy's website and I have not been able to find them although I know that Duke provides them, but Thompson Reuters is certainly a well-known firm and reputable in the industry for providing accurate and complete documents, so I think it should be accepted as what it purports to be.

MR. KUTIK: But none of those statements are on the record, your Honor, with respect to

Thompson Reuters and whether this is an accurate transcription or any of those representations that

Ms. Kingery just made. You can't make it through assertions of counsel.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I'm going to take the objection under consideration and we're going to recess for the evening and we'll rule in the morning.

I also want to point out that assuming that tomorrow's our last day of hearing we do need to mark the comments, and I know that not all the parties that have submitted comments have typically been here for all the days that we've been here, so

if there is any communication that anyone could maybe send out an e-mail, kind of looking at staff, if somebody on staff could send out an e-mail to just all the parties on your contact list for your e-mails and just say we are going to mark comments and, you know, most people won't be here first thing in the morning, but we need to have everybody here at some point.

MR. JONES: Okay. Yes, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: I would really

appreciate it.

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MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, and is it the purpose of marking the comments just so that the parties have a reference to a particular comment by referring to it as an exhibit, or are the comments to be taken as evidence?

EXAMINER PIRIK: So that they have the ability to refer to them as exhibits. The evidence will be the testimony and the cross-examination.

MR. KUTIK: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: Are there any questions before we go off the record?

MS. SPILLER: No, your Honor.

EXAMINER PIRIK: If not, we will see you -- thank you very much, we'll see you in the

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      morning.
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                    (Thereupon, the hearing was concluded at
      6:10 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Wednesday, April 24, 2013, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes.

Maria DiPaolo Jones, Registered Diplomate Reporter and CRR and Notary Public in and for the State of Ohio.

My commission expires June 19, 2016.

(72161-MDJ)

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

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Case No(s). 12-2400-EL-UNC, 12-2401-EL-AAM, 12-2402-EL-ATA

Summary: Transcript in the matter of Duke Energy Ohio hearing held on 04/24/13 - Volume VIII electronically filed by Mrs. Jennifer Duffer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Gibson, Karen Sue Mrs.