BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

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In the Matter of the :
Application of Ohio Edison:
Company, The Cleveland :
Electric Illuminating :
Company, and The Toledo :
Edison Company for

Edison Company for : Case No. 14-1297-EL-SSO

Authority to Provide for: a Standard Service Offer: Pursuant to R.C. 4928.143: in the Form of an Electric: Security Plan.:

- - -

PROCEEDINGS

before Mr. Gregory Price, Ms. Mandy Chiles, and Ms. Megan Addison, 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, October 28, 2015.

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7011 1 Wednesday Morning Session, 2 October 28, 2015. 3 4 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the 5 record. Good morning. The Public Utilities 6 7 Commission as set for hearing at this time and place 8 Case No. 14-1297-EL-SSO, being In the Matter of the 9 Application of Ohio Edison Company, the Cleveland 10 Electric Illuminating Company and The Toledo Edison Company for Authority to Provide a Standard Service 11 12 Offer pursuant to RC 4928.143 in the Form of an 13 Electric Security Plan. My name is Gregory Price. With me are 14 15 Mandy Willey Chiles and Meghan Addison. We are the 16 Attorney Examiners assigned to preside over today's 17 hearing. This is our 34th day of hearing in this 18 matter. 19 Ms. Mikkelsen, I would like to remind you 20 you are still under oath. 2.1 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 22 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sauer, cross-examination? 23 24 MR. SAUER: Thank you, your Honor. 25

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

CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Sauer:

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- Q. Good morning, Ms. Mikkelsen.
- 7 A. Good morning.
 - Q. If you could turn to page 7 of your rebuttal testimony, you are discussing mutual assistance, lines 21 to 22.
 - A. I'm there.
 - Q. And you state there, "There are no revenues or expenses for mutual assistance work included in the Companies' base distribution rates for their last rate case." Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. If the companies would send crews to provide storm restoration assistance to another utility, there could be expenses for those crews that are recovered by the companies in base distribution rates, correct?
 - A. Expenses incurred by the company when they provide mutual assistance are recorded in nonjurisdictional accounts, the accounts that are included for creating base rates.

Q. If those crews were doing work in the companies' service territory, those expenses being incurred would be included in base distribution rates, correct?

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MR. KUTIK: I object, your Honor. Are we talking about mutual assistance to another company in the companies' service territory?

MR. SAUER: No. If they were not providing mutual assistance. I will restate the question.

Q. (By Mr. Sauer) If the company -- if the companies had crews that were not providing mutual assistance, those crews -- the expenses associated with those crews would be included in base rates, correct?

THE WITNESS: May I ask that that question be reread, please.

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

(Record read.)

A. If the companies had crews that were not providing mutual assistance, some of the costs associated with those crews would be included in the companies' storm deferral baseline, and each month to the extent that the company isn't providing storm restoration work for its service territory, those

costs are credited back as a regulatory liability to the customers, so you have that element.

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And then, in addition, when we were establishing base rates, not all of the dollars, the labor dollars associated with the crews, were assigned to O&M. A portion of those dollars were assigned to capital. So not all of the dollars would be included in base rates.

- Q. But to the extent you had a crew -- the companies had a crew that was doing operation or maintenance type work, the expenses associated with that work would be included in the base distribution rates, correct?
- A. There are operation and maintenance expenses associated with workers included in our base rates, yes.
- Q. And if that -- and if that particular crew was sent to another utility to do storm restoration work, the mutual-assistance dollars the companies received that were related to dollars that otherwise would have been O&M-type work in base distribution rates would represent a double recovery, correct?
- A. I don't see it that way. What I see is to the extent that the companies are performing

mutual assistance, again, those expenses are recorded outside the jurisdictional ratemaking process. To the extent that there are labor dollars included in our base rates, not all of those labor dollars were allocated to O&M.

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And then, as a final matter, I think you have this threshold where we've established the storm baseline, and in a period where we are able to send a crew out to perform mutual assistance for another utility, the likelihood of that occurring is very dependent upon whether there is storm restoration work to be done in our own service territory.

So to the extent we are not providing storm restoration work in our own service territory, it enables us to provide mutual support -- mutual assistance in other service territories, but as part of the storm deferral mechanism, which is symmetrical for our companies, if we aren't doing storm restoration work in a month in our companies, we are crediting back those storm baseline dollars already to the customers through the storm deferral mechanism.

So if we were to recredit, in the second matter, credit back the mutual assistance revenues, you would find yourself in a circumstance where the

customers are receiving credit for that -- the absence of the storm -- the storm work in our service territory as well as a credit for the work performed through mutual assistance, so I see that as a double return to the customers.

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- Q. To the extent you had O&M dollars for a crew that was included in base distribution rates, and the company was getting recovery for those storm distribution -- I'm sorry, for those O&M expenses in base distribution rates, there would be a misalignment of those expenses if that crew was suddenly not in the service territory performing that work but was sent to another utility to do the work, correct?
- A. That's not the way -- we don't establish the O&M levels in our base rate case based on individual crews, so it's -- I can't really accept the hypothetical that there was a crew that was considered O&M for base rate purposes and that crew had been sent -- that's not how the ratemaking works around the establishment of the labor-related O&M.
- Q. Because you don't know -- in your development of base rates, as you said, you do not account for mutual assistance, correct? You assume the crews are there all the time. Whether they are

doing O&M or they are doing capital, they are assumed to be working in the service territory all the time, correct?

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A. No. To the extent that there are mutual-assistance dollars budgeted in a test year, those would be budgeted below the line and would not be included as a test-year expense in that period.

EXAMINER PRICE: Could I ask a clarifying question? You said you have a monthly amount that you swing off of, and if you spend more on storm restoration, you get the deferral, if you spend less on storm restoration, you charge it back -- you offset the previous deferrals, correct?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

EXAMINER PRICE: So if all of your crews for a given month were sent out on mutual assistance and there was no storm restoration done in the companies' service territory for that month, the full credit would be applied to offset previous storm restoration work; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: In a month if there were no storm expenses incurred in the companies' service territory, then 100 percent of the baseline would be credited back to the customers as a regulatory liability.

EXAMINER PRICE: And what is the monthly baseline?

THE WITNESS: I can tell you the annual

THE WITNESS: I can tell you the annual amount for each company.

5 EXAMINER PRICE: What's the annual amount 6 for each company?

THE WITNESS: \$8 million for Ohio Edison, approximately \$5 million for the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, and \$1 million for Toledo Edison.

11 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

12 Thank you, Mr. Sauer.

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MR. SAUER: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Mr. Sauer) In your previous answer, you said something about whether mutual assistance had been budgeted. Do you budget for or try to budget for mutual assistance work?
- A. Yes. There are in the companies' budgets that I have seen dollars budgeted for mutual assistance in years past.
- Q. But on lines 21 and 22 where you said "Accordingly, there are no revenues or expenses for mutual assistance work included in the Companies' base distribution rates from their last rate case," would that indicate to you there was no mutual

assistance budgeted during the last -- for the costs associated with the revenue requirement for the last base distribution rate case?

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MR. KUTIK: Well, I'll object, your Honor. There's a difference between a budget and something that's included as part of test-year expenses.

EXAMINER PRICE: I suspect that's true, but I think she needs to -- I think she needs to testify to that fact. I understand what you are saying, but I think that's a fact that the witness needs to --

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ KUTIK: I guess my question is the question assumes that.

EXAMINER PRICE: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: May I ask that the question be reread, please.

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

(Record read.)

A. What this means to me is that to the extent there were mutual-assistance dollars budgeted during the test year of the last rate case, those dollars would have been excluded from test-year expense and budgeted to a nonratemaking jurisdictional account. It would not have been

included.

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- Q. And you say "to the extent there were." Do you know there were?
- A. I know that there were actual mutual -- I know that the last test year was partially forecast, partially actual, and I know that there were actual mutual-assistance dollars during that test-year period that would have not been included in the starting point for the test-year calculation.
- Q. And if you can turn to page 11 of your testimony, line 11.
 - A. I'm there.
- Q. You are talking about modifications to the nonmarket based rate tariff. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Are the modifications you are talking about including costs in your transmission tariff that had previously been charged to customers by CRES providers?
- A. While I don't know with certainty what CRES providers include and don't include in the prices to their customers, these are related to PJM line items that have historically and currently been charged to CRES providers or providers of our SSO load as opposed to PJM line items that were assigned

to the utilities.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Miss Mikkelsen, we have a dispute in this case, obviously, between the companies and the staff what items should be included in rider NMB, and we've had testimony in this proceeding about beneficial to certain mercantile customers to opt out of rider NMB.

My question I have is did the company look at eliminating rider NMB and simply going back to the previous paradigm? Because it certainly seems like the evidence in this case is there are problems with rider NMB and maybe it's not working out the way we all hoped it would when it was first implemented. Or should the company be looking at returning to the previous paradigm?

THE WITNESS: I don't think there is a problem with rider NMB. I do believe that to the extent the utilities can provide nonmarket-based services to their customers at cost without risk premiums or margin adders, that's beneficial to our customers in terms of reducing their overall price.

I think that to the extent that large customers want to test the notion that they can manage their transmission peak, which is a one-hour peak, that's the purpose of the NMB pilot, to see if

they will be able to manage that to reduce not only their costs, but the overall costs of the transmission system. So I think it's a separate experiment that we are trying to assess and not the overall reasonableness of the NMB pilot.

The suggestion with respect to line items

I think is just a reaction to the continuing

refinement of the companies' understanding of the

line-item charges and trying to find the correct

balance between those charges that should be treated

as nonmarket-based versus those that should be

treated as market-based.

EXAMINER PRICE: So your position would be, to sum it up, no, the overall concept is sound. There just are some issues that need to be ironed out vis-a-vis both what gets included and, obviously, versus whether mercantile customers can benefit from opting out?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Sauer) And for residential customers, rider NMB would be nonbypassable?
 - A. Correct.

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Q. And if those charges were also included within a fixed-price contract that a residential

customer had with a CRES provider, that we would say 36 months that would extend beyond the period of this case such that they could be charged by the companies as well as the CRES provider, correct?

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A. I think, as I say here in my testimony, the companies would work with the CRES community to work for a solution to resolve any issues associated with the potential double recovery.

And when I think about that circumstance, I think about, as the Attorney Examiner pointed out, when we switched from all of those charges being market-based to some of them being nonmarket-based between ESP I and ESP II, the companies and the CRES community were able to successfully work through that transition, which I view as much more significant than the transition that we're discussing here without any disruption to the market or formal complaints that I'm aware of. So I think it's very possible to work through and avoid the situation that you describe.

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

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

(Record read.)

Q. (By Mr. Sauer) But the companies have no

control of the rates the CRES providers are charging, 1 2 correct?

> Α. Correct.

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- And the PUCO does not regulate the CRES suppliers' rates, correct?
 - Α. Correct.
- Could you turn to page 23, lines 3 to 6? Q. EXAMINER PRICE: Could I have that reference again, Mr. Sauer?

10 MR. SAUER: Page 23, lines 3 to 6. EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. 11

- Α. I'm there.
- 0. And there you are talking about a business case regarding the SmartGrid, correct?
- I'm addressing Mr. Benedict's Α. recommendation with respect to a business case, yes.
- Couldn't the business case be Ο. beneficial -- a beneficial tool to use to evaluate whether or not the SmartGrid implementation is expanded beyond the pilot?

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sauer, are you 22 adverse to the company on this, or is this friendly 23 cross? Because you seem very adverse to 24 Mr. Benedict's recommendation when he made it, and 25 now it seems like you are cross-examining the witness

on something you agree with.

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MR. SAUER: Well, I think our position is that there should be a business case and that the business case could be a useful tool in determining whether you invest additional dollars going forward.

Ms. Mikkelsen doesn't seem to think the business case is necessary.

EXAMINER PRICE: I misinterpreted your cross-examination of Mr. Benedict. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: May I ask you to restate the question, sir?

MR. SAUER: May I have it reread, please. (Record read.)

- A. If I understand your question, it says to me that you are asking if the business case would show if the SmartGrid has or is expanded beyond the pilot, and that would not be the purpose of a business case, to see if it is or has been expanded beyond the pilot.
- Q. No. I guess -- would you view -- well, what's your understanding of what a business case would be?
- A. The business case, as proposed by Mr. Benedict, was to look at a broad range of SmartGrid-related technologies, and it is the

companies' view that it is premature at this time to conduct that business case because there are a number of Commission-approved activities currently underway, which once those are completed, would serve to inform the business case; whereas conducting the business case now would be premature and would preclude the ability to include the results of the conservation, voltage reduction, technology potential study that's underway, the distribution automation Volt/VAR control study that's currently underway, and the conclusion of the analysis of our Phase II consumer behavior study.

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So I think the point from the companies' perspective is we are looking at a number of things related to SmartGrid, and it is premature to, say, six months from now conduct a business case when we have Commission-approved activities that are extending beyond that six-month horizon.

- Q. And how would the companies propose moving from a pilot program to a more fully implemented SmartGrid project?
- A. I don't know that the companies would or wouldn't. I think what the companies would do was assess the results of the studies that I just mentioned that are currently underway. At the time

those studies are complete, then they make a determination, I assume collectively with the staff, at that time whether at that time it makes sense to move forward either with implementation or with a broader business case.

Q. And so you agree a broader business case would be a useful tool prior to moving forward with a more full-blown implementation of SmartGrid?

A. Yes.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Mikkelsen, isn't it true those studies you are referring to are, like, five-year studies?

THE WITNESS: One of the studies, the distribution automation Volt/VAR study is a five-year study. We are already into the performance period, so there's probably three-and-a-half years left on that study.

The conservation voltage reduction technology potential study would report out in our next EE portfolio plan filing, and the results of the Phase II consumer behavior study, we are finalizing that currently.

EXAMINER PRICE: So are you advocating we wait the entire three-and-a-half-years remaining on the Volt/VAR study, or would it not be necessary to

wait for the entire three-and-a-half years of the Volt/VAR study?

THE WITNESS: I don't know that it would be necessary to wait the whole five years. I think it would be prudent to wait until we at least have two or more years of performance in that period to start to make judgments and comparison to the predistribution automation and Volt/VAR implementation.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Sauer) Could you turn to page 24 where you are talking about, on lines 1 to 3, the benefits from the programs administered by the Council of Smaller Enterprises.
 - A. I'm there.

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- Q. Do you know if those energy-efficiency and demand-response resources were bid into the base residual auction during the period those resources were available?
- A. The coincident-demand reductions associated with energy efficiency are eligible for a four-year period to participate in the base residual auction, and our energy-efficiency team does offer the coincident-demand reductions associated with energy efficiency into the base residual auction and

the incremental auctions to the extent that they are verifiable and we have ownership of those attributes.

- Q. But do you know specifically if these resources were or were not bid in?
- A. I would expect these would have been bid in along with the balance of the energy-efficiency portfolio, coincident-demand reductions. These would certainly not have been excluded.
- Q. And would your answer be the same for the benefits of the resources that are identified on lines 7 to 9?
- 12 A. Yes.

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- Q. And 12 to 15?
- 14 A. Yes.
- Q. Could you turn to page 5, lines 8 to 16 of your rebuttal testimony?
- MS. BOJKO: Mr. Sauer's trailing off.
- 18 EXAMINER PRICE: If you could keep your voice up when asking questions.
- 20 Q. Page 5, lines 8 to 16.
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. There you are talking about rider RRS as a hedge. Would you agree with me that a customer entering a fixed-rate contract with a CRES provider has effectively elected that choice to meet their

energy needs?

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- A. Over the term of the contract?
- O. Yes.
- A. Yes.
- Q. And would you agree that a customer who has entered -- a customer who has entered into a fixed-rate contract who has accepted the risks that the prices may go down is effectively protecting themselves from an increase in prices?
- A. I think a customer that enters into a fixed-price contract has done just that, they've agreed to pay a fixed price over a term. I believe, though, that all of those customers continue to face volatility in their energy budgets when the contract ends and they go to reprice their contract based on market conditions that exist at that time.

MR. SAUER: I think I would move to strike everything after the word "but."

EXAMINER PRICE: Well, we will deny the motion to strike at this time.

But we will caution the witness going forward, please listen carefully to counsel's question and answer that question and only that question.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, your Honor.

FirstEnergy Volume XXXIV 7031 1 MR. SAUER: May I have my question reread, please? 2 3 EXAMINER PRICE: You may. 4 (Record read.) 5 Q. Is the answer to that question yes? Well, your Honor, she 6 MR. KUTIK: 7 answered the question. 8 EXAMINER PRICE: I denied the motion to 9 strike, but he can ask the follow-up. She can 10 respond. 11 The customers who enter into a 12 fixed-price contract are assured they will pay that 13 fixed-price contract over the term of their 14 agreement. 15 So the answer is yes"? Q. 16 MR. KUTIK: Objection. 17 EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds? 18 MR. KUTIK: Asked and answered. 19 EXAMINER PRICE: Sustained. 2.0 Q. If rider RRS is approved, customers will 2.1 have -- residential customers will have no choice but 22 to participate in that program because the charge is nonbypassable, correct? 23

And if rider RRS is approved as proposed

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Q.

Yes.

and as market prices go down or stay low, customers will have no choice but to pay the charge when revenues do not exceed the costs, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And would you agree that a hedge is an instrument that typically addresses a single risk, such as market prices?
- A. I think a hedge is designed to address the risk associated with adverse changes in market prices, which is why I don't really think of a fixed-rate contract as a hedge. A fixed-rate contract is more a smoothing out of the risk associated with the volatility over the term of the contract built into one levelized price; where a hedge as you point out, really works to reduce the costs because it will move counter to the market and provide a reduction in the costs rather than a smoothing out, as you would see in a fixed-price contract.
- Q. But rider RRS has different components in it, correct, besides just revenues?
- A. The charges or credits included in rider RRS are comprised of the net between the market revenues associated with selling the output of the plants into the market and the costs associated with

the negotiated purchase price for that contract.

- Q. And to the extent costs exceed revenues, rider RRS will always be a charge to customers, correct?
- A. To the extent that costs exceed revenues, rider RRS will be a charge in the period that costs exceed revenues, not necessarily always thereafter.
- Q. And regardless which way the market is going, if costs exceed revenues, customers will receive a charge, correct?
- 11 A. If costs exceed revenues, rider RRS would
 12 be a charge.
- MR. SAUER: Okay. I have no further questions, your Honor.
- 15 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.
- 16 Mr. Stinson?
- MR. STINSON: No questions, your Honor.
- 18 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Oliker.
- MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor.
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- 21 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 22 By Mr. Oliker:

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- Q. Good morning, Ms. Mikkelsen.
- A. Good morning.
- 25 Q. I would like to follow-up a little bit on

the discussion regarding the smart meter installation. And am I correct the five-year period you identified in your testimony lists June 1, 2019?

- A. The five-year period is June 1st of 2014 through May 31st of 2019.
- Q. Okay. And, first, would you agree that smart meters enhance the products and services that CRES providers can offer to customers?
 - A. They may.

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Q. So, for example, would you agree that smart meters are generally necessary in order to -- let me take a step back.

Would you agree that access to customer interval-data usage is necessary to provide demand-response products and services to customers?

- A. Yes. But that information can be obtained from an interval meter in addition to a smart meter.
- Q. Right. And are you familiar with the smart thermostat such as Nest or Ecobee?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And would you agree those products could allow a CRES provider to provide residential demand response?
- 25 A. Yes.

- Q. And would you agree those products can also allow a CRES provider to improve the energy usage of a residential customer during hours of peak usage?
- A. I'm not sure what you mean by "improve," sir.
 - Q. Okay. First, let's talk about would you agree that without smart meters, FirstEnergy utilities have to profile the capacity profile -- let me ask that question again.

Would you agree without smart meters

FirstEnergy has to profile the capacity usage of a
residential customer?

- A. I believe residential customers are profile customers.
- Q. And that's because the capacity in PJM is measured based upon the use during the five highest hours from June to September, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And unless you have hourly interval usage, you have to extrapolate a number for that customer, correct, based on their total usage?
- A. The customer's consumption is assumed to occur consistent with the profile.
- Q. Okay. So, in other words, let's -- let

me ask a hypothetical. Let's say we have two customers, and they have houses that are identical, you know, in the same development, and they have the same total usage in the month, and assume it's July. One customer has a smart thermostat that my company installed and the other customer does not.

And let's assume that we have a really hot day, and the customer with the smart thermostat curbs their usage, and the other customer is running their air conditioner full bore and have all their other appliances on, and their total usage at the end of the month is exactly the same. In this hypothetical, would they have the same capacity profile?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. So you would agree, then, that the customer that has installed, you know, a smart thermostat would not be able to harness the benefit of their improved energy usage on their electric bill.
- A. If by their improved energy usage you are referring to their contribution to the system peak as opposed to the overall number of kilowatt-hours consumed in a period?
 - Q. Yes. Stated differently, you would agree

that that customer can't reduce their capacity portion of their bill?

A. Correct.

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- Q. Okay. And let's talk about -- that's the capacity side of the equation. Would you agree that because FirstEnergy has not installed smart meters, that the FirstEnergy Ohio utilities have to profile exactly which hours a customer uses its electricity in the residential sector?
- A. I disagree with the premise that

 FirstEnergy hasn't installed smart meters. We have
 installed smart meters in a pilot area, and we are,
 as I mentioned earlier, completing the final analysis
 associated with that implementation and the
 corresponding consumer behavior study.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. Thank you for identifying the whole of my question. For the meters -- scratch that. For the residential customers who do not have smart meters, would you agree that the FirstEnergy Ohio utilities have to profile the hours in which they are using their electricity because they don't have interval meters?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. So going back to the two houses that we were talking about in the previous

hypothetical, if one house has a smart thermostat and the other house does not, say we have, you know, \$300 megawatt-hour pricing and that lasts for 10 hours, the customer that has a smart thermostat that's cycling their air conditioner and has a lower amount of electricity that's delivered to them, the CRES provider that's serving them will not get any credit for that on their PJM settlement statement, correct, relative to the other customer in the house next door?

A. Correct.

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- Q. Okay. And, now, the other part of the bill -- or one of the other parts of the bill, would you agree also the transmission component, which has been a controversial issue with some other parties in this case, correct?
- A. I'm not sure I agree with your characterization.
- Q. Okay. Well, let's focus on a different part of the transmission component. You've talked about transmission is assigned from PJM on a 1CP, the network service peak load contribution, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. But with a residential customer that does not have a smart meter, the FirstEnergy Ohio

utilities would profile that usage, correct?

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- A. For transmission purposes, the residential class would be allocated their share of the transmission dollars based on an average of their coincident peaks over the summer period.
- Q. Okay. But if smart meters were installed at every house in the FirstEnergy Ohio utilities's service territory, then you could determine each residential customer's contribution to the 1CP, correct?
 - A. I suppose so.
- Q. In the case of a customer who has installed a smart thermostat or taken some other action to reduce their load in the 1CP, which could also happen to correspond with 5CP, then that customer could reduce their total electric bill relative to when it's being profiled, correct?
- A. What I am not entirely sure of is that if you have a smart meter on an individual home today, whether the PJM settlement process would settle that individual home or whether the PJM settlement process would still settle to the profile.
- Q. And that is because the question of how settlements are performed in PJM is a matter of how the utility reports that information to the RTO,

7040 1 correct? I don't know, sir. 2 Α. 3 MR. OLIKER: Can I have one minute, your 4 Honor? 5 EXAMINER PRICE: Can a residential customer request an interval meter from the 6 7 companies? 8 THE WITNESS: I'm not aware of anything that would prohibit a residential customer from --9 10 EXAMINER PRICE: But it would be at their own cost? 11 12 THE WITNESS: Correct. 13 EXAMINER PRICE: Or the cost of the CRES 14 provider? 15 THE WITNESS: Correct. 16 MS. BOJKO: I didn't hear you. 17 EXAMINER PRICE: Of the CRES provider. 18 And let's to follow-up with that, all the 19 questions Mr. Oliker just asked you, if you 2.0 substituted the word "interval meters" for "smart 2.1 meter," would your answers have changed? 22 THE WITNESS: I don't think so, but I'm 23 still not entirely sure for the PJM settlement 24 process whether there may be a protocol in place. 25 EXAMINER PRICE: That's fair.

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1	THE WITNESS: But beyond that.
2	EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you, Mr. Oliker.
3	MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor.
4	Q. (By Mr. Oliker) And just to follow up,
5	assuming that the Commission were to wait until 2019
6	to consider installing smart meters, would you agree
7	that it would take probably another three, maybe four
8	years to install smart meters in the FirstEnergy Ohio
9	service territory?
10	A. I don't have an estimate of how long that
11	would take. I would think that would be something
12	that would be part of the business case.
13	MR. OLIKER: Thank you.
14	I have no more questions, your Honor.
15	Thank you, Ms. Mikkelsen.
16	THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.
17	EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Fleisher?
18	MS. FLEISHER: I have a few questions,
19	your Honor.
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21	CROSS-EXAMINATION
22	By Ms. Fleisher:
23	Q. Ms. Mikkelsen, with respect to the
24	economic buy-through provision of rider ELR, it's
25	correct that the stipulation provides for elimination

7042 of that provision, correct? 1 2 Α. Yes. 3 MS. FLEISHER: And may I approach, your 4 Honor? 5 EXAMINER PRICE: You may. MS. FLEISHER: I think we are up to ELPC 6 Exhibit 23. 7 8 EXAMINER PRICE: 23. 9 MS. FLEISHER: And this is the companies' application in Case No. 09-1820-EL-ETA. 10 11 EXAMINER PRICE: It will be marked as 12 ELPC 23. 13 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 14 MS. FLEISHER: I will just note for the record this does not include attachments. 15 16 MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, I believe this 17 was administratively noticed during the examination 18 of Mr. Hecker. 19 EXAMINER PRICE: That was my 2.0 recollection, too. I was just marking it because 2.1 that's the way she wanted to refer to it rather than 22 drag out the previous document. 23 MR. KUTIK: Right. I just want you to be 24 aware of that. 25 MS. FLEISHER: Great. Thank you,

Mr. Kutik.

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- Q. (By Ms. Fleisher) Okay. Can you turn to page 7 of this document, Ms. Mikkelsen?
 - A. I'm there.
- Q. Okay. And do you see about halfway down there's a sentence reading, "Specifically, the companies believe that the Volt/VAR controls and demand response/AMI has the potential to lower peak demand up to 40 MW, resulting in deferred capital investments for new generation and transmission and lower electricity costs for customers. These technologies also have the potential to lower distribution losses creating up to 2000 MWh of energy saved per year."

Would a business case help determine whether these demand -- peak demand reductions and energy savings could be accomplished cost effectively?

A. The five-year performance period that we referred to a few moments ago related to distribution automation and Volt/VAR control, our capturing metrics associated with these in order to make that determination in a broader sense across the system.

So I would say the place to capture these metrics is in the pilot program that's currently being performed

and make judgments then about on the actual data that we collect, how that can be extrapolated across our entire system in a -- in a more broad-based business case.

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- Q. I'm not sure that answered my question.

 Are you agreeing with me that a business case could help determine whether these energy savings and demand reductions could be accomplished cost effectively?
- A. No. I think what I am saying is the pilot program will help us better understand what demand reductions and energy savings can be accomplished in a pilot area, and then I would take the pilot results and insert those into a business case to extrapolate them across the service territory.

But absent the initial pilot information,

I don't see a business case in and of itself would

have the necessary underlying database on our system

in order to provide the same degree of certainty as

extrapolating from our pilot.

Q. Okay. So your testimony is that the pilot will provide a greater degree of certainty about the benefits of implementing these SmartGrid metrics?

A. It will provide us a quantification of the benefits on circuits that exist on our system in our weather environment and operational environment so, again, it would provide very specific results to our company as opposed to, perhaps, broader metrics that may be available.

EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Mikkelsen, you are an employee of the FirstEnergy Service Company; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

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EXAMINER PRICE: And are you responsible for the Pennsylvania utilities as part of your job duties?

THE WITNESS: No, sir.

EXAMINER PRICE: Are you aware of whether the companies are deploying smart meters in Pennsylvania? The companies -- let me rephrase that. Whether the companies' utility affiliates in Pennsylvania are deploying SmartGrid meters today?

THE WITNESS: I am aware that there is a statutory mandate in Pennsylvania to deploy smart meters.

EXAMINER PRICE: Wouldn't it be possible to take the data from the Pennsylvania deployment, which probably has fairly similar weather and other

factors, and apply it to developing the Ohio business case?

THE WITNESS: The technologies that we're talking about here are distribution automation and Volt/VAR control. My understanding in Pennsylvania it is smart meter deployment, not the technologies associated with distribution automation and Volt/VAR control.

EXAMINER PRICE: Really?

10 THE WITNESS: That's my understanding,

11 sir.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Thank you. Fair enough.

- Q. (By Ms. Fleisher) And on page 22 of your testimony you discuss the study period lasting, I think we've established, five years, correct?
- A. Just one moment, please. I'm sorry. Where are you on page 22, ma'am?
- Q. Certainly. Page 22, starting at line 20.

 MR. KUTIK: Line 20? I'm sorry, did you

 say line 20?

MS. FLEISHER: Yes, line 20. Sorry.

- A. I am at page 22, line 20.
- Q. Okay. And here you discuss the ongoing distribution automation and Volt/VAR study period as

lasting five years, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And you describe the objective of this study as to identify CAIDI and SAIFI improvements, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And CAIDI and SAIFI improvements are separate from potential improvements in energy usage and demand reduction, correct?
- A. Yes. The metrics that we're capturing related to the distribution automation go to CAIDI and SAIFI. The metrics that we're capturing from a conservation voltage reduction, Volt/VAR control perspective, goes to reduction in usage on the system, reduction in demand without violating any of our voltage parameters, as well as improvements in the distribution power factors.

So while I don't specifically enumerate those here, those are the metrics that we've committed to capture and report to the Public Utilities Commission on as part of this distribution pilot.

Q. Okay. So implementing market technologies could result in cost-effective energy savings or demand reduction without necessarily

improving CAIDI and SAIFI metrics, correct?

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- A. I don't know the answer to the question. I mean, I don't know how to answer the question. I guess I'd be better informed when I see the results of the pilot. But I would expect that you are going to have some bleed-over between the two, but that distribution automation would be probably more likely to contribute to improving enhanced reliability metrics where the Volt/VAR controls would contribute more to the energy or demand reductions and improved power factor.
- Q. And to the extent SmartGrid technologies achieve cost-effective energy savings, that would tend to reduce the load in the area, correct?
 - A. May I ask what you mean by "load," ma'am?
- Q. I guess it's pretty straightforward. Do you agree that reducing customer energy usage reduces overall load, energy demand?
- A. So I am trying to sort out whether your question goes to demand or energy, so if your question is does energy efficiency reduce the amount of energy consumed on the system, I would agree with that.
- Q. Okay. And could that tend to lower locational marginal prices for energy in that area?

A. Possibly.

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- Q. You agree that there is a relationship between supply and demand in terms of setting locational marginal prices?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. All right. And could we turn to pages 23 and 24 of your testimony. No specific line reference here, but here you describe historical energy savings produced by programs administered by COSE, AICUO, and the City of Akron, correct?
- A. If by historical you mean savings that have occurred in a prior year that will continue in future -- current years and future years, then yes.
- Q. Yes. Thanks for clarifying. Is there anything in the stipulation or supplemental stipulations that provides for any specific -- specific level of energy savings in the future?
- A. I'm not sure I understand your question, ma'am.
- Q. I guess to put it another way is does the stipulation provide that the programs in the stipulation, if approved, will achieve similar levels of energy savings to what you have described here?
- A. I think that there are two types of payments enumerated for COSE and for AICUO in the

stipulation. One is a fixed administrator payment, \$200,000 over the term or \$240,000 over the term. The other payment, the million-dollar payment referenced in the stipulation, very much the payment of those dollars is tied very specifically to COSE or the AICUO bringing programs to the company that the companies can process through our EM&V process, and upon our satisfaction that they meet the requirements to be included, will be scored towards our portfolio benchmarks.

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So in answer to your question, the large -- by far, the majority of the dollars outlined in the stipulations do require the production of a program that demonstrates savings that we can count.

Q. And does the stipulation provide -- and is there a particular energy savings level that the stipulation programs must provide in the future in order for the companies to get cost recovery of the stipulation costs related to these programs?

MR. KUTIK: Can I have the question read, please.

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

(Record read.)

A. As it relates to the million dollars for COSE or the million dollars for the AICUO, that --

those dollars are "up to" dollar amounts, and they would be paid out dollar for dollar upon those administrators being -- bringing programs to the companies.

With respect to the fixed payments, no.

- Q. And we turn back to page 5 of your testimony, starting on line 21 and going on to page 6, line 3, and here you describe a customer's choices at the end of a fixed-price contract, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And you state that the customer could select a new contract with a CRES provider or return to default service. But in either case, a customer would be subject to the full impact of market prices and conditions at the time of their contract expiration, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Would you agree with me that at the end of fixed-price contract, a customer could choose to implement energy efficiency measures to reduce their energy usage?
- A. I don't think a customer's ability to implement energy efficiency is at all dictated by the term of their CRES contract. I think that a customer could implement energy efficiency measures, and do,

at any time.

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- Q. Okay. And one of those circumstances in which they could choose that is if at the conclusion of the fixed-price CRES contract energy prices were high, correct?
- A. Yes, a customer can implement energy efficiency at any time.
- Q. And on page 5, lines 12 to 14, you state,
 "A fixed-price contract would likely take into
 account projected changes in the market and convert
 those projections, likely with a risk adder, into a
 flat price." Did I read that correctly?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And there are projected changes in the market that could vary across who is doing the projecting, correct?
- A. If your question is could one CRES provider have a view of future price volatility that differs from another CRES provider, is that your question, ma'am?
- Q. That is. Thank you for phrasing it more eloquently.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And a CRES provider's view of potential future volatility could differ from the companies',

correct, as presented in this case?

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A. I don't know that CRES providers today would be assessing 15-year market volatility. I think the volatility I am referring to here would relate to the term of the fixed-price contract which are going to be predominantly 12-month contracts, so they would look at what their expectation is for that volatility.

I mean, the risk doesn't go away. It's just a matter of who bears the risk and what you pay associated for that transfer of the risk from the customer who takes the firm-price contract to the supplier who accepts the risk, and so a risk premium would be built in associated with that strictly associated with the term of the contract.

MS. FLEISHER: I am not sure you answered my question.

Could we have the question reread, please?

20 EXAMINER PRICE: Please.

(Record read.)

MR. KUTIK: Well, your Honor, I believe she has answered the question. She said essentially CRES providers don't look out 15 years. They look out one year, and she explained how she thought that

FirstEnergy Volume XXXIV 7054 1 CRES providers would assess that risk over the year. 2 EXAMINER PRICE: Well, I think she 3 answered a fair interpretation of the question, but I 4 am not sure she answered the question that 5 Ms. Fleisher intended to ask so we'll give Ms. Fleisher an opportunity to rephrase to narrow the 6 7 question somewhat. 8 MS. FLEISHER: Okay. 9 (By Ms. Fleisher) Could CRES providers Ο. 10 have, to the extent they are looking at price 11 volatility in setting fixed-price contract prices, 12 have a different view of volatility from that of the 13 companies? 14 Yes. Different could be more volatility Α. or less. 15 MS. FLEISHER: That's all I have. 16 Thank 17 you. 18 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. 19 Ms. Bojko. 2.0 MS. BOJKO: Yes, your Honor. Thank you. 2.1 22 CROSS-EXAMINATION By Ms. Bojko: 23

24 Good morning, Ms. Mikkelsen. Ο.

> Α. Good morning.

Q. A few follow-up questions to what you have been asked through the last couple of days. If you could turn to page 3 of your rebuttal testimony, please, on page 3, lines 7 through 9, you talk about customers with variable-priced contracts. Do you see that?

A. Yes.

- Q. Prior to writing your rebuttal testimony, did you review any customer variable-priced contracts?
- 11 A. I have reviewed variable-priced contracts
 12 in the past, yes.
 - Q. But prior to writing your rebuttal testimony, I think you said you started drafting it in late September, since that time have you reviewed any variable-priced contracts?

MR. KUTIK: Well, I object, your Honor.

I am not sure what the question is. Is it before

she --

MS. BOJKO: Oh, my apologies. I'll rephrase.

Q. Prior to drafting your rebuttal testimony, immediately prior to drafting your rebuttal testimony, have you reviewed variable-priced contracts?

MR. KUTIK: I'm sorry, your Honor. Is the question in preparation for her testimony did she review?

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MS. BOJKO: Yes, thank you.

- Q. I'll try one more time. In preparation of drafting your rebuttal testimony, I know there has been a lot of testimony in this case, but in preparation of drafting your rebuttal testimony, did you review variable-priced contracts between CRES providers and customers?
- A. No. In my current capacity I would not have access to contracts between customers and CRES providers.
- Q. So your statement then would be true with regard to any piece of testimony that you prepared in this case, prior to drafting or in preparation of drafting testimony in this proceeding, you would not have reviewed variable-priced contracts with customers and CRES providers; is that correct?

 THE WITNESS: Can I have that question be

THE WITNESS: Can I have that question be reread, sir.

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

(Record read.)

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, I don't know if the question is seeking to ask about something in

other testimony that she's filed, and, of course, she has filed a lot, that somehow deals with prices? Or it is a question designed just to seek a time frame in terms of the witness's potential review or nonreview of variable contracts.

EXAMINER PRICE: I understood the question to be whether in preparation for any piece of testimony in this proceeding whether she had reviewed these types of contracts.

Is that correct?

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MS. BOJKO: That is, in light of her prior response in her current capacity she is not able to.

MR. KUTIK: Well, again, your Honor, to the extent that question is directed towards other testimony, it's beyond the scope.

EXAMINER PRICE: We'll allow it. It's harmless enough.

A. I did not review any customer contracts with their CRES provider in preparation of my rebuttal testimony. I did review a number of supplier websites and assured myself that there was a very active offering market for variable-priced products that existed currently in the companies' service territory.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I move to strike everything starting with "I did" as nonresponsive to my question. I asked about reviewing actual contracts between CRES providers and customers.

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EXAMINER PRICE: We are going to give the witness a little bit of leeway on this answer.

Q. In your current capacity -- I still don't think you fully answered my question because you qualified it in preparation of your rebuttal testimony. But in your current capacity with FirstEnergy Service Corp. -- well, excuse me. Strike that.

In your current capacity as director of rates and regulatory affairs for FirstEnergy Corp.

Ohio utilities, you have not or are not able to review actual contracts between customers and CRES providers; is that accurate?

A. I guess what I meant was it's not part of my day-to-day activities. I would have no reason. There is nothing that would preclude me if a customer brought me a variable-priced contract, nothing would prevent me from looking at it, but I have no need to review those contracts in the day-to-day discharge of my responsibilities.

Q. Okay. And in response to Mr. Fisk

yesterday with regard to page 3, the rider ELR EBT discussion starting on line 10, you responded that customers that participate in the ELR program outlined here receive \$5 per kW per month, per unit of curtailable load credit. Do you recall that?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And just so we're clear, the EBT ELR rider that you are describing on page 3 of your rebuttal testimony is the current ELR program; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And isn't it true that ELR customers under the current ELR program also receive a \$5 per kW per month credit through the EDR(b) rider?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And the economic buy-through option that you are discussing on page 3 was an optional provision of the ELR tariff; is that correct?
 - A. No.
- Q. A customer could choose to buy through.

 They didn't have to buy through; isn't that correct?
- A. Every customer who participates in rider ELR is subject to the economic buy-through provision. It is the individual customer's decision whether or not they will buy through at that day-ahead price or

whether they will curtail to their firm-service level. But all customers are subject to that provision.

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- Q. Okay. But a customer has the option of either maintaining service -- excuse me. The customer has the option of maintaining service even though they receive a credit to curtail; isn't that correct?
- A. I am not sure that is correct because there's two separate curtailment situations. There are emergency curtailment situations, in which case the customer has absolutely no option with respect to participation. They are obligated to curtail to their firm-service level, and sometimes as little as 30 minutes, and if they fail to curtail to that firm-service level in a timely fashion, they are subject to penalties which are enumerated in the tariff. So that's your emergency event.

And then as a separate matter, these ELR customers are subject to these economic buy-through -- the economic buy-through provision, which is triggered purely as a function of day-ahead market prices as compared on an hourly basis as compared to the auction clearing price. And those -- in those circumstances the customer has the option to

buy through at the day-ahead rate or curtail their operations to their firm-service level.

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- Q. And under the latter situation that you just discussed, if the customer chooses to maintain service and buy through, they still receive the \$10 per kW per month per unit of curtailable load credit; isn't that correct?
- A. They continue to receive the credit, but they pay the day-ahead prices, which if you look further up Exhibit 3 to the table, for example, would include rates at \$904 on an hourly basis, you know, for example. So they are paying sometimes very significantly higher hourly prices for that electricity if they elect to buy through.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I move to strike everything including the word "but" and everything after "but."

MR. KUTIK: May I have the question and answer read, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

(Record read.)

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, I believe the answer is fully responsive to the question given that the premise of the question was misleading.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I disagree. I

asked if they still pay the credit. It's a "yes" or "no" answer. Counsel can get out what they do or don't do on redirect.

EXAMINER PRICE: I'm not saying I am not going to agree her question is misleading, but I am going to agree that the -- you could draw an unfortunate inference from her question and that the answer was fully responsive, in order to avoid anybody drawing that unfortunate inference.

MR. KUTIK: Fair enough, your Honor.

- Q. (By Ms. Bojko) And the chart you referred to is just illustrative, is that correct? Of the pricing?
- A. No. The values included in the table on page 3 are actual values so --
 - Q. Right. But --

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MR. KUTIK: Excuse me. Let her finish her answer, please.

- A. So, for example, the day-ahead highest LMP rate noted for the period June of '13 through May of '15 \$904.65 cents a megawatt-hour would have been an actual hourly LMP rate that occurred in January of 2014.
- Q. And a customer would have that information available, and then they would make the

decision at that time whether to buy through at those prices with the offsetting credit that they receive or whether to just curtail; isn't that correct?

- A. I'm not entirely sure about the reference to the offsetting credit, but I do agree that customers receive a day-ahead price signal and they make the decision based on that day-ahead price signal whether they are going to curtail their operations to their firm-service level or buy through at the day-ahead price signal they received.
- Q. Well, the decision is going to be on the net costs, so if a customer is receiving a credit of \$10 per kW per month per unit of curtailable load, they would take that into consideration in their decision when it was economically feasible or beneficial for them to buy through during any given period; isn't that true?
- A. I think that that's probably a question that's better addressed to the customers making the individual decisions. I can tell you from my experience when we call these buy-through hours, I have never, ever had an ELR customer say to me anything about, well, the buy-through rate tomorrow is X, but given the credit, I'll buy through.

The conversations I have had have always

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been focused strictly on the day-ahead price signal as it relates to the economic buy-through provision.

- Q. And it's their business decision whether to choose to buy through at X price or to choose to curtail; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And the situation with the -- on line 7 to 9, the customers with the variable-priced contracts indexed, that situation would be true with or without rider RRS; isn't that correct?
- A. Rider RRS will not change the volatility that occurs in the market. What it will do is provide a hedge that moves counter to increasing market prices, thereby providing price mitigation in periods of increasing prices or more volatile prices.
- Q. It will be revised on an annual basis, isn't that correct, rider RRS will be adjusted on an annual basis?
- A. As proposed, rider RRS will be set annually.
- Q. And on the top of page 4 you talk about a weather event. If a weather event causes an increase in the SSO prices, as you claim, this would be true with or without rider RRS; isn't that correct?
 - A. The point I was making here was if you

look at the auction that occurred in October of 2013 and looked at, for example, the 12-month product and what the clearing price was in October of '13, and then you looked at the same 12-month product for the auction that occurred in January of '14 immediately after the polar vortex, we saw a 10 percent increase, a significant increase in that very short period of time associated with that auction clearing price.

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So that higher auction clearing price, if I assume it had cleared at the same rate as the October rate, the overall SSO rate that went into effect June 1st of 2014 would have been 3 -- approximately 3.7 percent lower than it was.

Correspondingly, if the rider RRS had been in effect during that period, the forecast for rider RRS would not have assumed the actual day-ahead or real-time hourly prices that occurred in that same January time frame.

So when I would go to reconcile my rider RRS rate, again effective June 1, the value of the higher revenue that was collected during that weather period would also be included and would provide that market price mitigation mechanism that we've discussed to the SSO prices.

Q. So if a weather event does, in fact,

cause the SSO price to increase, as you claim, that would happen with or without the approval or existence of rider RRS; isn't that true?

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A. Yes. I think the point I was trying to make was that then rider RRS would capture the value of those higher market prices and those could be used to mitigate the higher prices in the SSO process.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I am going to move to strike. I didn't move the first time to strike. Now I am going to move the second time. I think it was "but," "but what I am trying to" or "my point" or something.

EXAMINER PRICE: Everything after "yes."

MS. BOJKO: Okay, thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: We will grant the motion to strike everything after "yes."

- Q. (By Ms. Bojko) And rider RRS will not modify what CRES providers offer for the generation price; isn't that true?
- A. While I don't know what influences CRES offers, I would not expect that to influence it.
- Q. Right. Because these situations are talking about generation prices, and rider RRS is separate and distinction from a generation price or offer if it's a price via the SSO auction or an offer

via the CRES providers; isn't that true?

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MR. KUTIK: May I have the question read, please.

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

MS. BOJKO: Strike that. I'll try again.

- Q. What a customer pays for generation is not contingent upon rider RRS; isn't that true?
- A. Rider RRS is a generation-related charge. That would --
 - Q. I'm sorry.
- A. Depending on whether it's a charge or a credit would offset the price paid for generation.
- Q. But that's separate and distinct than what a customer has to either get a generation they have to procure their generation either from the SSO auctions or they have to procure their generation from a CRES provider; isn't this correct? Companies are not providing generation service, correct?

MR. KUTIK: Objection, compound.

- Q. The companies aren't providing generation service, correct?
- A. The companies do not own generation. The companies provide generation service to their nonshopping customers that is acquired through a competitive bid process.

Q. Through the SSO. So a customer has to either get their generation from the SSO or from a competitive procurement from a CRES provider, correct?

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EXAMINER PRICE: Are you asking just the physical generation?

MS. BOJKO: Generation is competitive, so they have to get their generation from either a CRES offer, a CRES provider, or from the standard service offer.

EXAMINER PRICE: While I don't agree with your premise that generation is competitive, but that being said, I am still asking, are you talking about the physical generation or are you talking about the bill impact? Because I'm confused.

MS. BOJKO: I'm talking about the physical generation. They have to procure it from a source other than the companies. They have to procure it from an SSO offer or they have to procure it from a CRES provider.

EXAMINER PRICE: That's what I was asking you. You are referring to the physical generation?

Yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okav.

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MS. BOJKO:

A. I would add a third option to that, which

is, of course, the option a customer may choose to generate some or all of its generation.

- Q. Thank you. Yes, of course. So those are the options you see, either self-supply, obtain it from the SSO, or obtain it from a CRES provider.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And that situation, as the current world stands today under our current law that exists, with or without rider RRS being assessed to customers bills; isn't that correct?
- MR. KUTIK: Well, I object. There is no rider RRS today.
- MS. BOJKO: I said with or without approval of and being charged.
- MR. KUTIK: You said -- I think the question was as the situation exists today.
- EXAMINER PRICE: She did say with or

 without RRS, just to be clear. But let's have the

 question back again, and then the witness can answer.

 The objection is overruled.
- 21 (Record read.)
- THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, may I have the preceding question? I'm not sure what is correct. I apologize.
- 25 (Record read.)

A. Yes.

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- Q. And could you turn to page 5 of your rebuttal, please, the bottom line 21 going over to the top of 22, you talk about fixed-price contracts, at the conclusion of that, a customer is faced with two choices. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And those choices that a customer is faced with, those choices exist with or without rider RRS; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And the scenario of a customer needing to do something after conclusion of a fixed-price contract exists with or without rider RRS, correct?
- "needing to do something," insomuch as, I mean, the companies have an obligation to serve their customers. So if they don't elect to take a competitive product, you know, offer from a CRES provider, they will receive service from the utility without needing to do something.
- Q. Well, that's -- you're needing to do something, excuse me, was referencing the two choices of the customer, and one of the choices is returning to default service.

So my question was at the end of a fixed-price contract, the scenario of a customer needing to either enter into a new contract, return to default service, or, I guess, self-supply, as you mentioned earlier today, that scenario will exist with or without rider RRS; is that correct?

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- A. The customer at the end of a contract is typically faced with two choices, right, as I say in my testimony, either enter into a new contract or return to default service.
- Q. Let's turn to page 11 now. Let's talk a little bit about the discussion you had this morning with regard to the change in rider NMB. You mentioned to Mr. Sauer that you believe that the companies would work with the CRES community on this change to ensure those customers are not double charged; is that correct? Do you recall that discussion?
 - A. I recall that discussion.
- Q. And do you envision the process to be the same process as that outlined by the Commission in the AEP ESP III order?
- A. I don't know, as I sit here today, I can't recall what process was laid out in the AEP ESP III order.

1 Q. Fair enough. 2 MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I can't imagine 3 that this was not marked previously, but I could not 4 find it in my notes, if somebody could help, with the 5 Opinion and Order in 13-2385. EXAMINER PRICE: I am sure we took --6 7 well, we don't need to take administrative notice. 8 It's an opinion and order, but if you want to mark 9 it, it's fine. 10 MS. BOJKO: If I may mark this as OMAEG 11 17, please. 12 EXAMINER PRICE: It will be so marked. 13 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 14 MS. BOJKO: Does the Bench need a copy? EXAMINER PRICE: No. 15

Q. (By Ms. Bojko) First of all, does this appear to be the Commission's opinion and order issued --

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EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the record real fast.

(Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the record. At this time we are going to make a minor correction. The last exhibit will be marked as OMAEG 23.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Ms. Bojko) Ms. Mikkelsen, does this appear to be the opinion and order issued in the AEP ESP III Case No. 13-2385-EL-SSO, issued on February 25, 2015?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you are familiar with the AEP ESP III order; is that correct?
 - A. I have read it at one point or another.
- Q. This is the same order that included the -- what's been termed AEP ESP factors or PPA factors that you actually filed a piece of testimony on; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Could you turn to page 68 of the order, please.
- A. I'm there.
 - Q. And the paragraph at the top, if you look at the last two sentences of that top paragraph starting with "In any event." Do you see where I am?
 - A. I do.
 - Q. If you could take a moment to read that, please. In this provision the Commission requires that AEP Ohio and CRES providers work together with staff in order to ensure customers do not pay twice

for transmission-related expenses; is that correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And it also talks about double-billing issues, and that if those arise, the Commission states that there are existing means for impact to customers to seek assistance, such as informal discussions with staff or through formal complaints at the Commission; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Is that the same process you mentioned to Mr. Sauer you envision occurring with regard to the companies' rider NMB changes?
- A. A process like this is exactly what I envision.
- Q. And despite the process outlined by the Commission in this AEP ESP III case, are you aware that there have been -- there has been a disruption to the market recently with regard to the transition in NMB riders and related costs, transmission costs?

MR. KUTIK: Objection.

EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds?

MR. KUTIK: Assumes facts.

MS. BOJKO: I asked her if she was aware.

EXAMINER PRICE: Well, you still -- the

premise still was that there is one. Maybe you could

just ask her if she is aware of whether there are -have been any disruptions. That might overcome the
objection.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you.

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Q. (By Ms. Bojko) Ms. Mikkelsen, are you aware there have been disruptions in the marketplace and concerns raised by customers regarding double-billing issues related to the transition in AEP from one transmission rate to a new transmission rate?

EXAMINER PRICE: No. That didn't -- that didn't fix my problem. Let me try.

Ms. Mikkelsen, are you aware of whether there have been any disruptions or complaints resulting from the transition from by AEP to rider NMB?

THE WITNESS: I am not aware of any, sir.

Q. (By Ms. Bojko) So you also would not be aware of any informal complaints that have been raised by customers to staff at the Commission; is that correct?

MR. KUTIK: Same objection, your Honor.

And I also would object on the grounds of relevance.

What's happening with AEP's situation is different.

She can testify about the companies' experience. She

has testified about the companies' experience with respect to the transition from ESP I and ESP II.

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EXAMINER PRICE: I am going to overrule the relevance objection, but I will grant the motion to the extent that Ms. Bojko -- I am not sure whether she phrased it properly.

But let's say are you aware of whether there are any complaints to staff regarding AEP's transmission?

THE WITNESS: I am not aware of any complaints.

EXAMINER PRICE: But I have a follow-up.

Even if there were a disruption caused by AEP or by this, isn't that simply a risk of the market? If you choose a CRES provider and you think the CRES provider doesn't fairly offset the change, shouldn't you simply go out and pick a different CRES provider? I mean, isn't that life in a choice program, without prejudging any particular cases that might come before us?

THE WITNESS: Yes, yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: You agree that's simply a risk customers take on in a market situation?

THE WITNESS: Yeah. I think the market contains a number of nonprice-related risks as they

relate to rules, laws. All of those factors are risks of the market.

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EXAMINER PRICE: And customers may not always be happy with their choice of CRES providers down the line.

THE WITNESS: That is certainly true.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

- Q. (By Ms. Bojko) Ms. Mikkelsen, isn't it true if a change occurs when a customer is under a fixed-price contract, they do not have the same ability to just go out and choose another supplier if they are unhappy with that supplier?
- A. It is difficult for me to say without seeing the terms and conditions associated with the contract. In any event, a customer would be able to make that choice at the end of their contract term.
- Q. At the end. But during the contract they may be subject to penalties if they have any kind -- or early termination fees if they elect to leave a fixed-price contract or a CRES provider when such a change is made; is that correct?
- A. That really goes to my earlier point. Without seeing the specific terms and conditions, it's difficult to say.
 - Q. But you have seen those provisions in the

prior contracts that you referenced you reviewed in your consultant days; isn't that correct?

- A. If you are asking me if I had seen contract terms that include a termination --
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- A. -- fee? The answer to that is yes.
- Q. And, Ms. Mikkelsen, did you review the applications for rehearing or the appeal that's been filed at the Supreme Court regarding AEP's ESP, specifically how it relates to rider BTCR, which is AEP's transmission rider?

MR. KUTIK: Objection.

EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds?

MR. KUTIK: Relevance.

EXAMINER PRICE: Sustained.

- Q. And, Ms. Mikkelsen, sitting here today you cannot confirm that a CRES provider would, in fact, remove charges if those charges are also collected by the companies through the revised NMB rider; is that correct?
- A. The process I envisioned was a collaborative process with the companies, as you point out aptly, including the staff and the CRES community to work through this issue.

25 As I sit here today, it's hard for me to

imagine in that forum a CRES provider not making the changes that are being discussed, the companies and the staff. It strikes me as if they want to continue to participate in the Ohio market, they would, through this collaborative process, make those changes.

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if you are comparing a regulated rate that's been built up piece by piece by piece versus a number that the CRES provider puts on the Apples chart and says, "We'll serve you at this price"? How do we ever know whether they did or didn't include such costs in their offer? Maybe just as a loss leader, they were going to eat those costs.

This gets back to my issue, isn't this just life -- I am asking now three questions, so why don't you go ahead and answer how can we ever know first, and then we will go back to my philosophic question

MR. KUTIK: Could you put the question to her again, your Honor?

EXAMINER PRICE: Sure. How can we ever know if you're comparing an unregulated price to a regulated price that's been built up piece by piece by your companies' tariffs, whether the costs were or

were not included in the price that the CRES provider happened to offer on any given day on the Apples chart or to any customer fortunate enough to call them that day?

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THE WITNESS: I guess we would not ever really know. I'm hard-pressed to imagine someone in a business not including known costs in their price quotes, but they may not.

EXAMINER PRICE: Well, they surely include known costs, but they also have risk adders and, you know, maybe they -- again, maybe it was just not a big enough component or maybe it was subsumed by the risk adder.

I mean, isn't that, though, the beauty of the market? If you are dissatisfied with your choice of CRES provider and they don't make it right, you should go and seek out another CRES provider because it's a market, and just whether it's CRES or it's hamburgers or it's school buses.

MR. KUTIK: So, your Honor, I am not sure what the question is?

EXAMINER PRICE: My question is, isn't this just a risk of the market, the customers may end up paying twice because they've chosen a market rate?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

1 MR. PETRICOFF: Your Honor, if I may, is 2 this an issue we can take up in brief? Because there 3 are -- this witness -- and, obviously, we are not --4 we, being the suppliers, are not on the stand at the 5 moment, but there are answers to your questions, at least from the supplier community. May we put this 6 7 in our brief? 8 EXAMINER PRICE: Well, I certainly think 9 it's going to -- hopefully it will assuage 10 Ms. Bojko's concerns if you can explain how we can know and how we can -- how we can improve the 11 12 process. So if there is a way to improve the process 13 as we do this transition, I think that certainly the 14 Commission would want to improve the process as we --15 if there is any transition at all, I think the 16 Commission would want to know ways to improve the 17 process. 18 MR. PETRICOFF: Thank you, your Honor. 19 We will take that up. 2.0 MR. KUTIK: I guess our position is that 2.1 certainly what's in the briefs should be tethered to 22 the record. EXAMINER PRICE: I'm confident 23 24 Mr. Petricoff will find a way to tether it to the 25 record.

MR. PETRICOFF: That's the reason for my point here, because I am going to respond to this question from the record. There will be a footnote there that says this question was raised and we will launch into it, and I think, surprisingly, I will be on the same side as Mr. Kutik on this issue.

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MR. KUTIK: Well, I guess, my point, your Honor, any issues -- and we appreciate
Mr. Petricoff's help to the extent we can get it.
But any issue, your Honor, needs to be based upon the record evidence, and that's our position.

EXAMINER PRICE: And I am confident

Mr. Petricoff's solutions will be. Or we'll sort it

out when the briefs come in and people make motions.

MR. KUTIK: Fair enough. Thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you, Ms. Bojko.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor.

Q. (By Ms. Bojko) Ms. Mikkelsen, just so the record is clear, you do understand in answering the questions from the attorney examiner that customers may be constricted by contract law with regard to their choices when a change is made midstream of a contract, correct?

MR. KUTIK: May I have the question read, please.

EXAMINER PRICE: You may have the question read, but I will just add the caveat it's abundantly clear she is not an attorney and she will be not -- is not being solicited for her legal opinion.

Can I have the question back.

(Record read.)

A. Yes.

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- Q. And, Ms. Mikkelsen, you mentioned a couple of times you would be surprised or you couldn't imagine that a CRES provider and the companies couldn't work through a solution with staff; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So you would be surprised if double billing was actually occurring because a CRES provider and the company and the staff could not work through the issue; is that correct?
- A. I believe the CRES community, the staff, and the companies can work to a solution that is mutually satisfactory to the parties that affects a transparent and seamless move of those NMB line-item charges.
- MR. KUTIK: Are you finished?
- THE WITNESS: I am finished. Thank you.

Q. Sorry. And it would definitely be the companies' intent to not double-bill or double-charge customers during a transition such that you are proposing; is that correct?

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- A. The companies' intent would be to bill all of its customers for the NMB line items that have moved from the supplier community to the company effective with the start of the ESP IV period.
- Q. Fair point. So it would be the companies' hope then that CRES providers would make corresponding modifications to their charges in order that customers not be double billed; is that correct?
- A. It goes beyond our hope. As I've said before, the companies would take an active role in working with the CRES community and the staff to lay out a process for that to occur.

EXAMINER PRICE: Just to wrap up this piece, the magnitude of the changes we are talking about in this case are dramatically less than the magnitude of changes when we first instituted rider NMB; isn't that correct?

THE WITNESS: Absolutely.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Q. (By Ms. Bojko) Ms. Mikkelsen, let's change topics.

MS. BOJKO: Are you finished, your Honor?
May I change? Let's change topics.

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, may I inquire how much longer Ms. Mikkelsen has, whether it's long -Ms. Bojko has, and if it's long whether it's an appropriate time for a break.

EXAMINER PRICE: It's been two hours. I think it's an appropriate time, irrespective of Ms. Bojko's remaining cross. Let's take a 10-minute break. 11:15.

11 (Recess taken.)

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

Please proceed, Ms. Bojko.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you.

- Q. (By Ms. Bojko) Ms. Mikkelsen, I am going to turn your attention to rider DCR. You start discussing it at the bottom of page 13 onto 14, and you discuss Ms. McCarter's recommendation regarding excluding of general and intangible plant. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know whether Ms. McCarter made a similar recommendation in the recent AEP ESP case?
- 25 A. Yes.

And isn't it true in the Commission order 1 Ο. 2 in that ESP, as well as the entry on rehearing, that 3 the Commission agreed with Ms. McCarter and excluded such costs from AEP's distribution rider? 4 5 MR. KUTIK: Well, I'll object, your Honor, on two grounds. One, relevance; two, there's 6 no foundation laid other than Ms. Mikkelsen's 7 8 familiar with the order on that particular issue. There is no foundation laid that she's familiar with 9 10 the similarities between -- or dissimilarities between the two riders and the actions taken by the 11 12 staff or the recommendations taken by the staff and 13 the Commission in that case. 14 EXAMINER PRICE: I am going to overrule 15 the objection. She has expressed a familiarity with 16 that section of the staff's recommendation, and if you feel there are factual differences that need to 17 18 be elicited, you can take care of that on redirect. 19 THE WITNESS: Can I have the question 2.0 again? 2.1 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's have the question 22 back again. 23 (Record read.) 24 Α. Yes. 25 Q. And you still have OMAEG Exhibit 23 in

front of you? Do you have that exhibit in front of you?

A. Yes.

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- Q. If you turn to page 46 of the Commission's opinion and order, isn't it true that the Commission specifically denied the request to include general plant investment for radio communication systems that support front-line employees?
- A. Excuse me. I'm sorry, may I ask you to be more specific where you are looking on page 46, ma'am?
- Q. The Commission's decision -- I wasn't reading from 46. The Commission's -- I was just giving a page reference of the decision. The Commission's decision is on page 46 and, yes, to be more specific the discussion on page 43 of the general plant, and staff's recommendation is on page 43 at the top, first full sentence. And also moving to the second paragraph first full sentence.
- A. I think there are a couple of points of distinction in the AEP proceeding. AEP was seeking to expand their rider DIR to include general plant. That's different from the circumstance that the companies are in, where the companies currently

include general plant in our rider DCR.

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And I'm not entirely certain -- I see your reference here where they talk about service centers and radio equipment. I think I have a number of examples in my testimony of the types of general and intangible plant expenditures that the companies have included in their rider DCR and would expect to continue to recover in rider DCR, and the examples that I've included in my testimony on page 14 provide very valuable contributions to the overall reliability of our distribution system and, therefore, we believe are appropriate for inclusion in rider DCR.

- Q. And you do agree with me that the Commission order on page 46 states that "We must deny AEP's request to significantly increase the amount to be recovered via the DIR and to incorporate general plant into the DIR mechanism"? Is that correct?
- A. May I ask you to be more specific on 46 where you are looking? I am reading about Commission and ORC budgets, so I'm not likely reading what you are.
- Q. Sure. It's in the first full paragraph, and it starts with "Accordingly," which is almost --
 - A. Okay.

- Q. -- in the middle of the paragraph. Right after the reference to the transcript.
- A. I'm sorry. I have the reference. May I have the question.
- Q. I just asked if the Commission stated -if they stated, "We must deny AEP's request to
 significantly increase the amount to be recovered via
 the DIR and to incorporate general plant into the DIR
 mechanism." I read that correctly, didn't I?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And in this same section of the Commission's order, isn't it true that the Commission determined that increases in the distribution rider are better considered and evaluated in the context of a distribution rate case?
- A. Again, it may be helpful to me if you would -- this is a big order.
- Q. At the two sentences after what we just read, it says "AEP Ohio's DIR investments, at the level requested in these proceedings, would be better considered and reviewed in the context of a distribution rate case where the costs can be evaluated in the context of the Company's total distribution revenues and expenses, and the Company's opportunity to recover a return on and of its

investment can be balanced depends customers' right to reasonably priced service."

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MR. KUTIK: Objection, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds?

MR. KUTIK: The order is what it is. The order -- in terms of its -- what it says or doesn't say can be appropriately subject to brief. Having this witness recite and read from an order serves no point. The witness has already testified as to what she thinks is applicable with respect -- at least to the Commission's decision in the AEP case and what is not applicable with respect to the decision with respect to the facts of this case.

If counsel wants to talk about the issue raised in the AEP case, let's talk about the issues rather than having them read to her and then moving on to another portion.

And so I object as it -- as irrelevant and talking about legal issues at this point if we are going to read the Commission's decision.

EXAMINER PRICE: Is this a foundational question that you are going to follow up?

MS. BOJKO: Yes, it is. Your Honor, we've had companies' counsel read many things into the record from various Commission proceedings,

various Commission dockets, various Commission Apples to Apples' report. I think that tying the Commission order to the testimony is very relevant in this case and what the Commission's precedent --

EXAMINER PRICE: I don't disagree.

That's not what I am asking you. If you are going to ask her a follow-up question --

MS. BOJKO: Yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: -- about the similarities or differences, that's fine. But I agree with Mr. Kutik, simply asking her whether she thinks you read something well is not of any probative value in this proceeding. If this is just foundational, I am going to allow the question.

MS. BOJKO: Yes, thank you.

16 EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. It is

foundational?

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MS. BOJKO: Yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: Overruled.

20 Did she read that correctly?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

Q. (By Ms. Bojko) Ms. Mikkelsen, on page 16 of your testimony you discuss Ms. McCarter's recommendation that the distribution investment rider not be contingent upon filing a base distribution

rate case. And isn't it true that Ms. McCarter also made that recommendation in the AEP ESP proceeding that we've been discussing?

- A. I don't recall.
- Q. You would agree with me that the Commission's order does, in fact, discuss the appropriateness of reviewing certain items regarding a distribution investment rider in the context of a distribution rate case; is that correct?

MR. KUTIK: Objection.

11 EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds?

MR. KUTIK: Same grounds as before, your

13 Honor.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Counsel, you are not representing that the Commission made AEP's DIR contingent on the filing of a base rate case, are you?

MS. BOJKO: No, I did not. I did not mean to allude to that, if that's what you believe.

EXAMINER PRICE: Well, it was confusing.

MS. BOJKO: I'll try again.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. You made reference to Ms. McCarter's recommendation, and then you jumped on to something else, as if the Commission had followed that recommendation, and that was not my

1 recollection.

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MS. BOJKO: Well, she said she wasn't familiar with the recommendation so I couldn't further explore the recommendation and the similarities between the two.

EXAMINER PRICE: And the fact that the Commission didn't follow it.

MS. BOJKO: No. Ms. Mikkelsen said that she -- Ms. Mikkelsen stated that she did not remember Ms. McCarter making that recommendation in the AEP case.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay.

MS. BOJKO: So I asked a separate question of whether the Commission did discuss in the context of an AEP case considering distribution investment riders and components of them or costs related to distribution investment, whether some of those costs would be better considered in the context of a distribution rate case where all of the distribution revenues and expenses could be considered together and balanced against customers' interests.

EXAMINER PRICE: Fair enough.

You can go ahead and answer the question.

25 You want it back?

THE WITNESS: Please, sir.

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's have the question back again.

(Record read.)

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- A. I haven't had an opportunity, as I sit here, to review this order in its entirety, but you did point me to and read a section of the order in isolation which addresses those issues.
- Q. Thank you. Let's turn to page 17 of your testimony. Page 17, line 8, you say, "Specifically, the rate is targeted to high load factor customers these customers have already demonstrated an ability..." Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. When you say "these customers," are you referring to the high-load-factor customers that meet the qualifications or requirements of the HLF TOU rate proposed by the companies in the stipulation in this case, supplemental stipulation? Actually, strike that. In the second supplemental stipulation.
- A. The reference here is to high-load-factor customers in order to be able to participate in the pilot there are aura applicable criteria beyond the load factor criteria.
- Q. So when you are referring to these

customers, you were referring to those that meet that applicability requirement that are set forth in the second supplemental stipulation; is that correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And isn't it true that an HLL -- an HLF TOU customer can go on and off of the TOU rate schedule?
- A. If by "on and off the TOU "-- pardon me, the "HLF TOU rate schedule" you mean there are no minimum stay provisions, the answer is yes.
- Q. And there are, similarly, no minimum stay-out provisions, correct?
- A. Correct. The rate was designed to send a constant capacity price signal over summer peak periods, and one of the underlying premises of the rate was that consistent price signal would enable a high-load-factor customer to invest in technology which would allow them to improve their on-peak load shape.

And I think if an investment like that was made, in effect, it works from a customer perspective as causing the customer to say, well, I'm not going to jump on and off this rate.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I move to strike everything after "correct." I just asked if there

were minimum stay-out provisions.

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EXAMINER PRICE: I think she is trying to explain the answer. Denied.

- Q. So, Ms. Mikkelsen, when the rate is lower than the standard service offer, a customer can choose to participate in the program; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And then so when the HLF TOU rate increases and is greater than the standard service offer, a customer can choose to leave the HLF rate and would take service from the standard service offer rate; is that correct?
- A. Yes, although that wasn't the intent of the rate design.
- Q. And the rate for BS and GP customers subject to the HLF TOU in the summer is significantly higher for June, July, August, 12 to 6 p.m. hours; is that correct?
- A. The rate is designed to recover the annual capacity charges in that finite period of time, yes.
- Q. And those -- which would be higher; is that correct? Higher than all other hours?
- 25 A. Yes.

Q. Could we turn to page 18 of your testimony, please.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Before we leave this topic, I'm struggling with the problem that this tariff is designed to solve. If these are already high-load-factor customers, that means that they already have a better-than-average shape; is that true?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: So what is the public interest in this particular tariff if these customers are already high-load factor, they already have good load curves, why would we direct resources to fix this issue and not other issues out there?

A. Our -- this rate design is intended to test customer receptivity to capacity-price signals on peak. Our existing time-differentiated rates really test customers' receptivity to responding to changes in energy-price signals depending on the time.

So we're trying to test a different notion, and the thinking was to the extent that you have high-load-factor customers, to the extent that they are able to further improve or, said differently, reduce their demand in on-peak periods

because of this capacity-price signal, again, it will increase -- further improve their shape, reduce key charges overall. I guess that's what we are trying to test the receptivity to, that capacity-price signal.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. Thank you, Ms. Bojko.

- Q. (By Ms. Bojko) So since you refer to these customers as high-load-factor customers, since the last time you were on the stand, have you been notified of a customer's intent to take service pursuant to HLF TOU rate schedule?
 - A. No.

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- Q. Have you further researched or explored the number of customers that would be -- would be eligible to take service pursuant to the HLF TOU rate schedule given the applicability requirements that you previously mentioned?
 - A. No.
- Q. Turning to page 18 of your testimony, starting at the line 20, you state that "The Rider ELR and EDR provision (b) credits have been important to customers." Do you see that?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. And in this sentence you are referring to

existing rider ELR customers; is that correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And the two credits that you mention on line 20, those are the two credits that we discussed earlier that equal \$10 per kW per month per unit of curtailable load, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And isn't it true that the GS and the GP rate schedules are the only two rate schedules that pay for the entire \$10 per kW per unit of curtailable-load credits?

EXAMINER PRICE: Counsel, isn't this already in the record in this case? I recall this same line of questioning the last time Ms. Mikkelsen was on the stand.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, not in the context of her rebuttal testimony that's giving the implication otherwise.

EXAMINER PRICE: She's giving an implication otherwise?

MS. BOJKO: She's implying there are different benefits to customers, and it's not clear from her testimony that she's -- I think it's implying that all customers benefit, and the record needs to be made clear what the cost of these credits

that she references on line 20 is going to be to other customers.

3 EXAMINER PRICE: Isn't it already in the record?

5 MS. BOJKO: I don't think in this 6 context, not in her rebuttal-testimony context.

7 MR. KUTIK: In any context, it is still 8 in the record.

MS. BOJKO: I don't think I actually asked it this way previously.

MR. KUTIK: It doesn't matter whether you asked it or counsel asked it.

EXAMINER PRICE: I'll allow it, but I think we're just going over things that are already in the record.

A. No.

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Q. Rider GS and GP customers pay for the full \$10 ELR credit as well as through DSE-1 and the EDR provision through EDR(e); isn't that correct?

MR. KUTIK: Objection, asked and answered. All this is in the record, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Go ahead and answer.

A. Perhaps this will help. All customers across all rate classes, with the exception of interruptible customers on rider ELR, pay for the

rider ELR credit. GS and GP customers pay for the EDR credit.

- Q. So, again, the GS and GP customers are the only two classes of customers that pay for the entire two credits that totals \$10 per kW per month per unit of curtailable load?
- A. If by "entire" you mean they pay \$5 for ELR and \$5 for EDR, I would agree with you. They do not pay for the entire credit.
- Q. Thank you for your distinction. I meant they are the only two classes that pay both credits totaling \$10 per kW per month per curtailable load, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And let's turn to page 24 of your rebuttal testimony, please. On line 1 you talk about the program administered by COSE, and you're talking in this section about the past programs administered by COSE; is that correct?
- A. I'm talking about the program administered by COSE that has produced savings in the past that will continue currently and going forward, yes.
- Q. You're not talking about in this context the program identified in the stipulation,

are you?

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- A. I am not sure I understand the question, ma'am.
- Q. Well, you are talking about the previous programs that have been administered or are currently being administered. You are not talking about the program that's contained under the stipulation that's not yet approved, right?
- A. In my mind, COSE administers an energy efficiency program for its members. The stipulation contemplates the continuation of that program.
- Q. Well, currently the COSE program is included as part of the companies' approved portfolio plan; isn't that correct?
- A. I'm not sure what you mean by that question, ma'am.
- Q. Well, the program that is currently being administered by COSE is included in the companies' approved portfolio plan that's in existence today; is that correct?
- A. I am struggling a bit because I know that COSE could and has and continues to administer programs that they receive compensation for that would have been approved outside of the energy efficiency plan, mercantile self-directed programs.

So I think the program is very broad.

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It certainly would encompass things that are included in the companies' portfolio plan, but there are sort of provisions of the COSE program currently that would have been approved in terms of compensation from our ESP proceeding, ESP III proceeding, as well as the administrator compensation program which was approved in 09-553.

- Q. So was this statement referring to -referencing both of those programs that you just
 mentioned?
- A. This statement is identifying the megawatt-hours of energy efficiency savings and the megawatts of peak-demand reduction that COSE has brought to the company for inclusion in the companies' calculation of actions that were taken that would allow it to meet the statutory benchmarks for energy efficiency and peak-demand reduction.
- Q. And the costs associated with that are currently being collected under DSE-1; is that correct? Excuse me, DSE-2.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And the programs contained in the stipulation will not be administered by Ohio Edison; is that correct?

A. I think I'm getting a little turned around in the use of "administered." We have administrators of our energy efficiency program that administrator compensation has been approved in various ESPs, as well as the notion of administrators. And then the company administers energy efficiency programs as part of its EE portfolio plan. I'm not -- I'm getting turned around on the use of the term "administered" in your question.

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Q. Fair enough. I did not take your comments on these two pages to refer to the COSE as acting as an administrator. So let me rephrase to be more specific.

So I'm referring to what's been tiled "COSE's Ohio Efficiency Resource Program" where the companies are contributing \$240,000 over the term of the ESP to COSE, the unrestricted payment. That program is not -- will not be run by the companies; is that correct?

A. Correct. Savings produced from that program would be brought by COSE to the companies for inclusion in our -- for satisfaction of our statutory benchmarks associated with energy efficiency and peak-demand reduction.

- Q. And the COSE's Ohio Efficiency Resource Program does not exist today; is that correct?
 - A. I don't know.

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- Q. And on page 25 of your testimony you state that AICUO will -- should not be required to make a showing that it will implement cost-effective energy efficiency; is that correct?
- A. Not entirely. I think what I say here is that they should not be required to make a separate showing that savings originating from the AICUO will be included on a going-forward basis in the companies' energy efficiency and peak-demand reduction program portfolio status reports to the Commission.
- Q. But isn't it true that you, responding to the question: Should AICUO be required to make a showing that it will implement cost-effective energy efficiency as Staff Witness Scheck recommends?
- A. And what I am saying here is no, they shouldn't have to make a separate showing. Savings that originate from the program will already be included in the companies' energy efficiency and peak-demand reduction status report.

And I guess I would further explain, as it says in the stipulation, that the -- pardon me.

That's it.

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MS. BOJKO: If I may have just one minute, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

- Q. And in this question and answer you are referring to the companies' contribution of \$200,000 over the term of the ESP to encourage the advancement in education of energy efficiency for members of the AICUO, which has been termed AICUO's unrestricted payment; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And this program does not currently exist today; is that correct?
 - A. I don't know.
- 15 Q. And this program, the unrestricted 16 payment program, will not be administered by the 17 companies; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you, Ms. Mikkelsen.

Thank you, your Honor. I have no further

21 questions.

22 THE WITNESS: Thank you.

23 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. O'Brien?

MR. O'BRIEN: Thank you, your Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. O'Brien:

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Q. Good morning Ms. Mikkelsen. Yeah, it's still morning. We are still there. Just a couple of questions for you.

Could you please turn to page 2? Turn your attention to the variable-priced contracts that you referred to down there at the bottom of the page. Did you -- strike that.

Are you aware of the aggregate price per kilowatt-hour that any of these contract customers may have paid under these agreements?

- A. No.
- Q. And would the same -- would you have the same answer for the average price per kilowatt-hour paid by any of these customers under those contracts?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: One second. No, you would not have the same answer, or no, the answer is you do not know the average?

THE WITNESS: I don't know the average.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay.

MR. O'BRIEN: Thank you for that

25 clarification, your Honor.

any of these products would also -- any supplier who offers these, they would be an indexed price with at least some adder associated with it, so I would never know what that additional adder price was even if I were to make an assumption about averaging the LMPs on a day-ahead or real-time basis.

- Q. Understood. Thank you.
- A. You're welcome.

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- Q. Turning your attention to page 19 of your testimony, up at the top where you mention that under rider ELR all eligible customers have previously proven that they needed economic development support, how long ago would that have been prior to the creation of rider ELR? So that would mean prior to Case No. 10-388.
- A. I think it's earlier than that. I think it started with the first ESP, so it would have been prior to 2009 time frame, 2009.
- Q. Would that have been when the customers were simply taking service under the operating companies' interruptible tariffs?
- A. Yes, or special contracts that had been approved by the Commission.
 - Q. Okay. Thank you. Turning now to page

18, you make reference to the economic development and job retention benefits of rider ELR and the EDR provision (b) credits that are down there on the bottom paragraph. Would it be a true statement to say that only the customers paying the EDR(b) cost benefit from those economic development and job retention benefits?

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- A. As I say here, the economic development and job retention benefits are provided to the companies' service area and promote Ohio's effectiveness in the global economy.
- Q. So let me ask my question differently.

 Do only GS and GP customers benefit by the rider as a result of the benefits you just mentioned?
- A. No. As I mentioned, I think the benefit accrues to the companies' service territory, all of the customers in the service territory.
- MR. O'BRIEN: Thank you, Ms. Mikkelsen.

 Those are the only questions I have.

Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Now, I am going to mess up Mr. O'Brien's cross-examination by asking a follow-up question that we are all told in law school not to ask.

But why shouldn't the Commission look at

7110 extending the recovery of the EDR provision (b) 1 2 credits to all rate classes, including, in 3 particular, residential customers who may be 4 benefiting by the secondary -- primary, secondary, 5 and tertiary jobs created by these credits instead of just having them on the GS and GP customers? 6 7 THE WITNESS: I think the customers --8 the Commission could look at that. I think one of 9 the things that would need to be considered is the 10 whole notion of gradualism with respect to changes in existing rate design. 11 12 EXAMINER PRICE: But this would be 13 spreading out an existing recovery amount over a much 14 larger pool of customers at that point if the Commission were to go down that path. 15 16 THE WITNESS: Yes. 17 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. 18 THE WITNESS: You're welcome. EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Beeler. 19 2.0 MR. BEELER: Thank you, your Honor. 2.1 22 CROSS-EXAMINATION 23 By Mr. Beeler: 24 Good afternoon. Ο.

Good afternoon.

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Q. I'm Steve Beeler. I represent staff.

A few questions here, starting with Ms. McCarter's area on page 11 going over to 12. There you discuss the annual revenue cap increases, correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. You disagree with Ms. McCarter's recommendation that the cap should remain at 15 million annually; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And you believe it should be 30 million?
- 12 A. Yes.

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- Q. The companies have met their reliability targets every year of the DCR, correct?
- A. The companies have met their reliability targets each year of the DCR. What is interesting to note is the improvement in the companies' reliability metrics since rider DCR was approved. If I look across all three of the Ohio utilities across both reliability metrics, each and every one of those in the period that DCR was in effect is improved over the pre-DCR period.
 - Q. So the performance has been improving?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. And that was all done under the \$15

million cap, correct?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. Are you saying in your testimony now, your rebuttal testimony, and your testimony just in this case, that if the companies don't get the proposed 30 million, that they will not meet their reliability targets?
- A. No, I am not saying that. I believe the companies will continue to meet their reliability targets. What I'm trying to prevent from occurring is any degradation in the reliability from the current levels as a result of the inability for the company to collect revenue requirements associated with capital expenditures incurred over the period.
- Q. Okay. Would the companies be able to commit 15 million refund customers if guaranteed reliability requirements are not met each year?

 MR. KUTIK: Could I have the question

19 read, please.

20 EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

(Record read.)

- A. That is not the companies' proposal in this proceeding.
- Q. Okay. So turning to page 14 of your testimony, in the first paragraph there you list --

on lines 4 through 9 you list five types of assets; is that correct?

- A. I list on those pages examples of assets that would be included in general and intangible plant that are very much used in the provision of distribution service for our customers.
- Q. Okay. And then you say, "but are not limited to," so that list is not an exhaustive list; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. Okay. Over on page 15, Q and A down at the bottom beginning at line 17 and then your answer carries over onto page 16, there you are discussing the percentage allocations for revenue caps for the respective companies; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. On page 16, your answer line 5 through 8, you say, "Increasing OE's individual Company revenue cap would be consistent with Ms. McCarter's stated intent of better aligning the revenue caps with the underlying plant balances, while also recognizing the reliability performance of the individual Companies."

Now, you agree -- setting aside the reliability performance issue, you agree that

Ms. McCarter's allocations are more in line with the

underlying plant balances, correct?

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- A. I agree with -- that Ms. McCarter's recommendation is seeking to align the revenue caps with plant balances. The alignment should also, though, reflect it as historically reflected, the individual companies' reliability performance and try to balance those two factors when establishing the revenue caps.
- Q. And the current plant-in-service costs for each of the companies, those are filed quarterly in the companies' DCR documents, correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And the most recent filings in each of those cases, I am not sure about the case numbers, 14-1628, 14-1629 and 14-1630, those -- scratch that question.

Those are the filings -- the most recent filings have been July 1, 2015; do you know?

MR. KUTIK: I'm sorry, your Honor. Are we talking about the DCR filings?

MR. BEELER: Yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: Yes.

- A. No. I believe the most recent filing was made on or about October 1.
 - Q. Okay. We may have a misunderstanding

about what dockets we are talking about. So this would be dockets 14-1628-ELR-DR, which is CEI's tariff filing, and Case 14-1629, which is Ohio Edison's filing, and Case No. 14-1630-EL-RDR, which is Toledo Edison's filing. Are you aware of those dockets?

- A. I don't carry all those docket numbers around in my head, but if those are the rider DCR dockets for rider DCR rates that went into effect September 1, I am familiar with those dockets.
- Q. Okay. And in those dockets the respective companies file quarterly tariff pages updating the rider DCR; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Okay. And those are public filings, correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. Okay. Thank you. And you're involved with the -- with the preparation of the filings in those cases; is that correct?
 - A. My role would be one of oversight.
- Q. Okay. In the tariff pages -- in the tariff pages that are involved with those cases, you could look at the filing of the tariff pages and do the calculation to determine the percentage

7116 allocations -- if the percentage allocations matched 1 2 up with the underlying plant balances, correct? 3 I apologize, sir. I am not sure I Α. 4 entirely understood the question. 5 MR. BEELER: Okay. It might be easier just to mark -- may I approach, your Honor? 6 7 EXAMINER PRICE: You may. Do you want to 8 mark this or are you just doing this to refresh her recollection? 9 10 MR. BEELER: I will go ahead and mark 11 them, I guess. I was going to move for 12 administrative notice, but this might be easier. 13 EXAMINER PRICE: You can do both. We 14 will mark them, and then we'll take administrative notice of them. 15 16 MR. KUTIK: Are we going to mark them in 17 numerical order of the docket number? 18 MR. BEELER: Yeah, 13 is 1628; 14, 1629; 19 and 15, 1630. 2.0 MR. KUTIK: The numbers start with what? 2.1 MR. BEELER: 1628. 22 MR. KUTIK: What exhibit number? 23 EXAMINER PRICE: 13. 24 MR. BEELER: And I guess, for the record, 25 these are just excerpts.

7117 1 EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Just so the 2 record is clear, the filing with Case No. 3 14-1628-ELR-RDR will be Staff 13, Exhibit 13. 4 The filing with 14-1629 will be Staff 5 Exhibit 14. And the filing with 14-1630 will be Staff 6 Exhibit 15. 7 8 (EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 9 MR. KUTIK: And to be clear, I think, as Mr. Beeler just noted, these do not constitute the 10 entire filings, only five, six pages of the filing. 11 12 EXAMINER PRICE: Yes. They are only excerpts. 13 14 MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I'm sorry, we don't have the benefit of the documents. What's the 15 16 tile of the document? 17 EXAMINER PRICE: Well, it's a cover 18 letter, and then it has four pages of charts. 19 MR. BEELER: They should be coming down 20 your way.

2.1 MS. BOJKO: Thank you.

- 22 (By Mr. Beeler) Ms. Mikkelsen, do you Q. recognize these documents? 23
- 24 I do, an excerpt from a much more 25 comprehensive filing.

Q. Sure. And on the cover letter on each of these documents your name is on the letter; is that correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. So in order -- in order to come up with the allocations that are referenced in your rebuttal testimony and in Ms. McCarter's testimony, you could walk through the four pages -- why don't you tell me what the pages are, at least the totals on each page.
- A. Sir, I am not sure I understand the question. What totals from each of these pages would you like me to read to you?
- Q. Sure. The total transmission plant in the first document, which is 14-1628, should be on the second page. Is that number 415,665?
- A. Sir, I think you mentioned the second page. If you are looking at the schedule in the document that you handed out entitled "The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, 14-1628-EL-RDR, May 31, 2015, Actual Plant in Service by Accounts and Subaccounts," is that the schedule you are looking at, sir? It's page 3 in my packet.
 - Q. Okay. Page 3, I'm sorry.
 - A. Yes, sir. And then I see an adjusted

jurisdictional amount of 415,665,624.

- Q. Sure. That's what I meant. And then this -- this filing, this is -- with the tariff pages, this is the companies' basically underlying general plant costs or --
- A. If I look at page 5 of the document that you provided me.
 - O. Sure.
- A. It says 5 at the bottom. It's labeled "3 of 4" at the top.
- 11 Q. Sure.

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- A. It reflects the general plant balances.
- Q. Yes. But the filing that is done quarterly in these documents for each company, these are the -- these are the plant in service costs for each of those designated companies; is that correct?
 - A. What rider DCR does is make a comparison of dollars that were included as of the date certain in our last rate case.
 - O. Yes.
- A. And then it makes a comparison of the current balances.
 - O. Yeah.
- A. And then calculates the revenue requirements associated with the difference.

Q. Thank you. That's what I was trying to get at here. And that would be the case for all three of the filings, correct?

A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. Okay. Thank you. And each of those filings occurred July 1, 2015, in the three separate dockets; is that correct?
- A. Yes, sir, for rates effective September 1 of 2015.
- Q. Great. Thank you. And sorry about the confusion there.

Turning to page 18 of your testimony, with respect to the high-load-factor criteria, proposed high-load-factor, time-of-use rate, you state that customers with little consumption during peak summer hours will likely not have to modify their energy consumption; is that correct?

- A. I may have misunderstood your page reference, sir. May I ask you to repeat it?
 - Q. Sure. Page 18.

EXAMINER PRICE: I think the discussion is on 17, Mr. Beeler.

- Q. (By Mr. Beeler) It may start on 17.
- A. I see it, thank you. I apologize.
- Q. That was my fault. I took you to the

wrong page. Do you know the number of GS and GT customers that have low energy consumption during summer peak hours relative to the amount of electricity they consume for the year?

- A. Sir, was your question intended to ask me about GS and GP, "P" as in pony, rather than "T as in Tom?
 - Q. Yes. I believe so.

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- A. May I ask you to --
- Q. I will repeat the question.
- A. Thank you. I would appreciate it.
- Q. Sorry about that. Do you know the number of GS and GP customers that have a low energy consumption during summer peak hours relative to the amount of electricity they consume for the year?
- A. I don't know the exact number of customers, but I think there are certainly types of customers that do.
- Q. Okay. Do you know if that's a small number of customers or an approximate number?
- A. I don't have an approximate number. I am reluctant to use the word "small" because it's certainly more than 10 or 20 or 100.
 - Q. Is it under 500? Do you know?
- 25 A. No, it's not, sir.

- Q. It's over 500?
- 2 A. Yes.

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EXAMINER PRICE: What types of customers would you be referring to?

THE WITNESS: If we are talking about customers who use little electricity during summer peak hours, when I think of those types of customers, examples that come to mind, as I sit here today, would include churches, schools, ski resorts, things of that nature.

- Q. (By Mr. Beeler) Okay. Thank you.
- A. You're welcome.
- Q. Do you know how many customers in the GS and GP class would actually qualify for the HLF time-of-use rate as currently proposed?
- A. I am not aware of any customer that currently is eligible for participating in the HLF TOU rate.
 - Q. How about how many would -- strike that.

 Do you know how many customers are on the time-of-day option under rider GEN?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. How many?
- 24 A. Two.
- Q. Two? Page 18, lines 7 through 11, with

respect to the ELR you state Mr. Scheck fails to recognize that the PJM revenues will offset the costs through rider DSE1; is that correct?

- A. I think what I stated is if he bases his claim. I'm not straight-up asserting he based his claim on that, but yes.
- Q. Okay. Have the revenues received from

 PJM in either a BRA or incremental auction ever

 exceeded the credits received by ELR customers?

 MR. KUTIK: May I have the question read,

 please.

12 EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

13 (Record read.)

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A. No. The history isn't necessarily indicative of the future offsets, either because we were coming off a period of chronically low capacity prices, sometimes in the 20-, 21-dollar range, and going forward, at least through the period of the ESP where the base residual auctions have been conducted for each of those delivery years -- admittedly, there are incremental auctions still to be conducted -- the capacity clearing prices are higher than what we have seen historically with the exception of the '15-'16 delivery year.

Q. Okay. Do you know if the credits

received by ELR customers from the interruptible provision in the first half of 2015 exceeded PJM payments?

- A. I apologize. Is your question in the first half of calendar year '15, or does it relate to the '15-'16 delivery year for capacity?
 - Q. Let's start with the calendar year.
 - A. I don't know.

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- Q. Okay. So how about for the calendar year of 2014, do you know if the credits received by ELR customers exceeded the PJM payments?
- A. In 2014 the credits exceeded the PJM payments.
 - Q. Okay. Do you know by how much, and if that's a confidential answer, don't say any numbers. I'm just trying to get a magnitude here.
 - A. I don't know. But, again, I don't consider historical to be at all informative for what the future outcomes might be.
 - Q. Okay.

EXAMINER PRICE: Can I ask a follow-up to that? Have the credits -- have the revenues received from PJM ever offset as much as half of the credits given to customers, to the best of your knowledge?

THE WITNESS: The ELR credit?

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1	EXAMINER PRICE: Uh-huh.
2	THE WITNESS: No. I don't think they
3	have offset half, but it may have approached
4	two-thirds a third.
5	EXAMINER PRICE: Okay.
6	MS. BOJKO: Point of clarification, your
7	Honor. I'm sorry. She asked you a question. Was
8	your question based on the ELR credit or both
9	credits?
10	EXAMINER PRICE: I asked about the ELR
11	credit.
12	MS. BOJKO: Thank you.
13	THE WITNESS: And I answered about the
14	ELR credit.
15	EXAMINER PRICE: And she answered about
16	the ELR credit.
17	MS. BOJKO: It was hard to hear.
18	EXAMINER PRICE: I understand.
19	Thank you, Mr. Beeler. One more
20	follow-up question. Sorry, Mr. Beeler.
21	Do the have you looked at bidding this
22	in under the new capacity performance standards? I
23	guess my question is, more simply, does the
24	interruptible the ability to interrupt meet the
25	capacity performance standards for that higher

capacity payment?

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THE WITNESS: So the question is -- and hopefully it will provide you an answer. When I have looked at our tariff and our ability to offer these resources into the base residual auction -- well, actually, the incremental auctions throughout the period, I believe we can offer the ELR resources as base capacity in '16-'17 and '17-'18, but that I will need to work with the staff and the ELR customers to revise the tariff for the '18-'19 delivery year in order to be able to offer those resources at all in '18 and '19. And at that point we would face the decision whether the changes that are made would allow us to offer those resources as base or whether they could go in as capacity performance.

EXAMINER PRICE: That's perfect.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you, Mr. Beeler.

- Q. (By Mr. Beeler) Switching gears here, how many times has an FE distribution company in ATSI called for an interruption outside of a PJM request?
- A. The companies have called for a mandatory interruption of our ELR customers once. We have asked our ELR customers to voluntarily curtail in periods beyond that one time when we were -- when PJM

could not call these resources.

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- And that one time, was that at the polar vortex time period?
- Α. No. The one time that we called a mandatory event was not during the polar vortex.
- Okay. On page 19 of your testimony -sorry, page 18 continuing over onto page 19, talking about the economic development rider and the -- and the economic development and job retention in the state of Ohio. Do you see that?
 - Α. Yes.
- Q. Those areas, what data did you provide in your filing regarding increased or retained jobs by these customers since the last ESP?
- The information we provided is contained Α. here and would have been also included in my earlier testimony and in support of the stipulation. But I did not, in either of those instances, provide a quantification of jobs, if that is your question, sir.
- Ο. Yes, that is. Thank you. Isn't it true that the economic job expansion requirement is no longer a provision in any Ohio FirstEnergy operating companies' interruptible riders?
 - Α. I'm not sure that I can agree with that

because in order to participate in rider ELR, there's a very finite set of customers that were eligible to participate in this rider, and those customers all either took service at -- prior to creation of rider ELR on an interruptible tariff, which had specific language about economic development or job retention or through special contracts, which also address that issue.

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So, in my mind, the tariff does very specifically require that there was a demonstration at one point of these economic development provisions, and to the extent that these customers continue to operate -- I am thinking of one customer, I am going to be very careful to not provide any specifics, but who, because of the special contract, built the facility in the state of Ohio, and that facility with all the attendant jobs continues to exist in the state of Ohio, so I believe those economic development or job retention benefits continue to accrue. I use that as an example, one example of all of the customers.

EXAMINER PRICE: Can we back up one question? Mr. Beeler asked you if you had ever quantified the number of jobs retained. Did staff ask in a data request to quantify the jobs retained?

7129 THE WITNESS: Over 3,700 data requests, 1 2 but I don't recall being asked that question, sir. 3 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. 4 (By Mr. Beeler) Transmission constraints Ο. 5 are primarily addressed by PJM because transmission is under the regulatory domain of FERC; is that 6 7 right? 8 MR. KUTIK: Well, I'll object, your 9 Honor. That's pretty broad. 10 EXAMINER PRICE: I agree. If you could rephrase, Mr. Beeler. 11 12 Q. Okay. I'll move on. FirstEnergy 13 distribution operating companies could request of PJM 14 to dispatch emergency demand response to alleviate a 15 distribution system overload or reliability issue; is 16 that correct? 17 MR. KUTIK: Could I have the question 18 read, please. 19 EXAMINER PRICE: You may. 2.0 (Record read.) 2.1 I'm not aware of a mechanism that allows 22 the distribution companies to ask PJM to call an 23 emergency because of a distribution-related issue. 24 Okay. If credits to ELR customers are Ο.

nonbypassable, then how do the ELR generation

customers -- sorry, scratch that.

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Then how do these ELR generation credits that other customers pay help them in lowering their costs and buying competitive generation service?

THE WITNESS: I am going to have to have that one reread, please.

EXAMINER PRICE: Please.

(Record read.)

- A. Sir, I'm not sure I understand the notion that the credits to ELR customers are nonbypassable. ELR customers choose to participate in rider ELR, and as a result of that participation, they get an ELR credit so I'm not understanding that in the context of nonbypassability.
- Q. Okay. But if they choose, then the -then the credit in the rider overall is
 nonbypassable, correct?
- A. If your question to me is if a customer elects to participate in rider ELR and they designate interruptible load, will they receive the rider ELR credit as a result of that election, then the answer is yes.
- Q. Okay. Then follow-up to that yes, then how do the ELR generation customers -- or credits, sorry, I did it again -- that other customers pay

help them in lowering their costs in buying -- scratch that. I'll move on.

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Page 21 of your testimony, lines 10 through 13, you state that all other customers who qualify for PJM's annual emergency demand response should choose an alternate curtailment service provider; is that correct?

- A. I think what I am saying is customers who are above 100 kW but are not eligible to participate in rider ELR may certainly choose to participate through a curtailment service provider.
- Q. Okay. You agree that all PJM curtailment service providers in the same zone should be compensated the same amount for providing the same service in the same hour or hours, correct?
- A. I don't think so. I think curtailment service providers offer a competitive service and what arrangements they enter into for customers who bring them demand resources is, I guess, a function of their arrangement with their customers.

So I guess I don't agree that necessarily that they all -- all curtailment service providers should be paid the same amount for the services that they provide.

Q. PJM CSPs, they aggregate and represent

1 retail load. That's correct, right?

2 EXAMINER PRICE: What do you mean by

3 "represent"?

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MR. BEELER: I don't know how to describe it any other way. They aggregate -- I don't know how to explain it any other way.

EXAMINER PRICE: Fair enough.

MR. BEELER: Sorry, your Honor.

- A. If it's helpful, curtailment service providers, in my mind, don't aggregate retail load. Curtailment service providers provide a service by aggregating demand response resources for participation in the PJM market.
- Q. Okay. Fair enough. Back to page 7, going into Mr. Hecker's areas, I know you discussed this with Mr. Sauer earlier today briefly, but just one follow-up here. This is on page 7, the Q and A beginning at line 9. You disagree with Mr. Hecker's recommendation that the labor-related payments received from other utilities for the straight time portion of the first 40 hours of mutual assistance should be an offset to the companies' storm deferrals; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And if the company sends -- this is kind

of a hypothetical, if the company sends crews to another state for mutual assistance, regulated customers in Ohio -- scratch that.

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Hypothetical, so if the company sends crews to another state for mutual assistance, regulated consumers in Ohio receive no benefit for that labor which they are paying for in base rates; is that correct?

MR. KUTIK: Objection. Assumes facts contrary to the witness's testimony.

EXAMINER PRICE: Sustained.

Q. So just in a more general, broad question, when the company sends crews to another state for mutual assistance, how -- how do companies deal with regulated customers in Ohio?

MR. KUTIK: Objection. What does "deal with" mean?

MR. BEELER: How do they charge their customers?

MR. KUTIK: For what?

MR. BEELER: The witness can answer if she understands the question.

MR. KUTIK: The question has to make sense on the record, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: If you could rephrase.

I think you need to try again and rephrase your question.

MR. BEELER: Sure.

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- Q. (By Mr. Beeler) If the companies send crews to another state for mutual assistance, how -- how do -- and I believe you discussed this with Mr. Sauer earlier, how do regulatory or regulated consumers in Ohio pay for that in base rates?
- A. As I mentioned earlier, to the extent that the companies provide mutual assistance services, the expenses associated with providing those services are recorded in nonjurisdictional accounts for ratemaking purposes, so they are not reflected in accounts that would be included in the ratemaking formula.

Coincident with that, to the extent they are reimbursed for those mutual assistance expenses, those revenues are also recorded in nonjurisdictional accounts.

Q. Okay. On page 9, Q and A starting at line 10, in relation to the definition of storm, you -- you state here that storm was -- the definition of storm was created in consultation with staff and agreed to in April of 2010 in the ESP II stipulation and was continued in the ESP III

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      stipulation; is that correct?
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             Α.
                  Yes.
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                  Do you know if the Ohio Administrative
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      Code since 2010 has a new definition of "storm"?
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             Α.
                  I know that for reliability reporting
      purposes, the definition of a "major event" changed
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      in 2010, but that was a definition change that, in my
 8
      mind, related strictly to reporting of reliability
 9
      metrics and in no way was connected with definitions
10
      associated with the companies' storm deferral
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      mechanism.
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                  MR. BEELER: Okay. Nothing further, your
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      Honor.
              Thank you.
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                  THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.
                  EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Kutik, redirect?
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                  MR. KUTIK: May I have a few moments,
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      your Honor?
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                  EXAMINER PRICE: You may.
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                  Let's go off the record.
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                  (Discussion off the record.)
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                  EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the
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      record.
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                  Mr. Kutik, please proceed.
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                  MR. KUTIK: Thank you, your Honor.
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REDIRECT EXAMINATION

By Mr. Kutik:

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- Q. Ms. Mikkelsen, you were asked a question or two by Mr. Petricoff about the ability of large industrial customers to hedge their purchases or hedge their retail rates by purchasing hourly -- purchasing in the hourly or day-ahead markets with physical -- with a financial hedge or taking a hedge. Do you remember those questions?
 - A. I do.
- Q. Do either of those things for those customers avoid volatility?
- A. No. A hedge works to reduce the risk associated with adverse movements in price. So if a customer elects to physically hedge that volatility, they are making an election that comes with a cost. They're electing to curtail their operations or disrupt what would otherwise be their normal operations.

If they choose to financially hedge that volatility, that also comes at a cost. There is a cost associated with that financial hedge, so in both instances the volatility hasn't gone away. What the customer has done is incurred a cost in order to manage the consequences of that volatility, but the

volatility remains in the marketplace.

- Q. You were also asked some questions by counsel for Sierra Club using the Ohio Utility Rate Survey and comparing certain bills for September, 2013, and September, 2014, which purported to show that the 2014 bill was lower than the 2013 bill. Do you remember that?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you had some questions about what you were looking at, correct?
- A. Yes. I recall saying I needed -- I wasn't sure what was included in the number and my -- a better understanding of what was included in the number would contribute to my ability to compare the numbers.
- Q. And did you look at that survey and determine what that actually was or meant to represent under the column "Electric Standard Service Offer"?
- A. Yes. I went back and looked more carefully at the report that was provided yesterday, and it very quickly became -- the numbers looked odd to me yesterday, and in looking at that last evening, it became clear to me that I was thinking of SSO service, as it's spelled out in our tariff, as

generation service, and the column in that report is entitled "Standard Service Offer" but, in fact, it really refers to the total bill of the company, the generation, the transmission, and distribution service of the company.

- Q. I would like to have you put -- or take out, if you have in front of you, Sierra Club Exhibit 79.
 - A. Just a moment, please.
- Q. Which is the September 15, 2013, Ohio Utility Rate Survey.
 - A. I have the document, sir.
 - Q. Okay. Why don't you turn to the page you were looking at in your testimony on cross-examination, to the page that says "Comparison of Utility Bills" for "16 Major Ohio Cities." Do you see that?
 - A. I do, sir.

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- Q. For the cities that are in the companies' service territory, does this reflect a bill that would have been charged for a customer in September, 2013 accurately?
- A. No. When I made a more careful review of this document yesterday evening, it became apparent to me that there -- there must have been a clerical

error of some sort in this report insomuch as the values listed for each of the cities that are in the companies' service territory for September 15th of 2013, actually reflect the total bill amounts for the company in August of 2013.

MR. KUTIK: Okay. Your Honor, at this time I would like to have marked as Company Exhibit 147 the August 15, 2013, Ohio Utility Rate Survey.

EXAMINER PRICE: It will be so marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MR. KUTIK: And may I approach, your

Honor?

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EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

- Q. Ms. Mikkelsen, I have handed you what has been marked for identification as Company
 Exhibit 147. Do you recognize that?
 - A. I do.
 - Q. What is it?
- A. It is a report by the staff of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio dated August 15, 2013 entitled "Ohio Utility Rate Survey."
- Q. Now, what cities are reflected on the page that says "Comparison of Utility Bills 16 Ohio Major Cities"? What cities are FirstEnergy or the companies -- in the companies' service territory?

A. Ashtabula, Cleveland, Youngstown, Toledo, Akron, Marion, Lorain, and Mansfield.

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- Q. And comparing the page from Company Exhibit 147 to the page that's on Sierra Club 79, for those cities you just mentioned, what -- what is the comparison you can make between the electric service offer shown on both of these pages for those cities?
- A. When I look at the August 15, 2013, the Electric Standard Service Offer column -- let's, for sake of example, start by focusing on Ashtabula. I see that the August total bill for the city of Ashtabula is \$100.14. When you look at Sierra Club 17 -- pardon me, Sierra Club 79, which shows the September 15, 2013, Electric Standard Service Offer, again, for example, focusing on Ashtabula, I see the same dollar amount, \$100.14, and that is true for each of the cities that are served by the companies. The same amount is reflected in the survey for August of 2013 as is reflected in the survey for September of 2013.
- Q. Now, would you expect that the bill for the same usage would be the same in September, 2013, as it would be in August of 2013?
- A. No. It couldn't be the same because the company has seasonal generation rates, and those

generation rates are higher in the summer, the months of June, July, and August, and September 1 those generation rates drop back down to the winter rates. So regardless, all else equal, you would see that reduction in the generation rate comparing the August to September. That's why I was confident that there must have been just a clerical omission with respect to that report.

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MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, I would like to have marked at this time as Company Exhibit 148.

EXAMINER PRICE: It will be so marked.

MR. KUTIK: The Ohio Utility Rate Survey of August 2014. May I approach?

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Ms. Mikkelsen, I have handed you what has been marked for identification as Company

 Exhibit 148. Can you identify that for us, please?
- A. Yes. It is a report prepared by the staff of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio dated August 15, 2014 and is entitled "Ohio Utility Rate Survey."
- Q. And now looking back at Exhibit 147, which is the August '13 Ohio Utility Survey and comparing it to Exhibit 148, which is the August '14

Ohio Utility Survey, what comparison can you make for the cities that are in the companies' service territory?

- A. What I can -- the comparison I can make and the conclusion I can draw looking at these two reports is that the total bill for what's entitled here the Electric Standard Service Offer for the companies -- for the cities within the companies' service territory is in all instances higher in August of 2014 than it was in August of 2013.
- Q. Now, I believe you said earlier that this is not -- this does not reflect what we see in here, only the retail generation rate. Did I hear that correctly?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. To look at the retail generation rate, what should we be looking at?
- A. In order to illustrate the point I made with respect to the generation rate changing from August to September, the best source to look at would be the companies' generation service rider that was effective June 1st of 2013 as compared to the companies' generation service rider that was effective June 1st of 2014.
 - Q. And have you compiled an exhibit that

7143 1 shows those various riders? 2 Α. The tariffs? 3 Q. Yes. 4 Α. Yes. 5 Q. All right. MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, I would like to 6 7 have a compilation marked as Company Exhibit 149. 8 EXAMINER PRICE: It will be so marked. 9 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 10 MR. FISK: Your Honor, I would object as 11 supplementing -- she is supplementing her testimony 12 through a new exhibit she has created. The time for 13 doing that is well past. 14 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's get it marked and let's get it identified, and then we will go from 15 16 there. 17 Ms. Mikkelsen, I have handed you what's 18 been identified as Company Exhibit 149. Do you recognize that? 19 2.0 Α. T do. 2.1 And does this compile the rider GEN rates 22 or the rider GEN tariffs for -- that would be in effect in August of 2013 and August of 2014 for each 23

Yes.

of the companies?

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Q. And to understand the total gen charge, we would add the capacity charges with the energy charges for each rate class; would that be the way we would do it?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And in each case -- and the comparison in each case, is it an increase or a decrease, or does it stay the same?
- A. The generation rates for -- effective

 June 1st of 2014 in all instances are higher than the

 generation rates effective June 1st of 2013.
- Q. Now, you were also asked some questions about certain CRES offers that appeared on Apples to Apples charts that you used, and particularly offers that were less than the average.
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Do you remember that?
 - A. I do.
- Q. And have you now compared the lowest offers on the Apples to Apples chart for the months of December, 2013, March of 2014, and May, 2014, to the dates you used?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And did you also make the comparison of the highest offers for each of those charts?

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1	A. Yes.
2	MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, at this time we
3	would like to have marked as Company Exhibit 150 a
4	table marked "PUCO Apples to Apples Summary."
5	And may I approach?
6	EXAMINER PRICE: You may approach.
7	It will be so marked.
8	(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
9	Q. Ms. Mikkelsen, I have handed you what has
10	been marked as Company Exhibit 150. Is that the
11	chart you prepared or table you prepared?
12	A. It was prepared under my direction, yes.
13	Q. Okay. And could you take us through what
14	we see on this table.
15	A. Certainly. For each of the months that I
16	referenced in my testimony, starting with
17	December 13 pardon me, December of 2013, March of
18	2014, and May of 2014, you will see the average CRES
19	offer that was included in my testimony
20	MR. FISK: Your Honor, before we leave
21	this
22	EXAMINER PRICE: Let her finish her
23	answer and then we will take this up.
24	MR. FISK: Okay.

A. In the next column what we've done is

calculate the change -- incremental change from each of those periods so for the period of December, '13, to March, '14, on average the CRES offers increased by 23 percent.

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And then if you compare March of '14 to May of '14, the average CRES offer increased an additional 7 percent. If you compare the May, 2014, average CRES offer to the average CRES offer for December of 2013, you see a cumulative increase of 32 percent.

Moving to the right, we then looked at what were the minimum offers or the lowest offers in each of those months, and we made the same comparison. So focusing strictly on the lowest offers and comparing the lowest offer from December of 2013 to the lowest offer of March of 2014, we saw the offers increase -- or the lowest offers increased by 17 percent. And then comparing the March, 2014, lowest offer to the May, 2014, lowest offer, we saw that the lowest offers again increased by 9 percent. And the cumulative increase in the lowest offers between December of '13 and May of '14 was 27 percent.

As a final data point, we looked at the highest offers in each of those months, and we

compared the highest offer in March of 2014 to the highest offer in December of 2013 and saw that those offers on the high end had increased by 32 percent. And then we compared the highest offer in May of '14 to the highest offer in March of '15 and saw that those offers had increased again by 5 percent such that the cumulative increase if you compare the highest offer in December, '13, to the highest offer in May of '14 was an increase of 39 percent.

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What this analysis suggests to me is that you can see the same level of volatility over that period whether you look at the average CRES offer, whether you look at the lowest CRES offer, or whether you look at the highest CRES offer, this makes very clear that there was very much increasing in retail price volatility associated with the 12-month offers during this time frame.

EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Mikkelsen, I just have a follow-up question. When you did this analysis, did you use only December, 2013, as an example, only the December 9 chart, or did you use all the charts for all the months?

THE WITNESS: I apologize. I should have said that. We used the exact same charts we used for my testimony. So for December it was the 9th, for

the May report I believe that was also the 9th, and for the March it was the 14th.

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MR. FISK: Your Honor, I would move to strike the entire answer that -- not that answer, the answer before. Ms. Mikkelsen is simply reading into the record an analysis she apparently did -- we don't know when -- well, that her staff did, right, we don't know when. That is simply an attempt to supplement her rebuttal testimony on this issue. If she had wanted to present these numbers in her rebuttal testimony, she could have, but it's patently unfair to simply have her reading in a new --

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Fisk.

MR. FISK: -- analysis on the stand.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Fisk, she used the exhibits you marked and questioned her on so why is it unfair to take the exhibits you asked her questions on including, mind you, the lowest -- you used the lowest price, why is it unfair for her to take those numbers and compile -- compile a table?

MR. FISK: Because she is now doing new analyses that we did not receive in her testimony.

EXAMINER PRICE: The new analysis to rebut the inference that you attempted to draw in your cross-examination.

MR. FISK: We don't have any -- we don't have any workpaper on this document. We don't know where these percentage numbers come from, and it's simply an effort to read into the record additional analyses that should have been previously presented. This now is a second swing at the apple.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Kutik.

MR. KUTIK: Well, your Honor, the prices are shown on the table. The prices are derived from the exhibits that were marked yesterday. The percentages are math, taking the two numbers and making the comparison. That's what she did. And that's what she testified to.

EXAMINER PRICE: I don't see that there is anything unfair in using your exhibits against you. However, we are -- how many more questions do you have on redirect?

MR. KUTIK: That concludes my redirect, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Conveniently we are at 1:15 and there is a 1:30 Commission meeting. Before we take recross we will take our lunch, and you will have time. We'll come back at 2:15, if you prefer to come back at 2:30, you'll have to double-check her math.

7150 1 MS. BOJKO: Well, your Honor. 2 EXAMINER PRICE: Yes. 3 MS. BOJKO: I'm sorry, if that's your 4 ruling, I need to hear the underlying assumptions 5 again that were embedded in Mr. Kutik's question and 6 then her response. 7 EXAMINER PRICE: I believe, counsel, 8 correct me if I'm wrong, that these are all numbers 9 from the exhibits that were identified -- that were 10 introduced -- marked and circulated by Mr. Fisk and she used the same week December 9 -- yeah, December 9 11 12 and then the other two were the same that she 13 identified that those were -- she took her original 14 analysis from. 15 MS. FLEISHER: And the same one-year, no 16 starter, no --17 EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Mikkelsen, I assume 18 that's correct, you can answer that question, did you use the same criteria, one-year, no promotional 19 2.0 criteria you used in developing these numbers? 2.1 THE WITNESS: Yes, the same criteria. MS. BOJKO: I'm sorry. I think there was 22 23 either misstatement or misspeaking of the dates for 24 March and May. Could you just -- I thought --25 EXAMINER PRICE: I don't know the March

FirstEnergy Volume XXXIV 7151 and May. Ms. Mikkelsen, what were the March and May 1 2 dates? 3 THE WITNESS: The March date was the 4 report dated the 14th, and the May report would have been dated the 9th. 5 EXAMINER PRICE: And I want to be clear I 6 7 am not ruling on the motion to strike until after 8 lunch. If you have additional -- having just seen 9 this, if you have additional arguments you have to 10 make based upon not having a chance to review, then 11 we will take it up again after lunch. 12 MR. KUTIK: And we come back at 2:15? 13 EXAMINER PRICE: Come back at 2:30. Off the record. 14 15 (Thereupon, at 1:16 p.m., a lunch recess 16 was taken until 2:30 p.m.) 17 18 19 2.0 2.1 22 23

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7152 1 Wednesday Afternoon Session, 2 October 28, 2015. 3 4 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the 5 record. Mr. Lavanga, recross? 6 7 MR. LAVANGA: No, your Honor. 8 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Kurtz? 9 MR. KURTZ: No, your Honor. 10 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Darr? 11 MR. DARR: No, your Honor. EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Fisk? 12 13 MR. FISK: Thank you, your Honor. 14 15 RECROSS-EXAMINATION 16 By Mr. Fisk: 17 Ms. Mikkelsen, do you recall some 18 questions by your counsel regarding Sierra Club 19 Exhibit 79, which was the September, 2013, 2014, and 20 2015 utility rate surveys? 2.1 Α. Yes. 22 Okay. And I believe your counsel 23 discussed with you that apparently there were some 24 sort of transcription errors with regards to the 25 September, 2013, data for the electric standard

service offer bills for the cities in FirstEnergy territory; is that correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. Do you know with regards to the September, 2014, electric standard service offer bills reported for the cities in the FirstEnergy Service area, whether those numbers have the same transcription error, same sort of transcription error?
- 10 A. I'm not aware of an error in the 2014
 11 report.
- Q. Okay. So do you have any reason to doubt that the data presented in the September, 2014, report reflects the electric standard service offer bills for September, 2014?
- 16 EXAMINER PRICE: Which exhibit are you referring to?
- MR. FISK: This is Exhibit 79, Sierra

 19 Club 79.
- EXAMINER PRICE: 79, okay. You keep saying 2014.
- 22 MR. FISK: Yes, 2014.
- 23 EXAMINER PRICE: Which exhibit is
- 24 September, 2014?
- MR. FISK: Oh, it's contained --

EXAMINER PRICE: Oh, you're right. I'm sorry. Lost track of these for a second.

MR. FISK: That's all right.

- A. I did not check those numbers so I can't really say whether they are correct or not correct.

 I would say normally I would have no reason other than having identified an error in the report already, these types of reports, that would cause me to pay greater attention to detail in these reports in the future.
- 11 Q. Okay.

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EXAMINER PRICE: But in defense of the staff, if you looked at the September, 2014, you would see that there is a shift from the -- and compared to the August 14, you would see that there is a shift?

17 THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. KUTIK: We'll stipulate to that, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay.

Q. (By Mr. Fisk) And I guess the same question on Sierra Club Exhibit 79 with regards to the September, 2015, data presented regarding the electric standard service offer bills, do you have any reason to doubt that those are accurately

reported?

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A. If you'll give me a moment, I am having a little trouble putting my hands on the September, 2014, report. I apologize.

I have that report now. May I have your question again, sir?

- Q. So turning to the -- to the electric standard service offer bills reported in the September, 2015, report, do you have any reason to doubt the accuracy of the numbers reported there?
- A. Nothing we haven't already discussed, sir.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. And do you recall during -- a few minutes ago your counsel asking you some questions regarding the August, 2013, utility rate survey results? And this is Company Exhibit 147.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And looking at the electric standard service offer column that's on page 1 of that survey, am I correct that the data in that column reflects generation, distribution, and transmission charges?
- A. Yes; despite the table saying electric standard service -- pardon me, electric standard

service offer, the dollars there reflect the total bill a typical residential customer at 750 kilowatt-hours would have paid in that month.

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- Q. Okay. So that -- and does that include anything besides distribution, transmission, and generation charges?
- A. I guess in answer to that question, I need you perhaps to better clarify to me what you mean when you say "distribution charges."
- Q. I guess, do you know of any other category that doesn't traditionally fall within, you know, within those -- are there any other categories of charges that would normally appear on the bill?
- A. The total bill would include all of the Commission-approved tariffs and riders that the companies are authorized to charge their customers, I think. You know, there are universal service charges. I'm not sure whether in your mind you would call those distribution charges or state kilowatt-hour taxes. So not being clear what your distinction is, I just want to be clear that this in the calculation that we ran testing these numbers, it included all the Commission-approved rates, tariffs, and riders.
 - Q. Okay. Fair enough. Okay. And then do

you have in front of you Company Exhibit 149?

- A. May I ask you to just remind me what that was?
- Q. This was the rider GEN sheets that your counsel asked you about before lunch.
 - A. I do.

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- Q. Okay. Great. And just looking at the front -- the first page of company Exhibit 149, it reports the capacity charges and energy charges that customers would be paying; is that correct?
- A. Yes. It shows what the generation service rider charges are by rate schedule as differentiated between summer and winter rates and capacity and energy charges.
- Q. Okay. And the capacity and energy charges reflected in Company Exhibit 149 are only a portion of the bill that customers would be paying, correct?
- A. Right. As the tariff says, these are the standard service offer generation charges.
- Q. Okay. And going back just briefly to the utility rate surveys, your counsel asked you about the August, 2013, and 2014, results, correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. And do you know, did the staff

7158 1 also do surveys for October, 2013, and 2014? 2 Α. I don't know. 3 Okay. So do you have any knowledge as to Q. 4 whether retail SSO rates for the city of Akron were lower in October, 2014, than in October, 2013? 5 I don't know as I sit here. 6 7 Q. Okay. And how about for the city of 8 Youngstown? 9 Α. How about what? 10 The same question, were their rates in Q. 11 October, 2014, lower than in October, 2013? I don't know. 12 Α. Okay. Do you know for any city within 13 Ο. the companies' territories whether their retail SSO 14 15 rates were lower in October, 2014, than October, 16 2013? 17 Α. I don't know. 18 Okay. If we could go to company 0. Exhibit 150. 19 2.0 Α. I have that. 2.1 Okay. And do you recall your counsel 22 asking you some questions regarding this exhibit 23 before lunch?

Okay. And if you could look at the

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Q.

Yes.

7159 1 column that's labeled "Min CRES" or minimum CRES. Do 2 you see that? 3 Α. T do. 4 Okay. And you provide a figure for December, 2013, of 0.059 --5 Α. 6 Yes. 7 Q. -- is that correct? Okay. And do you 8 have Sierra Club Exhibit 80 in front of you? 9 Α. I do. 10 Okay. And that exhibit includes the Q. Apples to Apples chart for December 9, 2013, correct? 11 12 Α. Yes. 13 0. Okay. And the December 9, 2013, Apples 14 to Apples chart is what you used to identify the minimum CRES offer reported in Company Exhibit 150; 15 16 is that right? 17 Α. Yes. 18 And can you identify which offer on the Q. 19 December 9, 2013, Apples to Apples chart you used in 20 your Company Exhibit 150? 2.1 It would have been on page 3 of 4 of the 22 FirstEnergy Solutions offer. Okay. So are you referring to the second 23 Q.

I apologize, yes, I am, sir.

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offer down?

Α.

Yeah.

- Q. Okay. And for the -- looking at Company Exhibit 150, the column that says maximum CRES, do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. With a figure for December, 2013, of 0.062. Do you see that?
- 7 A. I do.

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- Q. Okay. And did that number also come from this December 9, 2013, Apples to Apples chart?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. Okay. And which offer is reflected there?
- A. It is the offer immediately above the offer we were just discussing.
- O. Okay. So the ENCOA offer?
- 16 A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And do you have Sierra Club 81?
- 18 A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. And for the March, 2014, minimum and maximum CRES data on Company Exhibit 150, did those numbers come from the Apples to Apples chart in Sierra Club Exhibit 81?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And could you identify which offer is the minimum CRES offer for March, 2014, you

included in Company Exhibit 150?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And which one?
- A. The minimum offer would have been -- and I am looking now at the March 14 Apples to Apples comparison for Toledo Edison, but I believe they are the same for all three companies. On page 2 of 6, Constellation NewEnergy had an offer 0.0689 per kilowatt-hour.
- Q. Okay. And for the March, 2014, maximum CRES offer identified on Company Exhibit 150, did that also come from this Apples to Apples chart in Sierra Club Exhibit 81?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And which offer is the March, 2014, maximum CRES offer identified on Exhibit 150?
- A. That is the Just Energy offer, the 12-month fixed price Just Energy offer on page 4 of 6 of the Toledo Edison report at 0.0819.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. And so your company Exhibit 150 identifies a -- oh, I'm sorry. Strike that.
- Do you know for the May, 2014, minimum

 CRES offer that's identified on Company Exhibit 150,

 do you know what offer that was?

A. I do.

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- Q. Okay. Which offer?
- A. That would have come, as we discussed earlier, from the May 9, 2014, Apples to Apples chart.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. And the minimum offer would have been made -- and, again, the report I am looking at now is for Ohio Edison, but, again, I think the reports are the same for all three companies -- was on page 2 of 7, Constellation NewEnergy with an offer of 0.0749.
- Q. Okay. And how about for the May, 2014, maximum CRES offer reported on Company Exhibit 150, do you know which offer that is?
 - A. I do.
- Q. Okay. Which one?
 - A. That would have been an offer, same report listed on page 4 of 7, by Just Energy, 12-month fixed price offer of 0.0 859.
 - Q. Okay. Thank you.
 - A. You're welcome.
- Q. So Company Exhibit 150 includes a row
 that says "Cumulative Change," and then it says
 32 percent for the incremental change for the average
 CRES offers. Do you see that?

- A. I see the 32 percent, sir.
- Q. Okay. And that 32 percent figure reflects the change in the average CRES offers that you identified for December, 2013, versus May, 2014; is that right?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. Retail SSO rates for Ohio Edison residential customers did not increase by 32 percent from December, 2013, to May, 2014, correct?
- A. No. And that was not the point I was making in my testimony when I was referencing these charts. The point being made in my testimony was to demonstrate retail rate volatility for shopping customers.
- MR. FISK: Okay. Your Honor, I would move to strike everything after "no" as not responsive to my question.
- MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, I think the witness should be given leeway to explain her answer, especially at this stage in the proceedings when there is no redirect.
- EXAMINER PRICE: We are going to grant the motion to strike.
- MR. FISK: Thank you, your Honor.
- Q. (By Mr. Fisk) And, similarly, retail SSO

rates for Toledo Edison residential customers did not increase from 32 percent between December, 2013, and May, 2014, correct?

- A. Because the SSO rates don't change between the period of December and May, the SSO rates for the companies always change June 1, so I would agree with you, it didn't change, but it couldn't have changed. The rates simply don't change during that time period, the generation SSO rates.
- Q. Okay. And you don't know if the rates that shopping customers actually paid in December, 2013, versus May, 2014, increased by 32 percent over that time period, correct?
 - A. No.

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- Q. No, you don't know, or, no, I am not correct?
- A. No, I don't know.
 - Q. Okay. And the December, 2013, offers that are being discussed on Company Exhibit 150, those would be for a time frame of December, 2013, to December, 2014; is that right?
 - A. For the first meter read after the offer is accepted, but, yes, December, January, December, '13, early January, '14 for the next 12 months, yes.
 - Q. Okay. And so approximately six months of

those offers would fall within the 2014-2015 capacity delivery year; is that right?

- A. And we're assuming a December start, sir?
- 4 Q. Yes.

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- A. Six or seven months, depending upon.
- Q. Okay. And for the March, 2014, CRES offers discussed on Company Exhibit 150, those would run from approximately March, 2014, to March, 2015, correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And so for those offers,

 approximately nine months would fall within the

 2014-2015 capacity delivery year; is that right?
 - A. Nine or 10, yes.
 - Q. Okay. And then for the May, 2014, CRES offers described -- or referenced on Company
 Exhibit 150, those would run from approximately May, 2014, to May, 2015, correct?
- 19 A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. And so approximately 11 months of those contracts would fall within the 2014-2015 capacity delivery year; is that right?
 - A. Eleven or the entirety, yes.
- Q. Okay. And capacity prices for 2014-2015 were higher than for 2013-2014, correct?

7166 1 EXAMINER PRICE: Are you asking whether 2 capacity prices in the companies' service territory, 3 in PJM West, in the ATSI zone? 4 MR. FISK: Let's say --5 EXAMINER PRICE: Because I think the 6 answer changes depending on what you are asking. 7 MR. FISK: Right. Let's go with ATSI. 8 THE WITNESS: May I ask that the question be reread? 9 10 EXAMINER PRICE: You may. Why don't you rephrase the question with 11 12 ATSI zone in it. 13 Okay. The capacity prices for the ATSI 14 zone for the 2014-2015 delivery year were higher than for the 2013-2014 delivery year, correct? 15 16 Α. Yes. 17 MR. FISK: I have nothing further. 18 EXAMINER PRICE: Can you -- I think this 19 information is already in the record, but if you know 2.0 off the top of your head, do you know what the prices 2.1 in the ATSI zone were for the 2014-2015 delivery 22 year? 23 THE WITNESS: I know that the prices in 24 the '15-16 delivery year the generation was like 357. 25 For the '14-'15 delivery year, the 90 to 120 dollars

7167 per megawatt-day, and then it really trails off 1 2 before that to kind of \$30. 3 EXAMINER PRICE: That was in the mid-20s. 4 THE WITNESS: Yeah. EXAMINER PRICE: So from '13-'14 we were 5 in mid-20s, and then '14-'15 in the 90 cents, and 6 7 then the big year in '15-'16 was 360s. 8 THE WITNESS: Right. 9 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. 10 THE WITNESS: But I don't see those changes in capacity accounting for the entirety of 11 12 the change in these offer prices. 13 EXAMINER PRICE: No. There wasn't a 14 question pending. We're striking that. 15 MR. FISK: Thank you, your Honor. 16 EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Fleisher, ask her 17 whether the capacity prices account for those 18 changes. 19 Just kidding. 2.0 MR. KUTIK: That sounds fair, your Honor. 2.1 22 RECROSS-EXAMINATION 23 By Ms. Fleisher: 24 Just like two quick questions, 25 Ms. Mikkelsen. So in Company Exhibit -- I have lost

7168 1 track of the numbers, the tariffs, which is 149? 2 Α. Yes. 3 Just to be clear, these numbers are --Q. 4 are in nominal dollars, right? 5 Α. Yes. Okay. And for the various utility rate 6 7 survey exhibits floating around, those are in nominal 8 dollars as well, correct? 9 Α. Yes. MS. FLEISHER: That's all. 10 11 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Petricoff. 12 MR. PETRICOFF: Thank you. 13 14 RECROSS-EXAMINATION By Mr. Petricoff: 15 16 Good afternoon, Ms. Mikkelsen. Q. 17 Α. Good afternoon, sir. 18 Q. I'm sorry? 19 Good afternoon, sir. Α. 2.0 Thank you. Just have a couple of Q. 2.1 questions for you. If a large industrial customer is 22 buying power on the day-ahead PJM market, do they know how much they are going to pay for their power 23 24 in a given month? 25 Α. No.

- Q. Couldn't they establish how much they were going to pay if they bought a hedge or a future on the New York Mercantile Exchange for a given month?
- A. Yes, but that would come at an incremental cost to the cost of the power.
- Q. But you agree that it would give them an established price?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And so the reason that you are not considering it a hedge is because there may be a premium that has to be paid?
- MR. KUTIK: Objection. Mischaracterizes her testimony.
- MR. PETRICOFF: It was a question.
- MR. KUTIK: The reason you are

 considering it a hedge, that is a mischaracterization

 of her testimony.
- 19 EXAMINER PRICE: Go ahead and rephrase.
- MR. PETRICOFF: Okay.
- Q. (By Mr. Petricoff) Is the factor that
 leads you to -- what is the factor that leads you to
 believe that we should not consider the purchase of a
 future on a New York Mercantile Exchange for an
 industrial customer trying to fix their price of

power is a hedge?

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MR. KUTIK: Objection, your Honor. She never said that wasn't a hedge. She said the hedge doesn't allow it -- allow the customer to avoid volatility.

MR. PETRICOFF: That was not the question. The question was hedge -- let's go back.

EXAMINER PRICE: No, no. We are going to overrule the objection and she can answer. I thought the question was fair. She can answer the question.

Do you want the question back?

THE WITNESS: Please.

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's have that question again.

(Record read.)

A. The -- in my earlier discussion the point I was making was that the presence of a physical or a financial hedge for a customer does not eliminate the fact that there is volatility in the market. All it does is if it's a financial instrument, they monetize the risk associated with that volatility through this financial instrument; and if they exercise a physical hedge, they then, I guess, manage the risk of that volatility through their operations via curtailing their load or disrupting their operations. That was

my point earlier.

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- Q. So it is your belief then that industrial customers can stabilize their price if they buy a future on the New York Mercantile Exchange?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And the same would be true on ICE, the Intercontinental Change?
- A. I'll accept that. I don't know that,
 sir.
- Q. Okay. Is it your testimony that the rider RRS, if its approved, will always go down when capacity price goes up?
- MR. KUTIK: Objection, beyond the scope of redirect.
- 15 EXAMINER PRICE: Sustained.
- MR. PETRICOFF: I'll withdraw the
- 17 question.
- Q. (By Mr. Petricoff) Will the rider RRS
 establish a fixed price for an industrial customer
 who is buying power on the day-ahead PJM market if
 they don't also buy a future or other type of
 financial hedge?
- MR. KUTIK: Same objection.
- EXAMINER PRICE: I'll allow this one.
- A. No. The rider RRS is not designed to

create a fixed price product for customers of any size.

MR. PETRICOFF: I have no further questions. Thank you.

5 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Mr. Stinson?

MR. STINSON: Yeah, just a couple of questions, your Honor.

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RECROSS-EXAMINATION

11 By Mr. Stinson:

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- Q. Ms. Mikkelsen, going back to Company
 Exhibit 150 regarding your review of the Apples to
 Apples charts? Do you recall that exhibit?
- 15 A. I do.
 - Q. And the Apples to Apples chart does not contain the rates for generation supply that are available to members of governmental aggregations; is that correct?
 - A. I don't know if any of the offers included in Apples to Apples are the same as offers made to governmental aggregation, but my understanding of the Apples to Apples chart is that it is individual rates offered.
 - Q. And what do you mean by individual rates?

7173 Rates offered to individuals. 1 Α. 2 MR. STINSON: Thank you. No further 3 questions. 4 THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir. 5 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. 6 Ms. Bojko? 7 MS. BOJKO: Yes, your Honor. 8 9 RECROSS-EXAMINATION 10 By Ms. Bojko: Good afternoon. Just a few follow-up 11 12 questions on Companies' Exhibit 150. So the record 13 is clear even though you have the title, the heading 14 of the first column as "Month," that column is not representative of the full entire month of December, 15 16 2013 or March, 2014, or May, 2014, correct? 17 Correct. The December, '13 data, I said Α. 18 several times is from the December 9, 2013 Apples to 19 Apples report. The March, '14 is from the March, 14, 20 2014, Apples to Apples report, and the May, '14, data 2.1 is from the May, 2014, Apples to Apples data. 22 Thank you. And the heading that is --Q. the heading of "Average CRES Offers" for the second 23 24 column, do you see that?

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Yes.

Q. That is not representative of all CRES offers. It only includes CRES offers selected by you that meets your criteria that is in your rebuttal testimony and that we discussed yesterday; is that correct?

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- A. It represents the offers that meet the criteria spelled out in my rebuttal testimony.
- Q. Okay. And that criteria is the 12-month offer, no introductory offers, no offers with green products or green components, and no monthly fees; is that correct?
- MR. KUTIK: Objection, asked and answered.

EXAMINER PRICE: Overruled.

- A. As it says in my testimony, it is offers for 12-month, fixed-price, full-requirements products, excluding introductory offers, offers with a green component that exceeds the statutory events or a monthly fee.
- Q. Thank you. And as far as your -- the columns listed "Min CRES" and "Max CRES," your response would be the same, that those are only for the minimum and maximum CRES offers that meet your criteria established in your testimony, is that correct, rebuttal testimony?

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1	A. Yes.
2	MS. BOJKO: Okay. Thank you. I have
3	nothing further.
4	EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. O'Brien.
5	MR. O'BRIEN: No questions, your Honor.
6	EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Beeler?
7	MR. BEELER: No questions. Thank you.
8	EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.
9	Ms. Mikkelsen, you are excused.
10	THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.
11	EXAMINER PRICE: Do the parties have
12	anything to add to our prior discussions on the
13	motion to strike on Exhibit 150 and the accompanying
14	testimony?
15	MS. BOJKO: I do, your Honor.
16	EXAMINER PRICE: Fire away.
17	MR. KUTIK: Well, may I offer my exhibits
18	at this point, and then you can
19	EXAMINER PRICE: We had a pending motion
20	to strike, and it encompasses both the exhibits and
21	the testimony regarding the exhibits, so I suspect
22	that we will rule consistent on the admission as we
23	do on the motion to strike.
24	Go ahead, Ms. Bojko.
25	MS. BOJKO: Just consistent with the

cross-examination and the questions that were asked prior to the lunch break, I think that the summary provided by the companies, in addition to everything argued by Mr. Fisk, is very misleading to the Commission.

I don't think the columns are properly headed -- headed. There are no footnotes indicating what the columns actually mean or the references. The dates are misleading. The averaging is misleading. And I think that this summary because of the misleading headings and data contained therein, I think it is very prejudicial to the record and it should be not allowed into the record.

Thank you.

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interesting because I think you did an excellent job in your cross-examination of establishing all the points you were concerned about. I think the cross-examination made clear all of the data in Company Exhibit 150 is information that Mr. Kutik could have just walked through -- the witness through step by step, and the exhibit does nothing more than provide it in a chart format, and so the motion to strike the exhibit and the testimony will be denied.

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, at this time we

would move for the admission of Company Exhibit 146 and 150. There are also some items that we would ask the Bench to take administrative notice, but I don't know if you want to handle them separately.

EXAMINER PRICE: We will handle that separately.

Any objections to the admission of Company Exhibits 146 and 150, subject to parties rights on 150 regarding the motion to strike that's been denied?

MR. FISK: Oh, sorry, no.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Seeing no objections,

both of those exhibits will be admitted.

(EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

administrative notice right now. It is my intent, unless somebody objects to take administrative notice of Sierra Club 79, Sierra Club 80, Sierra Club 81, Sierra Club 82, Sierra Club 83, and 84, P3/EPSA 7, all of which are Apples to Apples charts or rate surveys, which may or may not have issues, but all are on the Commission website. In addition, we plan to take --

MR. KUTIK: Your Honor, may I just comment on that?

7178 1 EXAMINER PRICE: Yes, please. 2 MR. KUTIK: With respect to P3/EPSA 7, 3 there was only one page of that chart, and so we 4 would just ask that the entire chart be 5 administratively noticed. EXAMINER PRICE: We will take 6 7 administrative notice of the entire chart, yes. 8 Thank you. 9 Okay. We also have the application that's been marked as ELPC 23, I believe we 10 previously took administrative notice of that 11 12 application, and then we have -- we will take 13 administrative notice of the DCR filings marked as Staff Exhibit 13, 14, and 15. 14 15 MR. KUTIK: And, again, your Honor, we 16 would ask that the entirety of those documents be 17 administratively noticed and not just the excerpts. 18 EXAMINER PRICE: Any objection, 19 Mr. Beeler? 2.0 MR. BEELER: No. 2.1 EXAMINER PRICE: We will take 22 administrative notice of the entire document, and we 23 will also take administrative notice of Company

on the Commission website, and we'll -- if we have

Exhibit 147, 148 that are Ohio Rate Surveys published

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7179 1 not already and it slipped through the cracks, we'll 2 take administrative notice of any documents in 3 Company Exhibit 149, although I think we've taken 4 notice of all the companies' tariffs, but to the 5 extent that we haven't already. MR. KUTIK: But these, your Honor, are 6 7 also historical tariffs so. 8 EXAMINER PRICE: Right. 9 MR. KUTIK: It would be in addition to 10 what you have already done. EXAMINER PRICE: Excellent. Then we will 11 12 take administrative notice of all of Company 13 Exhibit 149. 14 Are there any other documents the parties want to move admission for we have not already taken 15 16 administrative notice of? 17 OMAEG 23 is a Commission order freely 18 citeable, however you choose. 19 MS. BOJKO: Yes, thank you. 2.0 EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Anything else we 2.1 need to discuss? 22 MR. KUTIK: Not on the record, your 23 Honor.

24 EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Let's go off the 25 record and we will adjourn until 9 o'clock tomorrow

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      morning, in which case we will take our final
 1
      rebuttal witness, Dr. Rose.
 2
 3
                  MR. KUTIK: Mr. Rose.
                  EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Rose. There is a
 4
 5
      Dr. Rose but that's not the right one, okay,
      Mr. Rose.
 6
 7
                  We will go off the record.
 8
                   (Thereupon, at 3:21 p.m., the hearing was
 9
      adjourned.)
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1	CERTIFICATE
2	I do hereby certify that the foregoing is
3	a true and correct transcript of the proceedings
4	taken by me in this matter on Wednesday, October 28,
5	2015, and carefully compared with my original
6	stenographic notes.
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9	
10	Wangan Cha Cibana Banistanad
11	Karen Sue Gibson, Registered Merit Reporter.
12	(KSG-79591)
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Case No(s). 14-1297-EL-SSO

Summary: Transcript In the Matter of the application of Ohio Edison Company, The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, and The Toledo Edison Company hearing held on 10/28/15 - Volume XXXIV electronically filed by Mr. Ken Spencer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Gibson, Karen Sue Mrs.