## BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

- - -

In the Matter of the 2018:

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

of Ohio Power Company and :

Related Matters. :

In the Matter of the :

Application of Ohio Power: Company for Approval to:

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

Energy Purchase :

Agreements for Inclusion :

in the Renewable

Generation Rider.

In the Matter of the

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

Company for Approval to :

Amend its Tariffs. :

## PROCEEDINGS

before Ms. Sarah Parrot and Ms. Greta See, Attorney Examiners, at the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, 180 East Broad Street, Room 11-A, Columbus, Ohio, called at 9:00 a.m. on Thursday, January 24, 2019.

VOLUME VII

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Thursday Morning Session,

January 24, 2019.

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EXAMINER SEE: Let's go on the record.

Let's take brief appearances of the parties, starting to my right and going around the table.

MR. NOURSE: Thank you, your Honor. On behalf of Ohio Power Company, Steven T. Nourse and Christen M. Blend; and the law firm of Porter Wright, L. Bradford Hughes and Eric B. Gallon; and the law firm of Ice Miller, Christopher L. Miller.

MR. MICHAEL: Good morning, your Honors.

On behalf of AEP's residential utility consumers, the

Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel, Maureen

Willis, Bill Michael, and Chris Healey.

MR. McNAMEE: On behalf of the Staff of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, I am Tom McNamee.

MR. NUGENT: Good morning, your Honors.
On behalf of Interstate Gas Supply, Inc. and IGS
Solar, LLC, Michael Nugent and Joe Oliker.

MR. KURTZ: Good morning, your Honors.

For OEG, Mike Kurtz.

MR. DRESSEL: Good morning, your Honors.

For the Ohio Manufacturers' Association Energy Group,

Kimberly W. Bojko and Brian W. Dressel.

3 MR. DUTTON: Good morning, your Honors.

4 Stephen Dutton and Angie Paul Whitfield for The 5 Kroger Company.

MR. COLLIER: Your Honor, on behalf of the Ohio Coal Association, Orla Collier and John Stock, of the law firm Benesch Friedlander Coplan & Aronoff.

MS. PIRIK: Your Honor, on behalf of the Mid-Atlantic Renewable Energy Coalition, Christine Pirik, Terrence O'Donnell, Will Vorys, and Cristina Luse with the law firm of Dickinson Wright.

MR. DOVE: On behalf of Natural Resources

Defense Council, Robert Dove.

MR. PRITCHARD: On behalf of IEU-Ohio,

Matt Pritchard and Frank Darr.

MS. GLOVER: On behalf of the Retail Energy Supply Association and Direct Energy, Mark Whitt and Rebekah Glover.

EXAMINER SEE: Thank you.

I think there are a couple matters we need to address before we get started with our first witness.

25 Mr. Collier.

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MR. COLLIER: Thank you, your Honor. As I indicated, OCA will be withdrawing the testimony of Mr. Michael Cope in this phase of the proceeding, deferring it possibly to the next phase. I will not be offering him as a witness.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay. Thank you.

And Mr. Dove.

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MR. DOVE: Yes, your Honor. I would like to request the examiners take administrative notice of several of the Commission's reports to the General Assembly. Several reports of the Commission's to the General Assembly. They are annual reports. And when you are ready, I can go by Case No. as well as the date they were filed.

EXAMINER SEE: Both of those details would be helpful.

MR. DOVE: In Case 12-1100-EL-ACP, the report for 2009 and 2010, filed on August 15, 2012.

In Case No. 12-2668-EL-ACP, the 2011 report filed on November 6, 2013.

In Case No. 13-1909-EL-ACP, the 2012 compliance report, filed on October 14, 2015.

And in Case No. 16-0143-EL-ACP, the 2014 compliance report filed on December 7, 2016.

I believe the 2015 and '16 reports are

already in the record as part of Mr. Lacey's testimony. They are Exhibits 3 and 4, I believe.

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At least one of these references a document that's also in the document. It includes it as an attachment but the attachment is just a link, so I just want to make clear that that's included as well. It is part of the report as an attachment.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay. Mr. Dove.

MR. DOVE: Yes, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Are you just asking the Bench to take administrative notice of the report itself or the --

MR. DOVE: The report is what I would like. The docket, if we need to for completeness, some of these only have, like, seven entries in the docket. A few have more because they take comments. But I just brought up that one attachment because the document itself is only referenced as an attachment via a link to another document in the docket. So the Commission has identified it as an attachment but didn't include it as a complete document in that report. And I believe that's the 2011 status report.

MR. NOURSE: And, your Honor, I think what we had discussed is that the Commission's report to the General Assembly which seems like a fair

document to take administrative notice of. I

wouldn't want to just incorporate comments or other
things we haven't reviewed, but we talked about the
reports.

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MR. DOVE: And I have no problem with that. I was just trying to make sure it was clear that document that is referenced as an attachment is included.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay.

MR. DOVE: It is Appendix C on the compliance years' 2009-2010 report.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay. With that, okay, the Bench will take administrative notice of those reports to the General Assembly.

MR. DOVE: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. PRITCHARD: Your Honor, could I have one clarifying question? I believe Mr. Dove indicated the '15 and '16 reports were already exhibits, so were we just noticing the first three reports?

EXAMINER SEE: The way I understood it,
Mr. Dove asked for us to take administrative notice
of four reports, '9 and '10, 2011, 2012, and 2014 and
'15 and '16 are attached to the testimony of
Mr. Lacey?

AEP LTFR - Volume VII 1564 1 MR. DOVE: That is correct, your Honor. 2 MR. PRITCHARD: Thank you, your Honor. 3 EXAMINER SEE: Okay. Mr. Collier. 4 MR. COLLIER: Yes, your Honor. At this 5 time the -- I am --EXAMINER SEE: I'm sorry. I forgot there 6 7 is one other matter we need to address.

Mr. McNamee.

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MR. McNAMEE: Thank you, your Honor. It's my understanding that none of the parties have cross-examination for Staff witness Stuart Siegfried and no objection to admitting his testimony into evidence, so at this point I would ask to have marked, as Staff Exhibit 1, the prefiled testimony of Stuart M. Siegfried filed in this docket on January 8, 2019, and I would move for its admission. (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

EXAMINER SEE: Are there any objections to the admission of Staff Exhibit 1?

MR. NOURSE: No objection.

EXAMINER SEE: Hearing none, Staff

Exhibit 1 is admitted into the record.

MR. McNAMEE: Thank you, your Honor.

(EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Collier.

AEP LTFR - Volume VII

1565 1 MR. COLLIER: At this time, OCA would 2 call Dr. Richard Brown to the stand. 3 (Witness sworn.) 4 EXAMINER SEE: Thank you. Have a seat. 5 MR. COLLIER: Your Honor, at this time, I 6 would like to have marked the direct testimony of 7 Dr. Brown, OCA Exhibit 2, and his attached report as OCA Exhibit 2A. 8 9 EXAMINER SEE: So marked. 10 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 11 MR. COLLIER: I would also indicate 12 that's the redacted public version of his direct 13 testimony. I don't know how you want to handle this, 14 but we would mark, as Exhibit 3, Mr. Brown's 15 confidential testimony. 16 EXAMINER SEE: Okay. 17 MR. COLLIER: And I would -- I have 18 copies but I would assume that the testimony will remain sealed and we don't need to circulate the 19 20 confidential version. 2.1 EXAMINER SEE: Just a second, 2.2 Mr. Collier. 23 MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, the Company just 24 had a question for OCA which is is it really 25 necessary to mark the report separately from the

1 testimony? I don't think we've been doing that 2 before.

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MR. COLLIER: I don't care. OCC did that. I don't know how the Bench wants to do that.

is marked separately. We would move it aside but the report that's attached to Mr. Brown's testimony, we generally just mark it with the initials of the witness exhibit, so it would be REB-Exhibit 1.

MR. COLLIER: All right. Just so I'm clear and the record is clear, Mr. Brown's testimony redacted will be marked OCA Exhibit 2. His attached report will be RED-1.

EXAMINER SEE: "REB."

MR. COLLIER: REB, sorry, 1, and we will not mark separately the confidential portion.

EXAMINER SEE: The report attached to Mr. Brown's testimony is just marked and attached -- referenced in his testimony.

MR. COLLIER: Understood, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: But the confidential we can mark as 2A.

MR. COLLIER: If you want. If that's the pleasure of the Bench. Again, I don't care one way or the other.

1567 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 1 2 EXAMINER SEE: Okay. Did you provide the 3 court reporter with a copy of confidential? MR. COLLIER: I'll do that now, 4 recognizing that it's under seal. And unless there 5 6 is an objection, I won't present it to the witness 7 because we won't be asking him questions about the confidential. 8 9 10 RICHARD E. BROWN, PH.D., P.E. 11 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 12 examined and testified as follows: 13 DIRECT EXAMINATION 14 By Mr. Collier: 15 Q. Dr. Brown, would you state your name for 16 the record, please? 17 Α. Richard E. Brown. 18 And, Dr. Brown, do you have before you Q. 19 the direct testimony that we've just marked, the 20 redacted version? 2.1 Α. Yes. 22 Q. Do you also have attached to that the 23 expert report? 24 Α. Yes. 25 Q. And you understand that is the redacted

version of your testimony?

A. Yes.

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Q. Dr. Brown, there have -- there has been granted a motion to strike and defer portions of your testimony to the next phase.

For the record -- and I will summarize this based on the motion -- page 4, beginning with Conclusion 2 through 5;

Conclusion 7 regarding REPA terms and structure, recovery of debt equivalency cost, and EL-RDR recovery mechanism structure;

Expert report, pages 8 through 12, comparing RGR benefits to the Company with the REPAs, criticizing the debt equivalency cost proposal;

Expert report, pages 18 to 24, discussing the specific economics of the REPAs;

Expert report, pages 42 to 46, discussing EL-RDR issues, including the ownership and operation of the projects;

Expert report, pages 56 through 58, discussing Mr. Williams' testimony in the EL-RDR phase;

And the expert report, page 59, beginning with Conclusion 2, through page 60, Conclusion 7, summarizing conclusions regarding the REPA terms and

structure, recovery of debt equivalency costs, and the EL-RDR recovery mechanism structure.

Do you understand that's been deferred?

- A. I understand.
- Q. All right.

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MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, one point of clarification if I could?

EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

MR. HUGHES: For the first item

mentioned, going back to the transcript here to see
how it was described, I believe Counsel said page 4
beginning with Conclusion 2 through 5, and then

Conclusion 7 regarding REPA terms and structure. I
just wanted to clarify, Conclusion 6 would also be
subject?

MR. COLLIER: I think it's 2 through 7. Conclusions 2 through 7.

MR. HUGHES: Correct. Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Collier) Dr. Brown, in your testimony and in your report, do you address your education and experience?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And subject to what has been represented as having been deferred, do you adopt your testimony and report as your testimony here today?

A. Yes.

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- Q. If I were to ask you the questions in your direct testimony, would your answers be the same?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you have any additions or corrections to your testimony or your report at this point?
  - A. No.

MR. COLLIER: Your Honor, I would move the admission of OCA Exhibits 2 with the attached report and 2A confidential into evidence at this time, subject to cross-examination.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay. Mr. Michael, any cross-examination for this witness?

MR. COLLIER: Your Honor, I do have one more matter.

I would move briefly for reconsideration of the testimony and conclusions relating to the debt equivalency cost, only to the extent that they relate to the REPA proposal, economic benefit, that Mr. Torpey sponsored. I think because Mr. Torpey and others have put into issue the costs of the REPA and admitted that there was no debt equivalency, in order for the record to be clear, we need to take into account not only net benefits but also any detriment.

The debt equivalency would be a detriment to that offset.

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MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, if I may, the Company's position on this is that consistent with the position articulated in our motion in limine, as well as the memo contra, and the Commission's January 14 Entry, we believe that debt equivalency cost issues are appropriately deferred to the second phase.

EXAMINER SEE: And consistent with our Order, your request for reconsideration is noted but it is denied.

MR. COLLIER: And then I would proffer the testimony that was deferred and the portions of the report that were deferred.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay.

MR. COLLIER: With that, I turn the witness over to cross-examination.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay. Mr. Michael, any cross-examination for this witness?

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

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Nugent?

MR. NUGENT: No questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Kurtz?

MR. KURTZ: I do. Thank you, your Honor.

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2 CROSS-EXAMINATION

3 By Mr. Kurtz:

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- Q. Good morning, Dr. Brown.
- A. Good morning.
- Q. Your 60-page report, about how many hours did you spend on that?
- A. It was a lot of material to review, so including reviewing the materials and writing the report, probably about 80 hours.
- Q. Let me -- let me ask you to turn to page 5 of your testimony. I want to ask you about your Conclusion No. 10. And I want to ask you about the phrase in the middle, "reduced profitability for unsubsidized Ohio generation facilities." Do you see that?
  - A. I see that, yes.
- Q. So one way that the generic REPAs would reduce the profit -- the profitability of unsubsidized generation is through a lower LMP market price, correct?
  - A. That's right, yes.
- Q. Okay. And that's the 7 cents per megawatt-hour that Mr. Ali calculated?
- 25 A. That's what he calculated.

Q. Now, that reduction in market energy prices, I guess, is bad for the merchant generators but it's good for consumers because it lowers rates; would you agree?

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- A. In the short-term analysis, it would be good for customers. In the long-term industry, it may be a different story based on discouraging new entrants to the market, things like this. In the short term, yes; in the long term, not necessarily.
- Q. And another way that these -- well, these renewables are obviously high-capital-cost, zero-fuel-cost units, correct?
  - A. The solar and the wind, yes.
- Q. Right. And so whenever they are available, they dispatch, correct?
- A. They typically will bid zero price, or even with wind, negative price, into the market and they will be first to be dispatched.
- Q. So the second element of reducing profitability is the coal units will run less hours because they will be dispatched less, correct?
- A. The nonrenewable, coal included, would produce less energy under that scenario, that's correct.
- Q. Okay. The -- you are aware that the

Department of Energy and the FERC and PJM are considering proposals to, I guess, value more -- value differently the resilient units with fuel storage capability on-site. Are you aware of that?

- A. Yes. These discussions are happening.
- Q. Okay. But you are also aware that the Ohio Commission doesn't have any influence in those discussions other than, I guess, as a commenter at PJM, correct?
  - A. That's right, yes.
- Q. And you are aware that this Commission has to enforce Ohio law only without regard to resiliency and fuel security and all the issues that are federal issues?
- A. Without making a legal opinion, that's my understanding.

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

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Dressel.

MR. DRESSEL: No, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Dutton.

MR. DUTTON: No, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Pirik.

MS. PIRIK: No, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Dove.

MR. DOVE: No, your Honor.

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1575 1 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Pritchard. MR. PRITCHARD: No cross, your Honor. 2 3 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Glover. MS. GLOVER: No questions, your Honor. 4 5 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. McNamee. MR. McNAMEE: No questions. Thank you. 6 7 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Hughes. 8 MR. HUGHES: Thank you, your Honor. 9 10 CROSS-EXAMINATION 11 By Mr. Hughes: 12 Q. Good morning, Dr. Brown. 13 A. Good morning. 14 My name is Brad Hughes. We met briefly a Ο. few minutes ago, and I am one of the outside counsel 15 16 for AEP Ohio in these proceedings. Is it okay if I refer to the Ohio Coal Association just as OCA --17 18 Α. Yes. 19 Q. -- in my questions? Okay. And I would 20 also like to begin just by asking you some questions 2.1 about the conclusions that you list on pages 4 to 5 22 of your written testimony. 23 Α. Okay. 24 And just so the record is clear, the 25 conclusions in your -- in your testimony are

identical to the ones you set forth at the end of your report, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And turning to your Conclusion
  No. 9 on page 5 of your testimony, you state that the
  Navigant survey, presented by the Company in this
  case, is highly flawed, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And -- but you are not actually presenting the results of any customer survey that you conducted, correct?
  - A. I did not conduct any customer survey.
- Q. Okay. And like Mr. Kurtz, I also have a couple of questions about Conclusion No. 10. And that's the one in which you state that any economic and social benefits resulting from these projects will be offset by some negative -- negative effects, and you list three in this conclusion: The higher electricity rates, reduced profitability for the unsubsidized facilities, and then your third one is reduced oil and gas exploration and extraction, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And I would just like to touch -- turn to those one at a time, very briefly. The first one you

list there, the higher electricity rates, am I correct that your report does not include a quantitative projection of future electricity rates to be paid by customers if the Commission grants the Company's Application in this proceeding which relates to generic 900 megawatts of generic solar and wind?

- A. I'm trying to answer in a way that respects the deferral to Phase II, but what my report uses for this conclusion is the AEP analysis, taking the AEP analysis at face value. This conclusion derives from that.
- Q. And are you referring to the analysis presented by Mr. Torpey in his testimony?
  - A. That's correct, yes.
- Q. Okay. When you refer, in Conclusion No. 10, that the benefits will be outweighed by reduced profitability for unsubsidized resources, that's the same piece that Mr. Kurtz touched on?
  - A. Yes.

2.1

- Q. When you use the term "unsubsidized Ohio generation resources," what are you including? What kinds of resources are you including there?
  - A. What types of resources?
- 25 Q. Uh-huh.

- A. So this, for example, would be solar projects that don't get special rider treatment, for example.
- Q. Any other types of generation resources that you consider to be unsubsidized?
- A. In terms of -- this would be special subsidization in this case and so I am not talking about like federal Investment Tax Credits or Production Tax Credits, that's sort of separate, and so, for example, wind projects that don't get special treatment, that would be included in this conclusion as well. So I am not talking about general federal tax advantages in this. I'm talking about special treatment beyond that.
- Q. Okay. But you did not perform a profitability projection for any specific generation facility that you consider to be unsubsidized, correct?
  - A. Correct.

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- Q. Okay. And on -- so on what is it that you base your assertion that other generating facilities will experience reduced profitability?
- A. So we're talking about the energy market here and, for the most part, the energy market is going to be a fixed volume of megawatt-hours and

those fixed volume of megawatt-hours are provided by different entities, and if you have a subsidized facility that is kind of going to sell their energy, then that is energy that won't be sold by other facilities, and when other facilities don't sell their energy, their profitability goes down.

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- Q. So are you limiting your Conclusion

  No. 10, then, to the energy market and excluding the capacity market?
- A. This is primarily the energy market, correct.
- Q. Okay. And so, you're speculating that the 400 megawatts of solar will displace fossil generation, correct?

MR. MICHAEL: Objection to form. The speculation. That's Counsel's characterization. I don't think it's appropriate to characterize the witness's testimony as such.

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

A. So the PJM stack usually will end -- the last to be dispatched will typically be fossil fuel. There may be other things in there, but generally, yes, putting in zero-fuel-cost sources will displace positive-fuel-cost sources, most likely fossil fuel.

Q. And I believe in response to a question from Mr. Kurtz, you agreed that that displacement would occur in -- because the solar generation was lower priced than the fossil generation; is that correct?

A. Not correct, no.

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- Q. So I'm sorry. Can you clarify that?
- A. It -- the stack is dispatched based on bids and so the bid of the solar would be lower than the bid of the fossil fuel plants.
- Q. Okay. So are you here today testifying on behalf of any specific what you call "unsubsidized generation resource" that you believe would be displaced if the Commission approves this application?
- A. Well, I was hired by the law firm and the law firm is representing OCA, but I've had no involvement with OCA, so I guess you can interpret that how you want.
  - Q. Okay. Thank you.

So moving on to the third projected negative benefit that you discuss in Conclusion No. 10. That's the one where you project that oil and gas exploration and extraction will decline if the Commission approves the Application?

- A. That's right, yes.
- Q. And on what did you base this assumption in Conclusion No. 10?
- A. Well, this goes to this whole line of questioning that you have, most likely the displaced generation is going to be fossil fuels; and if you produce less energy with the fossil fuels, then there will be less fossil fuel exploration.
- Q. But you are not here today testifying on behalf of any particular oil and gas extraction company, correct?
- A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. I would like to turn to the discussion of project economics and I believe that's at page 5 of your report.
- 16 A. Okay.

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- Q. So under "Deregulation," the second paragraph there.
- 19 A. Yes.
- Q. You state "AEP Ohio is generally prohibited from owning significant electricity generation capacity," correct?
  - A. Correct, yes.
- Q. And how do you define "significant" for purposes of this assertion?

A. Well, I mean, it's ultimately a decision made in hearings such as this, but I don't know the specifics in Ohio, but I know that in certain states this has been interpreted to mean zero, meaning certain utilities are not even allowed to deploy backup generation during emergency situations, but some would.

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And so, I would say that when you are looking at utility-sized power plants, a safe threshold would be anything over like 5 megawatts would certainly be something that would not be -- that would be considered utility-scale generation which would generally be contrary to the whole thought of competitive wholesale electricity markets but it's fuzzy.

- Q. And so, you are not aware of a specific statute or rule in Ohio that places a specific cap on the amount of generation that a -- that an electric distribution utility can operate?
- A. I have not seen a number. I don't think one exists.
- Q. Okay. Also on page 5, if you move down to the last paragraph on that page, you state that "Regulated utilities like AEP Ohio have exclusive franchise service territories and therefore monopoly

positions for providing retail electricity to customers within their service territory," correct?

A. That's correct, yes.

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- Q. But resident customers in AEP Ohio's service territory are permitted to shop non-retail generation service? Do you know?
- A. They, I believe, are able to -- for retail competition, able to shop for a supplier of energy. They are not able to shop for a deliverer of energy.
- Q. So when you were referring to the "monopoly," you were referring to delivery?
  - A. That's correct, yes.
- Q. Okay. Okay. Now, I am going to skip over some parts of your report that were deferred to Phase II, and I am going to turn to page 14 of your report.
  - A. Okay.
- Q. And underneath the chart where you present Mr. Torpey's solar break-even analysis, you state in that paragraph that you believe Mr. Torpey uses very aggressive market price increase assumptions, corrects?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And do you know where Mr. Torpey obtained

his forecasted market prices?

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- A. I do not, no.
- Q. And in your report in the portions that have not been deferred, do you present any of your own energy market price forecasts for the years 2021 through 2040?
  - A. No.
- Q. Okay. Turning the page, at the bottom of page 15 and continuing on to the top of page 16, you say "It is not clear why Mr. Torpey thinks that the market price for solar energy will increase about twice the historical inflation rate...," correct?
  - A. Correct, yes.
- Q. Okay. And are you referring in that assertion to Table 3-1 that you've -- that's on page 15 of your report?
- A. Yes. So Table 3 -- no. Table 3-3 has
  Torpey's summary of his analysis and there is a
  Column H which has the "Solar Energy Priced at
  Market" and then I used those numbers. And I
  duplicate those in my Table 3-1.
- Q. And so, is it your understanding, when you look at Column H of Mr. Torpey's solar break-even analysis in Figure 3-3, is it your understanding that he was forecasting a specific market price for solar

energy in that column?

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- A. No. This is what he would be selling the solar energy in the PJM market for.
- Q. Okay. Would you agree, Dr. Brown, that Column H -- I'm sorry. Excuse me, one second.

On the top of page 16, where you say "It is not clear why Mr. Torpey thinks that the market price for solar energy will increase," you are referring to actually the market price for energy, not solar energy, correct?

- A. I'm just referring to what Mr. Torpey describes this as in Column H of his table.
- Q. Okay. Okay. I would like to turn to this chart on page 17 of your report. And that's where you -- you have pasted in a graph from the Lawrence Berkeley National Lab?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. That compiles some data about PPA prices.
  - A. Correct, yes.
- Q. One just housekeeping question I have, in the first sentence at the top of page 17, you describe this as a compilation of data on historical wind PPA prices. Am I right that you're actually meaning to refer to solar there?
- 25 A. Yes. That is an error. So that word

should read "wind." You can choose wind and/or solar and the chart here is filtered to show only solar so, correct, that's an error.

- Q. Okay. And is it also true that when you go and look at this chart on the website where you got it, it's possible to isolate the PPA prices by region so that they are -- they appear to be highlighted by region?
- A. You can. That -- it's colored in the chart, and so it maybe could make the data more clear, but that segmented data is shown in this Figure 3-5.
- MR. HUGHES: Okay. Your Honor, may I approach?
- 15 EXAMINER SEE: Yes.

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- 16 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
- Q. Okay. Dr. Brown, so are you able to
  identify what I have just marked as AEP Ohio Exhibit
  19 18?
  - A. Yes. This is Figure 3-5, but it has the midwest items basically emphasized, highlighted.
  - Q. So this effectively just makes it easier for the Commission to see the specific PPA prices for utility-scale solar in the midwest, correct?
- A. I think that's fair, yes.

- Q. Okay. And it looks like there are only approximately a half dozen midwestern utility-scale PPA prices that are reflected here since 2006, correct?
  - A. Correct, yes.

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- Q. And is it also correct that the most-recent dots, that you see indicated here, are in the approximate 60-dollar per megawatt-hour range?

  Does that look about right?
  - A. That looks about right, yes.
- Q. Okay. Do you know, Dr. Brown, whether your Figure 3-5 could include PPA prices for projects that haven't yet been actually built or placed in service?
  - A. It's not clear from the website. I don't know yes or no.
- Q. Okay. Turning now to page 25 of your report, skipping over some information that's been deferred to Phase II, this is where you address the economic benefit report that was filed by Dr. Buser and Dr. Lafayette, correct?
  - A. Correct, yes.
- Q. And I see you agree here that the methodology used by Dr. Buser and Dr. Lafayette, including the RIMS II model, is what you describe as

something that's widely accepted?

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- A. For short-term economic-benefit calculation, yes.
- Q. Okay. And yet, at the same time, you are asking the Commission to give very little weight to that analysis, correct?
- A. I am simply pointing out what the authors of this report stated which was there are lots of uncertain assumptions in this analysis which makes the results of this analysis highly imprecise.
- Q. Okay. But you have not, yourself, utilized the RIMS II model or any other economic benefit model to predict the benefits or losses related to these projects, correct?
- A. Short of calculating benefits and losses,
  I have not done that.
- Q. Okay. And on page 26 of your report, in the first paragraph after your block quotation from the Regionomics report.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. You say it's not clear why the report does not examine possible shutdowns if these projects are put into service, correct?
  - A. Correct, yes.
  - Q. But sitting here today, you're not able

to identify any electrical generating utilities that participate in the PJM market that will be shut down if the Commission grants this application, correct?

- A. Well, we don't even know if they are going to be built and so correct.
- Q. Okay. And the Ohio Coal Association did not provide you the identity of any resource within the PJM market that would shut down if the Commission approves this application, did they?
  - A. They did not.

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- Q. Okay. And nor did they identify any specific coal mine that would cease production in the event that the Commission grant this application?
  - A. They did not.
- Q. Okay. In the following paragraph, on page 26, you state that peak energy demand in Ohio must be met, and if part of this energy demand is met by Hecate and Willowbrook, it will not be met by other generation resources, correct?
  - A. Correct, yes.
- Q. And when you refer here to "other generation resources," those could be re -- any resources that participate in the PJM market, correct?
- 25 A. Correct, yes.

- Q. Including resources located outside the State of Ohio that participate in that market?
  - A. That's correct, yes.
- Q. Okay. And turning to the bottom of page 27, you state that if -- under "Public health benefits," do you see that paragraph?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. You state that if less oil and gas extraction and less coal mining do result, the negative economic consequences to Ohio should have been quantified, which they are not, correct?
  - A. Correct, yes.
- Q. Okay. But even if we assume the construction of the solar projects presented by AEP Ohio results in less coal being extracted somewhere, for sale to some participant in the PJM market, you would have no way of knowing whether those reductions would affect production at an Ohio coal mine, would you?
  - A. Not without -- no, that's fair.
- Q. Okay. And I have the same question, you know, even if we assume the construction of these facilities results in less oil or gas being extracted somewhere for sale to some PJM market participant, would your answer be the same? You would have no way

of knowing whether that reduction would affect production from a specific well in Ohio?

- A. Correct, yes.
- Q. Okay. Okay. Just a couple of questions with your -- the section of your report on the Navigant survey.
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. Turning now to page 31. In the fourth paragraph there, you state that the response rate for the survey that was conducted here was very low, correct?
  - A. Correct, yes.
- Q. Especially -- you say that's especially the case for residential non-PIPP and small C&I customers?
  - A. Yes. And those are the only two categories that were asked "Willingness to Pay" questions which is why I highlight those.
  - Q. And do you consider yourself an expert in customer-survey-response rates generally?
- A. Well, I have dealt a lot with this with a lot of utilities do customer surveys for quality of service, things like this, and the response rates for those are significantly higher than these response rates.

Q. But you don't present any of those response rates in your testimony, correct?

A. Correct, yes.

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- Q. Okay. Turning to pages 37 through 41 of your report, here, am I correct in this section of your report you are addressing six different arguments that were presented by the Company in the Amended Long-Term Forecast?
- A. Yes. So there was just to be clear, there was the initial Long-Term Forecast that was submitted. Then there was an Amended Long-Term Forecast which didn't really address the issues of these hearings, and then there was the Third Supplement, I think they called it, and so -- yeah, the Amended Long-Term Forecast describes there is no need in the traditional sense but then goes on and presents six itemized areas where, in a nontraditional sense, there is an argument for need, and I go through those, one to one, and address those, so that's what this section does.
- Q. Okay. Thank you for that clarification.

  So the first argument you address on

  page 37, in bold print there you say "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," correct?

- A. Yes, and the bold is just a direct quote from the Amended Forecast and so this is just presenting what was stated and then I respond to it.
  - Q. Okay.

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- A. So those are not my words; those are words in the report.
- Q. I understand. And then just underneath that you state there that this is an economic argument, not a resource planning argument, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. So is it your position then,
  Dr. Brown, that utility resource planning cannot
  address the economic aspects of adding additional
  generation?
- A. Typically resource planning, integrated resource planning is going to identify a need for capacity and energy. And if there is -- if there is a need for capacity and energy, then to identify how to do that for the lowest-remedy requirements. So it would be a two-stage process. The first stage, the determination of the need for energy and capacity, is not an economic consideration; it is a technical

consideration.

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- Q. And with respect to the two-step process you've just described, do you know whether any states considered cost as part of the first step, the need step?
- A. It possibly could be considered when you are looking at whether there is a need based on the cost of things like the demand side management programs, the integrated resource, but in terms of the supply side, no.
- Q. And just a question about resource planning as it relates to your specific background, what prior experience do you have in your career that's related to utility resource planning?
- A. Well, when I worked for ABB, I was in charge of the project that developed the -- it's basically the equivalent of the PROMOD model at ABB, so I am very familiar with this area. I have supervised commercial software that does this analysis.
- Q. Okay. Under Argument 1 on page 37, the last paragraph on that page, you say that the PJM is a free market specifically created to provide the lowest cost of energy, and that interfering with the PJM market, by allowing new generation resources not

having to compete, results in a less-efficient market and corresponding higher cost of energy, correct?

A. That's right, yes.

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- Q. But wouldn't you agree, Dr. Brown, that the PJM market already includes generation resources that would be subsidized under your definition of the term?
- A. So, before, we talked about there's federal tax benefits in terms of subsidization, and I was trying to segment that from subsidization that goes beyond that, and which are you -- are you talking about, one or the other capacity? Asking for clarification of the question.
- Q. I am just trying to understand -- you state that PJM is a free market.
  - A. That's right.
- Q. And so, I'm just trying to understand whether your definition of a "free market" can include resources that are subsidized to some extent.
- A. Well, just to be clear, my position is that, yes, when you give Investment Tax Credits and Production Tax Credits to certain generation facilities and not others, this does result in a less-efficient market with the pros and cons that go along with that. And so, yes, according to that

definition, let's say we are considering these federal tax benefits as a subsidy, then, yes, the PJM market would include subsidized generation for sure.

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- Q. Okay. So you would agree the Investment Tax Credit is available not just to an EDU like AEP Ohio seeking to build solar generation but also to other solar project developers?
- A. Right. So at least the renewable generation are competing against each other fairly in the PJM market. That's different than this case though.
- Q. Would you also agree, Dr. Brown, that the coal industry benefits from certain federal tax credits or subsidies?
- A. I am not certain. It would not surprise me.
  - Q. So have you ever had -- you haven't had any occasion to study any of the federal tax credits that could be available to OCA's members?
    - A. That's correct, yes.
  - Q. Okay. So assume hypothetically,

    Dr. Brown, that federal tax credits do exist for coal producers, would you agree that those tax credits would also have market distorting effects the way you define those effects?

- A. For cross-technology generation, but at least the coal plants are competing fairly against each other. And so at least within a certain technology you have a level playing field, so.
  - Q. Okay. Thank you.

Moving to your -- your response to the second argument, on page 38, in the Long-Term Forecast.

A. Okay.

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- Q. You state that -- as you restate the Company's position in bold print, it says "A formal study by an independent consultant shows that AEP Ohio costumers want and need long-term renewable power generated by new Ohio renewable projects."
  - A. Correct.
- Q. So that's your restatement of the Company's position.
  - A. That's right.
- Q. Okay. And then in response, one of the things you say that this is a customer preference argument, not a resource planning argument; is that correct?
  - A. That's correct, yes.
- Q. And so, is it your position then,

  Dr. Brown, that utility resource planning cannot

address customer preferences?

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- A. Traditional utility resource planning is required to look for minimum revenue requirement solutions to capacity and energy shortfalls, and so to the extent customers don't like to have rolling blackouts, that would address that concern, but no, traditional resource planning does not address customer preferences.
- Q. Okay. And then moving to page 40 where you are addressing Argument No. 5 in the Amended Long-Term Forecast.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And I see in the first paragraph of your response to Argument No. 5 you state this is an Ohio economy argument, not a resource planning argument, correct?
  - A. That's correct, yes.
- Q. And so, again, my question to you is,
  Dr. Brown, do you believe that the Commission has the
  discretion to consider the Ohio economy in connection
  with its review and approval of a utility resource
  plan?
- A. So the statute states what the Commission should consider. And so, if they follow the statute, my answer to that is the Commission should not

consider this. The state legislature legislates on this issue, they have, but I think it would be contrary to statute if they did this. This is my opinion.

- Q. But, again, you are not an attorney, correct?
- 7 A. This is not a legal opinion, correct, 8 yes.
  - Q. Okay. Thanks.

I'm sorry. One second, Dr. Brown.

Okay. So, Dr. Brown, a few minutes ago,
I asked you to assume federal tax credits do exist
for coal producers, and I asked if you agreed whether
those credits would also have market distorting
effects. In your answer you stated at -- one of the
things you said, "at least the coal plants are
competing fairly against each other"; is that an

A. Sounds correct.

accurate summary of your response?

- Q. Okay. You are aware, Dr. Brown, that there are coal plants that are owned by vertically --vertically-integrated companies and that are rate based within the PJM market, correct?
- 24 A. Yes.

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Q. Okay. I just have a couple of questions

about some of the items that you listed on your curriculum vitae, beginning at page 65 of your report.

A. Yes.

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- Q. So if we turn to page 70, it looks like you have listed some of your -- the prior testimony you've provided at regulatory proceedings, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And looking down to Item 5 on that list, it states that you prepared -- you testified in the North Carolina docket, "Bi-Annual Avoided Cost Hearings"; is that correct?
  - A. That's right, yes.
- Q. And the way you describe that testimony in italics there, you state you provided an assessment of the potential benefits and costs of utility-scale solar facilities in North Carolina?
  - A. That's right.
- Q. Okay. Do you remember any of the benefits of utility-scale solar that you addressed in that testimony, Dr. Brown?
- A. So this was an avoided cost hearing. It was very -- it was very narrow. There was 1975 legislation that requires utilities to purchase cogeneration output. In North Carolina they have

applied this legislation to utility-scale solar, and so the question is what actually is the avoided cost to the utility of having this cogeneration or, in this case, utility-scale solar come into the system. And so the benefit, very narrowly defined here, is avoided cost. That's the benefit by definition.

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- Q. And do you remember testifying in that North Carolina proceeding, Dr. Brown, that utility fuel hedging benefits result from solar-qualified facilities?
- A. Depending upon the contract, if you have a contract that results in fixed costs to the utilities and customers, there will be hedging benefits in that case.
- Q. One other piece of testimony that you list in your CV that I wanted to ask about and it's the first item on your list, you recently prepared an expert report and testified in the Icebreaker Windpower matter at the Ohio Power Siting Board, correct?
  - A. In this very room.
- Q. And is that still pending before the Power Siting Board, if you know?
- A. My understanding is yes, it's still pending.

- Q. Okay. And in your CV here, it states that you represented some local resident intervenors in that matter?
  - A. That's right, yes.

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- Q. And those intervenors, were they opposing a proposal to build a wind project in Lake Erie?
- A. Yes. They lived on the water, with views of the water, and they did not want offshore wind on Lake Erie.
- Q. Okay. And do you remember the written testimony that you provided in the Icebreaker Windpower matter, explaining to the Power Siting Board that in terms of power generation, public need is related to sufficient baseload generation, other aspects of system reliability, economic benefit, environmental benefit, or the ability to meet renewable energy portfolio standards?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. So that's an accurate recitation of the summary you provided?
    - A. Sounds correct.
- Q. Okay. Okay. Dr. Brown, I just have a few additional questions going back to the testimony we discussed in which you described the PJM market as a free market.

A. Yes.

- Q. Would you agree, Dr. Brown, that the PJM auctions are administratively controlled?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Okay. And would you also agree,
    Dr. Brown, that in the PJM market, the Market Monitor
    determines offer caps and floors on offer pricing?
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. Okay. And would you also agree,
    Dr. Brown, that the whole demand structure capacity
    is essentially a regulatory construct?
- A. Could you repeat or rephrase? I am not sure I understand your question.
- Q. When I say "a regulatory construct," I mean a construct that includes checks and balances that are regulated at the federal level.
- A. You are talking about the capacity interest market in PJM, I think you said?
  - O. Yes.
    - A. So yes, I'll agree with that.
  - Q. Okay. Would you also agree, Dr. Brown, that the RPM price is a short-term price and that it does not categorically or exclusively represent the market price, the market price for capacity?
- A. I guess it depends on your definition,

but there's two separate things, right? There's the short-term capacity bids which are really the, you know, the short-term liquid market aspects of this, and then there is the long-term capacity needs and bids to fulfill that which is sort of a separate process. I think they are both -- they are sort of separate markets. I would agree that they are separate things.

- Q. And would you also agree, Dr. Brown, that within the PJM market, bilateral contracts exist including long-term agreements that are based on costs that also reflect market prices for capacity?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And, Dr. Brown, are you also aware the PJM market has a regulatory backstop in place that's cost based in the event that the auctions don't supply sufficient capacity?
- A. I am not aware of that. It wouldn't surprise me though.
- MR. HUGHES: Okay. Thank you, very much.

  No further questions.
- EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Collier, any redirect?

  MR. COLLIER: Just a minute.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

2 By Mr. Collier:

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- Q. Dr. Brown, you were asked about subsidies and I think you used the term "additional subsidy."
  - A. Could you turn your microphone on.
- Q. Sorry.
  - A. Thank you.
  - Q. You were asked questions about subsidy questions.
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. And you address the tax credit 12 subsidization.
- 13 A. Correct.
- Q. Those tax credits, Investment Tax Credit
  or Production Tax Credit, are they based on
  qualifying facilities?
- 17 A. Yes.
  - Q. In other words, start date is important?
- 19 A. That's right, yes.
- Q. Now, with regard to the subsidies beyond the tax credit that you initially discussed in your cross-examination, what would those be in this type of proceeding?
- A. So if you were basically giving economic benefits that were ultimately going to be paid for by

retail customers, that would be a benefit that goes beyond the -- the tax benefits. The tax benefits are going to be reflected in sort of the base bid price and if that base bid price isn't sufficient to compete in the market and you get benefits beyond that so that you are now viable, that would be additional -- that would be additional subsidies.

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- Q. You were asked some questions about hedge, particularly pertaining to page 70 of I think your report -- or your résumé, I'm sorry. The North Carolina case you referred to, was that for a regulated entity?
- A. Well, this involved -- the utilities are regulated entities and they are required to buy the output of the unregulated utility-scale solar facilities and so it involved unregulated entities.

  Those were the owners of the solar projects, and then it would be the regulated utilities that would purchase the output, so it was both.
- Q. You mentioned hedging in terms of fixed costs in that North Carolina case.
  - A. That's right.
  - Q. What did you mean by that?
- A. So, for example, if you were to purchase the output of a solar facility at a fixed price and

then you were not purchasing that energy on a market with a volatile price, that would be -- there would be hedge value there. But if you purchased the output of the solar facility and that output price was pegged to market output, then there would not be hedge value to that purchase. And so, you need to make the distinction of whether there is any sort of cost stability associated with the purchase agreement; if there is, then there is hedge value; if's there not, then there is no hedge value.

- Q. All right. And you addressed the hedge value that's asserted in this case beginning at page 24 and continuing into -- well, beginning at page 24.
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And do you find hedge value with this proposal?
  - A. No.

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MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, I'm sorry. I just wanted to break in to note I believe page 24 relates to a topic that was deferred to Phase II.

MR. COLLIER: I don't believe it was,
your Honor. Not based on the -- and even if it were,
there was testimony by Mr. Torpey concerning hedge
value and he was asked hedge value on
cross-examination.

MR. HUGHES: I think, at this point, we are going beyond the scope of my cross which was limited to this application for the generic projects. I didn't ask details about the project specific hedge.

2.1

EXAMINER SEE: Page 24 and the information reflected on REB-Exhibit-1 has been deferred to the second phase of these proceedings.

Okay. Let's not go any further in that section, Mr. Collier.

MR. COLLIER: Okay.

- Q. (By Mr. Collier) Dr. Brown, when you were asked questions about hedge value in the North Carolina case, what are the important factors for hedge value in that case?
- A. So in that case, the hedge value -- well, the important things for the value of hedge is what is the volatility of the avoided cash flow and what is the volatility of the purchase agreement with the -- the output of the solar facility. And so, typically in North Carolina, you are going to have some sort of cost certainty when you are purchasing the output, either a fixed price for the duration of the contract or a known escalation, and so that would represent maximum cost certainty and maximum hedge

value.

Sometimes you will pay increases in price to -- like a consumer price index that -- that lessens cost certainty and lowers hedge value, and you can go all the way to pegging output to market prices which would then be zero hedge value. And so, that certainty of cash flows is what determines the value of a hedge.

MR. COLLIER: With that, your Honor, I have no further questions on redirect, and I move the admission of OCA Exhibit 1 and the attached report.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay.

MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, just for the record, the Company just wants to make sure that the record reflects the previously -- if this admission would be subject to the previous deferred testimony.

EXAMINER SEE: Hold on.

Before we get there, any recross of this witness? Mr. Michael.

MR. MICHAEL: Yes, your Honor.

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## RECROSS-EXAMINATION

23 By Mr. Michael:

Q. Dr. Brown, you just referenced, in response to your counsel, certainty of cash flow. Do

you recall that?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. And from where would the cash come when you were referring to certainty of flow?
- A. So ultimately when you are dealing with a utility that's purchasing output, it's going to come from the customers, the retail customers. So the retail customers pay their utility bills and that brings cash into the utility. The utility uses that cash to produce the output of the solar facilities. But ultimately the end customer, the purchaser of the retail service, is the source of the cash.
- Q. And you also discussed, in connection both on cross-examination and redirect by your counsel, pegging the output to market prices; is that correct?
  - A. Correct, yes.
- Q. And what exactly did you -- pegging the output of the renewables to market prices, is that what you were referring to?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And explain to me what you mean by that.

  How, operationally, would that work?
  - A. So if you have a solar facility and your solar facility is bidding into the -- selling its

energy through a purchase power agreement, you can track basically what that energy would have cost had you purchased that energy at that hour at market prices and that is the price that you would pay for that solar energy. That would be pegging the purchase power agreement price to the wholesale market clearing price.

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- Q. Okay. And what if the output from the renewable facilities were bid into the wholesale market? Would that also be pegging to market prices?
- A. Well, if you actually bid the energy into the market, then that solar facility is then going to get the market clearing price for that energy, and so now you are just, you know, you are bidding it into the market. You are not selling it bilaterally in that case.
- Q. Okay. And were that to be the case, in other words, the solar renewable output was bid into the market, would that increase the uncertainty, given the uncertainty in market prices?
- A. Yes. Typically the volatile day-ahead market prices are going to be clearly more volatile, but, on average, going to be lower than long-term purchase power agreements. That is -- that's the hedge value of a standard purchase power agreement

1612 1 that has a known price. 2 MR. MICHAEL: Thank you, your Honor. 3 have no further questions. 4 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Nugent. 5 MR. NUGENT: No questions, your Honor. EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Kurtz. 6 7 MR. KURTZ: Oh, no questions. EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Dressel. 8 9 MR. DRESSEL: No questions, your Honor. 10 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Dutton. MR. DUTTON: No questions, your Honor. 11 12 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Pirik. 13 MS. PIRIK: No questions. 14 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Dove. 15 MR. DOVE: No questions, your Honor. 16 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Darr. 17 MR. DARR: No questions. Thank you. 18 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Glover. 19 MS. GLOVER: No questions. 20 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. McNamee. 2.1 MR. McNAMEE: No questions, your Honor. 22 Thank you. 23 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Hughes. 24 MR. HUGHES: No questions. EXAMINER SEE: Counsel for OCA has 25

1613 already moved for the admission of OCA 2 or -- OCA 2 1 2 and OCA 2A. Are there any objections? 3 Hearing none, OCA 2 and 2A are admitted 4 (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 5 EXAMINER SEE: Recognizing certain 6 portions of the testimony has been deferred to the 7 second phase of these proceedings. 8 Mr. Hughes. 9 MR. HUGHES: Yes, your Honor. 10 EXAMINER SEE: AEP 18? 11 MR. HUGHES: Yes. I'm sorry. We would 12 move to admit AEP Ohio 18. 13 EXAMINER SEE: Are there any objections to the admission of AEP Exhibit 18? 14 15 Hearing none, AEP Exhibit 18 is admitted into the record. 16 17 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 18 EXAMINER SEE: Thank you, Dr. Brown. 19 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 20 Mr. Collier. 2.1 MR. COLLIER: I am ready to proceed 22 unless the Bench would like to take a brief recess so 23 we can reshuffle? 24 EXAMINER PARROT: It looked like you 25 already did that, but if you are ready, go ahead.

1614 1 MR. COLLIER: I call Emily Medine to the 2 stand. 3 (Witness sworn.) EXAMINER PARROT: Please have a seat. 4 5 MR. COLLIER: Your Honor, at this time, I 6 would like to have marked for the record, OCA Exhibit 7 3, the testimony of Ms. Medine. 8 EXAMINER PARROT: So marked. 9 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 10 11 EMILY S. MEDINE 12 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows: 13 14 DIRECT EXAMINATION 15 By Mr. Collier: Ms. Medine, would you state your title 16 Ο. 17 and business address. 18 Sure. Emily Medine, Principal with the Α. 19 firm of Energy Ventures Analysis. Corporate office 20 is 1901 North Moore Street, Suite 1200, Arlington 2.1 Virginia 22209. 2.2 And what's your position with the Energy Ventures? 23 24 Α. I'm a Principal. 25 Q. And do you address your -- the business

of EVA, as well as your résumé, in your report?

- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Ms. Medine, for the record again, there's been a motion to defer certain portions of your testimony. Based on the motion in limine filed by AEP, that would be page 11, lines 10 through 29, addressing REPAs and Green Tariff proposal; page 13, line 24, through page 17, line 26, discussing the RFPs and REPA structure; page 25, line 2, through page 26, line 12, discussing debt equivalency recovery proposal; page 32, line 22, through page 3, line 3, addressing REPA terms regarding disposition of energy capacity generated by the solar facilities.
- 15 A. Yes.

Do you understand that?

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- Q. If I were to ask you the questions in your direct testimony, subject to what's been deferred, would your answers be the same?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And would your answers be true and correct?
- 22 A. Yes.
- MR. COLLIER: Your Honor, at this time, I
  move for the admission of OCA Exhibit 3.
- MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I wanted to

address a couple of things on the motion to defer. I think there were -- there is a quick but I think incomplete description of what we had moved for.

Mr. Collier, among other things I, think misstated page 32, line 22, through page 33, line 3. Also the footnotes that are included and the description that was in the motion that was granted, I think would be controlling here.

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And, secondly, I wanted to clarify and add a couple of things that were not explicitly covered in our motion but I think are consistent with the argument and the ruling and I think we've adjusted some of this as we go forward in the hearing. In particular, our motion did not mention some of the findings in the front of Ms. Medine's testimony which are just, you know, advanced summaries of those sections that were deferred.

So, in particular, I would like to extend the deferral to those summary statements of the findings and, specifically, page 3, Finding 3, which starts on line 23; Finding 4 which starts on line 27 of page 3 and goes over to line 2 of page 4; there's also a sentence, at the end of Finding 6, that's lines 14 through 16 on page 4, about the 20-year REPA issue that was deferred; and then Finding 7 in its

entirety, page 4, starting on line 18.

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So those are summary statements in the front of the testimony that relate to the substantive narrative and analysis that was included in the deferral portion of this testimony. So I move that those be added to the deferral ruling.

MR. COLLIER: Your Honor, I would state, No. 1, I read from the chart that was attached to the motion so I read exactly what they were moving to strike. It appears now we have an additional motion that includes these findings. And to the extent that they -- the findings relate to items that were deferred at least in theory, I have no problem with that. And will accept that as well.

MR. NOURSE: Thank you. As far as the first part, I was just clarifying. I think you misstated one page number when you were reading.

EXAMINER PARROT: Actually, that's right out of your motion, so I am glad you -- you didn't intend it to be.

MR. NOURSE: So that must have been a typo.

EXAMINER PARROT: Page 33. That was something I had earmarked to address today anyway.

25 MR. NOURSE: Okay. Great.

1618 1 EXAMINER PARROT: It's page 33 through 2 line 3. 3 MR. NOURSE: That's correct. Thank you. 4 EXAMINER PARROT: Okay. 5 MR. NOURSE: I just wanted to mention that before we got into cross. 6 7 EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Mr. Nourse. 8 MR. NOURSE: Thank you. 9 MR. COLLIER: I think the testimony 10 stands in terms of the understanding of the witness 11 that these things have been deferred and we'll 12 attempt to stay within what the Bench has defined as 13 the scope. However, I would also proffer -- well, 14 first of all, I would make a motion to reconsider the issue of debt equivalency because I think that 15 16 relates particularly to the net benefit along the 17 lines we have discussed before. I am making that for 18 the record. 19 EXAMINER PARROT: And consistent with the 20 Bench ruling from earlier today, noted, but again --2.1 MR. COLLIER: Understood. 2.2 EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead and make your 23 proffer. 24 MR. COLLIER: I would make the proffer of

everything that's been deferred from her testimony.

1619 And the witness -- I move admission, subject to 1 2 cross-examination, of Exhibit 3. 3 EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Mr. Collier. Mr. Michael. 4 5 MR. MICHAEL: No cross-examination, your 6 Honor. Thank you. 7 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Nugent. 8 MR. NUGENT: No questions, your Honor. EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Dressel? 9 10 MR. DRESSEL: No questions, your Honor. 11 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Dutton. 12 MR. DUTTON: No questions, your Honor. 13 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Darr. 14 MR. DARR: No questions. 15 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Glover -- I'm 16 sorry. Ms. Glover. 17 MS. GLOVER: No questions, your Honor. 18 EXAMINER PARROT: Sorry. 19 Mr. McNamee. 20 MR. McNAMEE: No questions, your Honor. 21 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Kurtz. 2.2 MR. KURTZ: No questions. 23 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Dove. 24 MR. DOVE: No questions, your Honor. 25 EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Pirik.

1620 1 MS. PIRIK: No questions, your Honor. EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Mendoza. 2 3 4 CROSS-EXAMINATION By Mr. Mendoza: 5 6 Good morning, Ms. Medine. Q. 7 Α. Good morning. 8 Q. Do you have experience conducting opinion 9 polls? 10 Conducting them? No. I do have some Α. 11 experience with polls. 12 MR. MENDOZA: Thank you, your Honor. I 13 have no further questions. 14 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Nourse, back to 15 you. 16 MR. NOURSE: Thank you, your Honor. 17 18 CROSS-EXAMINATION 19 By Mr. Nourse: 20 Q. Good morning, Ms. Medine. 2.1 A. Good morning. 22 Q. Welcome back to Ohio. 23 A. Thank you. 24 I do want to clarify, at least in my Q. 25 experience, when you and I have been involved in

cases in the past in Ohio, you've been an independent auditor for most of those cases; is that correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. But today you are not an independent auditor. You are here as a paid expert witness on behalf of the Ohio Coal Association, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And briefly, on the question Mr. Mendoza asked you, I was going to expand on that a little bit and ask you if you've ever had training or experience in designing or implementing customer surveys.
- A. It was actually an area that I studied in graduate school. My most recent opinion poll, particularly relevant to this, was related to an engagement I'm currently involved in, in Chugach, Alaska, where there is a community solar project that's underway. And I believe I put into my testimony my experience with that poll and the conclusions that we found from that poll.
- Q. Right. And that's the extent of your experience relating to design or implementation of customer surveys?
- A. That's my most recent. It's been a long career.

Q. Okay. All right. Now, turning to page 22 of your testimony, so you're discussing some EIA data here and stating some relevant -- what you call relevant statements from the 2018 Annual Energy Outlook. Do you see that?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And the bullet on line 5 of page 22, you agree this is a valid assumption by EIA?
  - A. Could you say what page again, please?
  - Q. Page 22, the bullet starting on line 5.
  - A. Oh, I'm sorry. Yeah. Yes.
- Q. All right. And then on 23, line 2, there's a statement -- again, I think this is out of the EIA data report, you are referencing that wind and solar growth, in terms of the projected future growth, account for 64 percent of the total generation growth through 2050? Do you see that?
  - A. Yes. That's a quote.
  - Q. Yeah. And you agree with that.
- A. I agree with that. I would note that EIA almost -- I think by statute or by some kind of requirement is only able to include what are actual government regulations, but that would extend to Production Tax Credits and ITC. So this is assuming the current ITC stays as is and the Production Tax

Credit ultimately disappears, but yes.

- Q. Okay. But you believe it is a valid assumption to make that renewable generation will -- will be expanded and will have support from states and regulators?
- A. Two points to that. One is I am actually quoting what EIA thinks and I'm suggesting what the government research thinks is reasonable, and I am quoting it as a basis for something for consideration. And the second part, I am not sure I understand what you were saying in terms of regulations and the like.
- Q. Okay. Well, first of all, I asked you if you agreed with this. I understand you quoted it in the report. I just want to be clear for the record, you agree with this statement?
  - A. I believe it is absolutely relevant.
  - Q. It's relevant?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. But do you agree with it?
- A. I think our forecasts will be slightly different because of different assumptions, but I think it's extremely relevant for consideration that solar is expected to grow with the current level of subsidies without -- it doesn't include a specific

state subsidy, for example, which is simply on the basis of the economic analysis that was performed by EIA.

- Q. So when you -- first of all, when you say "current subsidy," are you referring to the federal tax law?
- A. I am referring to with respect to solar federal Investment Tax Credit.
- 9 Q. Okay. Which is part of the federal tax 10 law?
- 11 A. Correct.

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- Q. All right. And are you saying that EIA assumed that that's the only, quote-unquote, subsidy and that's -- knowing that that's going to be going away soon? Is that what you are saying?
- A. It's not going away soon. That's the point is that the 10-percent tax credit continues. What goes away is the Production Tax Credit.
- Q. Okay. But you're saying the only, quote-unquote, subsidy that's embedded in EIA's projection is the federal tax subsidy that you could consider a subsidy?
- A. What EIA assumes is what is on the books today. So it has some -- it's not just the 10 percent. It is what's on the books.

- Q. That's the only subsidy through 2050 that EIA would have considered is this tax treatment? That's it?
  - A. For solar, yes.
- Q. Okay. And, let's see, further down 23, on line 15, you make a statement here that the last statement which I guess refers to, is that the bullet that starts on line 11?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. "...is directly in conflict with AEP
  Ohio's position that the commitment for solar should
  be made immediately...." Do you see that?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Do you agree that -- let's just assume we are all talking about the same federal tax law, but do you agree that the tax incentives on the books do affect the cost of investing in solar today?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And indeed, later in your testimony, on page 36, you are talking about the --you are talking about the policy in the first sentence of the answer that begins on line 4, the policy is supported at both the state and federal level?
- 25 A. Yes.

- Q. Do you see that? And what's the "state" part of that reference there?
- A. There are some individual states that have mandates for renewable energy.
- Q. Okay. And then you're going on to state there is a rapid rate of cost decline for wind and solar?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And then if I could ask you to turn to page 36 -- 26, and this is line 14, and you are talking about accelerated retirement of coal units here. Do you see that, line 14?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And is it your opinion that Ohio coal units will be forced to retire based on the implementation of 400 megawatts of solar entering the PJM market?
- A. Not specifically but obviously the cumulative increase in renewables can affect the coal -- the profitability and viability of coal plants.
- Q. When you say "cumulative increase," can you give me an order of magnitude what you're referring to there?
- 25 A. In terms of total resources?

Q. In terms of renewables.

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- A. Not -- I don't have a number.
- Q. Okay. So you don't know what -- you don't have an opinion about the -- what the threshold level of renewable -- new renewable generation resources that would cause accelerated retirements of existing coal plants.
- A. You know, we've done that analysis in a number of different ways. I don't have a number to proffer at this point, but I certainly would have an opinion, subject to analysis.
- Q. And also just to add to that, it also tends not to be a single number.
  - A. It is a cumulative, over time, outlook.
- Q. Okay. But you agree it's not 400 megawatts.
- A. It could -- if that's the last plant, it might be.
  - O. It's not the first -- or the next --
- A. It may or may not be. It's -- it's not
  - Q. And do you agree that the addition of natural gas capacity in PJM has a much bigger impact on coal units, existing coal units?
- 25 A. Actually, I think what has the most

impact on existing coal units is the wind Production
Tax Credit.

- Q. More than natural gas utilities being added?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And more than the natural gas prices in the last 10 years?
- A. You know, it's hard to measure exactly. Obviously there are a number of contributing factors but on -- actually, as we look at the industry as a whole, it is the wind Production Tax Credit that has the most negative impact on coal generation.
- Q. Let's turn to your Attachment ESM-3, the EVA study from July 2018. Are you there?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. First, let me ask you to turn to page -or I believe it's the Appendix here, Appendix A to
    the report starts on page 13 of the ESM-3.
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. Okay. And you have a bunch of units, coal plant retirements since 2014 in PJM, and can you just quickly go through them. You don't have to list all the unit numbers but indicate which plants were AEP-owned plants that retired.
- A. AEP-ownership position or AEP-operated?

- Q. Well, I think most of the ones we operate we also had some ownership, but you can stick with ownership.
  - A. Thank you.

So -- and if this is a quiz, let's see,

Glen Lyn, I believe Tanners Creek, Big Sandy, Kammer,

Kanawha River, Sporn, Clinch River.

- Q. And I will help you a little bit.
- A. Did I miss one? Oh, Muskingum.
- Q. Okay. That's good.
- 11 A. Sorry.

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- Q. What about Beckjord?
- A. I can't remember whether you were
  operating that or you were just owners, that was
  where my question came from but, yes.
  - O. And what about Stuart?
- 17 A. Same issue there.
  - Q. Okay. So were those requirements based on solar resources being added?
  - A. They were related to total market issues.

    And as I mentioned there are a number of issues in
    the market. I would be happy to walk through the
    issues in the market to put it in context.
    - Q. First, you can answer my question.
- 25 A. Nothing -- there is very little direct,

but I think it contributes to the issues as to the retirements.

- Q. Do you think the addition of solar in PJM contributed to the retirement of those units we just went through that -- is that your answer?
- A. It is one of the factors. I mean, as I said, I would be happy to walk through all of the factors, but it is one of the factors.
- Q. All right. We'll probe in a minute here. So, and I think this is partly where you were going, but let me direct your attention to page 2 of the report, the study, ESM-2, the bullet, first sentence in the bullet under the table, "Merchant power markets like PJM are not structured to compensate coal plants for the reliability and resilience that they provide to the market." Do you see that?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. So those are general challenges that PJM has been dealing with for more than a decade, how to properly compensate coal units, correct?
  - A. Coal and nuclear, yes.

    (Pause in proceedings.)
- Q. Ms. Medine, your study that we've been discussing, ESM-3, focused on three of the largest

coal-fired stations in PJM; that is Pleasants,
Sammis, and Bruce Mansfield?

A. Correct.

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- Q. Okay. And would you agree that all three of those plants originally were placed in service by utilities that had rate-base rate of return cost recovery?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And I believe Pleasants may be owned by Allegheny Energy; is that correct?
- A. So actually, as with most things, it's more complicated than that. It had been partly owned by MonPower and then the assets swapped a couple years ago and they ended up moving Pleasants entirely to AE Supply.
- 16 Q. Allegheny -- sorry, go ahead.
  - A. But as part of the bankruptcy, the creditors received Pleasants into FirstEnergy Solutions, so now technically it's now part of the FirstEnergy Solutions.
- Q. Okay. And Sammis and Bruce Mansfield are also FES?
- A. They are -- today, they are FES. Of course, when they were built, it was a different company name.

- Q. Yeah. That's my next question. So originally they were FirstEnergy utilities that -- that owned them?
- A. I actually think it was -- for Mansfield, it was a different company name when it was first built but, yes, I'll accept where you are.
- Q. Let me ask it this way: In 1999, when
  Ohio began its restructuring and deregulation, Sammis
  and Bruce Manfield -- Mansfield were owned by
  FirstEnergy operating companies?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And the plants are in rate base for their Ohio ratepayers at that time?
  - A. So I don't think that Pleasants was Ohio ratepayers. I believe Pleasants would have been West Virginia ratepayers.
  - Q. Okay. All right. So let's go back to, I just wanted to clarify that for the record, the context of your study. Let me go back to the discussion we were having about PJM and the -- your view that the PJM market is not structured to properly compensate coal, coal plants. So would you agree that fuel diversity is a positive attribute for PJM to pursue?
- A. As a generic statement, sure.

- Q. Yeah. And do you think PJM does promote fuel diversity or pursue that as a goal in the development of its markets?
- A. I think it's -- it is -- does promote it, and I think there are some legacy issues, again partly due to the PTC on wind that have made it more difficult to maintain the coal plants in the context of PJM.
- Q. Okay. And, next, I wanted to ask you about two of the documents I handed to you. I don't think we need to mark them as exhibits; but, excuse me, the single page that I gave you, you can see is from PJM's website and there's a section called "Fuel Security" and there's a FAQ, frequently asked questions --
  - A. Yes.
- Q. -- tab. Do you see that?
- 18 A. Yes.

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- Q. And then the multi-page document I gave you was the Fuel Security FAQs from the PJM website, and it's dated November 21, 2018. Do you see that?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. And then on the second page, I

  highlighted Question 14, "Why isn't PJM focusing on

  fuel diversity?" Do you see that?

- A. I see where you've highlighted it, yes.
  - Q. Do you see that question?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. Can you read the answer?
- A. "Fuel" --

MR. DARR: Objection, your Honor. I mean, this is a classic example of reading somebody else's work into the record. I believe you put some -- some restrictions on that.

MR. NOURSE: I'm sorry, what? Do you want me to respond? Your Honor, I think this is very germane to these proceedings. I think it's very common for us to rely on PJM and similar documents, and so I am asking her to read the answer as a background for my next question.

EXAMINER PARROT: Before we do that, I guess let's establish -- excuse me, establish some foundation as to whether she's seen this before.

- Q. Well, are you a PJM expert, Ms. Medine?
- A. I'm familiar with the market. I am not an expert on PJM.
- Q. Okay. And you've -- you've reviewed PJM reports and documents before in your line of work?
- A. I have but I have not reviewed this document.

Q. Okay. So do you trust and rely on PJM reports that you get from their website?

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- A. Generally but, like anything else, trust but verify.
- Q. All right. So, yeah. I want you to read the answer, and then I have some questions about it.

MR. DARR: Same objection, your Honor.

This is proper for possibly rebuttal testimony but

it's not proper for cross-examination.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, you know, this is what all of us do, so I don't know why Mr. Darr's, you know, trying to raise this, you know, barrier to my question. It's a PJM document. She's talking about the PJM markets extensively in her report. So, you know, surely if we can pull in testimony from other contested proceedings, we can talk about an official PJM document for the record.

EXAMINER PARROT: The objection is overruled with the caveat, Ms. Medine, as we have done with other witnesses in the proceeding, please feel free to give a full and complete response to Mr. Nourse's questions.

A. I'm happy to read a PJM document. I am just glancing through this, I would say though, however, there are a number of questions and answers

that if we are going to submit one, we should be providing all of them that were relevant. For example, the last one is "What's the next step," and it says "While there is no imminent threat, fuel security is vital."

- Q. Okay. Can you go back and read the one I asked you to read?
- A. The PJM -- just for the record, the PJM document says "Why isn't PJM focusing on fuel diversity?" And the response is "Fuel diversity is more of a potential outcome that -- than solution in and of itself. Unlike fuel security, fuel diversity does not signal requirements needed by system operators to ensure the continued service of electricity through credible disturbance events. One potential of fuel secure system may be a fuel diverse system."
  - Q. And thank you.

MR. NOURSE: And, your Honor, Ms. Medine said she wanted to have the other questions and answers in, I am happy to mark this as AEP Ohio Exhibit 19, so we have all the FAQs from PJM's fuel security portion of its website.

EXAMINER PARROT: Hold on. I'm sorry.

25 | So marked.

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(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

Q. Ms. Medine, is it your -- is it your view that the -- that PJM actively pursues fuel diversity as a goal in its market development?

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- A. I think what I just read and what I believe the document says is fuel security is a concern and, as a result of the concerns about fuel security, there may be diversity, fuel diversity.
- Q. I am asking you your opinion now as either reflected in this document or not reflected as to PJM. Do they pursue fuel diversity as a goal in the development of their markets?
- A. Apparently only to the extent it results in fuel security.
- Q. And do you think, and more specifically, does PJM promote development of renewable generation resources as a means to the end of fuel diversity?
- A. Do you have a specific document you would like me to refer to?
  - Q. No, I am asking your opinion.
- A. My opinion is I'm not certain exactly what they do with respect to promoting renewables.
- Q. Are you aware of the MOPR proposal that's pending?
  - A. Only -- I would not provide any testimony

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- Q. Are you aware that the MOPR is aimed, in part, at renewable resources?
  - A. Not specifically.
- Q. Are you aware of the effect, if the MOPR is adopted, on renewable resources?
- 7 A. Since I have not read the MOPR, I cannot opine.
  - Q. Okay. You haven't read it.

Let me ask you generally about renewables and the economics associated with renewable generation being added to PJM. Would you agree that a new renewable facility in PJM is more of an energy play than a capacity play?

- A. I think it varies, not -- it's not specific. I think the solar and the wind are very different, so solar can be more of a capacity play. Wind is clearly an energy play.
- Q. Okay. When you say solar can be a capacity play, can you expand on that statement?
- A. Sure. The new cap percentage is much higher for solar than it is for wind.
- Q. And so -- and then let's assume that -well, me let ask it this way: Would you agree that a
  new renewable generation resource in PJM can be

economical without capacity revenue?

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- A. Very few sources in PJM can be economical without capacity revenue.
- Q. And I am asking you about -- let's -- let me ask you about solar in particular. A new solar generation resource in PJM, is it your view that could be economic without capacity revenue?
  - A. My opinion, subject to check, is no.
  - Q. Okay. Now --
- A. Excuse me, just for clarification. We are talking about utility-scale solar.
  - Q. Yes.
  - A. Not behind-the-meter solar.
- Q. That's what I was asking you about.

  Thank you for that clarification.

Now, let me ask you the other one -- the big document I put in the corner of your table there is the direct testimony of Kevin Murray. It's already in the record. It's IEU Exhibit 1. And I have marked, with a yellow sticky, pages I am going to ask you about. It's part of KMM Exhibit 2 and it's at page 593.

First of all, let me make sure you understand what this is. It's part -- it's a PJM document. Again, we've freely admitted PJM documents

1 into this record. PJM 21 -- it's 2021, 2022, RPM

2 base residual auction -- I'm sorry, that's not the

3 | title. I'm sorry, it's KMM-3. I have got an

4 untabbed copy here.

5 Give me one second. I'm sorry. I am

6 | just trying to get the front page of this document.

Here it is.

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It's KMM-3 and it's Generation and
Transmission Planning Overview, 2018, Monitoring
Analytics, LLC. So it's the PJM Market Monitor. Are

11 | you with me, Ms. Medine?

- A. I went to the -- I'm sorry, I thought you
  were talking. Are you still in Mr. Murray's
  testimony?
  - Q. Yeah. It's KMM-3. I'm sorry, I said the wrong number earlier. It is part of KMM-3 and it's the Market Monitor Report and it's page 593.
    - A. Yes, I have it.
  - Q. Okay. And Table 12 is titled "Existing PJM Capacity as of September 30, 2018." Do you see that?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Can you take a second to look at this chart and see if it's consistent with your understanding of PJM capacity.

- A. The total is. I can't check with the individual, but I'll assume it's fine.
- Q. Okay. So let me ask you a few questions about this table. First of all, solar is listed toward the right. Solar resources total 1,359 if we round up. These are megawatts. Do you see that?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And that's out of a total PJM capacity of 195,488 megawatts, correct?
- 10 A. Yes.
- Q. Which is approximately 0.7 percent, correct?
- 13 A. Subject to check, yes.
- Q. And I asked you about natural gas
  earlier, so the subject of those two columns, the
  Combined Cycle column and the CT-Natural Gas column,
  do you see those?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. 43,063 for combined cycle, correct?
- 20 A. Yes.
- Q. And CT-natural gas is 25,388, correct?
- 22 A. Correct.
- Q. If we add those together, it's 68,451, subject to check?
- 25 A. Okay.

- Q. And that is approximately 35 percent of the 195,488, correct?
- A. Yeah. The only caveat I will make is obviously the CT is meant for peaking as opposed to baseload generation. I'm sorry.
- Q. And so back to your report, please.

  ESM-3, page -- page 2 and going over to page 3, your discussion there is you're saying that -- you're first discussing the coal units and characteristics, and then you say "This is in contrast to natural gas plants, which can economically turn off during periods of low demand and low prices, and subsidized renewable plants (wind and solar), which have negligible operating costs (thus not forced to operate at a loss)." Do you see that?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And as I was asking before whether you thought the coal -- in your study, whether the retirement of coal units was driven more by natural gas than renewable. Would you agree, based on the numbers we just went over, 35 percent natural gas in the PJM market, capacity market, and 0.7 percent solar, would you agree that natural gas plants have a bigger impact on the retirement of coal units?
  - A. So I think, as I mentioned, that the

primary impact of renewables on coal generation is wind and not wind and solar. And, again, I am happy to explain why, but that actually -- that sentence really refers to the impact of wind on coal capacity.

- Q. Well, it says "wind and solar," correct?
- A. It does, correct.
- Q. And my question is about natural gas. Do you need that question reread?
- A. No. I understand the question. I am -- I would like to give a fuller explanation.
  - Q. Please do.

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A. So the issue is that with the Production Tax Credit, wind is subsidized and that the only time you earn the Production Tax Credit is when you are selling the wind into the market. What the net effect of that has been is basically for wind power to be dumped into the overnight market at very lower or negative pricing.

Given the characteristics of coal versus gas, the coal plants must maintain minimum load, so it can suffer significant losses overnight, that even when it's more economic during the day with respect to gas, it cannot compete because it cannot overcome the incurred losses overnight, and so it is not a single relationship between gas and coal. We must

include other factors.

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- Q. So, but going back to my question, are you saying that wind has a bigger impact on coal unit retirements than -- than gas, natural gas?
- A. I am saying, as I said, it's a multifactorial approach. I can go through the other factors as well, but clearly there are many factors, of which gas is one, but wind is one as well.
- Q. I understand there are many factors. I am asking you, in a relative sense, which is more significant.
- MR. MICHAEL: Objection, asked and answered twice.
- MR. NOURSE: I disagree, your Honor. I am trying to get an answer.
  - A. The reason --
  - EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled. Go ahead,
    Ms. Medine. Go ahead.
  - A. The reason that you can't look at them independently is if gas didn't have the operating characteristic to be able to go down to zero overnight, then you might have something different, so it's a combination of, A, surplus gas in this area, B, the fact that you cannot economically operate many coal plants overnight. And those I

would say would be the two top factors but there are others.

- Q. Okay. And, again, to be clear when you refer to wind as a subsidized resource, you are talking about the federal tax code?
- A. I am talking about the very significant Production Tax Credit.
  - Q. Which is part of the federal tax code?
  - A. I can't --
  - Q. Right?
- 11 A. Yes.

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- 12 Q. I am just trying to find --
- A. No. I just don't know.
- Q. -- things we can agree on.
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. Okay. Thank you.
- 17 Let me ask you about fuel diversity.
- 18 | Shift away from PJM and look at a state commission
- 19 like the PUCO. Is it your opinion that fuel
- 20 diversity is a valid factor for consideration in the
- 21 context of integrated resource planning cases before
- 22 the PUCO?
- A. It is one factor but it is not -- I am
- 24 | not sure I would put it up there in the top five, but
- 25 | it is one factor.

- Q. And I asked you whether it was a valid factor, so your answer is yes?
  - A. It is a factor.
  - Q. Thank you.

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Now, do you know whether Ohio energy policy incorporates energy supply diversity as a goal?

- A. I believe it does. I have the language. I have looked at the language. I would only counter that there is the alternative energy rider which actually deals with the state mandates. And -- and as part of that state mandate, it did specify renewable targets that have to be met over time, and as I am sure you recall, the original version of that provided for a requirement that at least 50 percent of the targets we had in state, and those targets were eliminated.
- Q. Okay. Would you agree that cycling of coal units continue to be -- well, continue to be needed with the addition of intermittent generation such as solar and wind?
  - A. I am not sure I understand the question.
- Q. Okay. Would you agree that when intermittent generation resources are added to PJM, that that will continue the need for fossil

generation units to cycle correspondingly to the intermittent nature of those renewable resources?

- A. A couple of things. I am not sure if you are talking about in 2020, or are you talking about 2040?
  - O. You can address both.

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- A. Okay. So obviously in 2020 that's true. But obviously with improvements in battery storage and other innovations and the whole process, I think eventually over time you will see a number of utilities aspiring to 100 percent renewables by 2040, 2050.
  - Q. That's your view of the future?
- A. It is a view of the future. I'm just explaining what other utilities are doing. And it is -- it is -- there are utilities, for example, I mentioned Consumers Energy, that are -- NIPSCO that are looking to basically go almost fully renewable by some point in the future.
- Q. And their state commissions would have to go along with that, right?
- A. Well, it's part of their integrated resource plans but that's -- in both of those cases the utilities are regulated. It's a little bit different than Ohio where generation is not

regulated.

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- Q. But that's your view of the future, 2040?
- A. I am not saying I agree with it. I am just saying it is utilities, that are serious utilities that are out there, that's what they are basically proposing for their future.
- Q. Now, you mentioned a few minutes ago
  the -- the Ohio's renewable mandate and how the -how the in-state requirement had been eliminated. Do
  you recall that?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And you talk a little bit about that on page 31 of your testimony. And one of your statements you make on line 10 is that "The elimination of the in-state solar requirement reflected higher costs associated with the in-state procurement." Do you see that?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. When you say "reflected," are you saying -- are you claiming that the higher-cost Ohio RECs was the reason the General Assembly eliminated the in-state procurement mandate?
    - A. I believe that to be the case.
    - Q. What's your basis for that?
- 25 A. I was the auditor at that time for -- on

- behalf of the Commission for -- for AEP -- I mean, chosen to be the auditor of AEP which is also included the AER, and I believe it may have been discussed in some of the meetings.
- Q. Well, is there something in the statute that says that?
  - A. The reason? Not to my knowledge.
  - Q. Okay. Are you aware of any interstate-commerce issues that were raised about the in-state requirement?
- A. Not specifically.

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- Q. Do you know what "burden on interstate commerce" means in a legal sense?
  - A. Yes, I do. The only thing I would point out is these targets were put in place a number of years before they were amended. So I guess the challenge could be happening on an interstate basis, I just wasn't aware of it.
  - Q. Okay. But you really -- did you talk to any legislators that voted for Senate Bill 310?
    - A. No, I did not.
- Q. Okay. Now -- well, let me ask you, at the bottom of page 31, you are talking about the derivative benefits in line 16 and 17 of in-state solar. Do you see that?

1650 1 Α. Yes. 2 What are you referring to there? Q. 3 What's being discussed in the current Α. 4 proceeding, in terms of employment, et cetera. 5 Q. Jobs --6 Α. Johs. 7 -- as part of that? Additional tax Q. 8 revenues as part of that? 9 Α. Yes. 10 Long-term capital investment in Ohio --Q. 11 Α. Yes. 12 -- part of that? Q. 13 Α. Okay. By the way, on line -- the earlier 14 lines where there is a quote, that was actually the 15 quote from the audit report we prepared, so that's 16 the support. 17 Q. So you are quoting yourself? 18 Α. Yes. 19 Good. I saw that. Ο. 20 Okay. Let me ask you to turn to page 34. 2.1 Α. 34 of which document? 22 Your testimony. And at the bottom of the Q. 23 page, line 29, could you read that sentence? 24 Α. This is relating to Navigant on that 25 page?

- Q. The last line of page 34, there is a full sentence in your testimony. Could you read that aloud?
- A. Yes. Sure. "Customers support the development of renewables in Ohio if they are cost-competitive."
- Q. Okay. And do you agree that if the Commission deems the price of utility-scale solar to be competitive, that will support a finding of need?
  - A. No.

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- Q. And if ratepayers are going to financially benefit from the proposal, would you support the proposal?
  - A. No.
- Q. Okay. Page 35, you raise a new topic here starting at line 7, "More importantly, the Settlement agreement," which is referring to the PPA Rider settlement agreement, "contemplates bilateral PPAs whose output would be purchased by retail customers." Do you see that?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Now, so it's your understanding this is -- well, you don't cite anything here. What are you talking about?
- A. I think if you go back to the beginning

of my testimony, I do provide information that cites that. I believe it refers to the Opinion and Order. I don't seem to have the exact language here.

- Q. Did you review the Opinion and Order?
- A. Yes, I did.

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- Q. And you concluded that the Commission directed AEP Ohio to pursue retail bilateral purchase agreements?
- A. I'm not sure I'd use the word "directed," but that could be done as well.
- Q. Okay. And so, is it your understanding that the Commission -- well, first of all, did you read any other orders or pleadings in that case relating to that topic?
- A. Probably but I was trying to sort of do the forensic work to figure out how the whole thing evolved.
- Q. Okay. But did you review the Company's application on this exact topic --
  - A. I think.
  - Q. -- seeking clarification?
- 22 A. I think I looked mostly at the orders.
- Q. Did you look at the Second Entry on
  Rehearing that responded to the Company's application
  for clarification?

- A. I saw that there.
- Q. Okay. Well, if you were wrong about the Commission's intention regarding retail purchase agreements, then this would not be an additional factor that the Commission should consider here, right?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. Can you turn to page 37. So on line 15 you refer to merchant generators?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. What's your definition of a merchant generator?
- A. A merchant generator is anybody who's not getting cost recovery through a -- through a regulated -- it's not getting cost recovery.
- Q. Would you agree, relative to renewable projects, that most utility-scale renewable projects are supported by a long-term power purchase agreement?
- A. I think my point here is that that had been the case and there is evolution in that market as well. And the two citations I provide demonstrate that PPAs or certainly a 20-year PPA may not be needed.

25 (Pause in proceedings.)

Q. Okay. Ms. Medine, we were talking about PPAs to support renewables, and is it your opinion that the -- in the PJM market that large-scale or utility-scale renewable projects can be developed without the PPAs?

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- A. I think that's worth pursuing.
- Q. And are you aware, in Ohio, of any utility-scale renewable projects that have occurred with or without PPAs?
- A. I have seen a list of projects proposed.

  I am not sure where they are in their development process.
- Q. Okay. And are you aware of any Ohio renewable project that's utility scale that has been developed without a PPA?
- A. Not off the top of my head, but I'll continue to go back to the AER obligations which, in theory, would have supported such projects because of the passthrough because of the rider, and I will note that the recently-completed audit of the AEP AER shows that the primary reason its costs are much higher than other utilities is because of the use of PPAs. So I am not sure that an example of history is the way to say that because people did it one way is the way to do it going forward.

Q. Okay. We'll reserve your further opinions on that until perhaps we meet again in the AER proceeding in the future, Ms. Medine, but let me -- let me shift to another topic.

So are you familiar with OVEC, the Ohio Valley Electric Company?

A. Certainly.

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- Q. Okay. And you are familiar that OVEC has coal units including a coal unit in Ohio?
  - A. Yes, I am.
- Q. And do you support cost recovery, as part of AEP Ohio's ESP, of the OVEC coal units?

MR. MICHAEL: Objection, relevance.

MR. COLLIER: Objection, that's not right. That was a subject of a different proceeding.

MR. NOURSE: Well, your Honor, I am trying to get a full understanding of her different opinions and how they relate to regulatory policy, so I think it's relevant.

MR. COLLIER: Different issue, different case. Different circumstances.

EXAMINER PARROT: And I think, as we have allowed with other witnesses, we've had some questions on this subject. So go ahead, Ms. Medine.

A. I have not studied the outcome of the ESP

case with respect to OVEC other than knowing that there is an OVEC-related rider.

- Q. So you have no opinion on whether that -those coal units should be supported by regulatory
  cost recovery?
- A. It's obviously a much more complex situation given the vintage of those units and their role that they play in the State of Ohio, so I don't think this is a simple answer to that question.
  - Q. Yes, it's always complex, isn't it?
- 11 A. It is always complex.
- MR. NOURSE: All right. Thank you,
- 13 Ms. Medine. That's all I have for now.
- 14 EXAMINER PARROT: Any redirect?
- MR. COLLIER: I think very briefly, your
- 16 Honor.

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- 18 REDIRECT EXAMINATION
- 19 | By Mr. Collier:
- Q. Ms. Medine, you were asked questions
- 21 about what's been marked as AEP 19. Do you still
- 22 have that?
- 23 A. That's the PJM?
- 24 O. Yes.
- 25 A. Yes.

- Q. All right. And this is -- what is this document as you understand it?
- A. It looks like something from the website that talks to frequently asked questions related to PJM fuel security.
- Q. And I would like to direct your attention to the sixth-frequently-asked question. And it states: "No. PJM is fuel neutral." You were asked questions about fuel diversity. Does PJM -- does PJM take the position of fuel neutral?
- A. Well, this is what PJM has said about PJM, and I think what we talked about a little bit is that given what their goal is, they may not be fuel neutral which is fuel -- fuel supply security.
- Q. What about reliability? What does PJM conclude to reliability of the PJM system?
- A. It's not on this document, right?

  Obviously reliability is one of the reasons it exists, so it's very concerned about reliability.
  - Q. Well, I will direct you to Question 5.
  - A. Okay.

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- Q. PJM has no reliability concern about the system in the short term or the long term.
- A. That question basically says that when they had looked at reliability issues previously,

they had not found a problem. Going forward, there are concerns given the change in the mix of generating resources. That's my summary.

- Q. You were asked questions about the fuel or the generation mix in the PJM system.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you remember that, I think in reference to Mr. Murray's testimony, do you understand fuel generation includes coal and natural gas --
- 11 A. Yes.

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- 12 Q. -- renewables?
- 13 A. Nuclear.
- 0. Nuclear, other?
- 15 A. Other.
- Q. And in terms of the relative generation mix, coal, nuclear, and gas play a significant role in the generation mix of PJM?
- 19 A. They do.
- Q. You were asked questions about the declining costs of solar which you address in your testimony.
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. You understand the proposal here is to have a fixed REPA for a 20-year term?

- A. That's my understanding.
- Q. All right. So do you have any concern with declining solar costs in light of a proposal to fix a REPA for a 20-year term?
  - A. Yes.

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- O. What are those concerns?
- A. The concern is that evolution in the market, first of all, historically we've seen a large reduction in pricing for solar and wind; therefore, committing to something on a 20-year basis sort of limits the opportunity to take advantage of market advances.

I generally think a 20-year contract is a bad idea because somebody is going to be a winner and someone is going to be a loser and, unfortunately, it's the customers that are the loser and so it's not a good strategy. We don't promote that in any areas, particularly if there is no out for, perhaps, a renegotiation or a buyout.

- Q. You talked about wind production based on the Production Tax Credit with Counsel. Do you recall that?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. The Company has indicated the value of the Production Tax Credit is \$24 per megawatt-hour at

least at this point in time.

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. Is that your understanding?
- A. That's my understanding.
- Q. What implication for the market does it have if wind receives a 24-percent per megawatt-hour production capacity credit?
- A. That -- because they only get the Production Tax Credit when they produce, it basically means that, you know, up to \$24 they are better off selling it negative than not getting the value of that, so that basically encourages negative pricing overnight if the market is low in order to get whatever value they can out of that Production Tax Credit.
- Q. You were asked questions leading up to and including your conclusion at page 37 of your report. Would you turn your attention to that.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And what is your ultimate conclusion, so we can put this in context? Directing your attention to the question at page -- at line 10.
- A. My conclusion, and I think it's supported by independent research from, or publications such as EIA, is that solar growth is inevitable over time and

it does not require subsidies to support it.

- Q. Does not require special cost recovery mechanisms to incent?
  - A. Sounds good, yes.

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- Q. And what are those special cost recovery mechanisms to incent?
- A. It could be a variety of things. It could be sort of increasing the mandate, the renewable mandates in the state, to go from where they are to a higher level. They could be basically not forcing the market to enter into -- forcing -- or allowing, I should say, AEP Ohio to enter into a 20-year agreement, without any kind of outs, to take advantage of changing market conditions. It ignores the fact that there are merchant generators out there or aggregators out there that would be willing to sell that product in a different way without the risk to customers.
- Q. Is there anything, based on PJM, FERC, or the Commission, that would preclude AEP energy or AEP renewable resources to develop 400 megawatts on its own?
- A. I don't believe so. As long as it's not being forced to sell that through a nonbypassable rider. And the only other thing I would mention

coming back to that is that to the extent there is demand, there are other alternatives that could be explored, further explored in the state, for example as I mentioned earlier, community solar is basically a way for the utilities to support the needs of customers or the -- I shouldn't say needs -- the desires of customers to support solar without making -- making it on a voluntary basis.

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In my testimony, I think I say 42 states now have it. And believe me, if they can do it in Alaska, they can do it anywhere. Because the only place -- there is not a lot of solar resources in Ohio but there is even less in Alaska. So that gives customers an opportunity to participate.

There is no limit on how much community solar could be developed and it's a way to basically support the desires of customers to increase their renewable generation without encumbering all ratepayers through a nonbypassable rider.

MR. COLLIER: Thank you. That's all the questions I have on redirect.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Michael?

MR. MICHAEL: No questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Oliker?

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

1663 1 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Dressel? 2 MR. DRESSEL: No questions, your Honor. 3 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Dutton. MR. DUTTON: No questions, your Honor. 4 5 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Darr. MR. DARR: No questions, your Honor. 6 7 EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Glover. 8 MS. GLOVER: No questions, your Honor. 9 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. McNamee. 10 MR. McNAMEE: No questions, your Honor. 11 Thank you. 12 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Kurtz. 13 MR. NOURSE: Ms. Medine --14 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Kurtz, sorry. MR. NOURSE: I am sorry. I didn't hear 15 that. Go ahead. 16 17 MR. KURTZ: Thank you. I'm thinking. 18 EXAMINER PARROT: I can tell. 19 20 RECROSS-EXAMINATION By Mr. Kurtz: 2.1 22 Q. Just very briefly about the economic 23 impact. I appreciate you looking out for consumers, 24 that's good, but what's the worst-case scenario under 25 this fixed-price REPA for consumers?

- A. For consumers' energy? Oh, "consumer" customers?
  - Q. Yes.

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- A. I thought you were asking about consumers' energy. Oh, that the price will be way out of market.
- Q. Well, I mean, the price is basically fixed at \$36 million a year, right?
  - A. Okay.
- Q. Okay. So what -- so if -- and they are going to sell it, they are going to sell it at the PJM market price and recover or credit the difference. What's the worst-case scenario for consumers?
  - A. Can I cite my Exhibit ESM-1, even though it's deferred but it's not really relevant to the deferral items?
- MR. NOURSE: I mean, if Mr. Kurtz is
  asking about the ultimate costs, I think that is a
  Phase II issue.
- MR. KURTZ: No, I am asking about the generic one.
- A. Obviously it's significant. Every dollar counts, and I don't think customers would appreciate paying more money than they need to, so there's --

whatever that number is, divided by 2 or divided by -- or times .2, you know, .75 or divided by whatever, there is a downside risk.

- Q. Well, let me just ask: How many megawatt hours does AEP have, retail, in Ohio?
  - A. I don't have those numbers.
  - Q. 43 million today?

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- A. I guess I sort of disagree with the fundamental part of your question. If there is a customer risk, I don't think regardless of whether it is 1 megawatt-hour or a million, that one should ignore the fact that you are knowingly entering into a contract that has a high risk that it's going to be out of the money.
- Q. There's also a -- there's also a possibility, probability, that it will be in the money, depending on what PJM market prices do. Isn't that true?
- A. If I were a betting person, I would guess it would not be.

MR. KURTZ: Okay. Thank you, Ms. Medine.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Dove?

MR. DOVE: No questions.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Mendoza.

MR. MENDOZA: Briefly, your Honor.

## RECROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Mendoza:

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- Q. Ms. Medine, do you recall questions your counsel asked about PPAs and REPAs?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. I believe you said a 20-year contract is generally a bad idea?
- A. Subject to the specific terms of the contract, yes.
- Q. Okay. And you would agree with me that the current OVEC contract is a 30-year contract, right?
  - A. I really am not focused on that, I'm sorry.
  - Q. Okay. Let's assume, subject to check, that when the OVEC contract was renewed in 2010, it was extended until 2040, just as a hypothetical, would you think that a 30-year coal contract is generally a good idea?

MR. COLLIER: Objection. The question assumes so many variables and assumptions and contested proceedings and prior findings and rationale for it that have nothing to do with this and, more importantly, the witness has not expressed

any opinion on the OVEC issue, and OVEC is not a renewable that is subject to this case.

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MR. MENDOZA: Your Honor, in response to one of Mr. Nourse's questions, the witness said she was very familiar with OVEC. But in any case, I asked her to assume, for the sake of a hypothetical, that it's a 30-year contract and, you know, I think it minimally goes to bias if the witness thinks that a 20-year solar contract that's at a much smaller cost is generally a bad idea, and so I just want to know what she thinks about that, a 30-year coal contract.

EXAMINER PARROT: The objection is overruled.

Go ahead, Ms. Medine.

- A. So, first of all, if it goes to 2040, that means those units are going to be 85 years old, so I am assuming that basically the agreement requires -- includes closure of those plants at some place along the way and it's dealing with, I assume, liabilities related to legacy plants. So it's a totally different subject than making a new decision.
- Q. I understand, but my question is, do you think it was a good idea or not a good idea.
- A. To enter into that agreement? As I said,

I have not read the agreement. I have to assume there is a retirement date in there because, as good as those plants are, they are not going to be operating in 2040.

- Q. So you don't have an opinion either way?
- A. I don't know. I can't have an opinion because I haven't seen the terms of the agreement.

MR. MENDOZA: Okay. Thank you, Ms.

Medine.

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EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Nourse.

MR. NOURSE: Thank you, your Honor.

## RECROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Nourse:

- Q. Ms. Medine, in your own summation of your position earlier, you said that essentially the future solar costs are going to be lower, therefore, no need to act now, correct?
- A. Let me just rephrase the answer a little bit. When I look at the economics that's been presented, in fact it's showing a loss for the first four or five years.
- Q. I am not asking you about the issues that are part of Phase II. I am asking you about your statement earlier, on redirect, where you said that

you expect solar costs to decline in the future and, therefore, there is no need to act now. Did I state that correctly?

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MR. COLLIER: Your Honor, I would ask that the witness be permitted to answer the question and not be cut off in the middle of her answer.

MR. NOURSE: I don't think I cut her off, but I apologize.

- A. I think that there's reason to believe that renewable economics are going to improve over time, particularly related to the introduction of enhanced storage capabilities that change the profile of renewables, and I think making long-term commitments that potentially preclude moving in that direction may be premature.
- Q. Would you agree that if a state is looking at an integrated resource plan and determines there is a need for resource addition, that they look at least reasonable costs based on today's costs?
- A. No. I think that it would be, first of all, when an IRP is done, they need to look at all resources including existing resources. So if you are suggesting that ignoring some existing resources that may be lower cost in the near term is not an option, I think that would be a mistake.

With respect to solar, obviously you're going to have a perspective. In my experience, and I've read more IRPs in the last three years than I care to even think about, is they tend to do scenario analysis where they have different expectations, and the reason to do scenario analysis is to see how robust the results are.

- Q. Okay. The focus of my question is in the context of IRPs. If a state commission determines there is a need, do they look at current costs of various options or do they try to project future costs and rely on that?
  - A. Both.

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- Q. Can you give me an example of the latter?
- 15 A. Sure. That's just what I was trying to 16 tell you.
  - Q. No, you were going into --
  - MR. COLLIER: Objection. Please let the witness answer the question.
  - MR. NOURSE: Well, she -- I am asking my question, and I was focused on a specific example.
  - Q. IRP, already been determined there's need, and so do they look at current costs or some projection of future costs to meet the need?
    - A. Obviously I am telling you they look at

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1671 1 both when they are doing their IRP. If you are 2 saying that the IRP is independent of resources, 3 that's not my experience and that they do look at that. Obviously if you are going to make a 4 5 commitment today, you would look at what the cost of 6 that commitment is. But when you consider the 7 commitment today, you would also think about what's 8 going on in the market. 9 MR. NOURSE: Thank you. That's all I 10 have. 11 EXAMINER PARROT: All right. 12 Mr. Collier, I believe you've already moved for the 13 omission of OCA Exhibit 3. 14 Are there any objections? 15 MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, just with the 16 understanding of the motion-to-defer ruling, no 17 additional objections. 18 EXAMINER PARROT: OCA Exhibit 3 is 19 admitted with the caveat that certain portions have 20 been deferred to Phase II. 2.1 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 2.2 EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Nourse, your exhibit. 23

admission of Exhibit 19, AEP Ohio Exhibit 19.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I would move for

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1672 1 EXAMINER PARROT: Are there any 2 objections? 3 All right. That exhibit is also admitted. Thank you very much, Ms. Medine. 4 5 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 6 EXAMINER PARROT: All right. Let's take 7 a 10-minute recess. 8 (Recess taken.) 9 EXAMINER SEE: Let's go on the record. 10 Mr. Oliker. 11 MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor. 12 Interstate Gas Supply, Inc., and IGS Solar, LLC, 13 would call Joseph Haugen. 14 (Witness sworn.) 15 EXAMINER SEE: Thank you. Have a seat. 16 17 JOSEPH HAUGEN 18 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 19 examined and testified as follows: 20 DIRECT EXAMINATION 2.1 By Mr. Oliker: 2.2 Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Haugen. 23 Α. Good afternoon. 24 MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I would like to 25 mark the direct testimony of Joseph Haugen on behalf

1673 of Interstate Gas Supply, Inc., and IGS Solar, LLC, I 1 2. believe Exhibit 10. 3 EXAMINER SEE: So marked. (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 4 5 Q. Mr. Haugen, do you have what's been 6 marked as Interstate Gas Supply, Inc., and IGS Solar, 7 LLC, Exhibit 10 in front of you? 8 Α. I do. 9 Ο. Does that contain your prefiled direct 10 testimony? 11 Α. It does. 12 Q. And was this testimony prepared by you or 13 under your direction? 14 Α. It was. 15 Ο. And do you have any changes you would make to this testimony? 16 17 Α. I do not. 18 And if you were asked the same questions Q. 19 again today, would your answers be the same? 20 Α. They would. 2.1 MR. OLIKER: With that, your Honor, I 22 would move for the admission of the exhibit and tender the witness for cross-examination. 23 24 EXAMINER SEE: Any cross-examination for 25 this witness, Ms. Willis?

1674 1 MS. WILLIS: No, your Honor. 2 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Dressel? 3 MR. DRESSEL: Not at this time, your Honor. 4 5 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Dutton? MR. DUTTON: No, your Honor. 6 7 MR. STOCK: No, your Honor. EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Stock? 8 9 MR. STOCK: No. 10 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Darr? 11 MR. DARR: No questions. 12 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Glover? 13 MS. GLOVER: No questions, your Honor. EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Dove? 14 15 MR. DOVE: No questions, your Honor. 16 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Mendoza? 17 MR. MENDOZA: No questions, your Honor. 18 EXAMINER SEE: Mr. McNamee? 19 MR. McNAMEE: No questions, your Honor. 20 EXAMINER SEE: And counsel for -- Ms. --21 I'm sorry. 22 MR. KURTZ: You forgot. No questions. 23 Thank you. 24 EXAMINER SEE: Counsel for AEP? 25 MS. BLEND: Yes, thank you, your Honor.

1675 1 EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Blend. 2 3 CROSS-EXAMINATION By Ms. Blend: 4 5 Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Haugen. Good afternoon. 6 Α. 7 My name is Christen Blend. I represent Q. Ohio Power Company in this proceeding. 8 9 Mr. Haugen, you are not an attorney, 10 correct? 11 I am not. Α. 12 And the opinions you present in your Q. 13 testimony are not legal opinions, correct? 14 Α. Correct. 15 Q. And that includes your opinions regarding 16 FERC Docket EL18-178? 17 They are not legal opinions, but they are Α. 18 opinions from a market-based aspect. 19 But you are not testifying as to any Ο. 20 legal issues when you talk about that proceeding --2.1 MR. OLIKER: Objection. -- in your testimony? 22 Q. MR. OLIKER: I'm sorry. I didn't mean to 23 24 step on your question. 25 Q. I'll rephrase.

You are not offering any legal testimony regarding a legal interpretation of any issues raised in FERC Docket EL18-178 in your direct testimony, correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And if I refer to the FERC Docket EL18-178 as the "MOPR docket," will you understand what I mean?
  - A. I will.

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- Q. You testify or indicate on page 3 of your prefiled testimony that you've previously testified before this Commission, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. None of your prior testimony addressed utility applications in forecast proceedings, seeking a finding of need for generation resources, correct?
- A. Not specifically but they were related to the need for the OVEC units.
  - Q. And you agree that the question of -- the proceeding related to the OVEC units was not a forecast proceeding.
    - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you have no specific expertise, training, or experience with utility forecasts, correct?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. The question is vague. I don't know what a "utility forecast" means.

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

- A. With my time at Buckeye Power, I was -- I did work with our group that did their forecasting for their generation needs into the future.
  - Q. For -- and Buckeye Power is a coop?
- A. A generation transmission cooperative, correct.
- Q. You have no specific expertise, training,
  or experience with electric distribution utility
  forecasts.
  - A. I do not.

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- Q. And you have no specific expertise, training, or experience with electric distribution utility resource planning.
  - A. I do not.
  - Q. You state on page 4, lines 1 through 3, of your testimony, that IGS sees potential to develop solar resources with customers through bilateral contract arrangements, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. I'm sorry. Through bilateral arrangements.

A. That's correct.

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- Q. You would agree that IGS can still pursue bilateral arrangements regardless of whether the Commission finds there is a need for 900 megawatts of renewable energy resources in this case, right?
- A. I agree that IGS can continue to pursue those arrangements but at the detriment of other resources.
- Q. So the answer to my question was yes?

  MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I think the witness answered the question, and I think she is trying to get a better -- better answer than she had before.
- MS. BLEND: Which Mr. Oliker has done during his cross-examinations of the Company's witnesses in this case.
- EXAMINER SEE: The witness can answer the question.
  - A. Yes, we could continue to operate as a solar provider to companies at the detriment of other resources that are outlined here.
- Q. How many bilateral arrangements to develop solar resources has IGS entered into in Ohio?

MR. OLIKER: Objection to the extent it may be confidential but I don't -- if the witness

1 even knows the answer. Maybe I will withdraw that.

EXAMINER SEE: You can answer the question, Mr. Haugen.

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- I would not be the best witness to ask that question, so I don't know the specific numbers. Witness Rengstorf would be a much more appropriate witness for that question.
- Ο. So when you testified there is potential to develop solar resources with customers through bilateral arrangements, you don't have a starting point for how many such arrangements IGS currently has or has entered into?
- Α. I don't have the exact numbers. I can speak to a few of those that I know I've been involved with helping them develop, if that would be helpful.
- To your knowledge, has IGS entered into fewer than 10 bilateral arrangements in Ohio?
  - Α. I'm not sure.
- Ο. Okay. Do you think it's -- do you know what -- what the size of the largest bilateral arrangement in terms of megawatts IGS has entered into in Ohio?
- I'm not sure off the top of my head but, 25 again, that would be a question that Witness

Rengstorf could answer.

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Q. You would agree that not all customers are able to bilaterally contract with IGS for solar resources?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. I think this was already covered by another witness and, as he indicated, the bilateral transactions would be better described by Witness Rengstorf.

MS. BLEND: And, your Honor, I am not asking now about specific bilateral arrangements which he's deferred to Witness Rengstorf. I'm asking whether he would agree that not all customers are able to bilaterally contract with IGS for solar resources based on his understanding.

EXAMINER SEE: The witness can answer the question.

- A. I cannot foresee any specific reasoning why a customer could not bilaterally transact on a solar agreement with IGS at this time. We do have a 100-percent solar renewable product in the marketplace right now.
- Q. Do you know whether all retail customers of AEP Ohio are able to shop for generation service?
- A. It's my understanding that the majority of them are. I can't think of any specific reasons

why they couldn't at this time.

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- Q. Are you aware that PIPP customers are not allowed to shop?
  - A. I do agree with that.
- Q. So with that agreement then, you would agree not all customers are able to bilaterally contract with IGS for solar resources?
- A. We could bilaterally contract with them by installing a solar panel on their individual household.
- Q. Would you expect that someone who has an income that qualifies them for the Percentage of Income Payment Program would be financially able to contract for solar rooftop?
- A. So we are specifically looking at communities that are under-economically-developed for those specific reasons.
- Q. And if a PIPP customer is also renting, you would agree that rooftop solar wouldn't be an option for them?
- A. We are talking with several apartment complex owners on ways that we could serve them with solar rooftops.
- Q. The specific customer tenant, though, couldn't contract with IGS for rooftop solar,

correct?

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- A. They could not contract for the rooftop solar, but they do have the ability to purchase the RECs from us directly which gives them the right to claim they have solar rooftop. But there are several customers which we sell RECs to directly who are not under retail agreements.
- Q. Several PIPP customers that you sell RECs to directly?
- A. There are not at this time but we are looking at that specifically in one area close to Dayton.
  - Q. Is that in AEP Ohio's service territory?
- A. It is not, but it is with the expectation that if we can prove out the business model in one area, it can be spread to anywhere in Ohio.
- Q. Not -- you would agree that not all customers are able to bilaterally contract for utility-scale solar resources?
- A. The renewable energy credits are independent of which resource provides the solar attributes.
  - Q. Right. So I -- moving on from RECs --
- A. Okay.
- 25 Q. -- my next question is: You would agree

that not all customers can bilaterally contract for utility-scale solar resources. For instance, you would agree a residential customer likely could not contract for utility-scale solar resources.

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- A. I'm not sure how they couldn't. So the way the process works is when a solar panel creates energy and they are given the renewable energy credit as an attribute, that renewable energy credit is tracked to whichever resource it's defined through, in this instance the PJM GATS system. So we go in and purchase the REC from a solar producer, if it's a solar -- a community solar plant, then that REC for a community solar project will flow directly to any customer.
- Q. Thank you. I will ask a slightly different question.

You would agree that not all customers are able to bilaterally contract to own utility-scale solar resources, physically own utility-scale solar resources.

MR. OLIKER: Objection. What's -- what's the relevance? Nobody here in this proceeding is going to own any utility-scale solar.

MS. BLEND: The relevance, your Honor, is IGS -- Mr. Haugen has indicated that there is a

potential to develop solar resources with customers through bilateral arrangements. I'm simply probing what opportunities or potential there actually is.

EXAMINER SEE: The objection is overruled. Mr. Haugen can answer the question.

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- A. So we have multiple examples of this throughout the State of Ohio and AEP. I would prefer not to get into specific details on pilots that we are running right now. But there is no reason that any customer could not purchase any sort of renewable energy credit and claim the rights to any solar project in Ohio at this time.
- Q. It's your testimony that any customer could bilaterally contract for a 100-megawatt, for example, solar array?

MR. OLIKER: Counsel, can I have clarification? Are you asking whether any specific customer could own an entire 100-megawatt solar facility?

MS. BLEND: I'm -- your Honor, I think my question was pretty clear and I think the questions leading up to my question have been pretty clear and I'd ask the witness answer the question that I asked. I assume he can. If I need to ask another one, I will.

EXAMINER SEE: And if the -- Mr. Haugen, if you need any clarification, you can ask for it or put your answer in context. With that, go ahead and answer the question.

THE WITNESS: Can you please restate the question?

- Q. (By Ms. Blend) Sure. You talked earlier about the opportunity -- customers have the opportunity to contract with IGS for, for example, rooftop solar, correct?
  - A. Correct.

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- Q. Okay. Do you agree that not every customer is able to bilaterally contract for solar -- a physical solar installation at a utility-scale size?
- A. I cannot think of an instance where they would not have the right to. But, again, I would defer those questions to Rengstorf, specifically if it's regarding which customers we are bilaterally contracting with.
  - Q. Thank you.

Mr. Haugen, would you agree that not all customers may want to contract with a competitive retail electric service provider for solar resources?

A. That's the benefit of having choice in a

deregulated market, that it's up to a customer to determine what they would like to be served through.

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- Q. Would you agree that a customer who wants to have access to solar resources should have the opportunity to obtain those resources from the retail electric service provider of their choice?
- A. I absolutely do which is why we provide that product to our bid today.
- Q. Would you agree that those customers that we were just talking about in our last question and answer should have the right to choose to obtain solar resources from a Standard Service Offer provider?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. It's outside the scope of this case. There's no proposal here saying the SSO is going to be a renewable product, and specifically the Green Tariff has been deferred to Phase II.

MS. BLEND: I am -- your Honor, I am not asking about the SSO. I was using "Standard Service Offer provider" to be broader than AEP Ohio. If we wanted to replace SSO with EDU, that would be fine too. Again, this line of questions goes to Mr. Haugen's statement that there is a potential to develop solar resources with customers through

bilateral arrangements and what customers want is relevant to that.

examiner see: The objection is overruled. Mr. Haugen can answer the question.

MR. OLIKER: Can I have the question reread? I am not sure I remember it, or the witness.

(Record read.)

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- A. The Standard Service Offer currently is generation independent. It doesn't look at one generation source over the over, so by creating one product in a Standard Service Offer that's different than everyone else, I don't think that would be within the realm of what should happen.
- Q. So is it your position then that customers who do not want to obtain retail electric service from a CRES provider should not have access to renewable energy resources?
- A. As I stated earlier, any customer, even if they are on the SSO load, we are willing to sell them renewable energy credits so they can claim that they do get their power from renewable sources.
- Q. And I appreciate that. My question is, if someone doesn't want to purchase from a -- any product or service from a competitive retail electric supplier, is it your position that that customer

should not have access to renewable energy resources?

- A. It's my opinion that the marketplace should be what drives the availability of the resources.
- Q. So if a customer, who is in the marketplace, does not want to purchase renewable energy resources from a competitive retail electric supplier, whether in the form of RECs or generation service, is it your position that that customer should not have access to renewable energy resources?

MS. WILLIS: Can I have that question reread, please?

(Record read.)

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MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I assert my objection that it's a completely irrelevant line of cross. It doesn't relate to anything that's been put before the Commission in this case. And it also misstates the facts that the portion of the SSO is, in fact, renewable energy resources, so therefore — the question —

MS. BLEND: Your Honor, this -EXAMINER SEE: Your objection is
overruled, Mr. Oliker.

Mr. Hagen -- Haugen, sorry.

THE WITNESS: That's okay.

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

A. I'm unsure.

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- Q. Mr. Haugen, much of your testimony discusses the pending MOPR docket at FERC, doesn't it?
  - A. It does.
- Q. And you are familiar with that proceeding as your testimony reflects.
  - A. Much of it.
- Q. Is it your understanding that the Commission's concern in that proceeding relates to out-of-market payments provided or required by certain states for the purpose of supporting the entry or continued operation of preferred generation resources that may not otherwise be able to succeed in a competitive wholesale capacity market?
- A. There's a little more to it, but, at a high level, I would agree with that.
- Q. And your testimony references and discusses PJM's initial submission in the MOPR docket, filed October 2, 2018.
  - A. It does.
- Q. If you'll turn to pages 5 and 6 of your testimony. On these pages of your testimony, you are summarizing some of PJM's proposals in that docket, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. On line 9 of page 5, at the end of the line, you make reference to -- and continue onto line 10, you make reference to a "new rule." Your reference here is to PJM's proposal in the MOPR docket, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. You are not referring to any actual rule that FERC has approved or adopted.
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And are you aware, Mr. Haugen, that even PJM agrees that seeking perfect market outcomes, such as would be the case by just applying a MOPR, leaves the states no practical option to pursue generation-related public policy goals?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. To the extent that she has a PJM position or document, I think she should show it to the witness, rather than ask him to say what PJM thinks.

MS. BLEND: Your Honor, I am asking the witness his understanding of PJM's position, and I think it's a fair question that he can answer, and we can go from there based on his answer. He's offering testimony in this proceeding, as he's just indicated, discussing what he believes and understands PJM's

1 | position to be in the MOPR docket.

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EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Haugen can answer the question.

- A. There are ways that specific resources can be -- can receive revenue through state actions, specifically FRR.
- Q. And -- so is the answer to my question that "even PJM agrees that seeking perfect market outcomes, such as would be the case by just applying the MOPR, leaves the states no practical option to pursue generation-related public policy goals," yes?
- A. Looking at their filing, I believe that only applying MOPR would be difficult for states to allow policy which is why there are several options in the docket including resource carve outs.

MS. BLEND: Does counsel for IGS have a copy of IGS Exhibit 6 available for the witness to refer to? So that I can refresh his recollection.

MR. OLIKER: Can you refresh my memory of what 6 is?

MS. BLEND: It's the Initial Submission of PJM Interconnection, LLC, filed in the MOPR docket on October 2, 2018.

THE WITNESS: I have it here.

MS. BLEND: Great.

Q. (By Ms. Blend) Mr. Haugen, if you could turn to the bottom of page 4 of IGS Exhibit 6. The last sentence in the last paragraph that begins with the word "But." Second-to-last line of page 4.

Would you just read to yourself that sentence. And let me know if it refreshes your recollection about whether PJM agrees that seeking perfect market outcomes, such as would be the case by applying just the MOPR, leaves states no practical option to pursue generation-related public policy goals?

- A. And I believe my answer was congruent with this statement.
- Q. Okay. And, Mr. Haugen, you would agree that FERC has not issued any decision in the MOPR docket.
  - A. That's correct.

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- Q. And you would agree that it's unknown when FERC will issue a decision or --
- A. It is unknown when, but they did state, in a June filing, that they would like to have a decision made before the next PJM auction which is why the auction was delayed until August.
- Q. So fair to say that while we would expect, based on that filing, that FERC will have a decision before August 2019, there is no guarantee

that that will be the case. It's still unknown.

- A. Any timing with FERC would be an act of futility.
- Q. If you'll look at page 4 of your testimony, line 14, you reference "a final ruling on PJM capacity market constructs...." Do you see that?
  - A. Can you say it again where that was?
  - Q. Sure. Page 4, line 14.
  - A. Yes.

2.1

- Q. When you say "a final ruling," do you mean a ruling by FERC or a final non-appealable order? What do you mean when you use that term?
- A. I believe that a final ruling on this case that we are discussing right now, the solar projects, should wait until the final rules are in place before using the analysis that was provided.
- Q. Okay. But my question was when you -you would agree when you use the term "final ruling"
  on line 14 of page 4, you are talking about a final
  ruling on PJM capacity market constructs, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. So what do you mean by "final ruling" in the context of that statement?
- A. In the context of this statement, I am referring to the current FERC EL18-178 to determine

how resources will be allowed to participate in capacity auctions going into the future if they have an actionable state subsidy.

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- Q. Would you agree, Mr. Haugen, that there could be further proceedings regarding the MOPR -- a FERC MOPR decision, either at FERC or in federal courts, after FERC issues a decision in that docket?
- A. There is always the option that rulings will be appealed.
- Q. And it could be months or years after

  FERC issues a ruling in the MOPR docket before there

  would be a final non-appealable order regarding the

  MOPR rules, correct?
- A. It could be months or years. It could be days or weeks. The timeline is indeterminate.
- Q. And, Mr. Haugen, you are aware there are numerous parties to the MOPR proceeding.
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And there have been thousands of pages of comments filed in the MOPR proceeding.
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Would you agree that in those thousands of page of comments, the parties to the MOPR proceeding have made numerous and different proposals to FERC, regarding the future design of the PJM

capacity markets?

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- A. There are numerous proposals. If you are going to refer to anyone specifically, I would like to see it before we discuss it further.
  - Q. Fair enough.

Have you reviewed filings made by parties other than PJM in the MOPR docket?

- A. Only on a high level.
- Q. Are you aware that under several parties' proposals, the resources -- resources like those that are at issue in this case, would not be deemed a risk if you had an actionable state subsidy?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. I think the witness just said if you ask me about somebody else's proposal, I want to see it.

MS. BLEND: And I haven't asked about anyone's specific proposal. Again, I am asking this witness, who's holding himself out as an expert offering testimony regarding the MOPR docket, what he knows or understands about the proposals in that docket.

EXAMINER SEE: The witness can answer the question.

A. There are many proposals out there.

Specifically I can recall even just the status quo is

a proposal and, in that instance, under the status quo, then this wouldn't be an actionable state subsidy.

- Q. Are you familiar with the initial comments that American Electric Power Service Corporation and Duke Energy Corporation filed in the MOPR docket on October 2, 2018?
  - A. I am not.
  - O. You did not review those comments?
- 10 A. I did not.

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- Q. Are you familiar with AEP's and Duke's reply comments filed November 6, 2018?
- A. I am not. I typically do not read a lot of very specific companies' filings until there is a direction where we think the proceeding is going to head. It's really an act of futility to read, you know, 100-plus proposals until you have some sort of direction of which of those proposals are likely to have a foot to stand on.
- Q. Mr. Haugen, you are offering an opinion in this case about how IGS believes the MOPR proceeding impacts this proceeding, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And the purpose of your testimony was to discuss the pending current filings in that MOPR

docket, right?

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A. Yes, and I specifically leaned on the PJM Interconnection because they are one of the leading authorities for the way their capacity markets are operated, so it's my belief that they have a great weight in FERC's determination of how these rulings will, at the end of the day, shape out.

MS. BLEND: Your Honor, I move to strike everything in Mr. Haugen's last answer after "yes."

I was asking what the purpose of his testimony was, and as he indicates on page 4, line 10, the purpose is to address pending current filings at FERC regarding the MOPR docket.

MR. OLIKER: And, your Honor, she asked an open-ended question, and he simply answered the question and then provided the context. He deserves the ability to do that just like every other witness who has testified in this proceeding up until this time.

EXAMINER SEE: And Mr. Haugen's answer will stand.

MS. BLEND: Thank you, your Honor.

Q. (By Ms. Blend) Mr. Haugen, were you aware, at the time you prepared your direct testimony for this case, that AEP had filed comments in the

MOPR proceeding?

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- A. I was not specifically aware but there is a reasonable assumption that they would have.
- Q. And yet, you didn't review whether AEP had filed comments in reaching your -- before you reached opinions in this case?
  - A. I did not.
- Q. And you didn't actually review the comments in reaching your opinions in this case.
  - A. From AEP specifically, I did not.
- Q. Did you review any party to the MOPR docket's comments besides PJM's?
- A. I don't recall any specific comments that
  I've reviewed.
  - Q. So -- so, no, you didn't review any other parties' comments besides PJM's?
  - A. I know that I have read several of them but I cannot recall which ones specifically.
  - Q. Mr. Haugen, do you agree it's possible that FERC could adopt some or all of the proposals that parties other than PJM are advancing in the MOPR docket?
- MR. OLIKER: Objection. Asking whether
  or not FERC could adopt proposals of parties, of
  which Mr. Haugen is not necessarily familiar with,

calls for speculation.

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MS. BLEND: Your Honor, he testified he's reviewed FERC proposals generally. He can't recall which one specifically. I think it's a fair question.

EXAMINER SEE: The objection is overruled. Mr. Haugen, go ahead and answer.

- A. It is difficult to determine which direction the FERC will eventually file at the end of the day, but I do put a lot of weight on PJM's filing because this is the second time that they have done this and it does address many of the questions that FERC brought up back in June.
- Q. You put a lot of weight on PJM's filing even though you didn't review what other filings were in the docket?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Mr. Haugen, do you agree it's possible that FERC could decline to adopt any of PJM's proposals that PJM has advanced in the MOPR docket?
- A. Absolutely. As I mentioned earlier, one of the proposals is just the status quo.
- Q. And, Mr. Haugen, just to clarify, you are not arguing that this Commission, the Ohio

  Commission, has ceded any jurisdiction it may have

over facilities used for the generation of electric energy to PJM or FERC, correct?

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MR. OLIKER: Objection. Calls for a legal conclusion. If Counsel would restate the question with that caveat, I will withdraw the objection.

MS. BLEND: Your Honor, I specifically established with Mr. Haugen, at the outset of my cross-examination, that he is not a lawyer and he is not offering legal opinion testimony here, so I think there's an understanding that this is a -- I am not asking him in a legal capacity. He's provided arguably quasi-legal testimony in his direct testimony, so I think it's a fair question.

EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Haugen, you are not an attorney, are you?

THE WITNESS: I am not.

EXAMINER SEE: With that understanding, you can answer the question.

- A. With all that, can you restate it?
- Q. You are not arguing that the Ohio
  Commission has ceded any jurisdiction it may have
  over facilities used for the generation of electric
  energy to PJM or FERC, correct?
- 25 A. I am not making a legal determination on

who is ceding power under a jurisdictional claim. What my argument states is that the analysis that was provided relies on these rules and the operation of these resources under the market constructs as outlined and under the jurisdiction of the FERC. So if you are going to rely on analysis that relies on these constructs, you have to wait until you fully understand what the constructs are.

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Q. Thank you. That leads into my next question.

"What is the purpose of your testimony?", that you believe that a determination on this case should either be delayed until a final ruling in the MOPR docket or an analysis -- I believe the word "is" needs to be inserted, or an analysis is provided to determine the impact to customers without the reliance on revenue from PJM capacity markets? Let me try that again.

Mr. Haugen, you recommend that determination on this case should either be delayed until a final ruling on PJM capacity market constructs or an analysis is provided to determine the impact to customers without the reliance on revenue from PJM capacity markets; is that correct?

A. That's correct.

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Q. If an analysis has been provided to determine the impact to customers of the Company's proposed generic wind and solar projects without the reliance on revenue from PJM capacity markets, do you agree that there would be no need for the Commission to delay determination on this case?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. Assumes facts not in evidence.

MS. BLEND: I disagree with that characterization, your Honor. And he -- Mr. Haugen has provided an either/or recommendation. I'm simply trying to confirm that it is an either/or recommendation.

EXAMINER SEE: I am going to let the witness answer the question as best you can.

A. The purpose of that statement is that if you take out the reliance on wholesale market rules, that's under the jurisdiction of the FERC, out of the analysis, then it will provide a much more accurate view at this time.

To go on a little further, if you are relying on a market construct, you have to know what the market construct is going to be in order to fully provide the analysis. If you aren't going to rely on

the markets in general, then it would negate the reason to delay the ruling.

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- Q. So let me make sure I understand your last answer. If the -- if an analysis of the benefits and costs associated with the generic solar and wind projects that are the subject of this proceeding is provided or were to be provided, that takes out any reliance on revenue from the PJM capacity markets, you would agree the Commission doesn't need to delay the determination on this case until the MOPR docket -- until a final order in the MOPR docket has been issued?
- A. With regard to my testimony, I would say that's accurate.
- Q. Mr. Haugen, would you agree that PJM market rules change frequently?
  - A. Can you define "frequently"?
- Q. I am asking however you define "frequently" to answer the question.
- A. I can tell you that is a risk that we model into all of the projects we develop. So there are rule changes that happened in the past that have been very impactful to retail providers and solar developers, and we are constantly taking on that risk as we develop these products.

Q. And you have no reason to believe that there would not be rule changes in the future, correct?

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- A. It would be difficult for me to say we will ever reach an instance where we have a perfect market; and until that occurs, there will be tweaks to the rules.
- Q. Mr. Haugen, yesterday, IGS witness Rever testified that IGS declined to bid on AEP Ohio's RFP for renewable resources. Can you explain your understanding of why it chose not to do so?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. She's asking about another witness without identifying whether Mr. Haugen was here, heard the testimony, or establishing any foundation that Mr. Haugen was involved in that decision at all.

MS. BLEND: I can lay a foundation, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Go ahead.

- Q. (By Ms. Blend) Mr. Haugen, do you know whether IGS Solar or IGS bid on an AEP Ohio RFP for renewable resources?
- A. I do not know. I was not a part of those conversations.
- Q. Mr. Haugen, you recall earlier you talked

about a REC program that IGS is developing for PIPP customers, or that could be available to PIPP customers?

MR. OLIKER: I just object to the extent Mr. Haugen talked about some things that IGS may be doing that may be proprietary, and I would just caution the witness that if he wades into those waters, to measure his statements carefully.

MS. BLEND: I don't intend to ask about any confidential information. At this point I am just trying to refresh the witness's recollection of what we have talked about so far during cross.

EXAMINER SEE: You can answer,
Mr. Haugen.

A. Yes, IGS has been working on several programs to provide renewable energy credits to any customers that we either serve or don't serve.

- Q. When did IGS begin work on those programs?
- A. I don't recall the timing, but it's been at least a year, maybe more.
  - Q. It was before September 2018?
- 23 A. Yes.

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Q. Are those programs, programs that combine RECs with the sale of electricity?

A. We offer both.

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- Q. Both programs that combine RECs with the sale of electricity and those that would just sell RECs to, for instance, PIPP customers or any customers that want to buy them?
- A. Correct. And we have executed on some of those agreements with various customers.
- Q. Does IGS have any credit requirements for customers to participate in the renewable product offerings that you've described today?
- A. We do not have credit requirements because we -- I do not know of any credit requirements that occur because we typically require prepay for the renewable energy credits.
- Q. So a customer would have to have the financial ability to prepay for RECs if they wanted to participate in the REC programs that IGS is offering?
- A. So we make them very affordable. For instance, an average residential house would have the capability of buying a renewable credit for a year for 10 to 15 dollars.
- Q. And they would have to prepay for that product?
- 25 A. That's how we've done it before but

that's not necessarily how we will always do it in the future.

- Q. But under the current program, they have to prepay for that product.
- A. To my knowledge that's how they do it, but I'm not 100-percent accurate with regards to how the customers are billed.
- Q. And do you know whether the RECs that are used for that product are Ohio RECs or RECs from outside of Ohio?
- A. We give the customer the option. We can offer RECs from various sources anywhere that we operate. So we have Ohio-specific RECs that we can offer, we have national wind RECs, we have Texas RECs, we have Pennsylvania RECs, New Jersey RECs.
- Q. Was the 10- to 15-dollar price that you gave me, a price for national RECs?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. How many RECs does that 10 to 15 dollars cover?
- A. Just a ballpark number, it would cover around 15 RECs. National wind RECs are running around 80 cents per REC. And we typically have these products as a passthrough as a valued and not as a margin requirement.

- Do you know -- I think you testified Ο. earlier that IGS offers a 100-percent Ohio REC product to customers?
  - Α. We do.
- Do you know when IGS started offering Q. that product?
- Α. I'm not sure exactly the timing, but it would have correlated with the building of the Cuyahoga solar project up in northeast Ohio.
- Do you know whether it was before or Q. after January 1, 2019?
- 12 Α. I'm not sure of the date.
- 13 MS. BLEND: Thank you, Mr. Haugen. 14 further questions.
- 15 EXAMINER SEE: Any redirect, Mr. Oliker?
- 16 MR. OLIKER: Just 2 or 3 minutes. If we
- 17 do, it won't be much. May I meet with the witness?
- 18 Your Honor, can I have 2 to 3 minutes with the
- 19 witness?

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- 20 EXAMINER SEE: Sure.
- 2.1 MR. OLIKER: Thank you.
- 2.2 (Pause in proceedings.)
- 23 MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, we have no
- 24 redirect.
- 25 EXAMINER SEE: Okay. Mr. Oliker, I do

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     not recall whether or not you moved for the admission
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     of your exhibit.
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                 MR. OLIKER: We did, but I will do it
     again, your Honor. Interstate Gas Supply, Inc., and
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 5
     IGS Solar, LLC, will move for the admission of
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     Exhibit 10.
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Are there any objections
     to IGS and IGS Solar Exhibit 10?
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                 MS. BLEND: No, your Honor.
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                 EXAMINER SEE: IGS Solar and IGS Exhibit
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     10 is admitted into the record. Thank you,
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    Mr. Haugen.
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                 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                 THE WITNESS: Thank you.
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Let's go off the record
     for a second.
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                 (Discussion off the record.)
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                 EXAMINER SEE: Let's go back on the
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     record.
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                 We will resume tomorrow promptly at 9
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     o'clock. Thank you.
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                 (Thereupon, at 1:17 p.m., the hearing was
23
     adjourned.)
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CERTIFICATE I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Thursday, January 24, 2019, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes. Karen Sue Gibson, Registered Merit Reporter. Carolyn M. Burke, Registered Professional Reporter. (KSG-6682) 2.0 2.4 

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Case No(s). 18-0501-EL-FOR, 18-1392-EL-RDR, 18-1393-EL-ATA

Summary: Transcript in the matter of the Long-Term Forecast Report of the Ohio Power Company hearing held on 01/24/19 - Volume VII electronically filed by Mr. Ken Spencer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Gibson, Karen Sue Mrs.