BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

- - -

In the Matter of the 2018 :

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

of Ohio Power Company and :

Related Matters. :

In the Matter of the :
Application of Ohio Power :
Company for Approval to :

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

Energy Purchase :

Agreements for Inclusion: in the Renewable: Generation Rider.

In the Matter of the :

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

Company for Approval to : Amend its Tariffs. :

PROCEEDINGS

before Ms. Sarah Parrot and Ms. Greta See, Attorney Examiners, at the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, 180 East Broad Street, Room 11-A, Columbus, Ohio, called at 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday, January 15, 2019.

VOLUME I

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Tuesday Morning Session,
January 15, 2019.

2.1

EXAMINER PARROT: Let's go on the record.

The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio
has set for hearing, at this time and place, Case No.
18-501-EL-FOR, which is captioned In the Matter of
the 2018 Long-Term Forecast Report of Ohio Power
Company and Related Matters, and which has been
consolidated with Case No. 18-1392-EL-RDR, captioned
In the Matter of the Application of Ohio Power
Company for Approval to Enter into Renewable Energy
Purchase Agreements for Inclusion in the Renewable
Generation Rider, and Case No. 18-1393-EL-ATA,
captioned In the Matter of the Application of Ohio
Power Company for Approval to Amend its Tariffs.

I would note for the record that these cases were initially called on December 4, 2018, and then continued until today.

Good morning, everyone. My name is Sarah Parrot. With me on the Bench is Greta See. We are the Attorney Examiners assigned by the Commission to hear these cases.

At this time, let's start with appearances of the parties, and we'll begin with the

Company and work our way around the table.

2.1

MR. NOURSE: Thank you, your Honor. On behalf of Ohio Power Company, Steven T. Nourse, Christen M. Blend, 1 Riverside Plaza, Columbus, Ohio 43215. Also the law firm of Porter Wright Morris & Arthur, 41 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215, with Eric B. Gallon and L. Bradfield Hughes. Also the law firm of Ice Miller at 250 West Street, Suite 700, Columbus, Ohio 43215, entering the appearance of Christopher L. Miller. Thank you.

MS. WILLIS: Thank you, your Honor. On behalf of the residential customers of the Ohio Power Company, Bruce Weston, the Ohio Consumers' Counsel, by Maureen R. Willis, William J. Michael, Christopher Healey, 65 East State Street, 7th Floor, Columbus, Ohio 43215. Thank you.

MR. McNAMEE: On behalf of the Staff of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, I'm Thomas McNamee. The address is 30 East Broad Street, 16th Floor, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

MR. OLIKER: Good morning, your Honors. On behalf of Interstate Gas Supply, Inc. and IGS Solar, LLC, Joseph Oliker and Michael Nugent. 6100 Emerald Parkway, Dublin, Ohio 43016. Thank you.

MR. KURTZ: Good morning, your Honors.

AEP LTFR - Volume I

For the Ohio Energy Group, Mike Kurtz, Kurt Boehm,

Jody Kyler Cohn, 36 East Seventh Street, Cincinnati,

Ohio.

2.1

MS. BOJKO: Good morning, your Honors.

On behalf of the Ohio Manufacturers' Association

Energy Group, Kimberly W. Bojko and Brian W. Dressel,
with the law firm Carpenter Lipps & Leland, 280 North

High Street, Suite 1300, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

MS. WHITFIELD: Good morning, your
Honors. On behalf of the Kroger Company, Angela Paul
Whitfield and Stephen Dutton of the law firm
Carpenter Lipps & Leland, 280 North High Street,
Suite 1300, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

MR. STOCK: Good morning. On behalf of the Ohio Coal Association, John Stock and Orla Collier with Benesch Friedlander at 41 South High Street. Thank you.

MR. MENDOZA: Good morning, your Honors.
On behalf of the Sierra Club, Tony Mendoza and
Richard Sahli.

MS. LEPPLA: Good morning, your Honors.

On behalf of the Ohio Environmental Council, Miranda

Leppla, Chris Tavenor, and Trent Dougherty.

MR. DOVE: Good morning. On behalf of the Natural Resources Defense Council, Robert Dove,

with the law firm of Kegler, Brown, Hill & Ritter, 65
East State Street, Suite 1800, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

2.1

MS. MOONEY: On behalf of Ohio Partners for Affordable Energy, Colleen Mooney.

MR. DARR: On behalf of Industrial Energy Users of Ohio, the law firm of McNees Wallace & Nurick, 21 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

MS. PIRIK: Good morning, your Honors.

On behalf of the Mid-Atlantic Renewable Energy

Coalition, the law firm of Dickinson Wright,

Christine Pirik, Terrence O'Donnell, Will Vorys, and

Cristina Luse, 150 East Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio

43215.

MR. WHITT: Good morning. On behalf of Direct Energy and the Retail Energy Supply
Association, the law firm of Whitt Sturtevant, LLP,
Mark Whitt and Rebekah Glover, 88 East Broad Street,
Suite 1590, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

EXAMINER PARROT: Is there any counsel present for any party that has not yet entered an appearance?

Thank you, everyone.

Are there any preliminary matters that we need to address before we call our first witness?

MR. NOURSE: Yes, your Honor. Thank you.

A couple of things.

2.1

No. 1, with respect to the April 15th Application, the LTFR filing that was made to initiate Case 18-501, and the Amended Application that was filed in late September, you know, we've indicated in testimony that those filings would be sponsored by witnesses that are going to appear later in the hearing or, in other words, not the first witness.

So I thought if the Bench would like, I can mark those two filings as exhibits and not move for their admission until later when they're sponsored, in case the parties or earlier witnesses would like to refer to those filings. Is that acceptable?

EXAMINER PARROT: Yes, it is.

MR. NOURSE: So I will mark AEP Ohio Exhibit No. 1, the April 16, 2018, Long-Term Forecast Report filed in Case No. 18-501.

EXAMINER PARROT: So marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MR. NOURSE: And -- sorry, I am getting the date here. Here it is. AEP Ohio Exhibit 2 would be the September 19, 2018, amendment to the 2018 LTFR filed in Case No. 18-501. And I'll provide copies of

12 1 both of those to the court reporter. 2 EXAMINER PARROT: So marked. 3 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 4 MR. NOURSE: And does the Bench need a 5 copy? 6 EXAMINER PARROT: Perhaps just one copy. 7 MR. NOURSE: Okay. 8 EXAMINER PARROT: Of each. 9 MR. NOURSE: Thank you, your Honor. 10 another preliminary matter, there have been a couple 11 deposition transcripts filed in the docket, and the 12 Company objects to the filing of deposition 13 transcripts. Under the Commission's procedural 14 rules, 4901-1-18 generally prohibits the filing of 15 discovery responses, and Rule 4901-1-21(N) makes it 16 clear that where witnesses are available for hearing, 17 the transcript is not filed and does not need to be 18 filed. The Commission has clarified that and 19 confirmed that in various cases. And I can give you 20 citations for that. But obviously, here, the 2.1 intervenors knew that the witnesses are available and 22 it would be improper to try to use the deposition 23 transcripts as evidence. 24 And I think, you know, in a lot of ways 25 this is worse than filing a discovery response in the

record because unlike discovery responses where a party can object and not provide a response, typically in depositions there's an objection for posterity and the answer is given unless it's a privileged matter.

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So this practice, I think, is counterproductive and actually has a chilling effect on discovery to be able to freely conduct discovery and depositions, including depositions, without the concern that objectionable material that may be brought out in depositions is filed in the docket and could be considered by the Commission and -- regardless of whether it's admitted into the evidentiary record which it should not be.

As the Bench knows, under Rule 21, deposition transcripts can be used to refresh recollection or to impeach a witness, but those are generally used in that limited fashion without being admitted into the record wholesale, and certainly the filing of the -- the transcripts, I think, is objectionable.

So a couple of things, I guess, I'm requesting based on that, based on that position.

No. 1, there are depositions that have been conducted but the transcripts haven't been filed yet, and we

would ask that the parties be directed not to file those transcripts in the record. And secondly, to confirm from the Bench that the filed deposition transcripts should not be cited in brief or otherwise relied on by the Commission. I'll stop there.

2.1

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, may we respond?

Initially, I am not sure that I agree on
the interpretations of Commission rules that
Mr. Nourse just provided. If you look at Section 21
of the Commission's procedures under (N), it does say
"Depositions may be used in commission hearings to
the same extent permitted in civil actions in courts
of record." And then it says "any depositions to be
used as evidence must be filed with the commission at
least three days prior to the commencement of the
hearing."

First, some clarifying things on that point. Nobody that has filed the deposition transcript has said this is going to be offered as evidence. Filing something in the Commission docket does not make it evidence. It does not make it part of the record. It makes it part of the docket sheet. In order to use it as evidence, we would have to do so and mark it as an exhibit in this case and, to my understanding, nobody has tried to do that at this

point in time. But because the Commission rule does say it does have to be filed in a certain amount of time in advance, unless you otherwise obtain good cause, it's prudent on behalf of any party practicing here to file within the Commission docket in the event we need to use it later.

2.1

There are several different ways you can use a deposition should circumstances arise and it's an option that each party has. And the Bench knows very well what evidence is actually in the record and what isn't in the record, and these deposition transcripts are not currently in the record, and this is an option that's available to us under the Commission rules, so I don't see why we are even addressing it now. It's kind of confusing the issues, but.

MR. DARR: If I may, your Honor?

Typically, in a civil action, the process for introducing a deposition is to actually call a party and have that portion of the deposition read into the record itself. As Mr. Oliker correctly points out, that has not occurred. The Commission rule, however, requires that if you're intending to use it as such in that way, that you naturally provide notice to the parties through -- by the rule's three-day

requirement. That's all that's been done so far.

The objection is clearly premature.

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MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, if I may be heard briefly? Mr. Nourse also mentioned, as I guess rationale, that it would have a chilling effect on discovery. I don't see that at all. I don't even understand that. This is a practice that's been going on for years and years and years at the Commission. This is the first I've ever heard of a party saying that the filing of depositions will have a chilling effect on discovery.

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

MR. NOURSE: Yeah. First of all,
Mr. Oliker is saying he does not intend to use it as
evidence but he felt compelled to follow the
three-day rule which I think is a non sequitur.
Clearly using the rule is very clear and there are
Commission rulings that back this up. The deposition
need not be prefiled if used to impeach the testimony
of a witness at hearing.

EXAMINER PARROT: Anyone else first?

So obviously everybody knew that these witnesses were available, that nobody is submitting that these transcripts should be submitted as

evidence, so it's a bad practice. It has a prejudicial effect and I can tell you rather than, you know, I mean it doesn't encourage people to be cooperative and have depositions and answer questions that are objectionable if they are just going to be filed in the docket and available for the Commission and anyone to review.

2.1

Again, the general discovery rule explicitly prevents discovery responses from being filed in the docket. This is the same thing. I think the rule is clear. You only would file if somebody is unavailable or you intend to use the deposition as evidence. So, in that manner, it would be like prefiled testimony. That circumstance has no application to this case and, again, I think it's obvious if we run into disputes based on this bad practice, then we are either going to have to pull the examiners in to depositions and/or instruct witnesses not to answer questions that would otherwise be answered after an objection.

So I think it's obvious that chilling effect this bad practice has and, again, you know, there is no basis in the rule for the Company or anybody else to object to the use of the deposition transcript as being used for recollection or

impeachment. That's consistent with using it in a civil action, as rule 21(N) says and, you know, again, the rule says it does need to be prefiled for those purposes so. I think there's no good reason that anyone can point to why the deposition transcripts were filed. There's no productive reason. There's no good practice reason to say. And certainly that it's been done before in the past is not a good reason.

EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Mr. Nourse.

The issue is noted. We will come back to

it. We are going to table this issue for now.

Anything else?

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MR. NOURSE: Okay. I would just point out that part of my request was to ask the parties that haven't filed depositions to not file them that are still out there. Are you able to ask them to wait until you rule to do so?

EXAMINER PARROT: If a party is at a point where it feels it needs to file a deposition in the docket, yes, I would ask that the party consult with the Bench prior to doing that.

MR. NOURSE: Okay. Thank you. Okay.

My last procedural preliminary matter,

your Honor, was a question about how we implement the

January 14 Entry that the Bench issued yesterday relative to the Company's motion to defer certain specified testimony and implementing that with the parties that witnesses that are affected by that ruling. My suggestion would be that company counsel work with the intervenor counsel to -- to develop a -- an exhibit that would be used, basically a redacted exhibit that would be used when that witness testifies to be able to move their direct testimony, the portion that's permitted in Phase I, to be admitted as evidence.

2.1

I think that's consistent with your ruling, but I just wanted to get direction how to implement that or how you intended to implement it otherwise, to avoid putting in -- again, putting into the record extraneous material that relates to Phase II.

MS. WHITFIELD: Your Honors, may I respond to that?

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead.

MS. WHITFIELD: Well, we would disagree with any type of redaction like that because while you have stricken at least Mr. Bieber's portions of his testimony, we do intend to make a proffer of that to preserve the issue in the record. So I don't want

it to be -- if we can put on the record what you guys have stricken.

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EXAMINER PARROT: To be clear, it's not been stricken.

MS. WHITFIELD: "Deferred," but, you know, it is our position that it is relevant to their claims of lower cost and economic benefit as justifying need. So to the extent that you deferred it, we do want to proffer it as it should have been in Phase I.

EXAMINER PARROT: Anyone else?

MR. WHITT: Your Honor, if someone could articulate what the alleged prejudice is of deferring testimony as opposed to letting it in? The Commission ultimately will determine what issues are relevant in this proceeding and which ought to be considered in the second proceeding. So it seems this is somewhat like a quibble over something. I'm not sure there's any associated harm.

MR. NOURSE: Yeah. Happy to, your Honor.

Again, you know, the Commission -- as we explained in our motion and that was granted, this testimony relates to Phase II and is -- is, you know, not supposed to be considered and we are not going to

do cross-examination on it. So, you know, again,

just letting it in would be prejudicial for that reason.

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As far as the proffering, the party that's offering the proffering of that additional evidence that's outside of the scope of the ruling, certainly could make an exhibit to do that. But that should not be -- that should not be the reason to include, you know, material that's outside of Phase I in an exhibit that's going to be admitted into -- into evidence. So I think it's confusing to have the same exhibit that would have, you know, two different buckets of information, one of which is not supposed to be part of Phase I.

So if they want to proffer, they can make a separate exhibit that says here is the additional stuff we want to proffer, but as far as the main exhibit, it would be that -- the witness's testimony for Phase I that would be admitted into the record, I think it should be redacted according to -- you know, consistent with the entry, the ruling.

MS. WHITFIELD: If I could just respond to that? First of all, this happens all the time at least in the context of motions to strike. The testimony is there. It's not formally redacted. You just put on the record what portions have been

Evidence Rule 103 and Rule 4901-1-15(F) of the Administrative Code, we have to be able to proffer that evidence in to preserve our issue that that testimony was relevant and directly responsive to what they've opened the door to on Phase I on the need issue. And now we are rightfully prejudiced because given the timing of the Order, we don't have the option to do an interlocutory appeal on this issue.

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MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, again, I just wanted to raise this early to try to get the parties working if we are going to try to implement that.

Recognizing that that's -- this may be something you want to consider and rule upon later, but I just wanted to raise it at the threshold here.

EXAMINER PARROT: I think we are going to table this issue for now as well, Mr. Nourse.

MR. NOURSE: That's all the preliminary matters I had, your Honor. Should we call our first witness?

EXAMINER PARROT: Are there any other preliminary matters from other parties before we do that?

All right. Go ahead, Mr. Nourse.

23 1 MR. NOURSE: Thank you, your Honor. AEP 2 Ohio calls William A. Allen. 3 (Witness sworn.) EXAMINER PARROT: Please have a seat. 4 5 WITHTAM A. ATHEN 6 7 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows: 8 9 DIRECT EXAMINATION 10 By Mr. Nourse: 11 Good morning, Mr. Allen. Q. 12 Α. Good morning, Mr. Nourse. 13 Q. Can you state and spell your name for the 14 record. Α. 15 It's William A. Allen, A-l-l-e-n. 16 Ο. By whom are you employed and in what 17 capacity? 18 I'm employed by American Electric Power Α. 19 Service Corporation as Managing Director of 20 Regulatory Case Management. 2.1 Ο. Did you present prefiled written direct 22 testimony in this case? 23 I did. Α. 24 MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I would like to 25 mark the September 19, 2018, testimony of William A.

Allen as AEP Ohio Exhibit No. 3. 1 2. EXAMINER PARROT: So marked. (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 3 4 MR. NOURSE: And per our earlier 5 agreement at the prehearing conference, I am just 6 providing one copy to the court reporter. 7 EXAMINER PARROT: Very good. Thank you. 8 Q. (By Mr. Nourse) And, Mr. Allen, do you 9 have a copy of what we have marked as AEP Ohio 10 Exhibit No. 3 with you? 11 Α. T do. 12 And is this the prefiled testimony Q. 13 prepared by you or under your direction?

A. Yes, it is.

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Q. Do you have changes and corrections or additions to this testimony?

A. Yes. The first correction is on page 3, line 11, the rule that I cite at the beginning of that sentence should include an additional dash 5 such that it reads "Rule 4901:5-5-06(B)."

Q. Thank you, Mr. Allen.

Do you have another correction?

A. Yes. On page 11, on line 8, the words "in the ESP IV Order" should be stricken. And at the end of that sentence on line 10, the close quote

should be removed. And Footnote 7 should be replaced with the words "Id. at 84."

Q. Thank you, Mr. Allen.

MR. NOURSE: Did everyone get those corrections?

- Q. Okay. Any other corrections, additions, or changes, Mr. Allen?
 - A. No.

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- Q. And if I were to ask you the same questions today under oath, would your answers be the same?
- 12 A. Yes, they would.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I move for admission of AEP Ohio Exhibit No. 3, subject to cross-examination.

16 EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Mr. Nourse.

MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, if it's

18 appropriate now to entertain motions to strike?

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead.

20 MS. WILLIS: Thank you, your Honor.

21 Your Honor, OCC moves to strike

22 Mr. Allen's testimony beginning on page 4, line 7,

23 | the words "economically beneficial." The second

24 portion of the motion to strike begins on page 5,

25 | specifically lines 7 through 12.

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MR. NOURSE: I'm sorry. Could you give
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 2
     me the first one, where does that end?
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                 MS. WILLIS: I'm sorry. With the words
     "economically beneficial."
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 5
                 MR. NOURSE: Okay. Thank you.
 6
                 MS. WILLIS: The second testimony we
 7
     request be stricken is page 5, lines 7 through 12.
 8
     And the next section would be page 9, line 8, through
 9
     page 16, line 5. And that's the first motion to
10
     strike.
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                 MR. NOURSE: Could you restate the last
12
     one?
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                 EXAMINER PARROT: Slow down.
14
                 MS. WILLIS: Page 9, line 8, through page
15
     16, line 5.
16
                 And with respect to this motion to
17
     strike, the grounds are that the testimony is not
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     relevant to nor probative of the issue of need and
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     consistent with the plain words of the statute
20
     defining "need" as related to resource planning
2.1
     projections. And it's also inconsistent with how the
2.2
     PUCO defines "need" in the Turning Point case.
                 The factors that AEP cites relates to the
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24
     reasonableness of the forecast, not to a
25
     determination of need. And "need" is defined in the
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     prior section of the rules, 4901:5-5-06(B)(2) instead
     of the (B)(3) -- (3)(i) section and that section is
2.
 3
     related to the integrated resource planning and
 4
     addresses the mix of resource options to meet the
 5
     base case projection of peak demand and total energy
 6
     requirements.
7
                 I have a second motion to strike if your
8
     Honors would prefer me to go forward with that or
     would --
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10
                 EXAMINER PARROT: Response to that,
11
    Mr. Nourse?
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                 MR. NOURSE: It's the second motion to
13
     strike of Mr. Allen's testimony?
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                 MS. WILLIS: Yes.
15
                 EXAMINER PARROT: Well, let me ask, is it
16
     a totally separate basis?
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                 MS. WILLIS: It is, your Honor.
18
                 EXAMINER PARROT: So let's deal with this
     one first.
19
20
                 MR. NOURSE:
                              Sure.
                                     First of all, your
2.1
     Honor, this is premised on the sage legal argument
2.2
     that the OCC had advanced in opposition to our motion
23
    to defer testimony, and it's also, you know, wholly
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rejected. The same -- same principle, I think, with

consistent with their motion in limine which was

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the ruling, the January 14 Entry, applies here.

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You know, again, the debate over what the Commission can and should consider for purposes of need under the ESP statute is -- is an essential component of the dispute in this case. And the Company, based on the Commission's approval of its 900-megawatt commitment for development and its recent approval of the RGR in the ESP case under section -- division (B)(2)(c) of the ESP statute, is -- is all setting up the day in court, which is today, for the Company to try to make its case in support of need.

So I think the Examiners, you know, should reject this motion to strike on the same basis they rejected the motion in limine, and the Company should be given its opportunity to present factual information in support of its -- its theory of "need" under the statute.

MR. COLLIER: Your Honor, the OCA joins in OCC's motion.

MR. MENDOZA: Your Honor, if I may?

EXAMINER PARROT: Yes.

MR. MENDOZA: Yes, I agree with

Mr. Nourse. This is res judicata; it's already been

decided. And it would speed up the hearing if

motions that have already been rejected are not raised again.

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I just had a couple points to what

Mr. Nourse said. The Turning Point case was one

case. It didn't determine how the Commission could

interpret that statute for all time. It was decided

on the facts that were before the Commission at that

time.

And the idea that the Commission shouldn't consider what customers want, as it interprets its statutes it's been charged by the legislature to interpret, I think is frankly absurd. The name of the Commission is the Public Utilities Commission. The goal is to serve the customers of the utilities. And I think the Commission has good grounds to consider customer preference in every case that it decides.

MR. KURTZ: May I make one comment?

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Kurtz.

MR. KURTZ: Thank you, your Honor.

We have not weighed in on testimony, I don't know what position my clients will ultimately take, but on this question I would simply say the Turning Point case was decided in January of 2013 when AEP Ohio still owned generation. That

generation was transferred out of AEP Ohio in 2014.

And so the facts will be completely different in terms of looking at the question of need with the utility that owns thousands of megawatts of generation versus one. That is completely reliant on PJM.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor.

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EXAMINER PARROT: Miss Bojko.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you.

OMAEG supports OCC's motion. And I would add, not to reiterate everything that's been said before in the pleadings, I would add that in light of your January 14, 2019, Entry, stating that pieces of testimony that speak directly to the portions that Ms. Willis quotes will be deferred, we ask that, in the alternative, you defer this testimony until the second phase of the hearing where the witnesses who are responding to that testimony are able to have their testimony heard in light of your January 14, 2019, Entry that deferred their testimony. Thank you.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Darr.

MR. DARR: Thank you, your Honor.

With regard to whether or not the issues raised by this motion to strike need to be

re-litigated, I would point out that the purpose of preserving these issues for further review, there's an obvious need to do so. And in an abundance of conservatism, I think you are going to hear these objections repeated for each of the witnesses that have already come -- that have already been presented to you by the motion you decided yesterday.

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IEU joins in the motion for the reasons stated by OCC, and we further point out that in regard to Mr. Nourse's argument that the issue before the Commission is the definition of "need"; it is not the Commission's role to redefine the statute. The Commission has already defined what "need" means and it defines it in terms of reliability. The notion that somehow the Company can come in here and redefine it by legislating it through its evidence in this case is farfetched and clearly improper. And therefore, the motion should be granted.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, IGS would also join the motions for the reasons previously stated.

MS. WHITFIELD: And, your Honor, Kroger would also join and actually supports OMAEG's request to defer this testimony giving that Mr. Bieber is specifically responding and rebutting the very testimony that OCC moved to strike.

MR. NOURSE: Okay, your Honor, if I could briefly respond? And I think the Bench already understands this based on the ruling yesterday but, you know, obviously Mr. Darr is mischaracterizing what I said. We're not seeking to change any statutory structure. We are seeking to implement the existing statutory structure and the existing rules of the Commission regardless of whether they have been applied in a narrow fashion on different facts in the past.

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Ms. Bojko's comment about Phase II, I think, is beside the point. I didn't hear any basis for this motion to strike that says this is Phase II material. The argument was that it goes beyond the need, the established concept of need in the statute, and therefore it should be stricken and not considered at all, which, again, goes to the -- goes to the fundamental disagreement in this case that's being presented and, you know, based on the evidence and how the Commission considers evidence that's admitted into this record and applies the law including its own rules, you know, parties will have more than abundant opportunity to advocate different interpretations and, you know, challenge the outcome of that based on their legal arguments as they may --

as they may advance them.

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But it's certainly premature to try to cut the Company off in presenting its case and presenting evidence that has cited these statutes and cited, you know, the things like they want to exclude the policy discussion, 4928.02. They want to exclude the tax, factual information about tax credits that affect the timing of when you would do a project like this. I mean, it's -- you know, it goes even beyond their own theory of need. It's just trying to rehash the motion in limine that's already been properly ruled upon.

MS. WHITFIELD: Your Honor, if I could just respond quickly to Mr. Nourse?

EXAMINER PARROT: Briefly.

MS. WHITFIELD: To the extent that he says nobody has said that these issues are Phase II issues, I believe your decision, in fact, said that, yesterday, that anything regarding economic impact and lower costs are related to costs and, thus, a Phase II issue and, thus, testimony from various witnesses was deferred to that stage; so AEP's testimony should be deferred as well on those issues.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I think that's a misinterpretation of the ruling. I mean, obviously

one -- our evidence, among other things, points to a -- an economic analysis of -- a breakeven economic analysis of need which, again, certainly is -- is something that's been presented in prior LTFR proceedings and prior need cases.

You know, again, what -- how the Commission evaluates that evidence, what conclusions they reach in the case is, of course, yet to be -- yet to be determined, but that's not a reason for excluding the evidence wholesale at the outset of the proceeding.

EXAMINER PARROT: All right. Consistent with the January 14, 2018, Entry that was issued, and on the same basis, the motion to strike is denied.

Next motion.

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MS. WILLIS: Thank you, your Honor. Yes, and there's two parts to the testimony that are based on the same rationale, so I'll give you those sections and then provide for you the rationale for the motion to strike.

The first material is found on page 7, line 20, beginning with the words "Many corporate" and flowing over to page 8, line 2, ending with "renewable products."

The second material that we move to

strike is found on page 11, beginning at line 12, with the Question, carrying over through the end of line 19 with the phrase "renewable energy."

MR. NOURSE: Are --

MS. WILLIS: And the --

MR. NOURSE: I'm sorry. Go ahead. Are

you done?

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8 MS. WILLIS: I was going to provide the 9 basis.

MR. NOURSE: Okay. Thank you. I appreciate that.

MS. WILLIS: And the basis for this motion to strike is it is hearsay. At the deposition of Mr. Allen, it became clear that he is relying on materials that are inadmissible because they are hearsay. The definition of hearsay is an assertion offered for the truth of the matter asserted made by a person other than the one testifying.

There was nobody -- intervenors and parties have no opportunity to cross-examine the declarant of the statements that are offered into evidence, and these statements were not made under oath, and the credibility of the declarant cannot be evaluated. They are unreliable.

Mr. Allen relies on newspaper articles

and press releases. Newspaper articles are hearsay and inadmissible. Press releases, announcements, articles, and statements of commitments, goals and corporate initiatives are all hearsay. The information clearly is not reasonably relied on to prove that there is an express need by customers for clean energy. And if the Commission would -- let me strike that.

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I have, your Honors, the discovery related to the information that supports the portions of the material that were -- we are moving to strike which contains all the articles, press releases, and information that Mr. Allen relied upon for these parts of the testimony. And if your Honors would care, I could certainly provide that to your Honors, as well as other parties, to show where the hearsay statements are coming from and the nature of the press releases and the nature of the statements. If that would help assist the Commission, I would be happy to provide those.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ COLLIER: Your Honor, OCA joins in the motion.

MS. BOJKO: So does OMAEG.

MS. WHITFIELD: So does Kroger.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, IGS would join.

We will also add another layer that it should be excluded under Rule 403 because it is prejudicial, it confuses the issues, given that none of these announcements identify any support for this particular proposal and it's simply confusing the matter before the Commission. It doesn't matter that there are people that want to do things or support renewable energy. They don't support this proposal.

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MR. WHITT: And, your Honor, Direct
Energy also joins the motion, but we would also
indicate that if the motion to strike is not granted
with respect to the page and line numbers previously
identified, at a very minimum the Bench should strike
the testimony at page 11, line 16 beginning with the
words "In Ohio alone," through the end of line 19.

MR. DARR: IEU also joins the motion. Do you want to state a separate ground for that?

MR. WHITT: Also on hearsay grounds. The first sentence, it is hearsay. I suppose one could conclude that it isn't really prejudicial because it is a -- could be considered a matter of common knowledge. But the purported identification of specific companies in Ohio is prejudicial because the testimony is offered for the truth of the matter asserted, i.e., that these companies have

specifically made some announcements, that aren't identified in the testimony, fully supporting whatever that means, "renewable energy." It could be wind, could be solar, could be something else.

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MR. DARR: And if I may, there is an additional ground for excluding it, your Honors. The additional ground is that the statement here is a statement of opinion. The statement of an opinion can be offered only by an expert except in extraordinary circumstances. Under Ohio Rules of Evidence at least, the evidence has to be admissible. The opinion has to be based on evidence that is admissible. If the underlying evidence is inadmissible, then the opinion is inadmissible as well and it should be stricken.

MR. MENDOZA: Your Honor, if I may,
Sierra Club opposes the motion. I would note that
people in the industry are likely to have knowledge
of these general matters which are facts. Many of
these corporations have sustainability goals,
greenhouse gas production goals; those are well known
to presumably everyone in the room who reads
newspapers or pays attention to these things.

I find it -- I would just point out, again, the opponents of these projects are trying to

litigate the statutory definition of "need." 1 2 Mr. Darr said earlier that "need" means reliability. 3 That's not what the statute says. The legislature didn't use that word. It gave the Commission 4 5 authority to interpret it. And if the Commission 6 wants to interpret "need" to mean, in part, to 7 support the economy of Ohio, it surely has the power 8 to do that; and AEP Ohio should surely be allowed to make its case. 9 10 MR. NOURSE: And, your Honor -- thank 11 you, Mr. Mendoza. If I could respond? 12 So, first of all, this is not opinion 13 testimony or expert opinion testimony. Mr. Darr's 14 point is misquided. 15 This is a factual statement. It's based 16 on Mr. Allen's knowledge. He's saying that there's 17 been an expressed need, as stated on page 11, line 18 12, as he reiterated in the response that these

We backed it all up in discovery. The big pile of paper that Maureen held up is all the documentation to show each one of those announcements have been made as a matter of fact. It's an observation of these companies' conduct and it's not

companies have made announcements. Those are factual

matters that Mr. Allen has personal knowledge of.

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repeating statements they made or it doesn't constitute hearsay at all. And, you know, for those reasons and to show that, you know, again, the customers' viewpoint and the voice of the customer matters, it's not prejudicial; it's probative and relevant.

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MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, if I may respond briefly? I would turn your attention to the transcript of the Turning Point hearing where I believe your Honor was present when newspaper articles were sought to be admitted into evidence and they were excluded because they were not present and they could not be verified and we didn't have those individuals to cross-examine. So it's now the shoe may be on the other foot, but the ruling should be the same.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, newspaper articles that's in a different matter and there's a lot of different ways you could try to use that.

Usually in a newspaper article there are quotes, there is selective quotes, and it's a presentation that the reporter chose to make of matters including -- including statements, quotations which constitute hearsay. That's not what we have here.

You know, these are official company documents from

the websites and they are public companies making public statements, and that's the conduct that Mr. Allen observed with his own personal knowledge and has documented through discovery and he is referencing here.

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MS. PIRIK: Your Honor, I would just like to go on the record that MAREC supports the arguments made by Mr. Nourse and Mr. Mendoza, and opposes the motion.

MS. MOONEY: OPAE would also support the arguments made by Mr. Nourse and Mr. Mendoza.

MR. DOVE: As does NRDC.

MS. LEPPLA: As well as OEC.

EXAMINER PARROT: All right. Thank you, everyone. The Commission -- I should say the Bench is going to deny the motion to strike and allow the Commission to determine whether to afford any weight to Mr. Allen's testimony.

Anything else, Ms. Willis?

MS. WILLIS: No, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: Okay.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I have additional motions to strike. OMAEG moves to strike Mr. Allen's testimony from page 12, line 1, through page 13, line 2, and Tables 1 and 2.

EXAMINER SEE: Repeat that, Ms. Bojko.

Page 12?

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MS. BOJKO: Page 12, begins on line 1, through page 13, line 2. And Tables 1 and 2. There we go. Can you hear me now? Your Honor, we move to strike this under Rule 602 of the Ohio Rules of Evidence. A witness may not testify to a matter unless evidence is introduced sufficient to support a finding that the witness has personal knowledge of the matter.

Mr. Allen has not laid any foundation as to his testimony in his tables, and actually in his deposition he admitted that he was not part of the Navigant study. He did not prepare the study. He did not implement the study. Therefore, he cannot testify as to how the tables were created, where that data came from, and he has not verified their accuracy or whether he has any independent knowledge of that information asserted there in the testimonies as well as the table. There is a lack of foundation to offer these tables and testimony, and Mr. Allen cannot testify to the accuracy, or authenticate the information contained therein.

Additionally, your Honors, these tables and testimony are hearsay. This is classic hearsay.

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Again, Mr. Allen is trying to read something from somebody else and portray it as his own. He cannot do that. A statement other than one made by the declarant, while testifying at the trial or hearing, offered into evidence to prove the truth of the matter asserted, that is the definition of hearsay.
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These witnesses are here to testify today. They can -- this week. They can testify.

Mr. Allen cannot testify to these matters. Thank you.

MR. COLLIER: OCA joins in the motion.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, IGS joins in the motion and also moves to strike on the basis it's unreasonably duplicative. We are going to hear this testimony and it should be through the Navigant witnesses.

MS. WHITFIELD: Kroger also joins in the motion.

MS. WILLIS: OCC also joins in the motion. It's hearsay on hearsay.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, if I could respond? First of all, I mean, I think it's -- it's very common practice for companies and for litigants at the Commission to have a witness that's kind of the roll-up witness, introduces other witnesses,

summarizes testimony that they -- that they've presented and will be presented, to show how the case fits together, the different pieces of the presentation. That is what's happening here. Yes, the Navigant witnesses will appear in this proceeding and support their testimony and the study and the, you know, the derivative material that's referenced here in summary by Mr. Allen.

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But as far as Rule 602, that doesn't apply to expert witnesses and this is not a matter of Mr. Allen just stating a fact that he doesn't have personal knowledge on. He is referring again to the testimony of the independent survey firm, Navigant, that designed and conducted this survey.

Obviously I also just think it's unfortunate that all -- the customer representatives that are opposing this, want to avoid the customer -- the voice of the customer being put into the Commission's record and put in the Commission's consideration, but this is merely a preview and a summary testimony that does not constitute hearsay and should be -- should not be stricken.

MR. WHITT: If I may add, your Honor, Direct Energy would join the motions, but the evidence will show that Navigant didn't call the

first customer to ask their opinion about anything until about a month before the amended LTFR filing. The Company had already made the decision to proceed with these projects. It wasn't until August of 2018, that Navigant even began --

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MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I object to his factual statement.

MR. WHITT: -- until September and the evidence isn't relevant. Relevant evidence is evidence tending to prove that a matter is, you know, more likely true than not. The implication of the testimony is that there's a need because customers want this and we are just responding to a need when, in fact, the evidence shows that this is one among many attempts at a post-hoc rationalization to justify a decision already made. It's not only irrelevant but misleading and should be stricken.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I don't understand how Mr. Whitt is joining the motion after it was already made and I have already responded. I think that's unfair.

Secondly, if he is going -- if he is going to testify as to factual matters, I think we should put him under oath and subject him to cross-examination.

1 MR. WHITT: Well --

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EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Kurtz.

MR. KURTZ: Thank you, your Honor. Very briefly, this is the same thing as your prior ruling. It goes to weight. There is a reason why the Civil Rules of Evidence don't apply here and don't apply in any other Commission in the United States because there is no jury. You have two trained attorney examiners who are going to advise the Commission, who are advised by lawyers and accountants and finance people, and the Commission should just give this testimony the weight it deems appropriate just like any other Commission would do.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, can I have the last word on my own motion?

MR. OLIKER: One thing I will say in response to Mr. Kurtz. It does say that we follow the civil rules except where otherwise applicable. That is the model. This is still a courtroom in many respects and we still honor the Rules of Evidence.

EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Bojko.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor.

You know, I strongly disagree with

Mr. Nourse's statement on the record which we can put you on the stand and cross-examine you as well, but

we are customer representatives here, and the whole reason we are opposing these things is because it's not the truth. We are trying to get at the truth. And Mr. Allen cannot speak to these issues because he doesn't have personal knowledge.

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Mr. Nourse made my exact point. He is not an expert in this field. He does not have the personal knowledge. His tables are inaccurate and misleading. They are not cut and pasted from the Navigant report. They are created by Mr. Allen using misleading labels. They are not from the expert who actually did the surveys and implemented the surveys. That's why it's improper. And that's why it is hearsay and there is no foundation. Mr. Allen has no expertise to make these kinds of conclusions that he is making. He is not merely summarizing. He is making conclusions and creating tables.

EXAMINER PARROT: All right. And those are arguments you can put to the Commission. As with my earlier ruling, the motion to strike is denied, and we will allow the Commission to determine whether to afford the testimony any weight.

Any other motions?

MS. BOJKO: One more, your Honor. Your Honor, at this time, OMAEG moves to strike pages 13,

line 16, through page 15, including Tables 1, 2, and 3. There are three grounds for this motion, your Honor. The first ground is irrelevant -- is relevancy because Mr. Nourse admitted, in response to prior motions to strike, that the issue related to tax credit is about timing. Timing has nothing to do with need, no matter how broadly AEP interprets need. Timing has nothing to do with need. Tax credits that don't even go to AEP Ohio are irrelevant to AEP Ohio's case.

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Secondly, your Honor, under Rule 402, this evidence is -- excuse me, that was relevancy.

Secondly, your Honor, this witness lacks personal knowledge and there's also no foundation. Under Rule 602 of the Ohio Rules of Evidence, which do apply at the Commission, the witness may not testify as to a matter unless evidence is introduced sufficient to support a finding that the witness has personal knowledge of the matter.

Again, Mr. Allen is creating tables. He is not a tax attorney. He is not an accountant. He is not an expert in production tax credits or investment tax credits from renewable projects. He has no expertise and he has no personal knowledge. He is taking testimony of other witnesses,

summarizing it, and creating misleading and inappropriate charts and tables that have no bearing on this case and that he cannot speak to.

MR. COLLIER: OCA joins in the motion.

MR. MENDOZA: Your Honor, if I may?

MR. OLIKER: IGS joins in the motion as

well.

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MS. WHITFIELD: Kroger joins in the motion as well.

MS. WILLIS: OCC joins as well.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Mendoza.

MR. MENDOZA: Yes. I would just point

13 out that --

MR. NOURSE: Could I respond to the motion to strike my witness's testimony, first? If you want to joint in, thank you.

Your Honor, as to relevancy, again, this goes back to what we have already discussed. The tax credit is a significant factor impacting the economics and the timing which certainly does go to need in our view and it can affect the economic breakeven analysis that's presented in this phase of the case. And it does present a matter relevant to the Commission's consideration of, you know, what they are going to conclude and when they are going to

conclude it. So I think it's relevant for that reason.

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As far as personal knowledge, yes, Mr. -Mr. Allen is knowledgeable about the tax credits and
he's, you know, he is able to answer questions
through cross-examination about that if there is some
areas that intervenors would like to test with him.
But, you know, just the fact that he is not a tax
attorney doesn't mean anything. And he's certainly
knowledgeable as it relates to the tax credits and
how it pertains to the issues in this case as we've
defined it in our filing. Thank you.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Mendoza.

MR. MENDOZA: Sierra Club opposes the motion. I would just add to what Mr. Nourse said that if counsel for OMA thinks some of the testimony is misleading, that could be a good topic for cross-examination. There is no prejudice in allowing the testimony to remain.

MR. DOVE: Your Honor, NRDC would support AEP. And I would like to note while the Commission generally follows the Rules of Evidence, the Ohio Supreme Court has held they are not stringently bound by them and have broad discretion in how they handle their hearings.

AEP LTFR - Volume I 51 1 EXAMINER PARROT: And the motion to 2 strike is likewise denied. MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor. 3 EXAMINER PARROT: Anything else? 4 5 Do the supporting intervenors have a 6 preference for order of any questions they may have 7 for Mr. Allen? 8 MS. PIRIK: No questions, your Honor. 9 MS. MOONEY: I have no questions. 10 MR. DOVE: No questions. 11 MS. LEPPLA: No questions. 12 MR. MENDOZA: No questions, your Honor. 13 EXAMINER PARROT: Okay. All right. 14 Moving to the other side of things. Is there a --15 MS. BOJKO: We do have a preferred order, 16 your Honor. I believe Mr. Kurtz is going to go 17 first. 18 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Kurtz, you are sort 19 of the neutral party. Neutral party at this point. 20 MR. KURTZ: That's fine. Yes, I am, your 2.1 Honor. 2.2 EXAMINER PARROT: On to the neutral

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

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parties.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

2 By Mr. Kurtz:

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- Q. Good morning, Mr. Allen.
- A. Good morning, Mr. Kurtz.
- Q. Okay. Are you -- in your testimony, at the very beginning, you say you are supporting, I guess, the Long-Term Forecast Report in a general manner, at least?
- A. I provide an overview of the filing and introduce the witnesses.
- Q. Okay. Are you familiar with the Long-Term Forecast Report if I were to ask you general questions about it?
- A. I am generally familiar with it. It's -one of the individuals that works for me, helps to
 prepare that filing.
- Q. Okay. On page 5 of your application, I'm just going to read the area of your testimony I am going to be talking about -- you are supporting the Application in a general way as well, are you not?
 - A. I'm familiar with the Application.
 - Q. Okay.
- MS. BOJKO: I'm sorry, your Honor, just
 for the record, are we talking about the Amendment to
 the Long-Term Forecast Report that was filed

September 19?

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MR. KURTZ: Yes.

- Q. (By Mr. Kurtz) Okay. On page 5, it says provided -- this is the Application -- "Provided the projects can be developed within a reasonable price range, large-scale development of Ohio renewable energy projects support a finding of need by conveying a price advantage and rate stability for customers." Do you support that part of the application?
 - A. I do. I agree with that conclusion.
- Q. Okay. Let me just go, as a general matter, to the forecast report attached to

 Mr. Torpey's testimony. Do you have a copy of it?
- A. I have a copy of Company witness Torpey's testimony, yes.
- Q. Okay. Can you turn to the Long-Term

 Forecast Report that's attached to it. Page 20 of

 47. I just want to get some numbers on the record,

 and you are good at math, and I will ask you to do

 some math just to get the record set. Do you have

 page 20 in front of you?
 - A. I do.
- Q. Okay. Do you see the Ohio Power Company load in gigawatt hours is listed twice on this table?

A. Yes, I see that.

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Q. Okay. Levelized 47-million-065, is that the average total AEP Ohio retail load over the 20-year period?

MS. WHITFIELD: Your Honor, can I just object to this questioning? There is no foundation that Mr. Allen did anything with these calculations. He, in fact, is just reading from Mr. Torpey's report, and these questions are better focused for Mr. Torpey.

MR. KURTZ: I think I should be allowed to ask the witness, who I want to ask questions to, if he is familiar with it.

EXAMINER PARROT: We will see where it goes. Go ahead.

- Q. (By Mr. Kurtz) What does it mean levelized load over the 20-year period? I just want to get an idea of how big AEP Ohio's retail load is.
- A. Yeah, that would be the approximate load of AEP Ohio. So starting in 2021, it's 46,249 GWh.
 - Q. Okay. And then it ends at 49,618 GWh?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And levelized it's 47,065?
- A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. So turn to page 21 of this same

report. This is the generic solar 400-megawatt project?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. Now, do you see the Solar Energy GWh, Column D, levelized at the very bottom?
 - A. 786.9.
- Q. Okay. So as a percent of AEP Ohio's total load, is it correct that this 400-megawatt solar project would be 1.67 percent? 786.9 divided by 47,065.
- A. That would be the math, so. Except, subject to check, it looks accurate.
- Q. Okay. And when you talk about generic projects being a hedge, that is the percent of the retail load that would be hedged; 1.67 percent?
 - A. That's one way to look at it, yes.
- Q. When you say "hedge," what do you mean by "hedge"?
- A. So generally when I speak of "hedged," it would mean that it isn't related to the -- that it's not directly correlated to the market price of power. And so in the case of the REPAs as we have included them, these generic REPAs, they have a flat price, a fixed price over the term, and so they don't vary as market prices vary over the term; so it would be a

hedge against changes in market prices.

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- Q. So, for example, sticking with this generic solar, \$45 a megawatt-hour flat for 20 years, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. So under your concept of this REPA and so forth, customers would buy 100 percent of the physical supply through a CRES provider or the SSO price determined by the Commission?
- A. Either through a price determined by the Commission or the auction or from a CRES provider, yes.
- Q. Okay. And then, on the side, they would have this hedge for 1.67 percent of their energy supply.
- A. That's correct. And it would be a competitively-neutral hedge, so that it affected those SSO customers and CRES customers equally.
- Q. Okay. So if I am buying my supply on the market physically at \$35 a megawatt-hour, that's the market price you're selling into, this hedge would be out of the money by \$10 a megawatt hour.
 - A. Under that scenario, yes.
- Q. Okay. By the same token, if the market price for energy is \$55 a megawatt-hour, that's what

I am paying for my physical supply, this hedge would be \$10 in the money.

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. So I would be buying 1.67 percent of my -- effectively financially of my -- of AEP Ohio's load at \$45 a megawatt-hour for 20 years.
 - A. Yes, that would be the effect.
- Q. Let's go to page -- the next page, generic wind. This is 250 megawatts, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And your Application is actually for 500, correct?
- 13 A. That's correct. So you could double these values for 500.
 - Q. That's what I want to do. The levelized wind is 679.3 megawatt-hours. Do you see that Line D?
- 18 A. I do.

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- Q. Okay. And so, again, dividing by AEP's retail load, that would be 1.44 percent. That would be this 250-megawatt generic wind would be a hedge for 1.44 percent of AEP's Ohio retail load?
 - A. That appears accurate, yes.
- Q. Okay. If you double it, it's
- 25 | 2.88 percent.

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Add the 1.67. Do you agree, subject to check, it's 4.55 percent? 1.67 plus 2.88.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. So that would be the -- the amount of AEP's retail load that would be hedged under this application, this first phase of the case.
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. Or I guess that's the amount that would be hedged under the description in the need, yes.
- Q. Okay. I just want to get this in perspective. Now, the RGR tariff only applies to the first 833 megawatt-hours per customer per meter; is that correct?
- MS. WILLIS: Objection. That's Phase II, your Honors. The RGR and how it's structured and the rate design is clearly a Phase II area.
- MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I would just note in the ESP IV Opinion and Order, the Commission adopted the RGR under the ESP statute, and I believe on the rate design, that was part of the settlement and the Commission agreed with it, subject to potentially being revisited in these proceedings.
- MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, I would disagree

with that interpretation. I believe if you look at the Commission's Order, the Commission made clear it was making no determination with respect to the RGR and the merits of the RGR.

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MR. COLLIER: Join in the objection.

MR. NOURSE: Well, okay. The Order speaks for itself. Certainly the Commission could adopt the RGR under the ESP statute and subject to the further proceedings of implementing the RGR in these cases.

MR. KURTZ: Well, what I am just trying to do is get an order of magnitude for the -- AEP says this is going to be a good deal for customers plus it's a hedge, that's why we need it. I am just trying to get on the record an order of magnitude of what the charge or credit would be on a per-customer basis, per-kilowatt-hour basis, to put this in perspective.

I think what we are seeing is the hedge is 4.55 percent, so that's one number, but what does that mean for the average residential customer, for example, is where I would like to go to get that on the record.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I am going to jump in. This is a slippery slope. We weren't

allowed to address cost issues in testimony that intervenors filed, but yet now on friendly cross,

Mr. Kurtz is addressing cost issues through Company witness Allen. This is going to make this hearing very difficult.

MR. KURTZ: Let me start again then. I will sort of divert a little bit and stick with what's in the record in this Long-Term Forecast Report.

- Q. (By Mr. Kurtz) Okay. Let's go to page 21, the generic solar. Are you there, Mr. Allen?
- 12 A. I am.

- Q. Okay. The Company projects this generic solar would have a present value of \$88 million benefit to consumers, correct?
- 16 A. That's the present worth, yes.
 - Q. Okay. Levelized would be \$9.3 million per year?
- A. That would be on a net present value basis, yes.
- Q. Okay. So what I really just want to know is if your forecasts are correct, and, of course, they won't be, 9.3 million divided by the AEP Ohio load of 47-million-065, it would be -- it would be a -- well, it's about 19 cents a megawatt-hour if you

do the math, almost 20 cents a megawatt-hour?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And the average residential customer uses about 1 megawatt-hour or 1,000 kilowatt-hours a month?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. So that would be 20-cents-a-month benefit for your wind under -- if your forecasts are correct, to the average residential customer?
- MS. BOJKO: Objection. Your Honor, we just had this discussion about what Mr. Kurtz was trying to do, and it is purely a cost discussion about -- which is Phase II.

MR. KURTZ: Well, no. They say the need is because it's going to be a good deal for consumers, and it will provide price stability. We see that the price stability is 4-1/2 percent of the load. Now, I just want to get an understanding of what does \$9.3 million per year levelized mean to put it in perspective for the Commission. Would it --

MR. KURTZ: Okay. Would it be about 20 cents --

EXAMINER PARROT: Sorry. I thought you were adding.

MR. KURTZ: Oh, I'm sorry.

EXAMINER PARROT: At this point, we are going to take a brief 10-minute recess.

(Recess taken.)

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

At this point, I would note that the objection is overruled. I think it would be helpful to everyone to provide a little bit of clarity of the ruling that was issued yesterday. To the extent that parties are seeking to question the Company's witnesses about the case and Mr. Torpey's testimony for the economic analysis that was presented there with respect to a need for a generic 900 megawatts of unspecified projects, those questions will be permitted generally, subject to other objections, of course.

To the extent you are trying to get at specific projects that have been proposed in the -- that will be addressed in the second phase of this case as proposed by the Company, the intention there was to defer those issues to the second phase.

So, with that, Mr. Kurtz, you can go ahead and proceed.

MR. KURTZ: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Allen, do you need us to reread the question that was pending?

MR. KURTZ: I can rephrase it.

EXAMINER PARROT: Okay. Go ahead.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor.

The 20 cents was across all of the years.

- Q. (By Mr. Kurtz) On page 20 of 47, the generic solar project -- excuse me -- 21 of 47, the generic solar, it has an \$88 million present worth and a levelized per year present worth of 9.3 million. That translates into about 20 cents a megawatt-hour, approximately, of credit?
- Another way to look at it would be on an individual-year basis where you would take -- and this is really what customers would see in any given year if the projections hold true -- if you look at 2040, you would take the \$36.2 million of savings on page 21 and divide that by the 49,618 GWh that you see on page 20. And that's going to produce a savings of approximately 73 cents per megawatt-hour.

Q. So --

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MR. DARR: Move to strike the answer after everything after yes.

MR. KURTZ: I think that was responsive to my question.

MR. DARR: It was not responsive to the question. He reframed -- reframed the question to serve his own purposes.

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MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, he asked specifically about 9.3 million. The answer related to something completely different.

MR. KURTZ: I can ask the same question to him.

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead, Mr. Kurtz.

Do it that way.

- Q. (By Mr. Kurtz) In year 2040, if your projection holds true, it will be about 73 cents a megawatt-hour benefit to the system?
- A. That's correct. You would take \$36.2 million of savings divided by 49,618 GWh.
- Q. Okay. So -- and the average residential customer uses about 1 megawatt-hour a month, so it would be about a 73-cent benefit to that person.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And if your -- by the same token, if your forecasts turn out to be wrong and go the opposite direction and this was a \$36 million charge, it would be a 73-cent charge to the average residential customer per month.
- 25 A. That's correct.

Q. Just again generically about these generic REPAs, these generic projects, they have fixed pricing for the wind of \$40 a megawatt-hour and fixed pricing of the solar of \$45, fixed and level over 20 years, correct?

A. That's correct.

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MS. BOJKO: Objection. I was just going to ask for clarification of the word "they." He said they have REPA.

Q. The wind and the solar. Did you -- okay.

So -- so if a utility -- if the -- if AEP

Ohio were to own the generic wind or the generic

solar, these would not be levelized payment streams,

would they? Under the accounting rules, you'd have

the highest rate base in the early years and it

depreciates over time, so you have a declining cost

curve, correct?

MR. OLIKER: Objection.

MR. KURTZ: This is -- this is kind of ridiculous. Either -- these are perfectly valid questions on the question of need. This is -- this is a third-party purchase versus a utility -- the statute says owned or operated by the utility. If it's owned by the utility, it's going to be front-end-loaded cost. If it's purchased by the

utility, it can be levelized. And that's the point I am trying to make.

MR. DARR: That's the point, your Honor. He's delving into owned or operated as opposed to need.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, he is also assuming facts not in evidence regarding the accounting and the interpretation of the statute calling for legal conclusions. There's no basis in the record.

MR. KURTZ: I --

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EXAMINER PARROT: Maybe you can back up just a few steps and start again.

MR. KURTZ: Okay.

- Q. (By Mr. Kurtz) These generic projects are ones that AEP would purchase but not own, correct?
- A. Yes. Under the construct here, these would be REPAs.
 - Q. Okay. Do you know how the payments would have to be accounted for if the utility owned a generic 400-megawatt solar facility?
- A. Under traditional utility ratemaking, the rate base would start with the full cost of the asset and, over the 20-year life of the asset, the rate base would decline, and so the cost to the customer

would generally be highest in Year 1 and decline over the life of the asset.

- Q. The net present value is the same as levelized, assuming you use the same discount rate.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. But in terms of a hedge, the utility owning it, you would have the very highest cost in Year 1 and zero cost almost in Year 20 under utility ownership.
- A. Under utility ownership, the greatest benefit to the customer would be in Year 20, and the least benefit would be in the early years.
- Q. Now, these generic wind and solar have no fuel costs, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. 100 percent -- 100 percent fixed costs.
- A. Under the REPAs, they are fixed costs, yes.
- Q. In a generic purchase, do you know, would the third-party supplier to AEP, under these generic projects, be able to have a highly-leveraged capital structure because of the nature of a utility counterparty contract?
- MR. DARR: Objection.
 - A. That's generally the benefit of REPA to

these counterparties is that they can be highly leveraged.

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EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Allen -- I can't hear. So if you're going to object, you are going -- MR. DARR: I apologize. I move to strike given the answer. Apparently you couldn't hear it. The leverage or lack of leverage in these transactions is irrelevant to the determination of need, your Honor.

MR. KURTZ: The utility is saying it needs these projects because it will save consumers money and will be a hedge. Now, the point I am trying to understand is, is part of the good cost that you're suggesting a function of the fact that when you have a long-term Commission-approved contract, the developer of the project can get favorable financing.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I would also add it sounds like Mr. Kurtz has waded into the waters of friendly cross, that he is seeking to extrapolate on Mr. Allen's testimony to further bolster the Company's case.

MR. KURTZ: I want to build a record so that, Number 1, I can understand what's going on.

Number 2, I can recommend to my clients whether

they -- when we write a brief. No. 3, you can have a record so you can advise the Commission. No. 4, the Commission can make a decision, knowing these facts, and it's obvious that some parties just don't want -- don't want facts in the record.

EXAMINER PARROT: And the answer will stand. Go ahead, Mr. Kurtz.

MR. KURTZ: Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Kurtz) Oh, I want to ask you this: Is it true that solar pretty much is 100 percent on peak? I mean it comes on when it's --when it's daylight and it provides more or less an on-peak energy hedge, versus a generic wind which is more an around-the-clock energy hedge?
- A. So solar generally would be operating at its maximum output at the time of the system peak, the summer system peak. And wind produces energy around the clock, so it's not always producing at the peak hour.
- Q. Would that explain the lower avoided energy costs in Column H with respect to generic wind versus the generic solar?
 - A. Which column are you referring to?
- 24 Q. H.

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25 A. Yes.

Q. Do you agree and concede, I think, that the 13-state PJM region has adequate generation reserves and that PJM doesn't need more capacity; is that correct?

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- A. What we know is that PJM has sufficient capacity three years out. We don't know about the capacity availability in PJM beyond that period.
- Q. Would you agree the PJM market is designed to always provide adequate supply by increasing the price to consumers and the price that the generators receive if the reserves are inadequate?
- A. That's generally the PJM market construct.
- Q. If -- if it was -- assume right now that the PJM was capacity deficient and that the 13-state PJM region had a capacity deficiency, would that change anything in your application?
- A. I don't think it would change this application, but it would have changed other filings the Company may have made to address such a deficiency. I think we would be in a very different situation.
- Q. You would agree that it's not the job of this Commission to ensure reliability of the 13-state

PJM region?

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- A. It's not this Commission's responsibility to look at reliability for that 13-state region, I would agree.
- Q. So why would the PJM reserve margin be relevant at all to your application, whether it's deficient or surplus?
- A. In this filing, and we made it clear in my testimony, we're not addressing a capacity need. What we are looking for here is ways to find economically-beneficial power for our customers.
- Q. So, again, what difference does it make whether the PJM reserve margin was surplus or deficit?
- A. It wouldn't change this filing, I would agree.

MR. KURTZ: Thank you.

Your Honor, no more questions.

EXAMINER PARROT: Who's next?

MS. BOJKO: Mr. Oliker.

21 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Oliker.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you, Your Honor. Can

23 | we go off the record one second?

EXAMINER PARROT: Yes.

25 | (Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINER PARROT: Back on the record.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

4 By Mr. Oliker:

- Q. Good morning for another two minutes, Mr. Allen.
 - A. Good morning, Mr. Oliker.
- Q. A few questions for you this morning. I would like to start with your background. Now, turning to your testimony on page 2. Actually, I apologize, starting on page 1. Your employment with divisions of American Electric Power began in 1992 as a Co-op Engineer in Nuclear Fuels, Safety and Analysis Department; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you continued working in the Nuclear Department for -- until 1999; is that correct?
- A. I worked until 2000 in the Nuclear
 Department.
 - Q. Okay. Thank you for that clarification.

 And it wasn't until 2000 that you transferred over to

 AEPSC into the Regulatory Pricing and Analysis

 section as a Regulatory Consultant?
- A. That's what it states in my testimony and that's accurate.

- Q. Okay. And you're familiar with what's known as Amended Substitute Senate Bill 3?
 - A. Generally, yes.

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- Q. And you did not start providing services to Ohio Power Company until after the enactment of Senate Bill 3?
 - A. I think that's accurate, yes.
- Q. And you were not involved in the enactment of Senate Bill 3 in any way, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And you would agree, in 2003, it says you transferred to the Corporate Financial Forecasting Department as a Senior Financial Analyst?
 - A. Yes, I see that.
- Q. And you were in that role for four years, correct, from 2003 to 2007?
- A. I was an Analyst from 2003 to 2007, and then I became Director of that same group.
 - Q. And you would agree, between 2003 and 2007, there is a time period of rising market prices?
- A. Market prices were high during that

 period. I don't recall if they were rising in each

 of those years, but market prices were relatively

 high.
- Q. Okay. And I think you said in 2007 you

were promoted to the Director of Operating Company
Forecasts?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And you were in that role for three years, correct?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And between 2007 and 2010, Ohio passed Senate Bill 221, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And do you agree you were not involved in the process of drafting the legislation relating to Senate Bill 221?
- A. I wasn't involved in the drafting of the legislation, but I evaluated the financial impacts of that legislation.
 - Q. Okay. And one of the outcomes you modeled regarding Senate Bill 221 related to the financial impact of an electric security plan on Ohio Power Company and Columbus Southern Power Company?
 - A. As compared to an MRO, yes.
- Q. And all of the outcomes you modeled of a potential ESP, entailed Ohio Power Company and Columbus Southern Power Company continuing to own generating assets.
- 25 A. That's my recollection, yes.

- Q. And you are also familiar that Senate Bill 221 established what we commonly call the renewable energy portfolio standards?
- A. My understanding is that portfolio standards were established at that time, yes.
- Q. Okay. And you would agree that just for purposes of our conversation, would you be comfortable if I referred to those renewable energy portfolio standards as the renewable mandates?
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. Okay. And would you agree that the renewable mandates identified a minimum amount of electricity that had to be delivered to customers from renewable sources?
 - A. Yes, generally, that's correct.
- Q. And those mandates escalated on an annual basis; is that correct?
 - A. They did.
 - Q. And would you agree the renewable mandates applied to both electric distribution utilities, such as Ohio Power Company, and competitive retail electric service providers?
- A. They generally applied to both. My recollection is that the specific calculation of the megawatts hours that you are comparing to for

determination of how much renewable power is slightly different, but generally they have the same threshold percentages.

- Q. Okay. And you would agree, under Senate Bill 221, that it was required that half of the renewable energy resources that were relied upon had to be physically located within the state of Ohio.
 - A. That's my recollection.

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- Q. And turning back to your testimony, you were named to your current position in 2013; is that correct?
- A. Yes, starting in 2010, I was Director of Regulatory Case Management, responsible for our eastern utilities which included AEP Ohio; and in January of 2013, that role was expanded to cover all of the operating companies of AEP including our western operating companies.
- Q. Would you agree that around the 2014 time frame there were additional changes made to the renewable mandates by the General Assembly?
- A. I don't recall the exact time frame, but I do recall some changes to those minimums.
- Q. And from a high level, you would agree that one of the changes that was made to the renewable mandates was to eliminate the requirement

to deliver half of the renewable energy resources or renewable energy credits from resources physically located within the state of Ohio?

- A. That's my general understanding.
- Q. And another one of the changes to the renewable mandates was a two-year freeze, kind of a timeout?
- A. I don't recall if it was a two-year timeout, but I remember there was a pause in the change in what those standards were.
- Q. Okay. And, Mr. Allen, you were in the room earlier today when the discussion took place, between counsel, before we went on the record and your testimony, correct?
 - A. I was.

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- Q. And you heard reference to what is known as the Turning Point case?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you are aware that Ohio Power Company previously submitted an application to establish the need for the Turning Point facility?
 - A. I'm aware of that application.
- Q. And in that application, Ohio Power

 Company requested that the Commission find that there

 is a need to construct approximately 49.9 megawatts

of in-state solar resources?

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- A. I recall the size of the Turning Point facility, yes.
 - O. And the size was 49.9?
 - A. Roughly just under 50 is my recollection.
- Q. Okay. And the Commission denied Ohio Power Company's request, correct?
 - A. That's my understanding, yes.
- Q. In preparation for drafting your testimony in this case, am I correct that you did not review any testimony from the Turning Point case?
 - A. I did not.
- Q. And in preparation of drafting your testimony in this case, am I correct that you did not review the Commission's Order in the Turning Point case?
 - A. I did not.
- Q. Turning to page 3 in your testimony, you discuss the Company's initial Application and Amended Application, correct?
 - A. Which line are you referring to?
- Q. Well, first, let's start with line 3 on the page, and you say the purpose of your testimony is to provide an overview of this filing, the Amended Long-Term Forecast Report.

- A. Yes, I'm providing an overview of the filing.
- Q. And then on page 11, you identify that the Ohio Administrative Code requires that an LTFR include an integrated resource plan; is that correct?
 - A. You meant line 11?
 - Q. Yes.

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- A. Yes, that's what my testimony states.
- Q. Okay. And you would agree that integrated resource plans predate Senate Bill 3?
- A. Yeah. I haven't reviewed Ohio statutes
 prior to Senate Bill 3, but, generally, integrated
 resource plans existed prior to 2000 and exist today
 in many states.
 - Q. And am I correct that your testimony identifies that there was an initial Long-Term Forecast Report and then an Amended Long-Term Forecast Report?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. The initial Long-Term Forecast Report was filed in April, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And am I correct that you have a copy of that document in front of you?
- 25 A. I do not.

- Q. You do not. You're not sponsoring the Long-Term Forecast Report that was filed in April, right, Mr. Allen?
- A. The Company has filed it in this proceeding, but I'm not specifically sponsoring it.
- Q. And am I correct you don't recall whether
 you have actually reviewed the initial Long-Term
 Forecast Report?
- 9 A. I've seen the initial Long-Term Forecast
 10 Report. It was prepared by an individual that
 11 reports to me.
- MR. OLIKER: May I approach, your Honor?

 EXAMINER PARROT: You may.
- Q. Mr. Allen, was your deposition taken in this matter?
- 16 A. Yes, it was.

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- Q. And you were under oath in that deposition?
- 19 A. Yes, I was.
- Q. Is the document that's been placed before you, the transcript of your deposition?
 - A. It appears to be, yes.
- Q. Could you turn to page 24. And starting on line 13, let me know when you're there.
- A. Starting on line 13?

- Q. Yep.
- A. Yep.

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- Q. "Question: And did you review the initial filing that was made in April? Subject to check on that date?"
- "Answer: I don't recall whether I
 reviewed that filing or not."

Did I read that right?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Thank you.
- MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, that's exactly
 what Mr. Allen just said on the stand. I don't
 understand why the deposition transcript was brought
 out.
- MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I believe in his
 answer he said I reviewed that filing, and in the
 deposition he said I don't recall.
- MR. NOURSE: I think he said he didn't recall today as well.
- 20 EXAMINER PARROT: All right, well.
- 21 MR. OLIKER: The record will reflect both
- 22 his answers.
- EXAMINER PARROT: His answer stands, so
- 24 let's move on.
- MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Mr. Allen, on the bottom of page 3, you identify annual LTFR forms on both line 17 and line 21, correct?
 - A. Yes, it speaks to those forms.
- Q. And your testimony also identifies a rule on line 11, that I believe you have modified the citation to that rule; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, I've corrected the citation.
- Q. And the citation you provided on line 11 provides the specific requirements for what has to be included in a Long-Term Forecast Report filing, correct?
- A. Can you repeat the question, please?

 MR. OLIKER: Could you read it back,
 please?

(Record read.)

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- A. No. I think the statement in my testimony is a little more narrow than what you've paraphrased. I think my testimony, as it states, it describes what's required and in an LTFR filing if a company intends to file for a future nonbypassable surcharge under the provision of Section 4928.143

 (B) (2) (c).
- Q. Am I correct that the form that you are referring to on lines 17 and 21 and 22 are described

by Rule 4901:5-5-06?

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- A. I'm sorry, you went through that rule citation pretty quickly. Which rule are you referring to?
 - Q. I can restate it.

Am I correct that the forms you identify on page 3, line 17 and line 21, going into line 22, are described by Ohio Administrative Code Rule 4901:5-5-06?

- A. So Rule 4901:5-5-06 addresses integrated resource plans under a LTFR filing. The LTFR filing encompasses more information than that.
- Q. Mr. Allen, my question relates to the forms that you are describing in your testimony on page 3. You agree that your testimony identifies specific forms.
- A. What it refers to on line 17 is the form filing that was filed in April.
 - O. Okav.
- A. Which is different than the IRP. And so, the Amended LTFR, as it states on line 19, "...the Amended LTFR consists primarily of an IRP filing and supplemental information supporting the previously filed 2018 LTFR filing." That previously-filed LTFR is generally referred to as a forms filing.

Q. Am I correct that the rule that you've cited, 4901:5-5-06, also describes specific forms that must be filed as part of an integrated resource plan?

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- A. Yes. That rule does list certain forms that would be filed if you are filing integrated resource plans as part of an LTFR.
- Q. And you would agree that the information that is required by those forms in the Commission's rule relates to peak demand and available generation in the AEP Ohio service territory.
- A. So those forms, as identified in (6)(a), refers to the "Monthly Forecast of Electric Utility's Ohio Service Area Peak Load and Reserves to Meet Ohio Service Area Peak Load." And they all seem to address that same general description. So it's peak load and reserves.
- Q. Okay. And the forms we've been discussing require information from a period of between 2 and 10 years into the future as well as a trailing amount of information as well?
- A. The data goes back as far as years minus 5 through Year 10.
 - Q. Thank you.
- Mr. Allen, in your testimony for purposes

of determining whether the proposed solar and wind resources are economically beneficial, you're relying upon the testimony of witnesses Torpey and Ali; is that correct?

- A. Those are two elements that support the projects being economically beneficial, but also the addition of in-state renewable resources would generally provide additional economic benefits beyond just those cost benefits described in their testimony.
- Q. Would you please turn to page 29 of your deposition transcript.
 - A. I'm there.

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Q. And on line 8, where I ask the question
"And are you sponsoring any testimony of whether the
900 megawatts of renewable resources are in fact
economically beneficial for customers? Or are you
relying upon the testimony provided by other
witnesses?"

"Answer: In my testimony in Case 18-501 that we're discussing here, the economic benefits of generic renewable projects are described from the testimony of Company Witness Torpey and Ali."

Did I read that correctly?

A. That describes the economic benefits of

renewable projects, that's correct.

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Q. Okay. And, Mr. Allen, am I correct that there is no AEP Ohio testimony in this case that identifies the analysis that AEP Ohio undertook to evaluate the amount of solar and wind resources being developed by the competitive market in Ohio?

THE WITNESS: Can I have that question reread?

(Record read.)

- A. In this proceeding, the Company didn't provide any detailed analysis identifying the amount of renewables currently being built in the State of Ohio by the competitive market.
- Q. And the testimony submitted by AEP Ohio does not evaluate the potential development of renewable resources by the competitive market, correct?
- A. We don't provide an analysis of the potential development by the competitive market.
- Q. And turning to page 7 of your testimony, on line 18, there's the statement: "Second, as supported by the Navigant VOC report addressed in the testimony of Company witness Horner, there is a strong desire on the part of AEP Ohio customers for in-state renewable power." And then it goes on.

First, regarding this statement, it is your belief that there is an undersupply of renewable energy resources to serve customers' electricity requirements, correct?

- A. I believe there is an undersupply of renewable power to meet the needs of AEP Ohio customers.
- Q. And AEP Ohio has not calculated the undersupply of renewable energy resources needed to serve its customers, correct?
- 11 A. We have not done a specific calculation 12 of that, that's correct.
 - Q. And on page 7 of your testimony.
 - A. I'm there.

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- Q. You identify that many corporations have set renewable initiatives. Would you agree that corporations can bilaterally contract for renewable energy?
- A. Some corporations can bilaterally contract for renewable resources, but not all corporate entities can do such.
- Q. And can you turn to page 11, please, of your testimony.
- A. I'm there.
- 25 Q. You identify specific companies with

renewable initiatives. You do not know whether any of the companies identified on page 11 have already developed renewable resources or contracted with renewable energy resources?

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- A. I am not aware if they've done that previously, that's correct.
- Q. You would agree if a company has a need for renewable energy resources, they can contract with a CRES provider for electricity bundled with renewable energy?
- A. Some customers may have the ability to do that, but not all customers.
 - Q. And you are referring to PIPP customers?
- A. No. I am referring to some of our customers may not have the appropriate credit quality for CRES providers to be willing to serve those customers. Customers don't have the right to be served by a CRES provider. CRES providers have to agree to serve those customers. So it's very different than a utility where we have an obligation to serve. So, in that sense, not all customers do have the ability to take renewable service offerings from CRES providers.
- Q. And am I correct that AEP Ohio has not, in fact, evaluated the credit that any specific

customers have to support long-term contracts with developers of renewable energy?

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- A. Well, the Company hasn't evaluated that for any specific customer. There are customers that don't have that credit quality.
- Q. And do you agree customers can bilaterally contract to have solar installed on their roof?
- A. Some customers can contract to have solar installed on their roof, but many customers don't have the ability; either they don't own the rooftop that they are -- that they reside in or they may not have an appropriate roof or direction of the home in order to take advantage of that. So if you have a customer, say a residential customer that is located in an area with a significant tree canopy, those customers couldn't avail themselves of rooftop solar.
- Q. And you would agree that factories can also contract to have solar panels put on their roof?
 - A. Some factories could, but not all.
- Q. And do you agree that behind-the-meter distributed generation has different beneficial attributes from in-front-of-the-meter distributed generation?
 - A. It has different attributes. You'll have

to define which ones you believe are beneficial and we can walk through those.

Q. Would you agree that distributed generation can change a customer's load profile?

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- A. Distributed generation can change a customer's load profile but that change may not be a beneficial change. Generally if the distributed generation resource isn't able to address the peak of the customer, all you are doing is it is changing the load factor of the customer and it actually becomes -- if a customer has got a lower load factor, that would be adverse to the system.
- Q. Mr. Allen, would you agree that if a customer has a perfect load factor and they install solar on their roof which reduces their load factor from being perfect to less than perfect, that that would actually improve the system if their usage was in the off-peak hours?
- A. If their usage was in the off-peak hours, that wouldn't be a perfect load factor, so I can't agree with your hypothetical.
- MR. OLIKER: Could you read my
 hypothetical back, Karen, because I don't think
 Mr. Allen understood it?

25 (Record read.)

MR. NOURSE: Can I ask for clarification? The offset by the distributed generation or remaining usage?

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- Q. The remaining usage. The perfect load factor being in the off-peak hours; an imperfect load factor in the peak hours.
- A. So let me see if I can answer your question, and I'll have to fill in some of the blanks you've left.

So let's assume I have a residential customer that has a 100-percent load factor and that customer installs a solar distributed generation resource, behind the meter, that reduces their usage during the hours that the solar facility, the solar rooftop panels are producing energy. That would reduce the customer's energy consumption during the hours that the sun is shining, but we have to then look at the system, the area that that customer is operating in, and let's look at a residential customer in a residential neighborhood. We have to look at the point in time where those residential customers are peaking.

Typically, for a residential neighborhood, in the winter peak, you are going to see the peak hours being between 6 p.m. and

approximately 9 p.m. which is after the sun has set and those solar facilities aren't producing power.

So, in that case, when we look at that typical residential customer, he is not benefiting the system in any way because he is putting the same peak on that local system.

Q. Mr. Allen, are you reading from a document?

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9 A. I am looking at a low-profile curve for residential customers.

MR. OLIKER: If Mr. Allen has a document in front of him, I think we are entitled to see it.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I think he has indicated the information he pulled from the document is the same information provided in the answer.

MR. OLIKER: No. I think he's indicated he has brought some additional evidence that he's brought to the stand that he is not sharing with all the parties.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I object to that characterization. He is entitled to bring whatever he wants to the stand. He is referring to something he disclosed to support the answer that Mr. Oliker has posed in his question.

MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, it's my

understanding that if the witness is relying upon information on the stand, that counsel is entitled to have a copy of that information or at least look at the information as well, when he is relying upon that and not independently testifying.

EXAMINER PARROT: Are you asking to see the second of the s

MR. OLIKER: Yes, I am asking to see a copy, your Honor.

10 EXAMINER PARROT: Okay then.

MR. OLIKER: Can we take 2 minutes, your

12 Honor?

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MR. NOURSE: I am happy for Mr. Oliker to ask questions about it if we are going to mark it and put it in the record.

MR. OLIKER: Actually, your Honor, first,
I would like to ask.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Mr. Allen, the document that you have in front of you, was that ever produced in discovery in this case?
- A. No. It's information that we talked about during my deposition. And I recall talking about when those peaks were, based upon my best recollection at the time, and so I just went back and verified the data and had new data pulled for me to

verify that my recollection was accurate.

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Q. And am I correct you didn't supplement discovery responses to produce this information that you intended to rely upon at trial?

MR. NOURSE: Well, your Honor, I don't know what discovery response Mr. Oliker is talking about. Obviously it presumes there was a question that asked for this information. If he wants to talk about that, we could do it offline or give me a reference to discovery that we can pull out and look at.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, this is supplementation of testimony and undue surprise, relying upon additional evidence not provided to the parties in advance, and it should be stricken.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, Mr. Oliker chose to take a deposition and signal in advance what he wanted to talk about. The witness honestly answered the question at the deposition and to the best of his recollection. He is certainly entitled to go do additional research or double-check things that he did from memory. And that's part of, you know, doing a deposition ahead of time and raising it at the hearing. There's no bad faith here on our part.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Oliker, do you have

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a discovery -- a particular discovery request that you are referring to? Should we table this.
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 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ OLIKER: We should table this for later, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: Let's do that.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, may we get a copy, though, of what's being discussed in the record?

EXAMINER PARROT: Are you finished,

Mr. Oliker? Are you planning to --

MR. OLIKER: I am not intending to mark it, if that's what you are asking, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: All right. Let's proceed.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Mr. Allen, the figures that you previously identified had nothing to do with a customer's PJM capacity obligation, correct?
- A. The answer I was providing was not relating to a customer's PJM capacity obligation but I would be happy to discuss that if you would like to.
 - Q. Specifically -- strike that.

On page 8, when you say the Company is
not seeking a capacity need, am I correct that there
is currently a surplus of generation capacity in PJM?

- A. As I described with the previous counsel, for three years out, PJM has sufficient capacity. Beyond that point in time, we don't know how much capacity PJM will secure. They don't operate a long-term capacity market. They operate a short-term capacity market, three years forward.
- Q. And the AEP transmission zone within PJM is not constrained within the capacity market, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And on page 8, you indicate that AEP is responsible for procuring capacity and energy to provide the Standard Service Offer. You would agree there is currently sufficient energy and capacity to meet the Standard Service Offer's requirements?
- A. The auctions, in the past, have produced sufficient capacity and energy to meet the needs of our SSO customers, that's correct.
- Q. And you have no reason to believe that there is insufficient generation and capacity available in the market should CRES providers desire to serve customers in Ohio?
- A. My understanding is that generally CRES providers procure capacity and energy in the short-term market, a couple years out, and they are

able to find sufficient capacity in the PJM market. Capacity and energy.

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- Q. And would you agree that we are currently experiencing a prolonged period of low prices for energy and capacity on an annual basis?
- A. Energy and capacity, today, are at relatively low levels compared to levels that we experienced, especially on the energy side, in the period prior to 2010.
- Q. And on page 8, when you reference PJM, you agree that PJM is responsible for assuring that there is sufficient generation to meet demand within AEP Ohio's footprint?
- A. PJM is responsible for assuring that there is sufficient capacity to meet the needs of the 13-state footprint that PJM controls. They don't look at any individual state in isolation, but they look at the market overall.
- Q. I think, as you told Mr. Kurtz earlier, to the extent there was a shortage of generation within the AEP transmission zone, would you agree that it could model it separately in the base residual auction as a constrained zone?
- A. That's generally how PJM would model a constrained zone is they would separate it.

It doesn't -- you don't need to have sufficient capacity within your zone. PJM, in their modeling, as long as that generation is deliverable into the zone, they will account for that for meeting the needs of that zone.

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Q. Okay. And on page of 9, you state that PJM is a net importer of electricity. Your testimony in this proceeding, in Case 18-501, does not provide any data on the amount of electricity that has been imported into Ohio, correct?

THE WITNESS: Can you reread the question, please?

MR. OLIKER: Can the court reporter please reread the question?

(Record read.)

- A. You have a misstatement in your question. Did you mean to ask did I have testimony about AEP Ohio or, I'm sorry, Ohio being a net importer? You stated "PJM" in the question.
- Q. Thank you for that clarification. With the clarification that I am asking you about whether Ohio is a net importer of energy, could you please answer the question now?
- A. Yes. My testimony is that AEP -- I am sorry. My testimony is that Ohio is a net importer

of energy and has been from 2001 through 2017 with the exception of one year.

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- Q. And again, you haven't provided any specific facts and figures other than what you just provided?
- A. It's a statement of fact of easily obtainable information. The information is readily available from the Energy Information Agency.
- Q. But my question is it's not in your testimony, correct?
 - A. My testimony states what the data shows.
- Q. Okay. And on page 10, when you say "The gap between supply and demand continues to widen," you are not suggesting that there is insufficient generation capacity available to meet demand?
- A. So my testimony is not describing that there is a lack of capacity in the near term to meet needs. What it's describing is that as additional coal and nuclear plants are retired in Ohio, the amount of energy that would need to be imported would grow.
- Q. And can I turn you to page 62 of your deposition transcript. And on line 17, when you were asked that same question, the Question says "Okay.

 And on page 10 when you say the gap between supply

and demand continues to widen, you are not suggesting that there's insufficient generation capacity available to meet demand, correct?"

"Answer: Currently the PJM market is providing sufficient capacity to meet demand. Just some of those resources that are meeting that demand aren't located within the state of Ohio. And thus Ohio's the net importer."

Did I read that correctly?

- A. Yes. I think that's consistent with the testimony I just gave.
 - Q. Did I read that correctly?
 - A. You did.

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MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, yeah, I object to Mr. Oliker's use of the deposition transcript to repeat testimony that is consistent. And certainly Mr. Allen is entitled to add points here today that are consistent, and he doesn't have to answer the question verbatim as long as there is no, you know, inconsistency or conflict in his testimony; so I object to the use of just reading consistent answers into the record.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, he didn't mention any retirements of coal or nuclear in his deposition answer. They are not the same.

MR. NOURSE: They don't have to be identical answers. He can certainly add things at the hearing that were not elicited at the deposition and those matters are consistent and do not conflict with what he said at the deposition.

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EXAMINER PARROT: I am going to allow the record to stand as it is, but, Mr. Oliker, I would note that if you are going to impeach -- attempt to impeach the witness's testimony, we are looking for a little more than a differently-phrased response at the deposition versus here today.

MR. OLIKER: Okay, your Honor. Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Mr. Allen, you would agree that when AEP Ohio still owned generation, it relied upon resources outside of Ohio to provide reliable service to customers in Ohio?
- A. Both resources within the state of Ohio and outside the state of Ohio, that's correct.
- Q. And one of those resources was the John Amos plant, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And that was an 800-megawatt plant?
- A. The Amos plant is 2,900 megawatts. One of the Amos units that was owned by AEP Ohio, my

- 1 recollection is it was an 800-megawatt unit.
- 2 Q. And that plant was located in West
- 3 | Virginia, correct?
- 4 A. That's correct.
- 5 Q. And AEP Ohio previously relied upon the
- 6 Mitchell generating station to serve customers in
- 7 Ohio, correct?

- A. Yes, that's correct.
- 9 Q. And that was a 1,600 megawatt power plant
- 10 | approximately for the Ohio share?
- 11 A. The whole plant was 1,600 megawatts and
- 12 | it was solely an AEP Ohio asset.
- Q. And that asset was located in West
- 14 | Virginia, correct?
- 15 A. Yes. And it still is.
- 16 Q. And AEP Ohio previously relied upon the
- 17 Lawrenceburg power plant to serve load in Ohio?
- 18 A. Yes. And that plant is located in
- 19 Lawrenceburg, Indiana.
- Q. And was that -- how big was that plant if
- 21 | you remember? Or how big is that plant.
- 22 A. I can't recall off the top of my head.
- Q. Over 500 megawatts?
- 24 A. Yes.
- Q. A combined-cycle power plant, correct?

- A. That's my recollection, yes.
- Q. And are you familiar with the Ohio Valley Electric Corporation?
 - A. I am.
 - Q. And that's two power plants, correct?
- A. Yes. 11 units.
 - Q. And, from time to time, Ohio Power
 Company and Columbus Southern Power Company relied
 upon the output of those power plants to serve
 customers in Ohio?
- 11 A. Yes.

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- Q. And the larger of the two plants is located in Indiana?
 - A. I don't recall. One of the plants is in Indiana. One has five units and one has six units.
 - Q. But one of them is located in Indiana?
 - A. Yes, one is in Indiana. I don't recall if it's the larger of the two. They are about equally sized.
 - Q. And on page 10, when you say they are relying upon out-of-state plants that sends money out of state, you have not quantified how much money is sent out of state by relying on plants that are not within Ohio?
- A. No, I haven't done such an analysis of

the dollar quantification, but it's a fact that if you are buying power out of state, those dollars are leaving the state of Ohio.

- Q. And on page 10, you say "Ohio still falls short of advancing renewable energy resources when compared to other states with comparable renewable resources." In this statement you were referring to Indiana and Pennsylvania, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Indiana is a fully regulated state from an electricity standpoint, correct?
 - A. Yes, it is.

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- Q. And you are not familiar with the statutory structure of the retail electric market in Pennsylvania, correct?
- A. I'm not familiar with the specifics, but Pennsylvania is a competitive market.
- Q. And you don't know if Pennsylvania has a renewable portfolio mandate that requires the construction of generation within the state of Pennsylvania.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. On page 11 -- actually, I apologize.

 It's page 10, line 11, you say that in-state

 renewable resources provide local economic benefits.

You would agree that based upon general economic principles, any generation resource that is developed in Ohio would provide benefits to the local economy in which it is located?

- A. Yes. Any in-state resources would provide local economic development benefits to those communities, that's correct.
- Q. And, for example, the construction of residential rooftop solar could create jobs?
- 10 A. Yes. Residential rooftop solar can 11 produce jobs.
 - Q. And commercial rooftop solar could create jobs?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And then on page 11, your testimony indicates there is currently no plan to regulate carbon emissions for generation resources located in Ohio, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you're not familiar with how long the rulemaking process takes at the Environmental Protection Agency, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. But to the extent that carbon regulations were to materialize, you would agree that the

competitive market would have an opportunity to respond and deploy renewable generation?

- A. The competitive market could deploy renewable generation in such a situation but there would be no obligation for the competitive market to deploy that renewable generation.
- Q. And turning to page 11, lines 16 through 19, you identify various companies. Am I correct that none of these companies explicitly supported Ohio Power Company's proposal in this case in their announcements?
- A. These announcements were not related to AEP Ohio's proposal, that's correct.
 - Q. And turning to page 12, am I correct that Table 1 is derived from a survey performed by Navigant?
 - A. Yes. It summarizes results from the Navigant study -- the Navigant survey.
 - Q. And you reviewed the specific question that was asked for customers to provide the data in Table 1, correct?
- A. In developing Table 1, I looked at the question that was asked in the data. I did not help in preparing that question. I reviewed it after this study was completed.

- Q. Am I correct that the survey question that solicited the data that led to Table 1 stated that "AEP Ohio currently obtains 4.5 percent of its electricity from renewable sources such as wind and solar"? In that statement, am I correct that the question refers to the amount of wind and solar that AEP Ohio procures for the Standard Service Offer?
- A. If you have a copy of that survey, it would be helpful for me to refresh what the exact words are.
- Q. Do you have a copy of Miss Horner's testimony?
 - A. I do not have it with me.
- Q. Does your counsel have a copy you can look at?
- MR. NOURSE: I mean, we have notes on our copy, so I don't want you to be confiscating that and making it an exhibit.
- MR. OLIKER: I will stipulate I won't ask
 for it if you give him the specific question.
- MR. NOURSE: Okay.
- MS. WILLIS: Depends what those notes
- 23 said.

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- MR. NOURSE: I am handing the witness a
- 25 copy of Exhibit TH-1.

- A. Do you have a specific page reference to speed this along?
- Q. Could you please turn to -- it's Exhibit TH-1, page 17 of 41.
 - A. Okay, I'm there.

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- Q. And the survey question is listed here, correct?
- A. The survey question is listed there, correct.
- Q. Am I correct that the survey question stated "AEP Ohio currently obtains 4.5 percent of its electricity from renewable sources such as wind and solar"? In that statement, am I correct that the question refers to the amount of wind and solar that AEP Ohio procures for the Standard Service Offer?
 - A. Yes, that's my understanding, yes.
- Q. And in Table 1, when you say I "believe it is moderately important or very important for AEP Ohio to make greater use of renewable energy," the "greater use," as identified, reflects greater than the 4.5 percent in the survey question.
- A. Yes, it would be in excess of the 4-1/2 percent. That would be the way I would interpret the question, and answer the question if it was posed to me. The sentence, I don't think you read it, that

comes between the 4-1/2 percent and the ultimate question of the customer, states: "AEP Ohio is looking to make investments to increase the percentage of electricity from wind and solar above this level." So it's pretty clear that's the intent of the question, how a customer would read it.

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- Q. And, Mr. Allen, you do not know whether any AEP individual had input into the Navigant survey questions before they were sent out, correct?
 - A. I don't know. I did not.
- Q. But you agree AEP Ohio employees may have received an invitation to take the survey?
 - A. That would be a question better posed to,
 I think, either witness Horner or Fry from the
 Navigant witnesses.
 - Q. Mr. Allen, while I understand the Navigant witnesses testify to the subject, you do understand that AEP Ohio employees may have been participants in the survey?
 - A. That's my understanding is that they were not excluded from the survey pool, so there may have been a limited number of customers within the large sample than may have been employees of AEP Ohio.
 - Q. And as you --
 - A. Well, let me think this through. It's

important to also note that AEP Ohio employees are also customers of AEP Ohio so these surveys were given to our customers.

- Q. And you don't know how many people AEP Ohio employs, correct?
- A. I don't know how many that is, that's correct.
- Q. And you agree that AEP Ohio has affiliates and service company members that also may be customers of AEP Ohio? Let me restate that question.

You agree that American Electric Power is headquartered in Columbus, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And American Electric Power has employees that provide services to other operating companies besides Ohio Power Company and Columbus Southern Power Company, correct?
- A. American Electric Power Service

 Corporation provides services to companies other than AEP Ohio. Columbus Southern Power Company was merged into AEP Ohio many years ago or a number of years ago.
- MR. OLIKER: Can I have that answer read back again?

(Record read.)

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- Q. And you agree some of those other individuals you identified could be customers of AEP Ohio from a retail electric standpoint?
- A. The AEP Service Corp. employees that live in the State of Ohio as well as the AEP Ohio employees that live in the State of Ohio, some of those employees are served by AEP Ohio, some of those are served by other utilities like FirstEnergy, co-ops, so any number, the City of Columbus, but there are employees of AEPSC and Ohio Power that are customers of Ohio Power Company.
- Q. Your testimony describes the ITC, correct?
 - A. It does.
- Q. And so I can understand, that testimony relates to the timing of the resources being discussed here, inasmuch as you have concerns that the ITC is phasing out; is that correct?
- A. The point of this testimony is to describe that, in upcoming years, the ITC is going to be declining for solar and it's already declining for wind.
- Q. And based on your testimony, there is a fear that the cost of solar could go up from where it

is today based upon the phaseout of the ITC?

- A. It's not a fear. It's a statement of fact that the benefits of the ITC will be reduced in coming years which, all other things being equal, would increase the cost of renewable resources.
- Q. You have a copy of Mr. Torpey's testimony, do you not?
 - A. I do.

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- Q. Can you turn to Exhibit JFT-1, page 13.
- A. I'm there.
- Q. And first, actually, before we get there, let's go back to the last page of your testimony, and am I correct on page 16, you indicate that you are deferring to witness Torpey to discuss the costs of renewable technologies in the future and their continual decline?
- A. Company witness Torpey's testimony talks about the cost to install.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. What my testimony is including is the impact of the ITC. There is an installation cost associated with a facility, but then on top of that, there is an ITC benefit that's provided based upon the time that the facility is installed.
- Q. And turning back to page 13 of

Mr. Torpey's exhibit, would you agree that Figure 2 provides a projection of the installed costs of solar for a residential rooftop, commercial rooftop installation, and large-scale solar through 2030?

- A. Just to be clear, because I want the record to be clear, my understanding is that -- and you can verify this with Company witness Torpey, but this figure talks about installation cost. It doesn't address the impact of ITC.
- Q. And you'll defer to Mr. Torpey's responses on that, correct?
 - A. On what his figure represents, yes.
 - Q. Mr. Allen, on page 7 of your testimony --
- A. Page 7?

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- Q. Yes. I apologize. Do you have the

 Amended Long-Term Forecast Report Application with

 you?
- 18 | A. I do not.
- 19 Q. Do you have the Application?
- 20 A. No.
- Q. Which exhibits specifically are you sponsoring, Mr. Allen?
- A. I'm not sponsoring any specific exhibits.
- Q. Is there an AEP Ohio witness that sponsors the Amended Long-Term Forecast Report

Application?

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MR. NOURSE: Counsel, I can tell you that witness Torpey plans to sponsor the Application that's filed in the April LTFR as well as the Amendment which itself incorporates all the testimony with the exception of some transmission forms that Witness Ali will be sponsoring as provided for in his written testimony.

MR. OLIKER: Okay. Well, maybe I can read Mr. Allen a statement from the Application and ask him for his response.

- Q. The Application Amendment itself states, at page 7, "...it is far from evident that the competitive market will meet the renewable needs of AEP Ohio customers." In this statement, am I correct that the market you are referring to is the wholesale market that AEP operates in PJM?
- A. I think it refers to the market in general. That can refer to either the wholesale market or the retail market that sources from that wholesale market; so they can go hand in hand.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, may I approach, please?

24 EXAMINER PARROT: You may.

25 Mr. Oliker, are you planning on marking

this? Two copies, please.

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MR. OLIKER: Two copies.

I would like to mark, as IGS Exhibit 1, a response to an interrogatory and it is IGS-INT-2-004.

EXAMINER PARROT: All right. So marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) And, Mr. Allen, do you see what's been marked as IGS Exhibit 1?
 - A. I do.
- Q. And is this an interrogatory that you responded to?
 - A. It is.
 - Q. Is the question: "The Amendment to the Long Term Forecast Report states..., 'it is far from evident that the competitive market will meet the renewable needs of AEP Ohio customers.' Identify all facts and evidence that support this statement."

And the response says "The Company's filing includes testimony and analysis demonstrating the interest of AEP Ohio's customers in renewable energy.... The Company's testimony also shows that the operator of the wholesale market that AEP operates in...doesn't take into account customer demand for renewable energy when procuring capacity or energy...." Is that correct?

A. You've left out a couple of the parentheticals that identify who the witnesses are that we're referring to, as well as the operators of the market, but the interrogatory states what it states and I believe it to be accurate.

Q. Okay. And --

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A. And I'll clarify. Not that I believe it is accurate. It is accurate.

MR. OLIKER: If I could just have one minute, your Honor?

11 EXAMINER PARROT: You may.

MR. OLIKER: Just a few more questions,
your Honor.

- Q. Mr. Allen, earlier we discussed customers that may procure renewable energy bundled with electricity from a CRES provider. Do you remember that conversation?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. In the event a customer elects to procure electricity coupled with 100 percent renewable energy attributes at a fixed rate, would you agree that that customer could not elect to avoid the impact of the nonbypassable rider proposed in this case?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And with respect to the solar and wind

resources at issue in this application, would you agree that they qualify as renewable energy resources as identified by the Ohio Revised Code?

- A. I think they could qualify as renewable resources under that portion of the Revised Code, but AEP Ohio is not proposing that these resources be used to meet the Company's renewable portfolio standard.
- 9 Q. So let's bite that off one at a time.
- 10 | The -- are you familiar with the Ohio Revised Code?
- 11 A. Generally, yes.
- Q. Do you know what section discusses renewable energy resources?
- A. Not the specific reference, but I've seen it.
- 16 Q. Okay.

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- A. So I can't give you the number, but I've seen the section of the Ohio Revised Code.
- Q. And the process is that if a resource qualifies as a renewable energy resource then it's entitled to sell renewable energy credits; is that correct?
- A. I would have to look at it to see if that's exactly how it's worded.
- 25 Q. Okay.

- A. But generally a renewable resource is qualified -- they sell -- they create RECs if it's a renewable resource.
- Q. And the resources that we've identified here, generic solar and wind resources, they would qualify to be able to sell renewable energy credits, correct?
- A. Under the Company's proposal, we would be retaining the RECs for the benefit of our customers and not selling them into the -- into the market.
- Q. But my question is: They would qualify to be able to sell renewable energy credits, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And regarding questions pertaining to previous purchase power agreements AEP has entered into with renewable energy resources, would those questions be better reserved for witness Torpey?
- A. I don't know what his knowledge of those previous agreements is.
- Q. Are you familiar with the Wyandot solar facility?
- A. Not with any specificity. I am aware that it exists.
- Q. So questions regarding the Wyandot solar facility would be better reserved for Mr. Torpey?

A. I don't know.

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- Q. Are you familiar with the historical capacity factor for the Wyandot solar facility?
 - A. I am not.
- Q. And am I correct, if you would turn at -to Table 1 on -- where you provide the results of the
 Navigant survey in your opinion, this is on page 12,
 am I correct that AEP Ohio has made no effort to
 reach out to any of the customers that responded to
 the survey to educate them on available renewable
 energy options that may exist in the market?
- A. The market, and in this case I think you are referring to CRES providers, it's their obligation to provide marketing to their customers.

This response that I reference in my testimony talks about what our customers, AEP Ohio customers, desire of AEP Ohio, and they've asked AEP Ohio to procure more energy. They have a desire for that renewable energy. And this filing is meeting that desire of our customers in a way that is economic and provides significant benefits.

MS. BOJKO: Objection, your Honor.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I would move to strike his nonresponsive.

MS. BOJKO: I was going to move to strike

as nonresponsive as well, your Honor.

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MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I think the question was a challenge on whether the survey, quote/unquote, educated customers on the market. And Mr. Allen is responding that customers are aware of what market forces they are aware of, that's the context in which they indicated their opinions, and that AEP Ohio should do more to meet their needs. It is responsive.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I asked him if they reached out to customers, not on the benefits of his proposal which is what he talked about. It's a simple yes or no. Did you or didn't you.

EXAMINER PARROT: The objection is overruled. If you would like to try to rephrase it a different way, Mr. Oliker, you can go ahead.

- Q. (By Mr. Oliker) Okay. Put simply, did you or did you not reach out to participants in the Navigant survey to educate them regarding available renewable energy offers in the market?
- A. The Company did not reach out to individual respondents because my understanding, first of all, is they were anonymous. It was also not on the part of AEP Ohio to market on behalf of CRES providers.

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                 MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor.
     Those are all the questions I have.
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                  Thank you, Mr. Allen.
                 EXAMINER PARROT: All right. At this
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     point, let's take a short recess for lunch.
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     Reconvene at 2 o'clock.
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                  (Thereupon, at 1:26 p.m., a lunch recess
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     was taken.)
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122 1 Monday Afternoon Session, 2 January 15, 2019. 3 4 EXAMINER PARROT: Let's go back on the 5 record. Ms. Willis. 6 7 MS. WILLIS: Thank you, your Honor. 8 9 WILLIAM A. ALLEN 10 being previously duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and further testified as follows: 11 12 13 CROSS-EXAMINATION 14 By Ms. Willis: 15 Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Allen. 16 A. Good morning, Ms. Willis. 17 Now, Mr. Allen, during your entire career Q. at AEP, you have not had any specific training on 18 19 using surveys to measure customer interest; isn't 20 that correct? 2.1 Α. That's correct. 22 And as part of your MBA, you did not take Q. 23 any courses that specifically dealt with surveying, 24 such as surveys to measure customers' interests, 25 correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And similarly, as part of your obtaining your nuclear engineering degree, you did not take any courses that specifically dealt with surveying, such as surveys to measure customer interest, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And in the numerous positions that you have held with AEP, you have not had any responsibility for or involvement in customer surveys, correct?
- A. I haven't been responsible for developing any surveys, but I have been responsible for proposing the use of survey results in regulatory filings.
- Q. And you are not responsible for the conduct of any customer surveys, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And in your career with AEP, you would not have been responsible for overseeing any customer surveys; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you are not aware of any surveys being done by AEP and its subsidiaries, including AEP Ohio, besides the one presented in this proceeding, of customers' desires with respect to renewable

energy?

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- A. I'm not aware of any other similar surveys, that's correct.
- Q. And you have not testified before,
 Mr. Allen, on how "need" is defined under Revised
 Code 4928.143(B)(2)(c); is that correct?
- 7 A. I have not provided previous testimony, 8 that's correct.
 - Q. And, Mr. Allen, your definition of "need" under 4928.143(B)(2)(c) is found on page 7 of your testimony, line 15, and runs through page 8, line 2; is that correct?
 - A. Can you repeat the question, please?
- 14 O. Sure.
 - Your definition of "need" under 4928.143(B)(2)(c) is found on page 7, line 15, through page 8, line 2.
 - A. That describes how the Company evaluated "need" in this proceeding. The definition of "need" also includes factors that are described within the Ohio Administrative Code.
- Q. Mr. Allen, do you recall in your -- you recall your deposition being taken, do you not?
- 24 A. I do.
- Q. And if you could turn to page 112 of the

125 deposition transcript. And starting on line 8, I am 1 2 going to read the question and read the response, and I just want -- my question will be to you: "Is that 3 an accurate reading?" 4 5 "Question" -- starting on line 8 -- "Can 6 you give me a definition of 'need'? For -- let me 7 strike that. "Can you give me your definition of 'need 8 9 for renewable generation in Ohio'? 10 "Answer: So I describe that on page 7, lines, starting on line 15." 11 12 "Question: Yes. 13 "Answer: Through page 8, line 2. 14 "Question: Okay. And is that your entire definition of need? Correct? 15 "Answer: Need would also include the 16 17 need for diverse fuel sources. 18 "Question: Okay. Is there anything else 19 that you would include in your definition of need? 20 "Answer: Those are the ones that come to 2.1 mind." 2.2 Did I read that correctly, Mr. Allen? You did. And fuel --23 Α. 24 Thank you. Ο.

-- diversity would be one of the items

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that's listed in the Ohio Administrative Code.

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- Q. So that would be your reference to the Ohio Administrative Code, related solely to fuel diversity; is that correct?
- A. The Ohio Administrative Code also includes other elements that include potential rate and customer bill impacts; environmental impacts of the plan; other significant economic impacts and their associated costs; impacts of the plan on the financial status of the company; other strategic considerations including flexibility, diversity, the size and lead time of the commitments, and lost opportunities for investment; equity among customer classes; the impacts of the plan over time; such other matters the Commission considers appropriate.

So those are some of the additional items that are listed in the Ohio Administrative Code and those are things that the Company describes in different aspects of the testimony that we've presented. So things like the benefits over time are provided in the analysis of Company witness Torpey. Bill impacts would also be presented there. And the renewable attributes of the assets address the environmental impacts of the plan.

So there are several elements of "need"

described in the Ohio Administrative Code that the Commission can consider as part of the -- their evaluation of the integrated resource plan.

First, was the witness reading from something? And,

MS. BOJKO: Objection, your Honor.

6 | if so, could it be identified?

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THE WITNESS: I would be happy to. I have been reading from Section 4901:5-5-06,
"Integrated resource plans," from the Ohio
Administrative Code. It's also referenced in my testimony.

EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Mr. Allen.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I move to strike everything after I believe it was "Yes." Ms. Willis asked if she read that correctly.

MS. WILLIS: And I would join, your
Honor. Specifically, if you look at the deposition
transcript, I asked him if that was his entire
definition of "need." And he said correct, yes,
"need" would include need for diverse fuel sources.
Is there anything else that would come to mind in
your definition of "need"? Those are the ones that
come to mind. And I followed it up, your Honor, with
a question, "And if something else comes to mind
before the end of the deposition if you could

identify that for me, I would appreciate it."

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And all the information that Mr. Allen has now come up with was never identified at the deposition as "need".

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, first of all, I think he actually did reference something late in the deposition. That's my recollection. Regardless, his testimony at the time was that's what he could recall and there's certainly nothing that indicates that was inaccurate.

And the fact that the question that he answered just now, today, was challenging whether he had any other basis, was that the sole basis for, you know, for the "need" theory; and so I think he is entitled to say, yeah, he looked at the rule cited in his testimony and read some factors and he tied it together with the testimony that supports those factors for the Company's primary case. So I don't see the problem here.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, may I respond to that?

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead.

MS. BOJKO: I think that today is evident that we are going way beyond what the deposition said and the whole purpose of a deposition. The purpose

of a deposition is to explore what the witness knows in order to properly prepare your case. The witness is not allowed to go create and change his answers. He had a chance to read his deposition. He could put forth any changes or errors that he saw in his deposition and he did not do that that I am aware of. And to now go back and try to rewrite the deposition, it really defeats the whole purpose of a deposition and giving notice to the parties, et cetera, and their discovery rights in this case.

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MR. MENDOZA: Your Honor, if I may? EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead.

MR. MENDOZA: It's very common in these proceedings for witnesses to study and to think about the issues in the case between the deposition and the date of hearing and there's nothing improper about that. Counsel chose to ask the witness an open-ended question "What do you mean by 'need'?" That was the litigation choice they made and he tried to answer the question. There's nothing improper about that.

MR. NOURSE: And, your Honor, I would add, I totally disagree with the characterization that he is changing his testimony or rewriting the deposition. Again, his testimony at deposition was here are some things I can recall right now. And his

question, challenging question by counsel today is "Is that your sole basis? Is there anything else?" So he tied it together and tied it to the testimony that we submitted.

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MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, if we would -if there is some question as to my -- how I asked the
question, I think rather than having two different
counsel give two different interpretations of what I
asked, we might want to look at the question that I
asked and then we'll be sure of what the question was
asked and what the response should have been.

EXAMINER PARROT: And I just did that and the motion to strike is denied.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you.

- Q. (By Ms. Willis) Now, would you agree with me, Mr. Allen, that your definition of "need" is generally consistent with how "need" is evaluated in resource plans used in states that are vertically integrated?
- A. I would agree that that's accurate but, it would also be equally applicable to states like Ohio.
- Q. Now, Mr. Allen, you are generally familiar, are you not, with Revised Code 4928.143(B)(2)(c), correct?

A. I am.

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- Q. But you do not know, based on your regulatory experience, whether the statute requires a finding of need on a generic basis for, say, a specific project basis; is that correct?
- A. I think that would require a legal conclusion, but what the statute requires is that the -- at least the way it reads -- is that the Commission must first determine in the proceeding that there is a need for the facility, based on resource planning projections submitted by the electric distribution utility.
- Q. Mr. Allen, do you recall -- can you turn to page 120 of your deposition. Let's go to 119 to put it in context. And I am going to read the question and ask you if I read -- if I'm reading this correctly.

"Question: And I understand you are not an attorney. Based on your regulatory experience and your testimony that you're presenting in this proceeding that defines need can you tell me if it's your understanding that the statute requires a finding of need on a generic basis or on a project-specific basis?

"Answer: I don't know."

Is that -- did I read that correctly,

Mr. Allen?

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A. I think that's consistent with what I testified just now.

MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, I would move to strike and ask the witness to respond to my question.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I would object to the question and rereading a question that was -- while excluding an objection right before that, in the same line, that it's seeking a legal determination. I mean, you know, again, what is the point of trying to make legal arguments here through cross-examination? We have evidence. We have witnesses that are ready to testify as to factual matters here. And I don't see the point of trying to nuance legal interpretations with a witness.

MS. WILLIS: And, your Honor, I did adjust my question based on counsel's remarks and limited it to his regulatory experience and not necessarily to his legal experience because he's not an attorney, so I absolutely responded to counsel's objection. And there was no further objection after I rephrased the question in the deposition transcript.

MR. NOURSE: Well, again, your Honor,

she's trying to say "Answer yes or no, and don't add anything," even though she wants to cast an aspersion that somehow the deposition testimony is inconsistent with the answers on the stand today; and that's not true; and the witness is entitled to defend himself in that context.

EXAMINER PARROT: I am going to allow the answer to stand.

- Q. (By Ms. Willis) Now, on page 8 of your testimony, lines 5 through 7, you testify about the needs and the requirements of the Company's current and future customers. Do you see that reference?
 - A. I see that reference.

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- Q. Do you believe, Mr. Allen, that under your definition of "need," that so long as a generation resource has a net present value basis that -- where the market-based revenues are greater than its cost, that there is a need for the generation?
- A. That would be one element of a need determination, yes. There are other elements that we described previously.
- Q. You testified that if customers desire greater use of renewable energy, that becomes a need on AEP's part to meet the desires of its customers;

is that correct?

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- A. Yes. Meeting the needs of our customers is something that we, as a regulated utility, do. We listen to what our customers desire. And in this case, we are bringing forth a project that for some -- a proposal that meets those needs. That's what we do.
- Q. Mr. Allen, you believe that you have measured the needs and the requirements of the Company's current and future customers through the Navigant study; is that correct?
- A. I believe the Navigant survey provides substantial evidence as to the needs and desires of AEP Ohio's current and future customers, yes.
- Q. And on page 9, line 15, you say that another consideration that the PUCO should look at in reviewing need is the growing demand for not just renewable energy but for renewable energy that is produced locally; is that correct?
- A. Yes. I think it's important that the Commission consider the desires of customers in the State of Ohio as they make a decision about whether there is a need for these resources.
- Q. Now, your assertion of the growing need for in-state renewable energy is based, in part, on

literature that you have read, like Dispatch articles talking about the public hearing; is that correct?

- A. I read the Dispatch article about what customers testified to at that hearing. I also heard from employees of the Company that participated in that hearing. But there's other information that I rely upon to understand what the needs and desires of our current and future customers are and that includes meetings with potential future customers of AEP Ohio.
- Q. And let's talk about those meetings,
 Mr. Allen. You've had discussions, have you not,
 with specific customers about their needs for
 in-state renewable energy, correct?
 - A. I have.

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- Q. And when you say you have spoken with customers, that would have been two or three customers that you have spoken with personally, correct?
- A. It would have been with two or three large customers, yes.
- Q. And although you believe there are other individuals within the company that have had other discussions, you don't know how many customers they would have had discussions with in regard to the need

for renewable energy being produced locally in Ohio, correct?

A. That's correct. AEP is a very large company and other employees of the company have different meetings with different customers.

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- Q. And a determination of need for at least 900 megawatts was not made until the analysis was presented in this proceeding; is that correct?
- A. The analysis in this proceeding demonstrated a need for up to 900 megawatts for -- I am sorry -- for at least 900 megawatts of renewable energy in Ohio.
- Q. I don't think you answered my question,
 Mr. Allen.

My specific question was this: A determination of need -- that there was a need for at least 900 megawatts was not made by the Company until the analysis was undertaken that is presented in this proceeding; is that correct?

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I object to the extent that she's asking about whether the Company developed another filing that we didn't make until September 18 or that we had some other theory that we didn't -- may have considered presenting but didn't present earlier. I mean, it's irrelevant and, you

know, whatever -- whatever the Company looked at prior to making its filing in terms of need is just not relevant to -- to this case.

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We presented the -- we presented the need as reflected in the filing and that's what we are here to talk about.

MS. WILLIS: And, your Honor, I would note for the record that we don't necessarily -- the record will not necessarily benefit from coaching witnesses with respect to future answers.

MR. NOURSE: I'm making objections based on my legal concerns, thank you.

EXAMINER PARROT: I don't understand the question, Ms. Grady -- Ms. Willis, first of all.

MS. WILLIS: My question was when did the Company determine there was a need.

EXAMINER PARROT: What analysis are you referring to?

MS. WILLIS: I'm sorry?

EXAMINER PARROT: What analysis were you referring to in your question?

MS. WILLIS: The filing of this testimony in this proceeding.

EXAMINER PARROT: The entire -- the
Company's entire case or what specifically?

MS. WILLIS: We can go to -- we can start with the amended filing. The question was quite simple: When did the Company determine there was a need for the 900 megawatts. And the -- when I asked that question in the deposition, the response was when we did the analysis in this proceeding. So I was just really going through the questions I asked at the deposition.

EXAMINER PARROT: All right. I think we skipped the one there that you just said, so let's backtrack and start there.

MS. WILLIS: That would be fine. Let me try to rephrase.

EXAMINER PARROT: You jumped one.

MS. WILLIS: I do apologize.

Q. (By Ms. Willis) Mr. Allen, a determination of need for at least 900 megawatts was not made until the analysis presented in this proceeding; is that correct? And by "this proceeding," I am referring to the forecast proceeding filing.

- A. The need was determined as part of the development of this proceeding and all of the analysis that went along with that.
- Q. Thank you.

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You would agree with me, Mr. Allen, that the Company has not identified a specific level of increased renewable power that its customers need; is that correct?

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- A. The survey data indicated there was a desire for the Company to increase the level of renewable power, and this analysis presents a level that provides significant customer benefits, but we didn't quantify a specific level that customers desire. It was just customers desired an increase, and we did an analysis to identify a level that provided significant customer benefits.
- Q. Would you agree with me, Mr. Allen, that the Company does not officially track the requests that customers make to AEP Ohio for the supply of renewable energy generation?
- A. I am not aware of the Company tracking that data.
- MR. DARR: I apologize, your Honor, but not this last question, but the prior question, could I have that marked so I can take look at it? Thank you.
- Q. Now, let's go to page 10 of your
 testimony. On page 10, you state that "Ohio still
 falls short of advancing renewable energy resources

when compared to other states with comparable renewable resources." Do you see that reference on lines 20 through 22?

A. I do.

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Q. And you testified earlier today that that statement relates to the states of Pennsylvania and Indiana which you believe -- let me strike that.

When you were referring to "other states," you were referring to Pennsylvania and Indiana?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you look at how Ohio compares to our other neighboring states such as West Virginia and Kentucky?
- A. I did not because West Virginia and
 Kentucky have very different renewable resources than
 Ohio does due to largely topography. So a state like
 West Virginia, very mountainous, the ability to build
 solar is much more limited. Similarly, for wind, you
 have the same types of issues. You have to build
 wind on -- on ridges. You can't build large fields
 in, you know, generally open flat land like Ohio,
 Indiana, and Pennsylvania have more of. So there are
 differences in the resources available in each one of
 those states.

Q. And when you draw the conclusion that Ohio lags Pennsylvania and Indiana, what statistics specifically are you comparing between the states?

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- A. It's my understanding of the additions of facilities in those states.
- Q. Was there anything else that you looked at, beyond the additions of facilities in the states, for your comparison between Ohio and Pennsylvania and Indiana?
 - A. That's my recollection.
- Q. So you didn't look at the amount of growth that's projected for solar megawatts produced in each of those states, did you?
- A. No, I wouldn't have looked at that because that would be inappropriate. Just the identification by developer that they may build assets in a state in the future is no indication of the actual level that will be developed.
- Q. When I meant "growth," I meant actual growth, not -- not a commitment.
- A. So if you are talking about growth in Ohio, what we've seen for let's start with solar over the last 10 years, on average you've seen less than -- or approximately 20 megawatts of growth in solar each year -- it goes up and down, year to

year -- for a total of about 200 megawatts in the last 10 years.

And what we are proposing here on a solar scale is 400 megawatts which would actually triple the amount of solar in the State of Ohio. So the growth I'm looking at is a very slow growth in Ohio of about 20 megawatts a year.

- Q. Are you familiar with an organization known as the Solar Energy Industries Association?
- A. I have a heard of that entity. I'm not familiar with specifics of that entity.
 - Q. And do you know whether that entity does state-specific -- provides state-specific data on solar development?
 - A. I am not.

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Q. Are you familiar with -- let me strike that.

When you were doing your comparison between Indiana and Pennsylvania and Ohio, did you look at the number of solar jobs in each of the states?

- A. Are you talking about manufacturing jobs?
- 23 Q. Yes.
- A. No. That wasn't the point of my
 testimony. The fact that industry is located in a

specific state that may provide jobs for solar manufacturing, if those panels and inverters and the like are exported out of state, that doesn't provide renewable power in the State of Ohio; and so, what I was looking towards were renewable power additions to the state, not the manufacturing infrastructure.

- Q. And do you know how Ohio compares to
 Indiana and Pennsylvania in terms of the number of
 solar jobs in the state?
 - A. I do not.

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- Q. Okay. And when you did your comparison between the states, did you look at the type of solar installations in each state?
- A. I would have looked at aggregate solar installations.
- Q. So you wouldn't have been comparing how much residential and nonresidential and utility-scale solar generation exists in each of the states, correct?
 - A. Correct. That's correct.
- Q. Do you know how Ohio compares to Pennsylvania in terms of the type of solar installations in-state?
- 24 A. No.
- Q. Mr. Allen, are you familiar with an

organization known as the American Coalition for Clean Coal Electricity?

A. No.

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- Q. Are you aware of whether AEP is a member of the American Coalition for Clean Coal Electricity?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. Now, let's go to page 11 of your testimony. Line 16 through 19. And there you list the corporations that have made announcements fully supporting renewable energy. Do you see that?
 - A. I do.
- Q. Of the entities listed on lines 16
 through 19, which one of those are not AEP Ohio
 customers?
- 15 A. It would be General Motors.
- Q. So all the other are AEP Ohio customers; is that correct?
- 18 A. Yes.
- Q. Now, Mr. Allen, you do not know if any of the companies that you list on lines 16 through 19 have had their expressed need for renewable energy met; is that correct?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. Now, you reference the announcements that these companies have made, fully supporting renewable

energy; is that right?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. And do you recall that you -- being asked in discovery to identify the commercial and industrial customers who expressed a need for clean energy?
- A. There's lots of discovery. If you could refresh my memory, that would be helpful.
 - O. Sure.
- MS. WILLIS: May I approach, your Honor?

 EXAMINER PARROT: You may.
 - Q. Mr. Allen, if you could take a moment to look at that discovery response to refresh your recollection.
- 15 A. I see that.
 - Q. Okay. Now, that discovery response asks or that discovery question asks you to identify the commercial and industrial customers who expressed a need for clean energy and to provide documents related to that need; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you responded to that -- to that request, did you not?
- 24 A. I did.
- Q. In fact, it was prepared by you or under

your supervision, correct?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. And you are listed as the preparer of that response, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. I want to talk now about a few of the announcements that you reference and provided in response to OCC's discovery. Let's first talk about the Campbell announcement. If you could turn to the Campbell announcement in the package that I gave you. And if you want to take a couple moments to read or a minute or so to read through that to refresh your recollection of what that announcement was on, that would be appreciated.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, could we clarify for the record, I think this testimony is referring to his rider testimony.

MS. WILLIS: Yes. Which is exactly the same. It's the -- if you compare the rider testimony to the testimony in this case, it's the very same.

MR. NOURSE: I didn't hear that background question but I wanted to make sure the record was clear.

MS. WILLIS: Sure. The record can reflect the testimony referred to the rider case and

the rider case testimony is exactly the same with re
-- with respect to identifying these companies and
identifying them as making announcements fully
supporting renewable energy. Thank you.

EXAMINER PARROT: And just to be clear, we are not talking about testimony. We are talking about a response to a discovery request, correct?

MS. WILLIS: That is correct with references directly to the testimony.

EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you.

A. Okay.

- Q. And with respect to the Campbell announcement, that talks about several projects that Campbell has engaged in, including a 9.8 megawatt project in Napoleon, Ohio; is that correct?
- A. Yes, it references a 9.8 megawatt system in Napoleon.
 - Q. And it references, as well, a 20 -- a 20-year PPA, correct?
 - A. It does.
- Q. Now, let's talk about the GM
 announcement. Can you take a moment to re -- to
 refresh your recollection as to what the GM
 announcement was all about?
- 25 A. Okay.

- Q. Now, is it your understanding that the GM announcement was about a 100-megawatt wind project being built in Ohio with a nonutility provider?
- A. So the announcement describes several things. The announcement first mentions that 20 percent of GM's global electricity will be powered by renewable energy. That's a near-term statement. And then it describes 200 megawatts of wind energy from Ohio and Illinois wind farms. And then when you go on to the next page -- and those are by -- those are 2018 dates there. Then it talks about General Motors' plans to generate or source all electric power for its 350 operations in 59 countries with 100-percent renewable energy by 2050. And there is several other elements of renewable objectives that are described later in that announcement.
- Q. Sure. Let's go to the Ikea announcement. Can you take a moment to refresh your recollection about what the Ikea announcement was all about.
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. The Ikea announcement was about the solar array that it was planning and completed for its Columbus, Ohio, Polaris location, correct?
- A. It talks about the installation of its Polaris facility, but it also speaks towards Ikea's

overall goals for renewable power throughout its entire operations.

- Q. And the solar array was a nonutility project; is that correct?
 - A. It was. And -- yeah, it was.
 - Q. Thank you.

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Now let's go to the Nestle announcement.

Can you take a moment to refresh your recollection as to the Nestle announcement.

- A. Okay. I've reviewed that.
- Q. Okay. And the Nestle announcement covers a number of facilities, does it not, referring to purchase power agreements entered into with nonutilities, correct?
- A. The announcement addresses several elements. One, it talks about their goal of 100-percent renewable electricity. It also speaks towards certain specific renewable resources that they'll be signing purchase power agreements. And then it talks to -- on the first page here it talks to some of the issues that we've been describing about in-state renewables and the importance, and I'll read it to you directly.
 - Q. That's all right.
 - A. Because the wind farm and the recipient

facilities --

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MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, I would object.

EXAMINER PARROT: Let him finish.

MR. NOURSE: Let him finish, please.

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead, Mr. Allen.

A. Because the wind farm and recipient facilities are located on the same regional grid, the power purchase agreement provides traceability from Pennsylvania facilities back to the wind farm; and so, those are some of the elements of the proposal addressing renewables for those facilities that you requested.

MS. WILLIS: I will withdraw my objection. Thank you, Mr. Allen.

- Q. Now, with regard to the Whirlpool announcement, can you review the materials and refresh your recollection about the Whirlpool announcement?
 - A. Okay. I've reviewed that.
- Q. And would you agree with me that that announcement dealt with its decision for its announced plans for three wind turbines to power its manufacturing facilities in Ohio that were built -- to be built and financed by a nonutility party?

A. Yes.

Q. Thank you, Mr. Allen.

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- Now, would you agree with me, Mr. Allen, that the competitive market has the ability to develop renewable resources today?
- A. The competitive market cannot meet the -I'm sorry, can you reread the question, please?

 MS. WILLIS: If I may have a moment, your
 Honor?
- Q. Would you agree with me, Mr. Allen, that the competitive market has the ability to develop renewable resources today?
- A. The competitive market may have the ability to -- to build renewable resources today, but the competitive market may not be able to develop those resources in a way that meets the needs of AEP Ohio's customers.
- Q. Would you agree with me that the distinction you draw is that you believe -- you do not believe utility-scale generation can be developed in the market to meet what you perceive to be a demand from nonresidential customers?
- A. Can you reread that? Make sure I am answering --
- 24 Q. Sure.
- The distinction that you draw is that you

do not believe that utility-scale generation can be developed in the market to meet what you perceive to be a demand from nonresidential customers.

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- I think the distinction I'm making Α. No. is, to date, the competitive market has not developed significant utility-scale solar in Ohio, but this isn't an either/or kind of scenario. What we are looking at here is optionality for customers. If the competitive market is able to meet the needs of certain customers like Ikea, General Motors, Whirlpool, different Fortune 500 companies that you described, that's great for those customers, but there's a lot of our customers that don't have access to the scale or the financial wherewithal to take advantage of those same types of opportunities; so what we are trying to do here is present alternatives that the competitive market currently can't do.
- Q. And when you talk about scale, again, you are talking about utility-scale generation, in your opinion, is not being provided on an adequate basis for customers.
- A. I think I am -- well, I am referring to it more broadly than that, and we talked about it a little earlier. The competition market for things like rooftop solar, the competitive market can only

provide that to certain customers. We're not trying to say that our alternative, that we present this need for, is the only alternative. These can all work together. Certain customers, big customers like Ikea, they can build their own solar, they can contract for solar. Certain of our residential customers, maybe our more affluent customers or customers with homes that are situated properly, they can take advantage of rooftop solar.

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We have lots of customers that don't have those abilities and so the competitive market can't meet those needs and what we are doing is fulfilling that need. The CRES market can't meet that need.

What we are seeing today is that only about

35 percent of our customers are participating as customers of CRES providers. The other 65 percent continue to take service from the SSO and so those customers can't take advantage of CRES offerings either.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, could I have the question read back, please?

(Record read.)

MR. OLIKER: Given that response, unless Ms. Willis would like to move to strike his answer, he didn't answer the question at all. He gave

something completely different.

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MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, this is a whole line of questions challenging Mr. Allen's conclusion that the competitive market is not adequately meeting or fulfilling customer needs for all customers of AEP Ohio. And so I think the latest round is just clarifying that it also applies to CRES offerings as described by Mr. Allen.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, his answer talked about shopping. The question was about utility-scale solar. That's not even a CRES contract. There is no relevance whatsoever in his response.

MR. NOURSE: Again, if you read the question before that, again, Ms. Willis is again challenging Mr. Allen's basis for saying that the competitive market is not adequately meeting customer needs and, you know, while she's focused on utility-scale distinction, certainly that -- that is part of Mr. Allen's answer as he's explained, but he's also explaining how that does not apply to other scenarios with rooftop solar and CRES offerings, so -- and that there hasn't been any of those to date, in Ohio, that supports his conclusion.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Oliker, I think I

was getting a motion to strike from you. You didn't quite get there, but I think that's where you were going and so it's denied.

Go ahead, Ms. Willis.

- Q. (By Ms. Willis) Now, Mr. Allen, you're familiar with the affiliates of AEP that provide renewable power, correct?
- A. I'm aware that AEP has affiliates that operate in that space.
- Q. And two of the affiliates that would operate in that space are AEP Energy and AEP Renewables, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And AEP Renewables develops, owns, and operates utility-scale wind and solar generation assets with purchase power agreements; is that correct?
- A. Yes. Generally to build those facilities, AEP Energy would enter into a PPA with those customers so that the security of those future payments would be assured.
- Q. Now, you mentioned AEP Energy. My -- my question was AEP Renewables.
- A. Sorry.
- Q. AEP Renewables develops and operates

utility-scale wind and solar generation assets, correct?

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- A. So I'm going to -- I'm not specifically aware of the distinction between AEP Energy and AEP Renewables. Those are two of our competitive enterprises, but I'm aware of the general business construct that AEP's competitive businesses operate in.
- Q. And would you agree with me that the renewable utility-scale projects that AEP Renewables has developed, owned, or operated, are not supported by customer-funded utility purchase power agreement?

MR. NOURSE: I would just -- I mean object to, you know, an assumption; facts not in evidence. If you're saying that there's a utility-scale solar facility in Ohio that's owned by an AEP affiliate, Mr. Allen, I think, indicated he is not aware of that.

EXAMINER PARROT: Why don't you rephrase the question.

MS. WILLIS: My question wasn't about that. My question was about AEP renewables, the affiliate who develops, owns, and operates utility-scale wind and solar generation assets.

Q. Do you know, Mr. Allen, if in --

EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you. That's what I was looking for.

- Q. -- AEP's Renewables business whether or not the renewable utility-scale projects that it has owned and developed and operates are funded by customer-funded purchase power agreements? And when I say "customer-funded," I mean utility customer funded PPAs.
- 9 A. I would have to look at those specific
 10 PPAs. It wouldn't surprise me if we had a PPA with a
 11 utility, but I just don't recall.
- MS. WILLIS: May I approach the witness, your Honor?
- 14 EXAMINER PARROT: You may.

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- MS. WILLIS: At this time, I would like
 marked as OCC Exhibit No. 1 and 2, two single-page
 documents. 1 being their discovery responses,
 response to OCC Interrogatory 10-116, and
 Interrogatory -- response to Interrogatory Direct
- EXAMINER PARROT: All right. So let's be clear about which one is which.
- MS. WILLIS: We'll start with the OCC first, of course.
- MS. BOJKO: I'm sorry, could you say --

AEP LTFR - Volume I 158 1 EXAMINER PARROT: I thought they were 2 both OCC. 3 MS. WILLIS: No. OCC 10-116, that will be OCC Exhibit No. 1. 4 5 EXAMINER PARROT: So marked. 6 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)) MS. WILLIS: OCC Exhibit No. 2 would be 7 8 the Company's response to Direct Interrogatory 1-8. 9 EXAMINER PARROT: So marked. 10 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 11 (By Ms. Willis) I will give you a moment Ο. 12 to review those, Mr. Allen. 13 Α. Okay. 14 Now, are you familiar with those Ο. 15 discovery requests and responses? 16 Α. I am. 17 Q. And did you prepare the responses or were 18 they prepared under your direct supervision? 19 They were prepared by me or under my 20 supervision. 2.1 Q. Thank you. 2.2 MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, I have no 23 further questions at this time. I would move for the

EXAMINER PARROT: All right. Hold off on

admission of OCC Exhibits 1 and 2.

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1 that for now.

Who's next?

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, may we go off the

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5 EXAMINER PARROT: Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

(Recess taken.)

EXAMINER PARROT: Let's go back on the record. The parties have had a 5-minute break. And I think we are ready with our next party being

11 Mr. Whitt. Are you going?

MR. WHITT: Yes, ma'am.

13 EXAMINER PARROT: All right. Go ahead.

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15 CROSS-EXAMINATION

16 | By Mr. Whitt:

Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Allen. I wanted to first follow-up on a few questions that were directed to you earlier about the ability of CRES providers in the competitive market to supply renewable energy. And I believe you indicated that -- well, in talking about the availability of renewable energy, you indicated to Mr. Oliker that some corporations can contract for renewable energy but other corporations can't. Do you remember generally that line of

questioning?

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- A. I do.
- Q. Okay. Can AEP Ohio power its own facilities with renewable energy?
 - A. Yes.
- 6 | Q. Does it?
- 7 A. I don't know.
 - Q. Do you know if the AEP headquarters building, in downtown Columbus, is powered with renewable energy?
- A. I don't know.
- Q. Do you know how much, if any, of the load consumed by AEP in Ohio is sourced from renewable sources?
 - A. I don't know. Well, I guess I do know that at least 4-1/2 percent is.
 - Q. Okay. That's because -- well, at least in part because AEP Ohio is subject to the renewable portfolio standards to supply a certain amount of its energy from renewable sources, correct?
- A. All suppliers in Ohio are, yes, including
 AEP Ohio.
- Q. That was my next question. That
 obligation applies to both utilities and competitive
 suppliers such as IGS or Direct Energy, correct?

- A. That's correct. And the one caveat I would have is I'm not sure how the rules address company use. That's generally included in the loss calculations and so.
- Q. You are not aware of any regulations, are you, that would prohibit AEP from powering its own facilities with renewable energy if they are so inclined to?

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I just object.

He asked a few questions but this is going on. The

Company's -- this is irrelevant. The Company's

proposal in this case is to meet customer needs and

the load and all the reasons we put in our filing.

It has nothing -- it's not advancing AEP Ohio's goal

or asking whether AEP Ohio uses renewable energy for

its own purposes, I would say it's irrelevant.

MR. WHITT: The relevance, your Honor, is if this is good for customers, then it ought to be good for AEP. And if it's not good for AEP, one might question whether it is good for customers.

EXAMINER PARROT: The objection is overruled.

- Q. (By Mr. Whitt) Sir, you're employed by AEP Service Company, correct?
- A. Correct.

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- Q. And all of the witnesses, except for the individuals from Navigant, are employed by AEP Service Company, correct?
- A. The witnesses in this phase of the proceeding, that would be accurate.
- Q. Okay. There are no AEP Ohio utility employees testifying in favor of the application in this case, correct?
- A. In the second phase of the proceeding,
 Company witness Williams is testifying, and the other
 witnesses are all testifying on behalf of AEP Ohio.
- Q. Okay. But I'm just talking about the first phase. And in the first phase, all of the AEP witnesses are employed by the service company, correct?
- A. Yes. And they provide services on behalf of the utilities of AEP.
- Q. And that would include utilities located outside of Ohio, correct?
 - A. Sure.

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- Q. Do you do any work for the marketing and generation segment of the AEP organization?
 - A. Very infrequently.
- Q. So you are at least aware that there is a marketing and generation segment within AEP, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And that segment, among other things, handles competitive retail sales of energy, correct?
- A. We have a competitive business, that's correct.
- Q. And it also operates generation facilities, correct?
- A. Yes. We have a competitive business that operates generation facilities.
- Q. And that competitive business also develops renewable projects, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And the -- any renewable projects developed by the marketing and generation segment, those projects are not assured of cost recovery, correct? By the marketing generation segment?
- A. No, I wouldn't agree with that. The assets that they build, as we discussed previously, generally have PPAs with the off-taker of the facility, and those PPAs provide the guaranteed revenue stream.
- Q. But when the marketing and generation segment develops a project, the -- the only assurance of revenue that the marketing and generation segment has is -- derives from the PPA, correct?

A. Just as it would in the renewable projects that we're describing in this proceeding, they would receive all of their revenues through the PPA.

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- Q. But if their counterparty had financial problems or went out of business, that loss would not be borne by regulated ratepayers, correct, for marketing and generation segment projects?
- A. To the extent their counterparty wasn't a utility, that would be true, and that's one of the challenges with the competitive market developing renewables for customers is that it requires creditworthy counterparties, and not every customer is creditworthy enough to support long-term PPAs or large-scale renewable projects. They can run into the tens or hundreds of millions of dollars.
- Q. Since you work for an affiliate of AEP Ohio, the utility, I assume that you're generally familiar with AEP Ohio corporate separation plan?
 - A. I'm generally aware of it, yes.
- Q. And are you generally -- do you generally recall a 2012 filing, in the corporate separation docket, to fully separate AEP Ohio's generation assets from the distribution utility?
- A. I don't recall the exact date, but I

recall the filings were made.

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- Q. Were you involved in that application?
- A. I would have been involved, yes.
- Q. Okay. Do you recall whether that application addressed a transfer of REPAs that AEP Ohio had for various facilities at the time?
 - A. I don't recall that level of granularity.
- Q. Okay. Do you recall whether the application advised the Commission that AEP Ohio had entered those REPAs to comply with the renewable portfolio standard?
- A. You're going to have to provide me specificity on those contracts.
 - Q. Okay. If you don't remember, that's fine. Do you recall AEP Ohio representing to the Commission that the REPAs did not necessarily constitute generation assets?
 - A. I don't recall those specifics.
 - Q. And do you recall that the REPAs were retained by AEP Ohio and not transferred to its unregulated generation affiliate?
- A. Once again, you are going to have to tell me which REPAs you're referring to.
- Q. The REPAs for Timber Road, Power Ridge, and Wyandot.

- A. My understanding is that those facilities are meeting the RPS standard of AEP Ohio today.
- Q. And they are, as you indicated, they are meeting that standard satisfactorily, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Existing facilities are sufficient for AEP Ohio to meet its RPS requirements, correct?
 - A. Yes, and we've stated that in testimony.
- Q. Okay. So at the bottom of page 5 of your testimony, you discuss the PPA rider case and the ESP IV case. This is generally between lines 16 and 22.
 - A. I see that.
- Q. Okay. And I am going to first talk about the PPA rider case which was 14-1693. Was that a case you were involved in?
- 16 A. Yes.
 - Q. And the Stipulation in that case was signed in December of 2015. Would you agree with that, subject to check?
- 20 A. I don't recall the date that that 21 Stipulation was signed.
- Q. Okay. And in that stipulation, the PPA
 Stipulation, AEP made commitments to develop certain
 renewable projects, did it not?
- 25 A. That was an element of the Stipulation

that was approved by the Commission, yes.

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- Q. And the Stipulation provided for the development of 500 megawatts of wind energy and 400 megawatts of solar, correct?
- A. The Stipulation and the Commission's
 Order required AEP to propose those renewable energy
 projects.
- Q. But at the levels that I just listed, correct, 500 megawatts of wind, 400 megawatts of solar?
- 11 A. I would have to refer to the document. I
 12 think it says "at least."
 - Q. Okay. And the commitment that AEP made at the time was not based on resource planning projections, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And you would agree that when the Commission approved the Stipulation, it did not find, one way or the other, whether that level of renewables was needed, correct?
 - A. Can I have that question reread, please?
- Q. When the Commission approved the
 Stipulation in the PPA rider case, its Order -- it
 didn't find, one way or the other, whether
 900 megawatts of renewable energy was needed.

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And that's why we are here today, right?
 - A. Yes. In the 16-1852 Order, the Commission required the Company to demonstrate need for the proposed facilities and that's what we are doing here today.
 - Q. Okay. And in April of 2018, AEP Ohio submitted an LTFR, Long-Term Forecast Report, correct?
- 11 A. Yes.

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- Q. And the April 2018 LTFR did not include
 any discussion of the 900 megawatts of renewable
 energy that AEP had committed to building back in the
 PPA rider case, correct?
- A. That's correct. That was included in the amended filing.
- Q. Okay. And a short time after the April
 2018 LTFR, the Commission issued its Order in the ESP
 IV case, correct? 16-1582?
- A. I'm trying to recall the date of that.

 It was April 25, 2018, yes.
- Q. After the LTFR had been filed, correct?
- 24 A. Yes.
- Q. And the ESP IV Order, among other things,

approved a cost-recovery mechanism for renewable projects with various caveats including demonstration of need for specific projects, correct?

A. Yeah, that's all described in my testimony.

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- Q. Okay. And in early June of 2018, AEP filed a motion for certain waivers in the LTFR docket, correct?
- A. Yeah. I don't recall the date of the waiver filing but we did make a waiver filing.
- Q. Okay. And the waiver filing announced the Company's plan to file an Amended LTFR later in the year, correct?
 - A. That's my recollection, yes.
 - Q. And, in fact, the waiver application stated that the Amended LTFR would demonstrate need for up to or at least 900 megawatts of renewable energy, correct?
 - A. You are going to have to show me a copy of that document. I don't recall every word in the document so, you are going to have to show it to me.
- Q. We can read that out of the Commission's docket, right? I mean, if we wanted to know what the waiver application said, we could just look at it, right?

A. That's up to you lawyers on what we need to do.

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Q. Okay. Well, I'll represent to you that the waiver application -- well, let's strike that.

Assume that the waiver application did, in fact, say that the Amended LTFR would demonstrate need for 900 megawatts of renewable energy. Based on that assumption, would it be fair to say that as of the time AEP filed that waiver application, at least AEP Ohio had concluded there was a need for 900 megawatts of renewable generation?

- A. I don't know if you can make that conclusion, but by the time the Company made the filing in September --
- Q. I am talking about -- I am just talking about June. In June, AEP said we will be filing an LTFR demonstrating the need for up to 900 megawatts of renewables. Is that a fair summary of what the Application said?

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I think the witness has already indicated he doesn't recall. If Mr. Whitt wants to show him a document and ask that question, we can do that. But he keeps pushing for the same matter that's -- that he said he doesn't recall.

MR. WHITT: That's fine.

- Q. (By Mr. Whitt) After AEP filed its waiver application in June as reflected in the Commission's docket, AEP retained Navigant to conduct a survey, correct?
- A. I don't recall the date that we retained
 Navigant.
 - Q. Okay. Trina Horner sponsors a report about the results of the survey conducted by Navigant, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you wouldn't have any reason to believe, would you, Ms. Horner's description of Navigant's work as reflected in their report is inaccurate, would you?
- A. No. I just don't recall the specific dates that that was requested.
 - Q. Well, if the Navigant report says

 Navigant conducted its surveys in August of 2018, you
 would not have any reason to dispute that, would you?
 - A. No.
- Q. And can we agree that -- well, AEP -- I think we established that AEP had filed this waiver application in June, indicating it would be filing an Amended Application demonstrating need, correct?

A. Once again, I don't recall the exact language when we filed a waiver request.

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- Q. Let me cut to the chase. Are you asking the Commission to believe that AEP Ohio determined there was a need for renewable -- 900 megawatts of renewable because of the results of the Navigant survey?
- A. No. I think the Navigant study provides further support for a finding of need on the part of the Commission. Need has been demonstrated through cost savings to our customers, fuel diversity, any number of other items that we've talked about, but we've also demonstrated through that analysis or that survey that our customers want renewable power. They want additional renewable power from AEP Ohio and that enhances the evidence to support a finding of need on the part of the Commission.
- Q. And conveniently supports a finding that the Company had already made and announced to the world at least two months before Navigant even conducted its surveys?

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I object.

Q. That's the timing, correct?

MR. NOURSE: I object to this pejorative argumentative question. I think --

MR. WHITT: No. We were accused of trampling on customer desires. That is an assertion made by the Company. What I am establishing is that the Company made this decision and then went to muster evidence to support a decision it had already made. And something that is consistent with a Company decision does not mean that the survey results drove the Company's decision because, clearly, they did not.

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MR. NOURSE: Again, this is obviously an argument, your Honor. It is not a cross-examination question.

EXAMINER PARROT: If you are going to continue, Mr. Whitt, I am going to ask you to rephrase it.

MR. WHITT: Well, I think the point is made.

- Q. (By Mr. Whitt) The level of renewables discussed in the September 2018 LTFR is the same amount AEP Ohio had committed to developing back in December of 2015, correct?
- A. The analysis was actually done at 650 megawatts.
- Q. I didn't ask about the analysis. I am asking --

- A. Can I answer the question, please?
- Q. No, you can answer my question. That wasn't my question.

EXAMINER PARROT: Let him finish.

Q. My question was --

EXAMINER PARROT: Let him finish.

Go ahead, Mr. Allen.

THE WITNESS: Can you reread the

question?

(Record read.)

A. The analysis was performed at 650 megawatts. 400 megawatts of solar, 250 megawatts of wind. And then we concluded that based upon that analysis, that the results would be applicable up to a minimum of 900 megawatts.

MR. WHITT: I would move to strike the answer as nonresponsive.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, obviously he is reciting factually what's in our testimony. Mr. -- Mr. Whitt is trying to suggest that we somehow, you know, retroactively fashioned evidence to fit prior agreement, and that's not the true explanation, so Mr. Allen is explaining what the analysis says.

EXAMINER PARROT: And I am going to allow the answer to stand.

- Q. In the PPA rider case, the Company committed, subject to getting cost recovery approval, to developing up to 900 megawatts of renewable energy, correct?
- A. That's generally what the Stipulation provided for.
- Q. And the September 2018 LTFR purports to demonstrate a need for up to or at least 900 megawatts of renewable energy, correct?

MR. NOURSE: I object to the form of the question. Is he saying "up to" or "at least"? Those are two quite different things.

MR. WHITT: They've said both. They've said both, so I am using their language.

MR. NOURSE: Not in the same question.

EXAMINER PARROT: To the extent you are able to, go ahead and answer, Mr. Allen.

- A. The Company's analysis supports that it's -- that there is a need for at least 900 megawatts of renewable energy projects in Ohio.
- Q. That's what the Company represented in its September 2018 LTFR, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. The commitment that was made in the PPA rider case to develop these 900 megawatts of

renewables was a voluntary commitment on AEP's part, was it not?

A. It was part of a Stipulation.

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- Q. And assumingly entered into voluntarily by AEP Ohio, correct?
- A. It was entered into by AEP Ohio as part of an overall Stipulation that included many other elements.
 - Q. And to which AEP Ohio agreed, correct?
 - A. Yes. And that the Commission approved.
- Q. And fair to say that AEP wanted the cost-recovery condition attached to the commitment to develop the renewable projects to avoid a stranded-cost situation where you're investing money but not getting a return on or of that investment?
- A. That would be part of the confidential decision that the Company made as part of signing that Stipulation. I can't divulge the thoughts of the Company as we entered into that agreement.
- Q. That's the practical effect of that provision would tend to mitigate the possibility of incurring stranded costs on these projects, wouldn't it?
- A. I think you misunderstand what a
 "stranded cost" is, so I can't answer that question.

Q. That could very well be. The Company didn't -- I assuming didn't want to be in a position where it is developing and building projects but not getting compensated or recovering the costs of doing so.

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- A. The Company -- AEP Ohio is a utility. We entered into contracts or build assets for the benefit of our customers, and the other side of that transaction is the Company is appropriately compensated for doing that, and that's exactly what that language in the Stipulation would provide for.
- Q. Okay. So there's at least an implied commitment in the PPA rider Stipulation to seek some sort of cost-recovery mechanism, correct?
- A. The language speaks for itself in the Stipulation.
- Q. Well, does that language imply a commitment on AEP Ohio's part to go find a way to get cost recovery so that it can develop these projects it's agreed to develop if it can get cost recovery?
- A. The concept behind what was included in the Stipulation was that the Company would propose those projects to the Commission and part of the approval of those projects would require a mechanism for cost recovery.

Q. Okay. And, in fact, AEP did not either claim or attempt to show any claim of need for these facilities until after it had secured a cost-recovery mechanism in the ESP IV case, correct?

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MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I would object.

I mean, we are trying to get behind the Stipulation that's over three years old and that has been effectively updated through the ESP settlement and the Commission's Orders in both cases. The fact that, again, that the Company had certain conditions on its commitment include -- it was always clear in the Commission's Orders, in both settlements, that need would be demonstrated and that was -- that was a condition to be shown.

So I don't understand why we are spending so much time on the sequence of the fact that this need case was eventually going to come and we are now here today litigating it. I don't understand what that's probative of or relevant to.

EXAMINER PARROT: Response, Mr. Whitt?

MR. WHITT: What was the objection?

MR. NOURSE: I objected that it was not relevant and it wasn't probative. We have gone way beyond trying to understand the basic parameters of the relevant Orders, and just questioning the

sequence of the need case, when everybody knew, from day one, in the PPA Settlement and the Commission's Order accepting that condition on need, the ESP, where the RGR was broken out, again recited that need would be shown, and that would be -- this case would be coming. The Commission accepted that and conditioned it on the need showing. So here we are. So I don't understand why we keep talking about the sequence here.

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MR. WHITT: Your Honor, on page 5 of his testimony, the question on line 14, which is "What considerations have prompted the Company to make this Amended LTFR filing?" And he launches into the PPA rider case and the ESP IV cases, and I'm trying to establish a chronology here.

MR. NOURSE: That was simple background, your Honor. Again, we're dwelling on this notion that we file the need case out of, you know, last in the sequence and that what -- that is what was anticipated from day one, explicitly in writing.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, maybe I'm forgetting history, but if I remember the PPA case, the word "need" was not used. I don't believe that was the theory of the day at the time. So I think it's very relevant. And to say we all knew there

would be a need case one day, I don't think we did back then.

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MR. WHITT: And the question, maybe I can ask this question or make this point that the need filing was made after the Commission approved the cost-recovery mechanism. That really is the only pending question, I think.

EXAMINER PARROT: And I'll allow that question. And I am agreeing, though, with Mr. Nourse, I think we're kind of starting to beat a dead horse here. So go ahead and answer that one, Mr. Allen.

- A. The need filing was made chronologically after the Commission approved the cost-recovery mechanism.
- Q. And if the Commission ends up denying cost recovery for any specific projects, AEP would still have fulfilled its Stipulation obligation by at least seeking approval, correct?
- A. I think that's a legal question about whether we fulfilled that.
- Q. Okay. Fair enough. If the Commission ultimately makes a decision or decisions that cause AEP Ohio to not proceed with any renewable energy projects, that would not preclude AEP's marketing and

generation segment from developing whatever renewable
source -- resources it believed were appropriate,
correct?

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- A. Can you reread the question, please? (Record read.)
- A. It wouldn't preclude AEP's affiliates from developing renewable projects, nor would it preclude other competitive suppliers from pursuing renewable projects. Neither would the Commission's approval of this preclude those. So they really don't go together. One doesn't affect the outcome of the other.
- Q. Well, but if marketing -- if the marketing and generation segment were to enter into -- develop these renewable projects, the business and financial risks would be borne by AEP shareholders, would it not?
- A. Just like the counterparties to these REPAs that we are proposing, these generic REPAs, the entity that is the owner of the project which in the case you've described would be an affiliate of AEP, they would bear the financial risk of the project.
- Q. And that risk would not be borne by AEP Ohio's, the utility's, ratepayers, correct?
 - A. The financial risk of the projects, the

1 generic projects presented here, is being borne by 2 the counterparties to the contracts. These are 3 fixed-price REPAs that we are describing. And the business risk, the operational risk of those 4 5 facilities for, you know, cost overruns, for 6 construction, for the availability of those units, 7 that risk is all being borne by the counterparties, 8 not by AEP Ohio's customers.

- Q. So AEP Ohio will not own or operate any renewable facilities?
- A. AEP Ohio will be the operator of the renewable facilities but will not be the -
 MR. COLLIER: Objection.

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A. -- owner of the facilities.

MR. COLLIER: Objection, your Honor.

When we start sliding down that slope, not an operator, we're talking about a specific facility and a specific REPA. If you want to get into that, you are opening up the ship.

MR. NOURSE: Well, to that extent, your Honor, the question would be beyond the scope of Phase I. If we can -- if we can, you know, strike the question and answer, and move on, that's fine.

MR. WHITT: I was following up on the witness's answer.

183 MR. NOURSE: I think he's also 1 2 addressing, again, the generic REPA context and what's contemplated here, so that's -- that would be 3 4 part of Phase I. 5 MR. WHITT: Let me just --6 EXAMINER PARROT: Let's strike the 7 question and the answer, the question that reads "So AEP Ohio will be" -- essentially will not be owning 8 9 or operating any of the renewable facilities, and the 10 answer that follows. 11 Go ahead, Mr. Whitt. 12 Ο. (By Mr. Whitt) Can we agree that the 13 business and financial risks of the AEP marketing and 14 generation segment are different than the business 15 and financial risks of the utility AEP Ohio? 16 Α. Yes. 17 MR. WHITT: Thank you. No further 18 questions. 19 EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Bojko. 20 MS. BOJKO: Yes, your Honor. Thank you. 2.1 22 CROSS-EXAMINATION 23 By Ms. Bojko: 24 Good afternoon, Mr. Allen. Ο. 25 Α. Good afternoon.

- Q. Let's go back to page 10 of your testimony and the conversation you had with Ms. Willis earlier today. You stated that on page 10, lines 18 through 22, that you were comparing Ohio to Pennsylvania and Indiana. Do you recall that?
 - A. I do.

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- Q. Isn't it true that Pennsylvania has an 18-percent renewable portfolio standard requirement by 2020 and 2021?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. Do you know that Ohio's renewable portfolio standard is 12-1/2 percent by 2026?
- A. I don't recall the specific year, but the percentage sounds correct.
 - Q. And are you aware that there was a two-year freeze in Ohio surrounding the discussion of -- or the implementation, the passage of Senate Bill 310?
 - A. I think, as we discussed previously, there was a delay or a pause. I don't recall the number of years that it lasted for.
 - Q. And isn't it true that in Pennsylvania, now Pennsylvania recently implemented an in-state renewable portfolio standard in April of 2018?

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I just object.

There is no basis for the factual predicate of that question. This witness has already indicated on multiple occasions that he is not familiar with Pennsylvania's renewable requirement.

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MR. DARR: Your Honor, that question -MR. NOURSE: No. She can ask whether he
knows. She can't state what she thinks it is into
the record.

MR. DARR: She can complete the impeach, either directly or indirectly, your Honor. And if there is additional testimony that would be presented, impeachment would be completed in that manner.

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead and rephrase,

Ms. Bojko.

MR. DARR: It isn't a requirement that this impeachment be completed with this witness?

EXAMINER PARROT: Rephrase, please.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Ms. Bojko) Mr. Allen, are you aware Pennsylvania recently implemented an in-state requirement in April 2018?
 - A. I am not.
- Q. And, Mr. Allen, are you aware that Ohio recently eliminated its in-state requirement?

A. I don't recall the time frame, but I am aware that they eliminated that requirement.

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- Q. So your criticisms put forth in your testimony are actually criticisms of Senate Bill 310; is that correct?
- A. No. It's a statement of fact about the renewable energy resources that exist in Ohio, compared to other states with comparable renewable resources. I didn't try, in my testimony, to identify the cause. What I tried to identify is the situation than we exist in today; and the situation is Ohio has less renewable resources than those neighboring states that have similar resources available to them.
- Q. You did just agree with me that you are not aware of whether the renewable portfolio standard requirements are actually comparable in Pennsylvania versus Ohio, correct?
- A. That's correct. My testimony didn't attempt to identify the why. It was just making a statement of the fact of where we are today.
- Q. And, sir, did AEP oppose Senate Bill 310's freeze in the debate at the legislature?
 - A. I don't recall.
 - Q. And, sir, did AEP oppose the elimination

- of the in-state requirement at the debate at the legislature?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. Turning to page 11 of your testimony, line 12. Are you there?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. Here you are asked about whether there is an expressed need for renewable -- clean renewable energy. Do you see that?
 - A. I do.
- Q. And you refer to U.S. corporation
 announcements that Ms. Willis questioned you about,
 correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. Is it AEP's position that announcements by corporations constitute a need for renewable generation?
 - A. Announcements by customers indicate a desire or a want or an expectation of our customers. What starts out as an expectation of our customers becomes a need on the part of the utility. When we look at needs for our customers, we have to look at what their -- what they want. And when we try to put together a portfolio, and what we've done is done a resource plan here, is we've identified what

portfolio that adds renewable resources that meets that need for our customers at a lower cost than the alternative.

- Q. And isn't it true, sir, that AEP admits that 900 megawatts are not needed to meet capacity needs?
- A. The Company is not proposing these resources to meet a capacity need. It's intended to meet an overall need of our customers. We are not --we put in our testimony that it is not intended to meet a capacity need.
- Q. And you stated previously that you are familiar with 4928.143(B)(c) -- (B)(2)(c), correct?
 - A. Correct.

- Q. And it's your understanding that the statute does not go beyond the requirements in the statute which is need for resource planning purposes, correct?
- MR. NOURSE: Object to the form of the question. Could you read it back?
- MS. BOJKO: I will rephrase. That was poorly stated.
- Q. (By Ms. Bojko) Mr. Allen, you would agree
 with me the statute uses the phrase "need
 for...resource planning purposes," correct?

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, if we're going to quiz him about the statutory language, could we put a -- could we provide him with the language or Ms. Bojko could provide him with the actual language? She's, you know, making a minor change to the actual language and expecting him to pick it up.

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MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I am not reading the statute at all. I'm happy to give it to him, but I was not reading from the statute. I was reading from the deposition transcript if you must know.

MR. NOURSE: Well, the question was "You would agree with me the statute uses the phrase, quote...." That's what it says in the question here. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Can I have the question reread?

(Record read.)

- A. No. The statute says, and I will read the whole sentence, "However, no surcharge shall be authorized unless the commission first determines in the proceeding that there is a need for the facility based on resource planning projections submitted by the electric distribution utility."
- Q. Other than the statement, the phrase that I read, "need for...resource planning purposes,"

there -- there are no other items enumerated in the statute with regard to the phrase "need for...resource planning purposes," correct?

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- A. I think you've misstated the statute again.
- Q. I didn't misstate the statute. I am asking you a question. It says "...no surcharge will be authorized unless the commission first determines in the proceeding that there is a need for the facility based on resource planning projections."

 Other than the need for the facility based on resource planning projections, are there any other need determinations or factors enumerated in the law?
- A. No. My understanding is that that's the location that the need is included in that section of the law. And that application of that need determination encompasses a variety of elements. And when we look at things like resource planning projections, resource planning projections fully encompass the rate impacts to customers of those resource decisions. And that's one of the key elements that the Company has included in this proceeding.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, may I have the question and the first part of his answer read back,

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(Record read.)

- Q. And, Mr. Allen, it would be fair to say from your testimony that AEP Ohio believes that customers expressing desire for generation, renewable generation, justifies need?
- 7 Α. That's one element of a need determination is desire of our customers and, as I've 8 9 described previously, it also includes things like 10 fuel diversity, rate impacts, price stability, 11 flexibility, there's any number of elements that are 12 included in the -- in the Ohio Administrative Code 13 when they are doing the evaluation of an integrated 14 resource plan.

MR. COLLIER: Your Honor, if we are going to get into rate considerations and particularly --

MR. NOURSE: I can't hear you.

MR. COLLIER: If we are going to get into rate considerations, particularly the tariff considerations which are part of the proposal but not part of this hearing, as we've been instructed, I object and I move to strike.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor.

MR. COLLIER: Open it up then, we are

25 going to open it up.

MR. NOURSE: No, your Honor. The question was about factors. She basically asked whether the customer survey alone justifies need.

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Mr. Allen reminded counsel that there are all these other factors. That's not the same as getting into application of those factors and getting into Phase II questions, but the question needs to be answered.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, that was not my question, and I don't appreciate counsel testifying or coaching his witness to say things a certain way. I didn't ask about a survey at all. I asked if AEP Ohio believes that customers expressing a desire for renewable generation justifies need.

EXAMINER PARROT: I am going to allow the answer to stand as a full and complete answer.

Go ahead, Ms. Bojko.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. (By Ms. Bojko) Mr. Allen, you relied on witnesses Fry and Horner and the survey that they conducted through Navigant; is that correct?
- A. That's one piece of information I relied upon, yes.
- Q. And when you report the results of that survey on page 12 of your testimony, you are actually

reporting the purported preferences of those customers who responded to the survey that was conducted as that survey was drafted, correct?

- A. My testimony is describing the results of that survey and what those results show.
- Q. And I think you stated you didn't review the questionnaire or survey before it was given to customers. You didn't draft the questions either, correct?
 - A. I did not draft the questions.
- Q. And looking at the Table 1 on your page 12, are you there?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. In your label you talk about -- you're paraphrasing the question; is that correct? Or you are paraphrasing the results; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. This wasn't actually the question that was written in the survey, correct?
- A. We went over the question a little earlier in the cross-examination today.
- Q. And the reference to "greater use of renewable energy" is actually defined in the survey question as 4-1/2 percent of AEP Ohio's load, correct?

- A. That's right. More than what the Company is procuring today.
- Q. Procuring today through the Standard Service Offer?

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- A. For AEP Ohio, through the Standard Service Offer. CRES providers would be providing a comparable amount.
- Q. Okay. I just want to be clear. AEP Ohio is not procuring generation supply to serve customers directly, correct?
- A. Through the SSO auction, the Company is procuring that generation supply, yes.
- Q. Actually, through the SSO auction, CRES suppliers competitively bid, and AEP then provides what they -- what -- what wholesale providers bid on, correct? AEP Ohio is not going out into the PJM market and procuring renewable energy to serve the Standard Service Offer, correct?
 - A. I think you've mixed up the two.

The renewable energy attributes are supplied through the AER. They are not procured from competitive suppliers through the SSO auction.

Q. So your answer to me, earlier, was about renewable energy attributes, not renewable energy generation, correct?

- A. Maybe I missed your question, but I didn't recall your question including the word "renewable" in the question.
- Q. The question that this is referring to is actually on Exhibit TH-1, page 17; is that correct?
 - A. I don't have it in front of me right now.
 - Q. I thought you had it earlier.

MR. NOURSE: He gave it back. I'll give it back to him with the same caveat I had before.

A. I am on page 17.

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- Q. If we look at the survey question, the actual question is written in some of the Navigant report. Some of the questions are contained within the Navigant report; is that correct?
- A. The Navigant report includes a number of the specific questions asked of customers. I don't know if it includes all of them, but it does include at least the one you are talking about on page 17.
- Q. And here the survey question was "AEP Ohio currently obtains 4-1/2 percent of its electricity from renewable sources such as wind and solar," correct?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. So the survey question is asking about generation, electricity, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And the 4-1/2 percent of generation that it's talking about is associated with renewable attributes?
- A. That's how renewable power is procured is that you obtain the attributes. You can either get it just the attributes or you can get it a combined product with the attributes.
- Q. So in AEP's question to customers, they were to interpret that 4-1/2 percent of its electricity meant that AEP Ohio procured 4-1/2 percent of its RPS requirement --
 - A. No.
 - O. -- from renewable sources?
- A. All of its RPS requirement is from renewables. That's the 4-1/2 percent. So 4-1/2 percent of the electricity to serve our SSO customers is renewable because we have renewable attributes, RECs, to meet that, and that's why we provide a compliance filing with the Commission, showing that we've done that.
- Q. AEP Ohio -- under what you just said, AEP Ohio is not serving the SSO customers its electricity, are they?
- A. Yes; we are procuring energy to serve our

SSO customers.

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- Q. You are procuring from a competitive-bid auction that wholesale providers are providing, correct?
- A. AEP Ohio is the counterparty for those competitive suppliers, and then we are the supplier to our retail customers, and we meet the renewable portfolio standard for those customers that we serve through the SSO. We are the provider for SSO customers.
- Q. Does anywhere in this sentence say that the 4-1/2 percent is related to only the Standard Service Offer load?
- A. The -- it doesn't use the term "SSO" but it's factually accurate that AEP Ohio obtains 4-1/2 percent of the electricity that it's procuring for its customers from renewable resources.
- Q. And you would agree with me that AEP Ohio is for -- is satisfying its RPS needs in the State of Ohio through the purchase of environmental attributes or renewable energy credits?
- A. We actually have REPAs that come with renewable attributes.
- Q. Mr. Allen, do you know what percentage of each group of customers responded to the survey?

A. So you are going to have to tell me which groups you are referring to.

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Q. Well, we could start with each one if you would like. Isn't it true that you do not know what percentage of residential customers responded to the survey?

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I just object to getting into the granularity of the survey. We have, you know, two witnesses that were closely involved in the survey that can answer these questions.

Mr. Allen has provided an overview and just high-level summary points in his testimony as a way of introducing those witnesses; so it's beyond the scope of his testimony.

MS. BOJKO: Well, your Honor, I move to strike for that very reason because I thought it was inappropriate that Mr. Allen created tables that were misleading and than he reproduced the data that he didn't study and wasn't involved in. And I believe Mr. Nourse, at that time, said ask away, ask him all the questions you want, he'll be able to answer them on cross-examination. Now, we are in cross-examination, and I'm doing just what he told me to do, and now he's objecting because I'm getting too granular.

MR. NOURSE: I don't think the current question is within the scope of what he covered.

It's getting into specifics about implementation of the survey which is better addressed with the Navigant witnesses. That's all I am saying.

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EXAMINER PARROT: With respect to the question that's pending, I am going to instruct you, Mr. Allen, if you know, to answer the question. Or to state you don't know.

- A. The information you are requesting is included on page 16 of the Navigant study showing the surveys completed by AEP Ohio customers.
- Q. I'm sorry. I don't see a percentage of the number of residential customers that responded who were surveyed.
- A. I think it asked pretty simply. You will take, in the case of non-res -- sorry -- of residential non-PIPP customers, you would take 7,498 surveys completed, divided by 120,000, that will show you the percentage of customers that completed the survey.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. I was looking for percentages. You are saying you would have to do a mathematical calculation based on the data provided by Navigant; is that correct?

- A. Yes. That's how you get a percentage.
- Q. And you didn't know that information -- you don't have that information off the top of your head, do you?
- A. I didn't have the specific numbers, but, as we prepared for the case, I knew it was approximately 7,000 customers that responded to the survey and that 120,000 surveys had been sent out.
- Q. And, sir, for Table 2, you summarized the percentages of customers that you believe were willing to pay more for an increase of renewable energy, but in your table you did not identify the cost at which those customers are willing to pay more, correct?
- A. That's correct. There is additional detail in the survey that Navigant witnesses can provide to you.
- Q. And I think that your counsel has said this today, and I think Ms. Willis said it in asking a question, but I don't think anybody has ever asked you so that it's in the record in this case: You are not an attorney, correct?
 - A. Correct.

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Q. I am going to try not to repeat questions that have been asked today, Mr. Allen, but some of

them need to be asked again for foundational questions or are being asked a little differently for foundational purposes.

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You would agree that commercial customers are able to address their desires for renewable energy by constructing on-site renewable generation, correct?

- A. Some commercial customers can, but many cannot.
- Q. And you would also agree with me that commercial customers can address their desires for constructing or desires for obtaining renewable generation through a CRES product offering, correct?
 - A. Some can. Some cannot.
- Q. Through a CRES product offering, you believe that some cannot look on the Commission's Apples to Apples site and choose a green product offering?
- A. That's correct. As I described earlier, CRES providers don't have an obligation to serve customers like the EDU does. CRES providers choose whether they want to serve commercial customers.
- Q. Sir, my question was: Could a commercial customer go to a green product offering from a CRES provider and get a green product offering --

- A. And my answer is the same.
- Q. -- if the CRES is offering it?
- A. If the CRES is willing to provide that offering to that specific customer, the customer can avail themselves of it, but not all customers can take advantage of those.
- Q. And you would agree with me that the Commission's Apples to Apples website actually lists green product offerings for both small commercial customers as well as residentials?
 - A. It does.

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- Q. And isn't it true, sir, that customers can enter into fixed-price contracts with CRES providers for -- well, isn't it true they can enter into fixed-price contracts with CRES providers?
 - A. Some customers can.
- Q. And you're claiming here today, the reason why you are qualifying the answer is because some commercial customers may not be able to enter into fixed-price contracts with CRES customers because they're not creditworthy; is that your claim?
- A. It's not a claim. It's a fact. CRES providers have the right to choose which customers they want to serve.
- Q. And, sir, those contracts, if the CRES --

- let's just go under the assumption that the CRES provider actually wants to fulfill their business model and supply generation to customers. So under that construct, those contracts can be three years or longer, correct?
- A. CRES providers have the right to sign whatever contracts they would like with a willing counterparty.
- Q. And it's true that those contracts could be three years or longer, correct?
 - A. They could be.

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- Q. And isn't it true that those contracts can include a renewable -- well, can include a procurement of actual renewable energy?
 - A. It could.
- Q. And isn't it true that those contracts could include a purchase of renewable attributes?
 - A. It could include that, yes.
- Q. Isn't it true that the Company has not previously notified customers about the existence of competitively-offered renewable projects?
- A. That's not the Company's position to make those offerings available to customers. The Commission, in fact, has its Apples to Apples website that does exactly that.

- Q. Right. But my question was: Has the Company notified customers previously about the existence of competitively-offered renewable projects?
- A. My understanding is that the Company has not.
- Q. Let's turn to page 10 of your testimony, please, sir, lines 15 through 17 of your testimony. Here you state that having in-state renewables makes Ohio a more attractive location for businesses. Do you see that?
 - A. I do.

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- Q. Isn't it true that you have not conducted any formal resource -- research or analysis regarding that statement?
- A. The statement is based upon discussions I've had. It's not based upon any surveys like we did for the residential customers and the small commercial customers.
- Q. And the -- I'm sorry, did you say
 "surveys"? So other than the one survey that the Nav
 -- are you referring to the Navigant survey?
 - A. That's what I am referring to here, yes.
- Q. Okay. Other than the Navigant survey, you have not conducted any formal research or

analysis regarding that statement, correct?

- A. I have not done formal studies, but I've talked to customers that have a desire for in-state renewable resources to meet their needs.
- Q. Sure. And that's the two or three customers that you referenced earlier to Ms. Willis?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. Thank you.

You would agree that the cost of electricity in Ohio is also a factor with regard to Ohio's attractiveness to bring a business to Ohio?

- A. That would be one of the many factors that a customer considers.
- Q. And if a customer had to pay more for electric supply, you would agree that such increased payment might be a deterrent to a business considering to do business in Ohio?
 - A. It would be one consideration.
- Q. So you would agree that an above-market charge on an electric bill, that increased a business's costs, would make Ohio less attractive.
- A. Not necessarily. It depends on whether or not that charge provided other benefits such as increased renewable resources in the state that made Ohio more attractive to that customer. So it's a

decision that each customer would have to weigh on their own.

- Q. But you agree that the overall cost of electricity, the totality of the bill, with distribution, generation, transmission, and any other riders, would be a consideration for a customer when deciding whether to locate in the State of Ohio?
- A. Yeah, I just indicated that is one of the considerations.
- Q. And you referenced renewable resources in your response to that question that that is a factor; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And that would be true regardless of who builds and owns the renewable facility, correct?
- A. They may care who owns and builds it, but one of the major considerations would be just the availability of it.
- Q. And you would agree that a privately-constructed renewable generating source could also make Ohio more attractive to businesses.
- A. Yes. And the renewable resources that we are talking about from this generic case would be REPAs, so they would be privately constructed, yes.
 - O. Ohio is in the PJM market; is that

correct?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. And today, except for power generated by a municipal electric company or a co-op, power generated in Ohio must flow through PJM.
- A. Not necessarily. Most of it flows through PJM. Some of the OVEC units, I think they supply power outside of PJM.
- Q. But they would be supplying power through another interconnection system, correct? Another regional transmission organization?
- A. Some of the Kentucky utilities, I am not sure if they participate in -- in any of the RTOs, but the vast majority of generating units in Ohio supply power into the PJM market.
- Q. And you would agree that AEP believes that the PJM markets are adequately supplying capacity and energy to the AEP Ohio load zone, correct?
- A. As I indicated previously, for the next three years, PJM has demonstrated that.
- Q. And you agree that the AEP service territory is not constrained currently in the -- in the PJM market?
- A. Correct.

- Q. And just to be clear, I believe we -- we had this discussion before but, currently, AEP is not providing generation to customers, correct?
- A. We're procuring generation for our customers through the SSO auction.
- Q. Right. And that SSO auction is generation supplied by wholesale suppliers, correct?
- A. It's supplied to AEP Ohio from wholesale suppliers, yes.
- Q. And other than the SSO, you would agree with me that AEP is not providing generation to customers in Ohio.
- A. AEP Ohio is not providing generation to customers that are currently being served by CRESs. I think that's what you are looking for.
- Q. And under the proposal before us today,
 AEP intends to procure the renewable power through a
 REPA and liquidate the power into the PJM market with
 one exception, correct?
- A. And the exception would be the reasonable arrangement construct?
- Q. That's what I believe you've created is that exception, yes, sir.
 - A. Yes.

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Q. So just for the record, to make it clear,

your exception is you believe that -- or, under AEP's proposal, AEP may choose to enter into a reasonable arrangement with a commercial customer and directly supply generation through the REPA to that customer.

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- A. The pricing could utilize the power directly from the REPA. In the PJM market, all power produced by a power plant is sold into the PJM market, and then all of the needs of customers are purchased from the PJM market, and then there is a cost reconstruction that's done behind the scenes that identifies what the ultimate cost to the customer is. So under the reasonable arrangement, there would be a cost reconstruction that would be prepared.
- Q. But you're stating today that even under that reasonable arrangement construct, the power would still first go through the PJM market?
- A. All power, in PJM, first goes through the PJM market. It's just how you calculate the costs, at the end of the day, that are different.
 - Q. Thank you for that clarification.

And, sir, under the generic renewables that you are proposing today, AEP is proposing to retain the renewable energy credits or energy attributes from the REPA?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And AEP is intending to retire those renewable energy credits?
 - A. Yes. On behalf of our customers.
- Q. And when it comes to the renewable portfolio standard requirements, AEP is currently able to satisfy those requirements for the next 10 years, correct?
- A. I'm not sure of the precise number of years, but for many years to come, yes.
- Q. So it's not AEP's plan to use the environmental attributes from the at least 900 megawatts to meet its RPS requirements?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And, sir, through AEP's application, you are not claiming that the Company cannot maintain electric service to its customers without the 900 megawatts of renewable energy projects, are you?
- A. We're not saying that we can't provide electricity to our customers without it. What we are saying is we can't meet our customers' needs without it. And that need includes the renewable attribute of this power.
- Q. And, Mr. Allen, you are not claiming that the Company cannot maintain a firm supply of

electricity to its Standard Service Offer customers without the 900 megawatts of renewable energy projects proposed in this proceeding, are you?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Let's turn to page 10 of your testimony.

 Or, I'm sorry, page 9. Let's go back to your

 statement on lines 13 to 14 where you talk about Ohio

 being a net importer of energy. Do you see that?
 - A. I do.

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- Q. Isn't it true Ohio has been a net importer of electricity for decades even prior to 2001?
- A. I don't recall. I haven't looked at data, at least any time recently, on when Ohio became a net importer of energy. But the fact is still true that, as a net importer, dollars are going out of the State of Ohio. The fact that that was the case in the past doesn't change the impact for the future.
- Q. And you would agree with me, sir, again, that the dollars you're talking about, all the energy goes into the PJM market currently.
- A. Energy from generators in the State of Ohio is sold into the PJM market, and then when power is purchased to meet the needs of AEP -- of Ohio customers, that power is sourced from the PJM market,

and the net of those two has more dollars being purchased from generation that's produced out of the State of Ohio as compared to the generation produced within the State of Ohio.

- Q. And, sir, you haven't done any studies to determine the differential in cost to customers because of Ohio being a net importer, have you?
- A. The statement isn't intended to address cost to customers. It's just talking about what happens with dollars.
- Q. Okay. And you didn't do any studies to review the impact on customers of Ohio from being -- from Ohio being a net importer of energy, did you?
 - A. I didn't do such an analysis since.
- Q. You also state in the same section of your testimony that local renewable energy provides local economic development benefits. You, sir, didn't do any studies to determine the economic development benefits that local renewable energy products would have, correct?
- A. There's analysis in this case that presents the benefits that would exist from renewable projects, but I didn't do the analysis personally, but it's presented in this proceeding.
- Q. Thank you.

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And, Mr. Allen, you personally did not review how much the purported benefits would benefit each customer, did you?

A. I did not.

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- Q. And, sir, when you state that locally-developed renewable energy will have local economic development benefit, you are relying on the analysis and studies that were conducted by other individuals in this case, such as Mr. LaFayette and Mr. Buser, correct?
- A. No. These statements are based upon my understanding of economics and that when dollars are spent in a local community for construction jobs, other payroll for those local communities, those dollars benefit those local communities.
- Q. And you would with agree me that a business locating in the State of Ohio, choosing to locate in the State of Ohio because of affordable electricity prices, would also bring those same local -- local benefits to a local economy, correct?
- A. Depending upon the type of businesses, they could bring value to those communities, economic benefits.
- Q. And you would also agree that a renewable facility, competitively constructed through the

market and not with AEP Ohio's involvement, would similarly have local economic benefits if they built a local facility?

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- A. Well, I think you've confused the issue and maybe I can clarify it. These are competitive generation assets that are bid in the market. AEP Ohio did a competitive RFP. Independent producers bid into those RFPs. These are competitive projects. Who the counterparty is doesn't change the economic development benefits to those communities. These are competitive assets.
- Q. Right. And if these competitive assets were built without AEP coming to the Commission asking for cost recovery and entering into a REPA with those developers, those local economic benefits would be the same.

THE WITNESS: Can you reread the question, please?

(Record read.)

A. I think it's a false premise that these same assets would be built without a counterparty signing the REPAs that was creditworthy. So the fact that AEP Ohio put out the RFP and is signing the REPA, that's what's helping to facilitate these assets being built. These are competitive assets,

but the REPA with AEP Ohio is what helps to facilitate that going forward.

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- Q. Certainly, sir, you are not suggesting that there are not other existing REPAs in the State of Ohio with a solar or wind facility?
- A. As I indicated previously, over the last 10 years, we've had development of 200 megawatts of renewable -- of solar renewable power in the State of Ohio. With these 400 megawatts of REPAs that are described in this generic proposal, we would triple the amount of solar in this state. That can only happen with a large creditworthy counterparty like AEP Ohio.
- Q. And isn't it true, sir, there are other large companies, that are creditworthy, that are building or have a REPA in place with regard to wind and solar facilities in the State of Ohio? I think you described some earlier today through announcements.
- A. We talked about some of those and that's -- what's important is that there is a limited number of counterparties that can do those kind of deals to take advantage of this scale and the economies that come with that scale for projects like this. What we've seen with the other solar projects

in Ohio, they are 20, 30, 40 megawatts. They don't 1 2 have the same economies of scale as a 400-megawatt 3 facility or multiple facilities to make up that amount. So what we're doing is providing these 4 5 resources so that more of our customers can take 6 advantage of that. It's not just limited to those 7 large Fortune-500-type companies that can sign these 8 long-term REPAs. We are broadening the base of 9 customers that can take advantage of this. This is 10 kind of a win-win for the State of Ohio.

MS. BOJKO: Can I have my question reread, please?

(Record read.)

MS. BOJKO: Can I have that question answered, your Honor?

- Q. Isn't it true that, today, there are existing REPAs for solar and wind facilities in Ohio?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And also are you -- isn't it true that AEP is a Fortune 500 company?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Mr. Allen, isn't it true that the

 Campbell Soup company procures most, if not all, of

 its electricity from a co-op or municipal electric

 system?

A. I don't know.

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- Q. Mr. Allen, you do not have a degree in economics, correct?
- A. I do not have a degree in economics, but I've taken a number of economic courses both through my engineering undergraduate as well as my MBA.
- Q. And you do not have a degree in accounting, sir, correct?
- A. I don't have a degree in accounting, but I have taken a number of accounting courses as part of my MBA. And I work closely with our Accounting Department, dealing with accounting issues for a regulated utility, as part of my day-to-day work.
- Q. And through your education, both for your undergraduate degree and your MBA, you did not take classes focused on forecasting supply and demand of electric utilities, correct?
- A. I think we went over this in my deposition, but I -- as part of my education, I would have taken a class and the -- his name was Professor Procario, that would have dealt with those types of issues as part of my undergraduate degree. That's the best recollection of his name that I can remember, but.
 - Q. Sitting here today, sir, you can't recall

the specifics of that one class you are talking about, correct?

A. The class would have dealt with the power grid and how it's -- how it's planned with both supply and demand. But throughout my career with AEP, as we talked about in my deposition, I've dealt with load-forecasting issues in any number of roles that I've had over the years as well as testimony I've presented.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I move to strike everything that was not responsive about his past career. I was talking about the one class that he raised with one professor that he named. I was not talking about his career.

MR. NOURSE: Well, he simply pointed out that his -- the issues dealt with in that class, supply and demand, dovetails into his day-to-day experience as he's built upon that expertise throughout his career.

EXAMINER PARROT: I will allow the answer to stand.

MS. BOJKO: Okay. Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. Do you have your deposition still in front of you, sir?
- 25 A. I do.

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Q. Could you look at page 91. We will do it this way. Starting on line 14. "And as part of that one class would you consider that to be related to the forecasting of supply and demand for electric utilities?"

"Answer: I don't recall the specifics of that class."

Did I read that correctly?

- A. The answer prior to that said "I recall taking, since this is 20 plus years ago at this point, so my memory is a little hazy, I did take a class on power system load flows and things of that nature."
 - Q. Right.

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MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I move to strike. I asked him that question. He responded as he responded that he remembered one class. And then I asked him the consequent question where I asked him if he recalled any specifics, and he went on to tell me about specifics he remembered now that he didn't remember in the depo, and then went on to other parts of his career. My question was did I read that correctly which was proper impeachment because it was directly contradictory to his answer on the stand.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, if -- I mean, if

you are talking about something 20 years ago in a class, it certainly may be the case that if you ask someone on one day, they may recount certain parts; and if you ask them a week later, they might recall more additional points about that, especially after the memory being triggered during a deposition.

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So I don't -- I don't think it's inconsistent. I think he's, in his answer, just pointing out the whole context of the deposition which counsel should not be concerned about or try to prevent. And so I think it already speaks for itself. The answer should be -- not be stricken.

EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Bojko, your motion to strike is denied.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor. I'll move on.

- Q. (By Ms. Bojko) Mr. Allen, the regional Input/Output Modeling System, RIM, from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysts was used in this case for the economic impact study, correct?
- A. That would be a question better for Witnesses LaFayette and Buser.
- Q. So you don't know what study was used in this case?
- 25 A. It sounds familiar that that was the one

that was used. I recall one of the witnesses used a regional input/output model.

- Q. Well, so, then I think it's fair to say you did not perform the analysis yourself, correct?
 - A. I did not.

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- Q. And if it was RIM that it used, is it fair to say that you're not familiar with this system of economic modeling, correct?
- A. I did not review the economic model that those witnesses prepared.
- Q. Okay. And you have not ever performed a RIM modeling or used that RIM model previously,
 - A. I have not performed an analysis using that model, but I have presented results of economic models that -- whether they used that specific model or something similar, it was an input/output model that was used in prior proceedings before this Commission.
- Q. Again, you did not perform the modeling yourself, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And, in this case, the model was
 performed by Witness Buser and Witness LaFayette,
 correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And you did not perform the market forecasts that were provided in this proceeding, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And that was Witness Bletzacker?
 - A. Company Witness Bletzacker developed the fundamentals forecast for this proceeding.
 - Q. And you did not draft the IRP, the integrated resource planning plan, that was submitted with this proceeding -- in this proceeding, correct?
 - A. Company Witness Torpey was responsible for the integrated research plan. He is the witness for that.
 - Q. Again, you did not draft any portions of the IRP, correct?
- A. I was not responsible for the drafting of that report.
- Q. And you did not conduct the transmission planning analysis that was submitted as part of the IRP, correct?
 - A. I did not.
- Q. And that was Company Witness Ali? Ali?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. And concerning the customer surveys that

are at issue in this case, you did not have any specific training when it comes to customer surveys, I think you answered Ms. Willis, correct?

- A. I do not have specific education in that regard, correct.
- Q. And you did not create the Navigant survey that is attached and provided with one of your witnesses' testimony, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And you did not participate in conducting the Navigant survey, correct?
- 12 A. I did not conduct the survey, that's correct.
- Q. That was Company Witness Fry conducted the survey, correct?
- 16 A. Yes. It was performed by Navigant.
- Q. And you did not draft the report about the survey; is that correct?
- 19 A. That's correct.
- Q. And that report was provided by Company
 Witness Horner, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And with regard to the LTFR report that
 was filed on September 19, 2018, would it be fair to
 say that you did not personally conduct any research

studies or assessments related to that filing prior to the time that it was filed with the Commission?

MR. NOURSE: Could I have the question read back, please?

(Record read.)

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- A. No, that's not accurate.
- Q. You, sir, conducted research and studies?
- A. As part of preparing this, I would have researched the issues and need in Ohio, and I would have performed an assessment of whether or not the information prepared and presented by the Company's other witnesses demonstrated that there was a need for up to 900 megawatts of renewable resources.
 - Q. Specifically --
 - A. I'm sorry.
- Q. -- with regard to the Long-Term Forecast Report that was filed, did you conduct research and studies that were implemented and put into that report?
- A. I wasn't responsible for the calculations that went into the IRP analysis would be one example, but I did do an assessment of the results of that analysis and how it supported the Company's need to -- need showing in this filing.
 - Q. So let's talk about the analysis that was

included in the report. To the extent that you're testifying to the analyses or you're summarizing the results of the analyses that were performed in this case, you're relying on analyses conducted by other individuals, other Company witnesses, correct?

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A. I'm relying upon analyses and survey results and things of that nature from other witnesses in this case to come to the conclusion that the Company has evidence that there's need for these renewable resources that we've presented in this filing.

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

(Record read.)

Q. Sir, we talked about this in opening motions, but I don't believe it's ever been put in the record through you, so I'm going to reask these questions. You are not a tax expert, correct? Let's strike that.

Let me be more specific. You, sir, are not an expert in production tax credits through renewable facilities -- through the development of renewable facilities, correct?

A. I'm not a -- I utilize the results of some of these tax laws and the implications in the

development of regulatory proceedings, but I'm not a tax law expert.

- Q. But it's not tax law. You do know that there are accountants out there that specialize in new market tax credits for solar and wind facilities, right?
- A. Yes. And we employ some of those same type of experts within our company.
 - Q. Right. You are not one of them, correct?
 - A. I am not an accountant.
- Q. And you, sir, created the tables listed in your testimony on pages 14 and 15, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. You did not cut and paste those tables from anywhere. You, yourself, created them?
 - A. They were created at my request, yes.
- Q. And through your position at AEP Ohio, have you ever had the opportunity to implement the production tax credits?
- A. I don't implement production tax credits. What these tables are intended to show, very simply, that these favorable tax rules are running out of time. And to the extent that these -- that we wait, the benefits from these tax rules are going to diminish, and as those benefits diminish, the REPA

prices that the Company can attain go up because the developers of those resources can't take advantage of those same tax benefits.

- Q. And it's true that AEP Ohio is not taking advantage of these tax credits directly, correct?

 AEP Ohio will not receive these tax credits.
- A. AEP Ohio will not book these tax credits on its income statement or balance sheet, but AEP Ohio customers will benefit from these tax credits through lower REPA contract rates.
- Q. And the same would be true if customers, themselves, entered into a REPA with a developer, they too would benefit from these tax credits, correct?
- A. To the extent they could enter into such a REPA, yes.
- Q. And, sir, is your information coming purely from Protecting Americans From Tax Hikes Act of 2015?
 - A. Yes, that would be the source.
- 21 Q. And you reviewed that act?
- A. No. I requested a summary of the impact to that act.
- Q. So you have not personally reviewed the act.

- A. I have not reviewed that act, that's correct.
 - Q. And you couldn't tell me a citation for that act, correct?
 - A. I couldn't give you a specific cite within that, that's correct.
 - Q. And isn't it true, sir, that the in-state projected construction date that was used -- or, excuse me. Strike that.

Isn't it true that the in-service date used in Mr. Torpey's projections with regard to the IRP filing had a 2021 in-service date?

A. Yes.

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- Q. So under Mr. Torpey's analysis, the tax credits that you reference on page 14, the production tax credit -- tax credits could not be utilized, correct?
- A. No, that's not correct. Would you like me to elaborate?
- Q. No, I would not.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, may I have one moment, please?

23 EXAMINER PARROT: You may.

MR. KURTZ: Your Honor, can we go off the

25 record for one minute?

229 1 EXAMINER PARROT: Yes. 2 (Discussion off the record.) 3 EXAMINER PARROT: Let's go back on the record. 4 5 Q. (By Ms. Bojko) Mr. Allen, it's true that 6 the production tax credit is only available for wind 7 projects, correct? That's correct. 8 Α. 9 MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I have no further 10 questions. Thank you, Mr. Allen. 11 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 12 13 CROSS-EXAMINATION 14 By Ms. Whitfield: 15 Q. Good evening, Mr. Allen. 16 Α. Good evening. 17 I have just a few questions, and I'm Q. 18 going to endeavor, given the late hour, not to repeat as much as I possibly can, so I apologize. I am 19 20 going to jump around a little bit. 2.1 With respect to the Navigant survey and 22 the report that was generated by Ms. Horner, you 23 agree, do you not, that it demonstrates that the

Company's customers support competitively-priced

renewable energy, correct?

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A. Yes.

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- Q. And you would also agree that competition among renewable developers in the market can yield lower prices for customers, correct?
 - A. Competition such as an RFP, yes.
- Q. And that competition would be a benefit for customers, correct?
 - A. That's why we did an RFP, yes.
- Q. Now, with respect to I think Ms. Bojko was asking you some questions about the percentage of customers that had responded to the Navigant survey.

 Do you recall that?
- A. I do.
 - Q. And I just wanted to clarify something.

 That is on page 16 of the Navigant study?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. So you said you would divide -- with respect to the residential non-PIPP, you would divide the 120,000 by the 7,400. But how many actual residential non-PIPP customers does AEP Ohio have?
 - A. So just to clarify, you've flipped --
 - Q. Did I flip them? Okay. Sorry.
- A. Over a million customers.
- Q. Okay. So if we wanted to determine the percentage of each of these classes of customers that

participated in responding to the survey over your entire customer base, we would need to know how many of those customers in each class you have, correct?

- A. Yes. And to talk about the statistical significance of that data, Witnesses Horner and Fry would be able to describe that.
- Q. And do you recall, earlier this morning, Mr. Kurtz was asking you various questions about Mr. Torpey's analysis and specifically about the AEP Ohio impact analysis?
 - A. I do. It's Company witness Torpey.
- Q. Did I say it wrong? What did I say?

 Okay, Torpey. Okay. So if you could turn to pages

 21 and 22 that Mr. Kurtz was asking you about. It's

 Exhibit JFT-1 to Mr. Torpey's testimony.
 - A. Were you referring to page 21?
- 17 Q. Yes.

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- A. I'm there.
- Q. So you recall Mr. Kurtz was asking you some questions, and you were doing some calculations as to the potential benefits to customers. I think you guys calculated 73 cents per MWh benefits to customers. Do you recall those calculations?
- A. I do.
- Q. Okay. And you are aware, are you not,

that Mr. Torpey's numbers in these charts did not include the impacts from the proposed debt equivalency costs, correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. Okay. So those calculations that you -the calculation exercise you did earlier with
 Mr. Kurtz does not reflect the true benefits to the
 customers because it's not taking into account all
 the costs that the customers would face, correct?
- A. This analysis presents generic data for a set of projects. The second phase of the proceeding describes specific benefits associated with specific projects and includes a discussion of the debt equivalency cost that would go with that.
- Q. I understand that, sir, but earlier in your testimony you represented to the Commission that customers could see savings or benefit to the system or benefits to customers of as much as 73 cents per MWh. And what I am saying is that is not entirely accurate because it is not including all the costs that customers will face; isn't that true?
- A. It doesn't include an analysis of the debt equivalency cost in that calculation, that's correct.
 - Q. Now, with respect to your testimony about

Ohio being a net importer, you indicated that you don't have any data that you -- you can point to to show us the actual amounts or figures, correct?

- A. I presented data in the second phase that has the same -- I have a table there that shows the same data that I relied upon for this phase. I don't recall if we provided that data in response to a discovery request or within workpapers, but it's that data that I relied upon.
- Q. And in your regulatory experience, and I understand you are not a lawyer, but you are not aware of any regulation or law that prohibits or limits the amount of power or energy that Ohio can import, correct?
- A. No. It's an economic impact. It's not a law that limits that.
- MS. WHITFIELD: And that's all I have for you, Mr. Allen. Thank you.
- 19 EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you.
- MR. COLLIER: Thank you, your Honor.
- 21 EXAMINER PARROT: OCA.
- 23 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 24 By Mr. Collier:

Q. Mr. Allen, I would like to start with the

forecast report itself. Can you turn your attention to that document. I believe it's Company Exhibit 1.

A. I don't have a copy with me.

MR. COLLIER: Counsel, could you provide your witness with Company Exhibit 1?

MR. NOURSE: Yeah. We have to borrow the court reporter's copy. We'll help you out there.

- Q. Mr. Allen, do you have Company Exhibit 1 now before you?
 - A. I do.

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- Q. All right. I believe your testimony was that this Long -- this Long-Term Forecast Report was prepared by your staff under your direction; is that correct?
 - A. An individual on my staff would have been responsible for helping to pull this document together, yes.
 - Q. All right. I would like to -- the Long-Term Forecast Report, and I am talking now in contradistinction from the integrated resource plan, okay?
 - A. You're talking about AEP Exhibit 1.
- Q. Yes, just the Long-Term Forecast Report.

 That was prepared and submitted in Case No. 18-501,

 correct?

- A. That's my understanding, yes.
- Q. All right. And that report addresses transmission forms, distribution forms, and resource forms; is that correct? Directing your attention to the table of contents, Mr. Allen.
- A. It includes transmission forms, distribution forms, and resource forms, yes.
- Q. All right. And that is for AEP Ohio specific.
- A. Yes.

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- Q. All right. I would like to turn your attention to PUCO Form FE-T1 which is page 2 of 114 of the document. Are you there?
 - A. I am.
 - Q. All right. I think your testimony was the Long-Term Forecast Report looks 5 years in arrears and forecasts 10 years into the future, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. All right. And this Form FE-T1, page 2, shows us, by year, both historically and into the future, various categories of transmission energy delivery, doesn't it?
- 24 A. Yes.
- Q. For 2018, for example, the first column

would show energy receipts from generation sources connected to the owner's system inside Ohio, right?

- A. That's what the heading says, yes.
- Q. And the next column which shows energy receipts from generation sources connected to the system outside Ohio.
 - A. That's what it states.
- Q. All right. And the figure for 2018 was 57,965,619 megawatts -- megawatt hours for sources connected to the system inside Ohio, correct?
- 11 A. I'm sorry. Which year were you referring to?
 - Q. 2018, the base year.
 - A. Can you repeat the value?
 - Q. 57,965 -- 57,965,619 megawatt-hours.
- 16 A. That's correct.
 - Q. And compared to energy receipts from sources connected outside of Ohio, the figure was 13,889,117 megawatt-hours.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. All right. That exhibit will also differentiate between energy receipts -- interconnections with other transmission companies outside Ohio and inside Ohio, right?
- MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, now that we are

getting into the details of this form, I would object and point out that as we indicated at the outset of the hearing, Witness Torpey is sponsoring this part of the filing, and Witness Ali is sponsoring the transmission forms, but Mr. Allen is not sponsoring these forms, and so I would say it's beyond the scope of his testimony.

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MR. COLLIER: I'm sorry, your Honor. The document itself was prepared by this witness or under his direction.

MR. NOURSE: No. Just because organizationally someone has staff that may have worked on it, that does not change who's sponsoring it or who has factual information about the tables. Thank you.

MR. COLLIER: If he has knowledge of the document, he can answer the question.

EXAMINER PARROT: I am going to allow the question that's pending and see where it goes.

MR. COLLIER: Could the court reporter read back the last question, please.

(Record read.)

- A. Those are two of the headings on that document, yes.
 - Q. Now, these figures in this form are for

- transmission energy delivery; is that correct?
- 2 A. That's what the title of the form 3 indicates, yes.
 - Q. It doesn't talk about Ohio Power load requirement, does it?
 - A. Column 11 is Total Energy Deliveries for Load Connected to the System.
 - Q. Transmission system, right?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Now, just so we understand, AEP Ohio is an electric distribution company, correct?
- A. AEP Ohio is an EDU. AEP Ohio owns transmission and distribution assets.
- Q. Okay. At what point of delivery -- there is points of delivery?
- A. I don't understand the question you are asking.
 - Q. All right. The interconnections that are addressed, what are the interconnections?
- A. I can't identify what those
 interconnection points are. I think that would be
 better asked for Company Witness Ali.
- Q. All right. We know from the Long-Term
 Forecast Report that AEP Ohio has both a summer peak
 demand and a winter peak demand, right?

A. As does every utility, yes.

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- Q. What's the summer peak demand for AEP Ohio for 2018?
 - A. I don't know off the top of my head.
- Q. Look at page 4 of the document. Page 4 addresses the various summer/winter peaks for the AEP Ohio service area, right?

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I would just object again. I mean, these are detailed questions about this form that Mr. Allen is not sponsoring and, you know, reading them into the record is not going to help us at this late stage in the day.

I think again, we -- we plan to admit these -- you know, move to admit them and anything that's in them can be cited by any party on brief, et cetera, so I don't -- I think we've already demonstrated Mr. Allen is not familiar with the details of these forms and goes beyond the scope of his testimony.

MR. COLLIER: And we've had a lot of testimony concerning economic benefit, reliability and costs, particularly with regard to contribution to summer peak and winter peak, specific testimony about a residential summer peak demand, what hours of the day it would occur, when it would occur. That's

what I am trying to get into. I want to get into the details.

MR. NOURSE: I don't know how these questions about these forms and the data in them, which is very nuanced, I might add, your Honor, it's a 70-page filing, relates to the testimony Mr. Allen has given today or his prefiled testimony, but we could certainly try to connect those dots if there is a question there.

MR. COLLIER: We'll connect the dots.

EXAMINER PARROT: Well, can we -- let's get there because I'm still not seeing the --

- Q. (By Mr. Collier) Let's go to Torpey's testimony, the exhibit that you were inquired upon earlier which I think is at page 20 of the integrated resource. Do you remember that?
- A. I do.

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- Q. All right. You were asked questions concerning the 46,249 gigawatt ascribed to Ohio Power Company load for year 2021. Do you see that?
 - A. I do.
- Q. Where did that number come from,

 23 Mr. Allen?
- A. Company Witness Torpey sponsors that number.

Q. You don't know, do you?

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- A. It comes from his forecast of load for AEP Ohio.
 - Q. Okay. AEP Ohio native load, right?
 - A. Can you define what your definition of "native" is?
 - Q. The same definition you use in your own Long-Term Forecast Report. I was going to ask you what is native load.
 - A. That's a question for Mr. Torpey. It's his analysis.
 - Q. All right. But with regard to this document, this Table 4 that you were asked about, you were asked specifically about supposed costs. This is a -- a table that addresses forecasted baseload LMPs compared to combined renewable load LMPs, right?
 - A. That's what the table states, yes.
 - Q. Okay. But Ohio Power load, native load, includes components such as line losses, does it not?
 - A. The load of a utility includes losses depending on how you look at the load, yes.
 - Q. All right. It includes -- that's in your Distribution Form FE-D1, that would tell us exactly the net energy load for AEP Ohio, doesn't it?
 - A. What page are you referring to?

- Q. Now I am talking about page 92 of 114 of the Long-Term Forecast Report.
 - A. And your question is?

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- Q. That document establishes the net energy for load for AEP Ohio including all the categories.
- A. So 6 would be -- Column 6 would be total end user consumption, Column 7 would be losses and unaccounted for energy, and then the Column 8 would be the net load, that would include consumption plus -- plus losses.
- Q. All right. When you were asked questions about Torpey Table 4, the Ohio Power load, the 46,249 gigawatt hours, that number doesn't appear anywhere in the AEP Ohio energy delivery forecast for year 2018, does it?
- A. You would have to talk to Company Witness Torpey about how those numbers relate.
- Q. All right. To wrap up the specific question, you don't know whether the -- what's included for Ohio Power load in gigawatt-hours, includes such things as energy efficiency and demand response, right?
- A. Yeah. I was doing the math based upon the data that was in this table, and to the extent that you take out something like losses and it

reduces that value for the retail, it just increases the savings on a per megawatt-hour basis.

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- Q. You wouldn't have locational marginal price -- pricing applicable to line losses, would you?
- A. We -- what I was speaking with Mr. Kurtz about was the savings that were presented on pages 21 and 22 and showing what the rate impact would be if you divided it by Ohio -- Ohio Power Company's load, just turning dollars into a dollar per megawatt-hour basis.
- Q. Yeah. And I am trying to figure out what is AEP load? Where does this number even come from?
- A. And as I indicated, Company witness
 Torpey is the sponsor of those values.
- Q. Okay. All right. Look, when Mr. Torpey addresses generic -- generic solar REPA benefits, he is comparing generic REPA costs to the avoidable capacity costs, right?
- A. As I've indicated, this is Company witness Torpey's analysis. He would be the better witness to ask those questions of what his exact analysis was.
- Q. And all I am doing is following up on the examination that you already responded to, and I am

trying to test what your knowledge is about these specific numbers. Okay? Now, the comparison here is the REPA costs for solar compared to avoided costs of solar, right?

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- A. That's the analysis that Company witness Torpey performed. And you can -- I think you can follow up with questions of him. I think he is the more appropriate witness.
- Q. All right. And when we talk about generic, which is the way you want to define need, generic, we're not talking about a specific facility, are we?
- A. That would be the definition of generic is that it's looking at a set of example projects and the costs associated with those REPAs and identifying whether or not those provide savings for the customers and provide other benefits that would justify need. Specific project data can also be used to verify such a need determination and provide additional information to support such a conclusion.
- Q. All right. But, again, we are trying to focus in on your definition of economic benefit now. What you're doing and what Torpey is doing is comparing REPA -- generic REPA costs to avoided REPA costs for solar.

A. As I indicated, Company witness Torpey has that detail. What I've looked at, what Company witness Torpey did is he evaluated a portfolio with and without these REPAs and identified that a portfolio with the REPAs was a lower-cost alternative for customers.

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- Q. All right. REPAs, we're not talking about a specific facility, are we?
- A. The generic analysis isn't referring to a specific project. It's illustrative of the type of projects that one would expect to see.
- Q. One -- okay. Now, and you're not comparing REPA solar costs to what's even available on the market for solar energy, are you?
- A. This analysis looks at the value of adding these REPAs to AEP Ohio's portfolio. It's not comparing it to other market-based REPAs because these are market-based REPAs. You would be comparing two identical products and values, so we've presented what a market price is for a REPA and compared that to a portfolio that didn't include that market-based REPA.
- Q. And are those actual facilities or generic facilities?
- A. I think it's pretty clear that in this

analysis they're generic facilities that are representative of what one would expect to see for actual facilities.

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- Q. All right. Now, the Long-Term Forecast projects out 10 years, not 20 years, not 40 years, nothing else, just 10 years out, right?
- A. The April filing goes out 10 years. The LTFR that -- that includes the Company's integrated resource plan goes out for 20 years.
- Q. That's the integrated resource plan
 Mr. Torpey sponsors in his testimony. That's the
 projections that go out beyond the 10-year horizon
 for Long-Term Forecast Report; is that not correct?
- A. It's longer than 10 years, but it's in line with the typical time frame that's looked at for an integrated resource plan that looks out over the life of an asset. So 20 years is a very appropriate term to look at for an integrated resource plan for REPAs that are 20 years in nature.
- Q. The term of a REPA contract is not going to approximate the estimated useful life of a solar facility necessarily, is it?
- A. The term of the REPA exactly matches the term that the Company, in this case AEP Ohio, and its customers would receive the benefits from that asset.

- Q. Because that is the term of the contract.
- A. Yes.

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Q. But that's -- the 20-year term of the contract is not necessarily the term of the contract that might be available out on the market, is it?

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I object. The question is about an actual proposed contract, the RFP that led up to that, and how, you know, specific projects and specific REPAs are going to be, you know, presented to fulfill, the need that's done on a generic basis here, is all a matter for Phase II. And it's beyond the scope of Mr. Allen's testimony here.

MR. COLLIER: I am not asking about REPAs that may be the subject of the next proceeding, not this one. I am asking generically, generically in the market. REPAs typically don't have 20-year terms.

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead and answer it, Mr. Allen, and then we'll stop for the day.

- A. Based upon -
 THE WITNESS: Thank you. Sorry.
- A. Based upon the REPAs that I'm familiar with as in my role presenting cases before various commissions for renewable power, a 20-year REPA is a

248 1 very typical term. In what proceedings would those be? 2 Q. 3 Α. Those would be renewable proceedings in Virginia, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Michigan. 4 5 All right. And --Q. 6 EXAMINER PARROT: We're done for today. 7 We are going to break. We will reconvene tomorrow at 8 9:00 a.m. Thank you. 9 (Thereupon, at 5:30 p.m., the hearing was 10 adjourned.) 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 2.1 22 23 24 25

CERTIFICATE I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Tuesday, January 15, 2019, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes. Karen Sue Gibson, Registered Merit Reporter. Carolyn M. Burke, Registered Professional Reporter. (KSG-6676) 2.0

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

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Summary: Transcript in the matter of the Long-Term Forecast Report of the Ohio Power Company hearing held on 01/15/19 - Volume I electronically filed by Mr. Ken Spencer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Gibson, Karen Sue Mrs.