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 Monday, January 28, 2019.

VOLUME IX

ARMSTRONG \& OKEY, INC.
222 East Town Street, Second Floor
Columbus, Ohio 43215-5201
(614) 224-9481 - (800) 223-9481


APPEARANCES: (Continued)
Ohio Partners for Affordable Energy
By Ms. Colleen L. Mooney
and Mr. Christopher J. Allwein
P.O. Box 12451

Columbus, Ohio 43215
On behalf of Ohio Partners for Affordable Energy.

Carpenter Lipps \& Leland LLP
By Ms. Kimberly W. Bojko
and Mr. Brian W. Dressel
280 North High Street, Suite 1300
Columbus, Ohio 43215
On behalf of Ohio Manufacturers' Association Energy Group.
Interstate Gas Supply
By Mr. Joseph Oliker
and Mr. Michael A. Nugent
6100 Emerald Parkway
Dublin, Ohio 43016
On behalf of IGS Energy and IGS Solar, LLC.

Bruce J. Weston, Ohio Consumers' Counsel
Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel
By Ms. Maureen R. Willis,
Senior Counsel,
Mr. William J. Michael,
and Mr. Christopher Healey,
Assistant Consumers' Counsel
65 East Street, 7th Floor
Columbus, Ohio 43215
On behalf of the Residential Utility Consumers of Ohio Power Company.
Carpenter Lipps \& Leland LLP
By Ms. Angela Paul Whitfield
and Mr. Stephen E. Dutton
280 North High Street, Suite 1300
Columbus, Ohio 43215
On behalf of The Kroger Company.

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

## APPEARANCES: (Continued)

Ohio Environmental Council
By Ms. Miranda Leppla,
Mr. Trent A. Dougherty,
and Mr. Christopher D. Tavenor
1145 Chesapeake Avenue, Suite I
Columbus, Ohio 43212
On behalf of the Ohio Environmental Council.
Kegler, Brown, Hill \& Ritter, LPA
By Mr. Robert Dove
Capitol Square, Suite 1800
65 East State Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215-4294
On behalf of the Natural Resources Defense Council.

Whitt Sturtevant, LLP
By Mr. Mark A. Whitt
and Ms. Rebekah J. Glover
The KeyBank Building, Suite 1590
88 East Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
On behalf of Direct Energy, LP and Retail Energy Supply Association.

Benesch Friedlander Coplan \& Aronoff, LLP
By Mr. John F. Stock
and Mr. Orla E. Collier, III
41 South High Street, Suite 2600
Columbus, Ohio 43215
On behalf of the Ohio Coal Association.
Dickinson Wright, PLLC
By Ms. Christine M.T. Pirik,
Mr. Terrence O'Donnell,
Mr. William V. Vorys,
and Ms. Cristina N. Luse
150 East Gay Street, Suite 2400
Columbus, Ohio 43215
On behalf of Mid-Atlantic Renewable Energy Coalition.

Armstrong \& Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481
APPEARANCES: (Continued)
Boehm, Kurtz \& Lowry
By Mr. Michael L. Kurtz,
Ms. Jody Kyler Cohn,
and Mr. Kurt J. Boehm
36 East Seventh Street, Suite 1510
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
On behalf of Ohio Energy Group.
Sierra Club
By Mr. Tony G. Mendoza
2101 Webster Street, 13th Floor
Oakland, California 94612
Richard Sahli Law Office, LLC
By Mr. Richard C. Sahli
981 Pinewood Lane
Columbus, Ohio 43230-3662
On behalf of the Sierra Club.

14
APPEARANCES: (Continued)
Boehm, Kurtz \& Lowry
By Mr. Michael L. Kurtz,
Ms. Jody Kyler Cohn,
and Mr. Kurt J. Boehm
36 East Seventh Street, Suite 1510
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
On behalf of Ohio Energy Group.
Sierra Club
By Mr. Tony G. Mendoza
2101 Webster Street, 13th Floor
Oakland, California 94612
Richard Sahli Law Office, LLC
By Mr. Richard C. Sahli
981 Pinewood Lane
Columbus, Ohio $43230-3662$
On behalf of the Sierra Club.


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


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

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

Good morning, everyone. This is the continuation of the hearing in Case No. 18-501-EL-FOR, et al.

Let's start with brief appearances. We'll start with the Company and work our way around the table.

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

MS. WILLIS: Thank you, your Honor. On behalf of the residential consumers of Ohio Power Company, Bruce Weston, Consumers' Counsel, by Maureen Willis, Christopher Healey, and William Michael.

MR. MCNAMEE: For the Staff of the PUCO, Tom McNamee.

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

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

MR. KURTZ: Good morning, your Honors.
For OEG, Mike Kurtz.
MS. BOJKO: Good morning, your Honors.
For the Ohio Manufacturers' Association Energy Group, Kimberly W. Bojko and Brian W. Dressel.

MS. WHITFIELD: Good morning, your
Honors. On behalf of The Kroger Company, Angie Paul Whitfield and Stephen E. Dutton.

MR. COLLIER: On behalf of the Ohio Coal Association, Orla Collier and John Stock, with the law firm of Benesch Friedlander Coplan \& Aronoff.

MR. DARR: On behalf of IEU-Ohio, Frank Darr.

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

EXAMINER PARROT: All right.
Ms. Willis.
MS. WILLIS: Thank you, your Honor. At this time, OCC would call to the witness stand, Ramteen Sioshansi.
(Witness sworn.)
EXAMINER PARROT: Please have a seat.


Armstrong \& Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481
been retained by the Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel.

MS. WILLIS: Now, your Honor, at this time, I would ask to have marked as OCC Exhibit No. 25, the direct testimony of Ramteen Sioshansi, filed with the Commission January 2, 2019.

EXAMINER PARROT: So marked.
(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
Q. Mr. Sioshansi, do you have before you the document which has just been marked OCC Exhibit No. 25?
A. I do have a copy of it, yes.
Q. Can you identify that document?
A. Can $I$ identify it?
Q. Yes.
A. Yes, I can identify it as written testimony I prepared.
Q. And it was prepared by you or under your direct supervision and control, correct?
A. Yes, it was.
Q. Now, do you have any additions, corrections, or deletions to that testimony?
A. I have two corrections to the written testimony. Both on page 11. On page 11, line 5, the word "will" should be replaced with the word "may."

Also on page 11, line 8, the word "will" should be replaced with the word "may."
Q. Do you have any other additions or corrections?
A. No, I do not.
Q. Mr. Sioshansi, if I were to ask you the questions that were posed in this testimony today, would your answers be the same as what is contained in OCC Exhibit No. 25?
A. Yes, they would.

MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, at this time, I would move for the admission of OCC Exhibit 25, subject to cross-examination by the parties.

EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Ms. Willis.
MR. GALLON: Your Honor, would you
entertain a motion to strike at this point or would you rather I wait my turn?

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead, Mr. Gallon.
MR. GALLON: Thank you, Attorney

## Examiners.

Your Honor, there are several portions of the testimony that I would move to strike but the reasons for the motion will be the same for all of them, so I will focus on two that are representative, and then, if necessary, we can go through page by
page.
On page 3, between lines 4 and 11 of Dr. Sioshansi's testimony, he says that he's testifying with an evaluation of whether AEP Ohio's proposal to have solar-energy projects procured and their full costs guaranteed through customer-subsidized arrangements by AEP Ohio is prudent, reasonable, and economically efficient; and then he goes on to explain he is talking about the use of REPAs with cost recovery guaranteed through the Renewable Generation Rider.

And if you turn to page 8 and scan the question and answers between page 8 and page 15, you will see that he is discussing what he believes would be the impact on the long-run efficiency of PJM if AEP Ohio is allowed to procure energy and capacity from solar or wind projects, sell those into PJM, and flow the revenues or costs of those projects through the RGR.

This testimony resembles and, in some cases, copies from the testimony Dr. Sioshansi offered in the PPA Rider case in opposition to establishing a PPA Rider. And generally it gets to the question of whether he believes establishing an RGR and allowing the benefits of these REPAs to flow
through the RGR is a good idea.
For this reason, I would move to strike this testimony and the other parts of the testimony that relate to this same topic on the grounds it's outside the scope of this proceeding. The RGR has already been established in the ESP IV case. The Commission set it at zero. The purpose of this proceeding is to determine whether AEP Ohio can demonstrate need generically, demonstrate need for the specific projects to be discussed in Phase II.

The question of whether the RGR is a good idea, whether it's lawful and prudent, has been determined by the Commission and is currently pending before the Ohio Supreme Court. So I think it would be inappropriate for OCC to offer testimony on a topic that's already been decided by the Commission in another proceeding and is outside the scope of this one.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Gallon, I'm sorry, you said pages 8 through 15?

MR. GALLON: Correct.
EXAMINER PARROT: It's kind of mid sentence, so I am not sure what you are proposing to strike exactly.

MR. GALLON: Your Honor, page 8, line 1
is the title.
EXAMINER PARROT: Right.
MR. GALLON: And then it goes on to ask Dr. Sioshansi to explain what is meant by long-run efficiency in an electric power system, and he goes through and discusses long-run efficiency and then offers the opinion that allowing REPAs with an RGR will interfere with the long-run efficiency of PJM so. It runs through, on page 15, line 12.

EXAMINER PARROT: Line 12.
MR. GALLON: It would end before Question 13 about the existence of market-based solutions to meet the needs of the utility's customers.

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

Anything else, Mr. Gallon?
MR. GALLON: Your Honor, the explanation would remain the same for a number of other smaller portions of his testimony that relate to the same topic, but at this point $I$ would hold off on listing them one by one, unless the Attorney Examiners grant the motion to strike.

EXAMINER PARROT: Okay. Ms. Willis.
MS. WILLIS: Thank you, your Honor.
First, I would indicate that I actually
seek clarification. Is this a motion to strike or motion to defer the testimony to page 2 -- page 2? I think that the grounds, that have been enunciated by Counsel, really go to deferring the testimony to Phase II.

But, in any event, that's beside the point. What this testimony does, your Honors, is give the witness's expert opinion and views on how the market works, how PJM market -- how the PJM market is working and how a utility-subsidized REPA would affect the utility market. I think we've had a lot of testimony, throughout this proceeding, about PJM, what is happening in the PJM market, how the PJM market works, and subsidies, the effect of subsidies on PJM. So this is a high-level view of the effect of subsidies, be it an $R G R$ or other generation subsidies, would have on a competitive market.

So I think it's perfectly appropriate, I think it's consistent to allow this testimony to be presented with the earlier rulings of the Bench in terms of allowing overview testimony of the PJM subsidies and the competitive market.

MR. GALLON: May I respond briefly, your Honor?

EXAMINER PARROT: Sure. Go ahead.

MR. GALLON: I think Ms. Willis'
explanation proves my point. What she has explained is that Dr. Sioshansi believes that any
utility-subsidized REPA would interfere with the PJM market. That's an attack on the RGR Rider, itself, because the only thing that would be flowing through the RGR, under the rulings of this Commission in the PPA Rider case and the ESP IV case, are REPAs. If this is his opinion, there is no project that would qualify under the RGR, which means he believes the RGR itself is imprudent, and that prudency has been ruled upon by this Commission and is currently before the Ohio Supreme Court.

Your Honors, we also have the Notice of Appeal from the Ohio Supreme Court if you would find that useful.

EXAMINER PARROT: The Company's motion is denied, Mr. Gallon.

MS. WILLIS: Thank you, your Honor.
EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Glover, any
questions?
MS. GLOVER: No questions, your Honor. EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Darr.

MR. DARR: No questions.
EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Collier.

MR. COLLIER: No questions.
EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Whitfield.
MS. WHITFIELD: No questions.
EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Bojko.
MS. BOJKO: No questions, thank you. EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. McNamee.

MR. MCNAMEE: No questions, your Honor,
thank you.
EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Kurtz.
MR. KURTZ: No questions.
EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Gallon.
MR. GALLON: Thank you, your Honor.
EXAMINER PARROT: I'm sorry, Mr. Oliker.
MR. OLIKER: No, thank you, your Honor.
EXAMINER PARROT: I forgot you were back
there.
Go ahead, Mr. Gallon.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
By Mr. Gallon:
Q. Dr. Sioshansi, you state in your
testimony on page 1, in answer to Question 2, that you have had academic and consulting experience within the electric power industry dating back to 1999; is that correct?

Armstrong \& Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481
A. Where specifically in the testimony are you referring?
Q. It's page 1, line 11.
A. Okay.
Q. What were you doing in 1999?
A. In '99, if I remember correctly, I had --

I had a position with Pacific Gas \& Electric Company which is a gas and electric utility in northern California.
Q. You were also an undergraduate student in California at that time; is that correct?
A. That is correct, yes.
Q. You received your Bachelor's in 2001?
A. That is correct.
Q. And Master's degrees in 2002 and 2004, correct?
A. 2002 and, yes, I believe 2004 .
Q. So your position with PG\&E in 1999 was an internship when you were in college?
A. Yes, it was.
Q. Dr. Sioshansi, you testified in AEP's PPA Rider case back in 2015; is that correct?
A. I believe so, yes.
Q. Okay. Have you reviewed your written testimony from that case since you filed it?
A. I have not reviewed it recently, no.
Q. Is it fair to say that you relied upon your written testimony in that case in preparing your testimony in this case?
A. What do you mean by "relied upon" it?
Q. Portions of your testimony in this case are either copied from your prior testimony or revised versions of your prior testimony, particularly on long-run efficiency in energy markets, correct?
A. Some portions of the testimony I used that previous testimony as a template and I modified it as appropriate to the particulars of this case.
Q. So you reviewed your testimony, at least as recently as last fall, when you prepared your testimony for this case, correct?
A. Again, in using it as a template, yes.
Q. And in that case, you were asked to evaluate the effect of the proposed PPA and PPA Rider on the efficiency of the PJM-operated markets, correct?
A. That's roughly my recollection. Not having a copy of the testimony in front of me, I can't exactly characterize the scope of what I covered in that.

MR. GALLON: Your Honors, I would ask to mark as Exhibit AEP Exhibit 22, Dr. Sioshansi's testimony for the PPA Rider case.

EXAMINER PARROT: So marked.
(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
Q. (By Mr. Gallon) Dr. Sioshansi, do you have a copy of what's been marked as AEP 22 in front of you?
A. I have a copy of it in front of me, yes.
Q. If you would turn to page 3, lines 12 through 14.
A. Which lines?
Q. Lines 12 through 14 , sir. On lines 12 through 14, you say you were asked to evaluate the effect of the proposed PPA and PPA Rider on the efficiency of the PJM-operated markets; is that correct?
A. I see that on the document in front of me, yes.
Q. Okay. And if you would -- do you recall that you testified that the PPA and the PPA Rider would directly subsidize the operating and capital costs of the PPA units which could potentially destroy the short- and long-run efficiency benefits of the price signals provided by the PJM market?

MS. WILLIS: Objection. I would ask that the witness be given a chance to review the testimony and I would ask for a reference to the quote that Mr. Golden is making -- Gallon. I'm sorry.

MR. GALLON: That's okay.
Q. Dr. Sioshansi, if you turn to page 6.

And on lines 1 through 2, you state "The PPA and PPA Rider directly subsidize the operating and capital costs of the PPA Units"; is that correct?
A. I see that in this document, yes.
Q. And on lines 11 through 14, you say,
"Furthermore, allowing subsidized generators to participate in a wholesale market against unsubsidized assets can potentially destroy the short- and long-run efficiency benefits of the price signals provided by the market." Do you see that too?
A. I do.
Q. Did I read those both correctly?
A. You did.
Q. And on page 10, lines 1 through 3,

Question 11 of your PPA Rider testimony asked you to "explain how the PJM-operated wholesale markets are intended to ensure long-run efficiency of the electric power system for the benefits of customers";
is that correct?
A. That is.
Q. Okay. You cover many of the same topics in your testimony in this case, correct?
A. Well, without reviewing the testimony in this prior case in detail, I couldn't tell you exactly how much of the testimony in terms of topics that are covered.
Q. This particular topic, the question of long-run efficiency in the $P$ JM markets is one that you also touched upon in your testimony in this case, correct?
A. Yes. My recollection is that in that testimony there was discussion of long-run efficiency; however, again, I have not reviewed this testimony in detail since that case, so without reviewing it, I couldn't -- I couldn't give you a clear-cut comparison between the issues covered there and the issue covered in this case.
Q. Understanding that you haven't had an opportunity to review your PPA Rider testimony in detail in a while, would you take a moment to review your response to Question 11 in the PPA Rider case. Dr. Sioshansi, please let me know when you are done with your review.

Armstrong \& Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481
A. All right. I've read my response.
Q. Your response to Answer 11 in the PPA Rider case in your prefiled testimony was revised and slightly rewritten into Answer 8 in your testimony in the current case; is that correct?

MS. WILLIS: Objection. Relevance, your
Honor. I am not sure -- you know, we have PPA -- we have a PPA in the prior case. We have a PPA here. The issues are -- are related, so I'm not sure how the fact that he may have had some testimony previously that he used again in this proceeding has any relevance or significance whatsoever.

MR. GALLON: Your Honor, I am simply
trying to establish that the positions that Dr. Sioshansi offered in the PPA Rider case on long-run efficiency in the PJM market are effectively the same ones he is offering again here in this case. EXAMINER PARROT: The objection is overruled.
A. What was the question?
Q. Your answer to Question 11 in your prefiled testimony in the PPA Rider case was revised, rewritten, and provided as the answer to Question 8 in your prefiled testimony in this case, correct?
A. The responses are similar by virtue of
the fact that the same issues or some of the same issues are in play here with regards to the Company's proposal compared to the PPA case. I don't recall the exact detail of how the wording in my response to Question 8 came about.
Q. If you would turn to your testimony in this case, page 8, lines 12 , through 4 -- 12 through 14, pardon me.
A. Did you say page 8?
Q. Yes, sir. You state in your testimony in this case that "To achieve long-run efficiency, assets should be added to or removed from the power system to serve customer demands while maximizing social welfare and meeting customers' reliability and resilience needs"; is that correct?

MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, I'm sorry.
Mr. Gallon, I am not following which testimony you are referring to and what the page and lines are. If you could repeat that, $I$ would appreciate it.

MR. GALLON: Certainly.
Q. We are looking at your testimony in this case, Dr. Sioshansi, and we are on page 8, and we are looking at lines 12 through 14.

MS. WILLIS: Thank you.
Q. So just to repeat the question, you opine
that long-run efficiency can be achieved in an electric power system by adding or removing assets from the power system to serve customer needs while maximizing social welfare and meeting customers' reliability and resilience needs, correct?
A. You didn't read the -- you didn't read the written testimony verbatim but you summarized it.
Q. Thank you, Dr. Sioshansi.

Would you turn to your testimony in the PPA Rider case at page 8. And turn your attention to lines 17 through 19. In your prior testimony you said that long-run efficiency can be achieved in an electric power system by adding or removing assets "to serve customer demand reliably and at minimum cost," correct?
A. Yes, I see that in the document in front of me.
Q. Do you still stand by your prior comments regarding the relationship between long-run efficiency in PJM and minimizing cost to customers?
A. Broadly speaking, yes. The primary reason that the testimony $I$ have prepared for this case I refer to maximizing social welfare is that characterizing the market as maximizing social welfare provides a more accurate characterization of
market efficiency when you have a nontrivial amount of demand response resources participating in the wholesale market.
Q. Thank you for that clarification, Dr. Sioshansi.

May I turn your attention to page 11 in your testimony, please, sir.
A. Which case?
Q. This case, 18-501. On lines 20 through 22 of page 11, and the beginning of page 12, you say "the guaranteed recovery of the projects' costs by captive customers may distort the Utility's incentives to offer the energy, ancillary services, and capacity that are produced by the Utility-procured renewable-energy projects into the PJM-operated wholesale markets." Do you see that?
A. I do.
Q. Can you explain how guaranteeing the recovery of the projects' costs by captive customers would distort -- or could distort the Utility's incentives to offer the energy, ancillary services, and capacity into PJM?
A. Well, one clear example would be if the arrangement allows the Utility to recover the cost of the REPAs from captive customers through a
nonbypassable charge, then, from the Utility's perspective, it doesn't matter how much revenue the products that are associated with the REPAs earned in the wholesale market because, at the end of the day, they have captive customers who are on the hook to cover the full cost of the REPAs.
Q. So your contention is that AEP Ohio would not attempt to maximize its revenues from the sale of energy, capacity, or ancillary services because it knows it can rely on its customers to make up the difference?
A. What $I$ am saying is, as I state in my testimony, the guaranteed recovery of the projects' costs by captive customers may distort the Utility's incentives to offer the energy and ancillary services and capacity that are produced by the Utility-procured renewable energy projects into the PJM-operated wholesale markets.
Q. Dr. Sioshansi, do you consider yourself an expert on the PJM's rules regarding bidding capacity into PJM?
A. Can you repeat that question?
Q. Do you consider yourself an expert on the PJM's rules regarding bidding capacity into PJM?
A. I would consider myself as having a
high-level knowledge of wholesale market design in the United States and internationally.
Q. So that suggests you would not consider yourself an expert on PJM's capacity bidding rules specifically; is that correct?
A. I do not have expertise in the particular details of PJM's market rules.
Q. Would your answer be the same regarding the PJM's rules for bidding energy into PJM?
A. Again, I would characterize myself as having broad, high-level expertise in market design in the United States and internationally.
Q. Are you familiar with the rules governing energy market participants' ability to bid energy into PJM above or below cost?
A. Can you repeat the question?

MR. GALLON: Would the court reporter mind reading that back.
(Record read.)
A. My understanding is that the PJM rules do, in some circumstances, allow resources to participate in the market as a price taker. My understanding as well is that there are market-mitigation rules which are used by the Market Monitor in the energy and the capacity markets. I am
not intimately familiar with the details of those rules. But, again, $I$ would characterize myself as having a high level and broad expertise in electricity market design in the United States and internationally.
Q. Dr. Sioshansi, you mentioned the Market Monitor. Are you aware that all offers in the PJM market for energy are monitored by the PJM Market Monitor?
A. I don't know the detail -- I don't know the detail to which the Market Monitor examines every single offer into the market, however, my understanding is that there is a Market Monitor who does do -- that does do ex-ante and ex-post analysis of market outcomes.
Q. Are you familiar with the criteria the Market Monitor applies in analyzing those outcomes?
A. I don't know the details of all of the mechanisms that the Market Monitor employs for ex-ante and ex-post analysis of market outcomes.
Q. Specifically regarding the energy markets, you understand typically for a wind or solar project that when the wind is blowing or the sun is shining, energy will be produced?
A. That depends.
Q. What does it depend on?
A. There could be circumstances, for instance, in which the output of a wind or solar plant is curtailed.
Q. Typically the output of a wind or solar plant is bid into the energy market, correct?
A. Pardon me?
Q. Typically, the output of a wind or solar facility is bid into the energy markets, correct?
A. I don't know for certain the detailed contracting arrangements of every wind and solar facility in the country.
Q. So your high-level knowledge of the energy markets does not allow you to opine on whether the energy produced by wind or solar facilities is, more often than not, bid into energy markets?
A. No, I am simply stating that in some cases, wind or solar facilities may have bilateral contracts that bypass the wholesale market.
Q. Dr. Sioshansi, are you familiar with this Commission's prior rulings on the Renewable Generation Rider?
A. My --

MS. WILLIS: Objection, your Honor. The Renewable Generation Rider is a Phase II issue, and I
am not sure -- certain how getting into details of the -- what the Commission has said about that are helpful to the record. I think it's Phase II.

MR. GALLON: Your Honors, as we said at the top, the validity of the RGR is not a Phase II issue; in fact, it's not an issue in this case at all. If OCC would like to defer Dr. Sioshansi's testimony on the impacts of the RGR on the PJM market to the second phase of this proceeding, we can discuss that, but Dr. Sioshansi is, at this point, discussing the effects of the Renewable Generation Rider on the PJM market, and $I$ am asking him if he understands the Commission's prior rulings on the RGR, just to get a sense of his knowledge of how the RGR will work.

EXAMINER PARROT: Anything else?
MS. WILLIS: No.
EXAMINER PARROT: The objection is overruled.

THE WITNESS: Can you repeat the question, please?

MR. GALLON: If the court reporter would repeat the question, that would be appreciated.
(Record read.)
A. My recollection is that the Renewable

Generation Rider was established but initially set at a rate of zero in the PPA case that we were previously discussing. Other than that, I do not recall any details regarding prior decisions pertaining to the RGR.
Q. Do you understand that the cost under the RGR will be subject to an annual audit for prudency?
A. I believe at some point I read a reference to auditing of costs under the RGR, although $I$ do not recall in what context $I$ read about that.
Q. Do you also understand Staff of the Commission will have full audit rights over the cost of the renewable energy and revenue obtained from selling it in the wholesale market?

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, may I have that question reread, please?
(Record read.)
MS. BOJKO: I am going to object to
vague. I am not sure what "full audit rights" means.
EXAMINER PARROT: The objection is
overruled. To the extent you understand the question, please respond and if you need clarification, you may ask.

THE WITNESS: Can you reread the
question?
(Record read.)
A. I recall at some point having seen a reference to the Commission reviewing costs and revenues under the RGR. However, I don't remember the -- I don't remember details regarding the level of review of data that the Commission will be able to carry out.
Q. Given your uncertainties regarding Staff's audit rights for the RGR, would it be fair to say you have undertaken no analysis to the extent to which Staff's review and auditing of the sales of energy and/or capacity under the RGR would mitigate the potential market distortions you discuss in your testimony?

MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, may I have that question reread, please.
(Record read.)
MS. BOJKO: Objection. I think it mischaracterizes his prior answer and I also think the answer is misleading and mischaracterizes the record in this case.

MR. GALLON: I don't believe it does, your Honor.

MS. WILLIS: I would also add, your

Honor, that the witness has several times said he is not familiar with what the Staff's audit rights are, having only a familiarity that there may be some information collected. So I don't think that this is -- I think he has asked and answered it. He has indicated what he knows and what he doesn't know and I don't see the purpose of this question.

EXAMINER PARROT: The objections are overruled. Go ahead and respond.

THE WITNESS: Do you mind rereading the question?
(Record read.)
A. I would say it was not within the scope of my testimony to examine the impacts of Staff review and audit of the REPAs and RGR.
Q. And, Dr. Sioshansi, you recognize that AEP Ohio regularly appears before the Public Utilities Commission, seeking approval for new rates or rate changes, correct?
A. That would depend on what you characterize as "regularly," but my understanding is that the Company does come before the Commission on occasion.
Q. So would you agree that the fact that AEP Ohio is regularly appearing before the Public

Utilities Commission would also mitigate any incentives it might theoretically have to offer energy, ancillary services, or capacity into PJM at levels that would not optimize revenues?

MS. WILLIS: May I have that question reread, your Honor?
(Record read.)
MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, I think the witness indicated he would not say that AEP is regularly before the Commission. He said "on occasion." So I would ask the question be rephrased. EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead and rephrase.
Q. (By Mr. Gallon) Dr. Sioshansi, would you agree that the fact that AEP Ohio is occasionally before the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, would also mitigate any incentive it might theoretically have to offer energy, ancillary services, or capacity into PJM at levels that would not optimize revenues?
A. No, I would not.

MR. GALLON: Just a moment, your Honor.
Q. Dr. Sioshansi, just one more question for you. Do you believe that a 300-megawatt solar facility would likely be built in PJM absent the REPA and Renewable Generation Rider construct previously approved in the ESP IV case?

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

MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, I would object on relevance. Counsel may have meant to say 400-megawatt project. I don't think there's a 300-megawatt project in play. In total, there is 300 -- there are combined 400-megawatt projects.

EXAMINER PARROT: The objection is overruled.

Go ahead, Dr. Sioshansi.
A. Can you repeat the question?
Q. Certainly. Do you believe that a 300-megawatt solar facility would likely be built in PJM absent the REPA and Renewable Generation Rider construct previously approved in the ESP IV case?
A. I'm not clear on which facility you are referring to.
Q. I am referring to a generic 300-megawatt solar facility.
A. Are you asking me whether a generic 300-megawatt solar facility would be built in PJM absent a REPA and RGR?
Q. Yes, sir.
A. Yes, I believe a 300-megawatt solar facility could be built.

MR. GALLON: We have no more questions at this time, sir. Thank you.

EXAMINER PARROT: Any redirect?
MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, if we could have just several minutes, that would be great.

EXAMINER PARROT: Sure.
MS. WILLIS: Thank you.
(Pause in proceedings.)
MS. WILLIS: Thank you, your Honor. OCC has no redirect. At this point we would again move for the admission of OCC Exhibit No. 25.

EXAMINER PARROT: Are there any objections?

MR. GALLON: Your Honor, just for the record, $I$ would like to list the portions of Dr. Sioshansi's testimony that we would have moved to strike in total.

EXAMINER PARROT: Okay. Go ahead.
MR. GALLON: Thank you.
Page 3, lines 4 through 11; page 4, lines 13 through 18; page 5, line 2 to page 6, line 15; page 6, line 21, starting with "in an unfettered manner" to page 7, line 1, the word "megawatts"; page 7, lines 6 through 9; page 8, line 1 to page 15, line 12; page 24, lines 2 through 11; page 25, line 1 to page 26, line 9; page 27, lines 1 through 5, and page 27, line 22 to page 28 , line 3.

EXAMINER PARROT: It is noted for the record.

MR. GALLON: Subject to that motion to strike which has been ruled upon, we have no further objections.

EXAMINER PARROT: All right. With that, OCC Exhibit 25 is admitted into the record.
(EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
MS. WILLIS: Thank you, your Honor.
EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead, Mr. Gallon.
MR. GALLON: We would move to enter into evidence, AEP Exhibit No. 22, Dr. Sioshansi's testimony from the PPA Rider case.

EXAMINER PARROT: Are there any objections?

All right. Hearing none, Company Exhibit 22 is admitted as well.
(EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
MR. OLIKER: Mr. White will be ready in one minute, your Honor. My apologies, your Honor. While Mr. White is getting ready, do you have copies, your Honor, of the testimony?

EXAMINER SEE: Yes, but the pagination is off.

MR. OLIKER: Pagination, your Honor?

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

EXAMINER SEE: So I'll take another copy. (Witness sworn.)

EXAMINER SEE: Thank you. Have a seat.
Cut your microphone on.

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

DIRECT EXAMINATION
By Mr. Oliker:
Q. Good morning, Mr. White.
A. Good morning.
Q. Have you prepared direct testimony in this proceeding?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. And was that testimony on behalf of Interstate Gas Supply, Inc. and IGS Solar, LLC?
A. Yes.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, at this time, I would like to mark, I believe it's Interstate Gas Supply, Inc. and IGS Solar's Exhibit is it 10? I believe? 11?

EXAMINER SEE: 11.
(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
Q. Mr. White, does Exhibit 11 contain your
prefiled testimony?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. And this was testimony prepared by you or under your direction?
A. Yes, it was.
Q. And do you have any changes to your testimony?
A. No, I do not.
Q. If asked these same questions today, would your answers be the same?
A. Yes.

MR. OLIKER: With that, your Honor, I
would move the admission of the exhibit and tender the witness for cross-examination.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor.
EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Nourse.
MR. NOURSE: I would like to ask a couple voir dire questions if I could.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay.


VOIR DIRE
By Mr. Nourse:
Q. Good morning, Mr. White.
A. Good morning, Mr. Nourse.
Q. You are not testifying today in your
capacity as an attorney, licensed to practice in Ohio, correct?
A. I'm testifying on the totality of my experiences.
Q. Are you offering legal conclusions and arguments in your testimony?
A. I'm offering commonsense conclusions, I would say.
Q. So you are not offering legal conclusions in your testimony?
A. I'm offering a conclusion on -- on the definition of need which is -- it doesn't take a law degree to know what the definition -- definition of need is.

MR. NOURSE: Okay. Thank you, your Honor. That's helpful. I will wait my turn for cross.

EXAMINER SEE: Okay. Ms. Glover.
MS. GLOVER: No questions, your Honor.
EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Darr.
MR. DARR: No questions.
EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Collier.
MR. COLLIER: No questions, thank you.
EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Whitfield.
MS. WHITFIELD: No questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Bojko.
MS. BOJKO: No questions, thank you.
EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Willis.
MS. WILLIS: No questions, your Honor.
EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Kurtz.
MR. KURTZ: No questions.
EXAMINER SEE: Mr. McNamee.
MR. McNAMEE: No questions, your Honor.
Thank you.
EXAMINER SEE: And we are back to you, Mr. Nourse.

MR. NOURSE: Thank you. Back to me.
Okay. Thank you.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Nourse:
Q. Mr. White, I do have some questions about your testimony. Could you turn to page 3. In line 25, you say you've submitted written testimony in front of numerous regulatory bodies. I just want to clarify what you mean by "submitted written testimony in front of." Is that -- is that filed testimony that wasn't admitted into evidence or filed where you did not stand for cross-examination or can you clarify that?


Armstrong \& Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481
couple references but -- for context, but I just want to talk to you about your understanding of Senate Bill 221 and the Ohio regulatory construct for electric utilities. So -- so, for example, on page 4, line 66, you make a claim that the Company's proposal is contrary to Senate Bill 221. Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And I think later in your testimony you kind of make a similar claim. I'll direct you to page 17 where on line 337 you say the "proposal is a throwback to regulated vertically integrated monopoly construct...." Do you see that?
A. Can you point to it again?
Q. Sure. It's page 17, line 337. Do you see the "throwback" comment there?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Okay. And then the third one I was going to point you to for this part of the discussion, it's on page 8, down in lines 152 and following, you say "we live in a democracy, and the state of Ohio has settled on a statutory construct," et cetera. Do you see that?
A. Page 8, what line are you referring to?
Q. Page 8, that was starting on line 152.
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Now, I just want to ask you now, that's one of the themes of your testimony, I believe, right, that our proposal is not -- does not fit within the current regulatory structure for electric utilities; is that fair?
A. I think it's fair to say that my testimony was designed to indicate that it goes against the legislative intent in the statutory construct. That the proposal, AEP's proposal goes against Ohio legislative intent set forth in SB 221.
Q. Okay. So -- and would you agree or disagree with the statement that the Commission has statutory authority, under the ESP statute, to approve ownership or operation of a new generation resource by AEP Ohio, subject to the other conditions in that statute?
A. Can you provide the statute you are referring to, please?
Q. I didn't bring it with me, Mr. White. But I am asking you -- like I said, I want to have a general discussion of your understanding of the -- of the regulatory construct including the ESP or Electric Security Plan. So for purposes of these questions, $I$ just want you to rely on your
understanding. So with that in mind again, I am asking you whether the -- again, I am not asking you a legal question. I am asking about your understanding of the regulatory construct including the ESP. So my question there, I will repeat it, do you agree that the Commission has authority, under the ESP statute, to approve ownership or operation of a new generation resource for AEP Ohio, subject to the other conditions in the statute?

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I would simply object. The witness asked for a copy of the statute and counsel has not provided it to him, and if the witness needs that information, then I think we have a problem with the cross-examination.

MR. NOURSE: Well, your Honor, if that's his answer that he doesn't know and he would have to look at the statute, he doesn't recall, that's fine. But I don't think I am required to give him a copy of a statute when he is talking about the ESP construct in his testimony.

EXAMINER SEE: The objection is
overruled. The witness can answer the question.
A. Without looking at the statute, generally speaking at a high level, $I$ believe there is a carve-out, if the Company is able to establish a need
to -- there is a carve-out for them to build generation.
Q. Okay. Now, is it your understanding that Ohio utilities can only provide generation service based on competitively-procured market generation?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. That's a very ambiguous question and I am not sure how it relates to the testimony.
Q. I can rephrase, but Mr. -- Mr. White, again, as I have stated repeatedly, I want to talk about the regulatory construct for electric utilities in the ESP and MRO options. This -- so it is your understanding that AEP Ohio in this case is attempting to show need under part of the ESP statute that we just talked about, right?
A. Without knowing the specific statute or having it in front of me, yes.
Q. Okay, okay. Now, my question was whether under the ESP and MRO options is a utility like AEP Ohio required to supply nonshopping load with competitively-procured generation?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. What is the relevance?

MR. NOURSE: I think I have already explained the context several times, your Honor.

EXAMINER SEE: The objection is overruled.
A. My understanding, under the law, is that the utility is required to have a Standard Service Offer. How that is supplied, many have different opinions.
Q. Okay. And, again, I am talking about requirements and your understanding of the regulatory construct. So let me ask you this way, is it permissible, to your understanding, under the ESP statute, to have a utility use a cost-based generation supply?
A. Again, without having any statute or even know what specific statute you are referring to, you are not citing to a statute, from a high level, my understanding of how Ohio regulatory law works is that no longer is the utility using a cost-based model to -- to procure electricity for Standard Service Offer customers.
Q. Okay. And would you agree that the ESP specifically is a hybrid of market and cost-based solutions?
A. I think the ESP is a statute that was designed to transition away from cost-based into more market-based solutions.

Armstrong \& Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481
Q. Do you know what the overall standard is for an ESP, the so-called MRO test?
A. Without having the statute in front of me, from a high level, it's is the ESP more favorable in the aggregate than a market rate offer which is also defined in the statute.
Q. Okay. So is it fair to, again, to restate your understanding of the ESP, that using market and cost, can you beat an MRO; is that a fair summary?
A. I don't necessarily think that's a fair summary.
Q. Okay. Do you know whether AEP Ohio has been approved for using any cost-based generation in connection with their ESP plan?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. What is the relevance to other elements not in this application regarding cost-based elements? We are here to talk about 900 megawatts of solar and wind.

MR. NOURSE: Yeah, your Honor. I am starting with the regulatory construct, so these are some of my questions about his understanding to help test his credibility. I think we've talked about that case many times throughout this proceeding with various witnesses.

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

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I am going to object because it's almost like Mr. White is being punished for being an attorney because he is not being shown the statutory provisions. All other witnesses that will -- were AEP witnesses, that were nonlawyers, Mr. Nourse actually objected and said it was only fair, if we were going to be talking about the statute, to put the statute in front of the witness.

Now, Mr. Nourse wants to do the opposite and not put the statute in front of an attorney in an alleged apparent credibility attack because lawyers can't remember every single statutory provision of every single law. This is unfair and prejudicial. If he asks about a statute, he should put it in front of a witness, just as we were required to do in front of his witnesses.

MR. NOURSE: Well, your Honor, I think that is not an accurate description of what we have done in this hearing, but $I$ will say my current question relates to his knowledge about our ESP plan and not the statute at all.

MR. OLIKER: And there is no other provisions in the current ESP, your Honor, that involve (B) (2) (c) or (B) (2) (b) which is what is at
issue in this case.
MR. NOURSE: Sure. But Mr. White is talking generally about what's permitted in Ohio and what's not, and whether we're throwing back to, you know, traditional regulation, et cetera.

EXAMINER SEE: The objections are overruled and the witness can answer the question with any other clarification the witness deems necessary.

THE WITNESS: Can you repeat the question, please?

MR. NOURSE: Please read it back. (Record read.)
A. I believe OVEC was a cost-based provision approved in their ESP plan.
Q. Okay. And if you recall, Mr. White, that OVEC cost recovery came about as a result of a settlement that was signed by, among other parties, IGS?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. The settlement specifically precludes citation to that document in any other context and I believe Mr. Nourse is exceeding the scope of his obligations under that settlement if he is offering IGS's signature as support for that provision.

MR. NOURSE: I asked him a factual
question, your Honor.
MR. OLIKER: And it's objectionable. It should not be in this record, your Honor.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I'll move on. EXAMINER SEE: Okay.
Q. (By Mr. Nourse) Mr. White, let me ask you next about the topic you described and discussed extensively in your testimony, the Ohio Alternative Energy Portfolio Standard.
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And can you give me your understanding of the Alternative Energy Portfolio Standard statute?
A. Sure. I describe it in my testimony. However, from a high level, in Ohio, load-serving entities, such as ESP or IGS, are required to procure a certain percentage of their electricity through renewable energy and also, in particular, there's a percentage required of solar energy.
Q. Okay. Are you finished?
A. Yes.
Q. And just for the record, I think you said entities "such as ESP or IGS"; were you referring to AEP Ohio there?
A. Sure. If I said "ESP" that should have been AEP Ohio.
Q. Okay. And would you agree, under the Alternative Energy Portfolio statute, that the levels that are required to be procured of renewable are minimums?
A. There are minimums subject to cost caps as well.
Q. Okay. Can you explain what you mean by that? Does the cost cap apply to going above the minimum? Is that what you meant?
A. Meaning they're a minimum assuming they don't exceed the cost cap.
Q. Okay. So there's a minimum requirement subject to an off ramp if the cost cap kicks in?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And is -- if you know, does IGS or other CRESs go above the current, I think it's around 5-percent minimum mandate in providing products and services to customers?
A. IGS satisfies its minimum requirement to procure renewable energy for Ohio and also offers voluntary renewable products to customers that wish to exceed the minimum requirement for renewable energy.

Armstrong \& Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481
Q. Okay. Now, again, I am just trying to understand your perspective and your arguments and conclusions in your testimony. But so with respect to the Alternative Energy Portfolio Standard, is it your position that that statute trumps the ESP statute that we're talking about in this case involving a need showing?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. The question is vague. It hasn't been identified by counsel what in that statute is trumping something in the ESP statute. I don't believe the witness can answer the question.

MR. NOURSE: I have faith that Mr. White can answer that question and he talks extensively about the portfolio standard in his stat -- in his testimony as it relates to the need question, your Honor.

MR. OLIKER: If Mr. White understands the question, I will withdraw my objection.

EXAMINER SEE: You can answer the question, Mr. White.
A. I don't know what you mean by "trump."
Q. Okay. Do you -- is it your understanding and your position that the -- as advanced in your testimony, that the portfolio standard minimum
requirement affects the question of need under the ESP statute that we're discussing here today?
A. I think the portfolio standard is indicative of what the state legislature has determined the need in Ohio to be to procure renewable portfolio -- renewable resources.
Q. Okay. And let me -- let me ask you, I guess, the flip question, flip side. When you look at the ESP statute and the need question that we're talking about in this case, is it your interpretation that -- that that statute does not contemplate renewable generation resources at all or would exclude them?

MS. BOJKO: Objection, your Honor. Now, he is asking him about the specific statute and he is asking him to draw a legal conclusion, I believe, about the statute and he doesn't have the statute in front of him.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I am asking him his position in his testimony that $I$ think he has already reached a conclusion on.

EXAMINER SEE: And the objection is overruled.
A. Can you repeat the question?
Q. Yeah. When we look at the ESP statute
and the need question that we are talking about in this case, is it your interpretation when you look at the ESP statute and the alternative portfolio standard together that the -- that renewable generation resources are beyond the scope of the ESP statute?
A. My interpretation is the General Assembly set forth the amount of renewable energy that's needed in Ohio in the RPS statute, therefore, any other provision in the law that attempts to say additional resources are needed is beyond what was intended by the General Assembly when establishing the amount of resources that were needed in the RPS statute.
Q. Okay. And is that -- are you generally affirming-- I'm sorry. With the caveats and explanation you gave, are you generally affirming the question that I asked you?
A. Can you repeat the question?
Q. That's okay. Let me ask you a new topic. Do you agree that the Commission in -- in this case can consider and promote the policy of supply diversity?
A. I can't answer that question without providing some law or statute that you're referring
to. The Commission is a creature of statute, so it can do within the statute. If you are able to provide the statute that you're referring to, then $I$ would be happy to answer the question.
Q. Yeah. Well, that's -- that's fine but I am not going to do that. I want to ask you a question based on your understanding. So do you know whether the codified energy policy includes supply diversity?
A. I don't know off the top of my head, but I would be happy to look at the statute and let you know if you have it available.
Q. Okay. Let's turn to page 6 of your testimony. So the answer -- the Question and Answer on the bottom of page 6, under the "Senate Bill 221" topic. Do you see that?
A. I'm sorry, what are you referring to?
Q. Page 6, the $Q$ and $A$, at the bottom of page 6, under the heading "Senate Bill 221."
A. Yes.
Q. And that line, in line 113, you say you are about to list the relevant portions of Senate Bill 221. Do you see that?
A. They're relevant for purposes of my testimony, yes.
Q. Okay. And you did not list any provisions within the ESP in that -- in those bullet points that are on page 7?
A. Those bullet points primarily discuss the RPS standard, not to say that the ESP is not relevant, I was focusing on the RPS for my testimony. There was a lot of different portions in the SB 221.
Q. Okay. And your testimony primarily talks about the RPS standard and what the implications are of that, correct?
A. That was the focus of that portion of my testimony was the RPS.
Q. Okay. Let me ask you to turn to page 9. So in the answer at the top of page 9, starting on line 159, you discuss the 3 percent cost cap as part of the portfolio statute, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And is it your opinion that the 3 percent cost cap applies to this case?
A. I think the 3 percent cost cap is relevant to this case.
Q. Are you saying that if the Commission finds that AEP can provide solar generation for less than 3 percent above nonsolar generation, that that's a material fact the Commission should weigh in making
a decision here?
A. No, that's not what I testified to.
Q. Okay. But you said the 3 percent cost cap is relevant. What did you mean by that?
A. It's relevant in that the State legislature has thought through thoroughly what is needed in Ohio for -- with respect to renewable energy. They've even done so such that they've identified the amount that they are willing to spend to procure renewable energy. They've revisited the bill to establish the RPS. So the fact that the State legislature has set forth a detailed policy on renewable energy is evidence that that policy determines the need and not necessarily another policy for renewable energy.
Q. So the RPS statute trumps the RPS statute, is that what you are saying?
A. That's not what I am saying. What I am saying is it's indicative of the legislature's intent that they have already set forth a policy for renewable energy and specifically identified how much renewable energy is required to be delivered into the State in order to meet that policy.
Q. Okay. But my question here was how the 3 percent cost cap applies or can you tie that up
too?
MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, objection. I believe he answered that question within his prior answer two answers ago.

MR. NOURSE: I didn't see any reference to the 3 percent cost cap, your Honor. That's what my question was, how does it apply here.

MR. OLIKER: I believe it was when he said something to the effect of how much is going to be spent for the beginning of his answer two answers ago.
Q. (By Mr. Nourse) Okay. Let me ask the follow-up question then. What do you mean by that, what your counsel said if that's what you meant, can you explain that?
A. I don't know what the question --
Q. How does the 3 percent cost cap apply in this case?
A. Well, if you read my testimony, effectively I discuss the 3 percent cost cap in the context of the fact that the legislature set forth the cost cap, and -- my knowledge, no company has in the recent -- recent history, no company has applied to say that they can't meet the requirements because they are exceeding the cost cap that Ohio is meeting
the need of renewable energy below the cost cap. That's the relevance to my testimony.
Q. Okay. And staying on page 9, you talk -you -- you use the term load-serving entities a couple of times on line 166 and line 174. Are you using that term as a PJM term, load-serving entity?
A. It's an industry term.
Q. Is it a term that's created and defined in the PJM tariff if you know?
A. I don't know if it's specifically defined in the PJM tariff, but it's a commonly-understood term in the industry.
Q. Okay. And on lines 173 and 174 , you're saying electric utilities are no longer the load-serving entity. Do you see that?
A. Can you point to that again, please?
Q. Page 9, line 173, 174, "electric utilities are no longer the load serving entity...." Do you see that?
A. I say for the -- I say "electric utilities are no longer the load serving entity for the majority of load in Ohio."
Q. So are you saying that for shopping load, the utilities are not the load-serving entity?
A. Yes. In my testimony I'm referring to
the utilities as a load-serving entity if they are a receiver of Standard Service Offer service. If they're shopping, the utility is not the load-serving entity.
Q. Okay. And conversely, if they are taking SSO service, then the utility is the load-serving entity for that customer, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Turn to page 10, if you would. Down on line 197, you say that 200 megawatts of solar resources have been constructed in Ohio to date. Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's followed up by your chart that I guess shows, by year, the megawatts constructed on page 11, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you know how much of the 200 is utility-scale solar?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. To the extent we've used multiple definitions of utility solar in this proceeding.
Q. Sure. Mr. White, do you have a view on what -- where you draw the line for utility-scale solar?

Armstrong \& Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481
A. Utility-scale is solar that's built in front of the meter.
Q. Regardless of size? Or do you have a threshold?
A. I think, generally speaking, utility --utility-scale is in front of the meter. It's not designated specifically for self-consumption by a customer. Distributed generation is behind the meter and is designated for self-consumption by a customer.
Q. Okay. And my question then is, of the 200 in the data you include in the table, how much of that is utility-scale solar? If you know?
A. I don't think that includes
behind-the-meter generation. That's data we got from the PUCO. I believe that's just in-front-of-the-meter generation.
Q. Okay. And so, the proposal for need in this case, on the solar side, is for 400 megawatts of solar, correct?
A. Yes, AEP's asking to establish a need to build 400 megawatts of solar.
Q. All right. And that would triple the level of solar that you are saying has been deployed to date or since Senate Bill 21, correct?
A. Yeah. And just to clarify, I think
that's actually the amount of solar that's been applied for at the PUCO for renewable energy credits; so I don't think it takes into account solar that's not submitted an application for renewable energy credits.
Q. Okay. Well, the -- you are referring to an EL-REN case as it's known at the Commission?
A. I don't know the exact.
Q. Okay. All right. Let me ask you this since you mention it. Is it your understanding that those renewable energy credit applications are limited to Ohio resources? Or do they include resources that are deliverable into Ohio from elsewhere in PJM or MISO?
A. I don't know off the top of my head.
Q. Okay. But you think the table on the top of page 11 is based on those renewable energy certificate cases?
A. It's data that was provided by the PUCO. But I'm not 100 percent sure where the PUCO got that data.
Q. Okay. Now, on page 11, you have a Q and A that starts in the middle of the page and you are talking about Senate Bill 310. Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And you conclude that Ohio does not wish to require additional construction of renewable generation in Ohio above what's being developed, right?
A. Yes, I -- with the enactment of 310 , the Ohio legislature determined that there is no specific requirement to develop in-state generation beyond what is already required in the broader renewable portfolio statute.
Q. Okay. And specifically in line -- well, lines 210 and 211, you say "beyond what is already being developed in the market." Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. So are you saying that as of 2014, those projects that were being developed at that time are the only ones that can go forward?
A. No.
Q. Okay. What does the phrase "beyond what is already being developed in the market" refer to?
A. It's referring to beyond what is being developed based on the incentives that are available through the Ohio RPS and federal incentives or any other incentives that are available.
Q. So during 2014 or any time after?
A. Is that a question? I'm sorry.
Q. Yeah. I am trying to clarify what you are saying because part of my question was whether it was as of 2014 and you said beyond what was already being developed in the market. So let me rephrase, try to be clear.
You're saying that the -- you're
interpreting 310, Senate Bill 310, to mean that the legislature has made its intent clear, it does not wish to require additional construction beyond what is already being developed in the market.
A. What $I$ am saying is it does not wish to provide additional incentive to develop in-state renewable resources.
Q. Okay. Is there any specific language that you recall in Senate Bill 310 that supports that view?
A. I think just commonsense that they repealed a requirement that no longer -- to make it so it is no longer requiring a specific percentage of generation be built in Ohio. They repealed that requirement. So I think it's a fair statement to say that they no longer intend to provide additional incentive to build in Ohio for renewable resources.
Q. Well, since you are talking about legislative intention, let me ask you this: You were
involved in some of the discussions around Senate Bill 310, back in 2014; is that correct?
A. Me personally?
Q. You or somebody that works for you or IGS.
A. Yes. We were involved in 310 in some capacities.
Q. And do you recall one of the issues being the latent commerce clause challenge or the potential for the prior version of the Alternative Energy Portfolio Standard as being a burden on interstate commerce?
A. So I do recall one of the rationales for enacting SB 310 which is to eliminate the -eliminating the in-state renewable requirement was potentially it could trigger a commerce clause violation which effects would make the in-state requirement unlawful. Since that time, as I discuss in my testimony, we've -- we've gotten guidance from courts to effectively say that in-state requirements are lawful; so although, you know, nothing is final on that matter, $I$ think at least some of that concern has been ameliorated.
Q. Okay. Let me ask you to turn to page 14 of your testimony. And down -- down in line 278
starting in 277, "the reliability needs for electric generation have been turned over to competitive markets...." Do you see that statement?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Is that a reference to -- to PJM or is it a reference to how the utilities procure generation?
A. It's a reference to generally the construct of generation in Ohio.
Q. Okay. When you say "turned over," I just want to clarify what you mean by that. Are you saying that utilities are required to procure SSO supply, for example, from competitive markets or is that not what you were talking about here?
A. What I am talking about is effectively the fact that $P$ JM sets the capacity requirement for the region which includes Ohio and that is what's determined is needed for a lot -- reliability purposes to ensure the lights remain on in Ohio and it's no longer within the purview of the local distribution utility.
Q. That reliability is no longer within the purview, is that what you meant?
A. Generation reliability.
Q. Okay.
A. Obviously distribution reliability sure is.
Q. All right. Good clarification. So do you know when AEP Ohio joined PJM?
A. I don't know the date.
Q. Do you know if joining an RTO was a requirement of Senate Bill 3?
A. Without seeing the statute, I don't know off the top of my head.
Q. Do you recall whether joining an RTO is part of either Senate Bill 3 or Senate Bill 221?
A. I know that every utility in Ohio -every investor-owned utility is a member of an RTO but $I$ don't know if it's a requirement.
Q. Okay. On page 15, line 295, you have a sentence, "In fact, IGS makes available a competitive renewable electric product that is sourced from all-Ohio electric generation resources." Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And is this product available to
residential customers in AEP's Ohio service territory?
A. Yes, I believe so.
Q. And when was this product made available
to customers in AEP Ohio's service territory?
A. I don't know the exact date.
Q. Was it recently?
A. I don't know the exact date.
Q. You don't recall if it was within the last six months?
A. I believe it was within the last six months.

MR. NOURSE: Okay. I would like to mark an exhibit, your Honor. AEP Ohio Exhibit 23.
(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
Q. Mr. White, I will give you a moment to take a look at this and $I$ don't know if you are already aware, excuse me, but there has already been an exhibit in this case that includes the -- a weekly batch download from the Apples to Apples website of CRES offers, including IGS, but also for all CRES as listed on the Apples to Apples. What I have done here is pull out some data relating to IGS, so I wanted to discuss that with you.
A. Sure.
Q. Okay. So again, you can take your time and look at this but $I$ believe, according to my review, that if you look at the -- actually look at the last page on this exhibit, the second item at the
top which relates back to the January 4, 2019, Entry, is the first time that $I$ was able to find a reference to Ohio wind energy so that the renewable offering from IGS Energy, that is the first one I found that includes Ohio-based RECs.

MR. OLIKER: Objection. Your Honor. There has been no foundation for this document which appears to be, a phrase I'll take from Mr. Nourse from many years ago, a homemade exhibit.

MR. NOURSE: Okay, your Honor. Are you done? Go ahead.

MR. OLIKER: Unless there is foundation established, as I understand, Mr. Nourse is trying to show when certain IGS products may or may not have come about, but this is simply from snippets that allegedly have been taken from the Apples to Apples website, which may or may not show when products were on the Apples to Apples website, but is not indicative of when a CRES provider may have a certain product. And as Mr. White already indicated, he simply does not know, and trying to get that evidence into the record, when he's already said he doesn't know, based upon information he has no familiarity with or there has been no foundation, would be improper.

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

MR. NOURSE: Well, your Honor, I think Mr. White did say it was within the last six months and he did say, I asked him about whether he was familiar with what's on Apples to Apples, and if I could ask him some questions about it, I am trying to save time here, your Honor. We can pass out, we can show him AEP Ohio Exhibit 21 that's already in the record that has the -- as I represented earlier, has all the CRES information including IGS. I was trying to save time by pulling IGS out so I could discuss with Mr. White just the IGS portions.

EXAMINER SEE: Start with some foundation for Mr. -- with Mr. White and we'll go from there.
Q. (By Mr. Nourse) Well, additional foundation, Mr. White, I already asked you that you are saying it was within the last six months that IGS offered an Ohio renewable project -- product, correct?
A. I believe so.
Q. And was it -- to zero in a little bit further was, it right around the same time you filed your testimony in this case which was January 2, 2019?
A. I don't know.
Q. Okay. And you are familiar with the

Company's decisions to offer new products in Ohio, right? IGS's decision?
A. At a high level, yes; although, I am not aware of every single product or price change we have in the market.
Q. But you are aware as a new step, IGS decided to make an Ohio renewable offering for the first time, correct?
A. Yes, I am aware we have available an Ohio renewable offering.
Q. Okay. So I'm going to give you AEP Ohio Exhibit 21 in case you want to refer to this. It's already in the record and it contains the weekly downloads for, you know, the same period that's in the exhibit $I$ handed you a few minutes ago. If you need to refer to that, feel free. Otherwise, this Exhibit 23, the one I handed you a couple of minutes ago, is pulling information out of that larger stack of data. Do you understand? Are you with me?
A. Sure.
Q. Okay. So, and again take your time if you need to look through this, but I am trying to expedite things here. On the last page, the second entry at the top, that says 100 percent Ohio wind energy as part of the January 4, 2019, batch, is the
first time $I$ could locate an Ohio-specific renewable project -- product from IGS Energy. Do you see that and agree with my conclusion?
A. No.
Q. You don't see it or you don't agree with my conclusion?
A. I don't agree with your conclusion.
Q. Okay. So could you tell me, even though this is what's stated on the Apples to Apples website, when the first time was that IGS Energy offered an Ohio renewable product?
A. Sure. So there's a couple of ways a customer -- as I mention in my testimony, there is a couple of ways a customer can receive a renewable product from a retail provider or provider of renewable energy.

One is on-site distributed generation and IGS has made available that product to customers and does have on-site distributed generation customers in Ohio for over a year. So, you know, we've made on-site -- and it's been a product that's available to customers for over a year.

As far as whether or not our product, which is a product that's offered through the PUCO Apples to Apples website, that -- I think you are
correct that it became available, that specific product became available on the PUCO Apples to Apples website that day.

But that being said, all our products and services aren't required to be listed on the Apples to Apples website. There is a number of CRES products that are available in the market that aren't on the Apples to Apples website. So I can't say that the date it was put on the Apples to Apples website is indicative of the date it became available to customers.
Q. Okay. A couple of follow-ups to what you just said. So the on-site distributed generation option that you said has been available for more than a year, that requires a customer to become a net metering customer, correct?
A. I think, yes, they have to have some kind of interconnection agreement.
Q. That product that you're talking about that has been available for a year or so, does involve some transaction to -- for the customer to acquire behind-the-meter generation, correct?
A. That particular product requires you to have distributed generation.
Q. Okay. And so in terms of the -- the --
just the 100-percent renewable energy offering that's based on Ohio RECs, the January 4, 2019, time frame, is more accurate for that product, right?

MR. OLIKER: Objection.
A. That $I$ don't know because, again -sorry.

EXAMINER SEE: Go ahead, Mr. White.
MR. OLIKER: Go ahead.
A. I don't know because $I$ don't -- just because it's on -- when it's posted on the Apples to Apples is not always when it's made available to the customers, and I would say that most products listed are not listed on the Apples to Apples, so I can't -I don't know whether that dates the date or if it was before that.
Q. Okay. All right. So, now, whenever the exact date was within the last few months that IGS began offering this 100-percent renewable product for retail customers without distributed generation and based on Ohio RECs, I want to ask you a couple more questions about that. So here it says 100-percent Ohio wind energy and that's your understanding of this product, right?
A. Can you point to which one you are referring to? you see where it says 100 -percent Ohio wind energy?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you know what wind project this is based on?
A. I don't know.
Q. Do you know whether the project existed prior to IGS, you know, buying the RECs and making this product offering available?
A. I don't know.
Q. So -- all right. That's fine. Okay.

Also on page 15, a little further down, line 300, you make a statement "that a customer can meet all, or a portion of, its electric needs through solar power." In this sentence you are talking about a behind-the-meter customer of generation, right?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And do you -- do you have customers that completely offset their power usage? I am focusing on the "all" portion here. If you know.
A. We do -- I don't know specifically in

Ohio. I know that we make a product available that they can -- the customer can offset 100 percent of
their -- their need.
Q. So do those customers go off the grid?
A. No. I am referring they are generating as much as they are consuming.
Q. At different times of the day or different times of the month or different times of the year, correct?
A. Yes. Unless they want to put in a battery and I suppose we would probably provide that to a customer if it was available -- if they wanted to pay for the cost to completely go off the grid, but.
Q. Okay. But the customers you're talking about here, still are connected to the grid and rely on the grid for -- for -- to draw power when they need it, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. All right. Page 16. Now, at -in lines 308 and 309, you're saying that it's your understanding that the Company's proposal is to sell all the RECs generated by the generation facilities into the wholesale REC market; is that correct?

MR. OLIKER: Could I have the page and line number again?

MR. NOURSE: Sure. Page 16, and I am
asking him about the sentence that's lines 307 to 309.
A. Can you repeat the question?
Q. Is it your understanding that the Company would sell the RECs generated by the generation facilities into the wholesale REC market?
A. Yes, that's my understanding of AEP's proposal.
Q. Okay. Is that based on reading the Company's Application and testimony?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. By the way, you did -- is it correct you did read the Application and testimony in this case?
A. Yes.
Q. And by the way, you refer to "AEP" throughout your testimony. I think you are referring to AEP Ohio; am I correct about that?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And then right after that sentence we were just talking about on line 309, you say "By law, a customer is not being supplied by renewable generation unless the REC or SREC from the facility is retired by the customer, or an entity acting on the customer's behalf." Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Can you tell me the -- when you say "by law," what are you referring to there?
A. I'm referring to there is some federal requirements that say that if -- if you're offering a renewable product or you claim to be offering a renewable product, the -- the renewable energy credits have to be retired on behalf of the customer in order to claim -- for the customer to claim the renewable benefit.
Q. So is it your understanding, under the Company's proposal, that AEP Ohio would supply renewable energy to all of its customers, shopping and nonshopping?
A. My understanding is that AEP would not be able to supply renewable -- this proposal is not supplying renewable energy to Ohio customers.
Q. Okay.
A. AEP can't claim the renewable benefit and arguably shouldn't be, in my testimony, to the public, because they are retiring the RECs. Or, they are not retiring the RECs.
Q. That's your understanding of the proposal.
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Down at the bottom of page 16 or toward the bottom, you make a reference to $I$ believe you're starting to talk about the Navigant Voice of the Customer survey in that answer. Am I correct?
A. Can you please point to that again?
Q. The answer that begins on line 318.
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And you state there on line 323, "there are over 400 comments in opposition to AEP's proposal." Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's referring to your Exhibit MW-2, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And those -- those, I guess, negative or opposing comments that you've included in your exhibit were part of the open-ended comments that were supplied in discovery in this case; is that your understanding?
A. Yes.
Q. And so, customers were given an opportunity, at the end of the survey, if they wanted to make open-ended comments they could, it was optional, correct?
A. Yes.


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

Q. Okay. And is there anything substantively or technically supported in your testimony today that addresses the survey design, the sampling method, or any other aspect of the Navigant survey?
A. I do not go into detail in my testimony regarding the survey design.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

So then back to net metering, so part of your -- part of your, I guess, policy argument is -correct me if I misstate this, but your -- you are saying that behind-the-meter generation and net metering options are a better alternative than the Company's solar proposal, correct?
A. Can you please point to the testimony you are referring to?
Q. I am just asking you for a summary of your points here. Did you -- do you advance that position that you think behind-the-meter solar is a better alternative than the Company's in-front-of-the-meter utility-scale solar --
A. I think my point in my testimony is that competitively-neutral incentives available to all customers that wish to -- all customers or entities that wish to deploy solar is a far better means to
incent solar development in a state than the way AEP is proposing to develop solar.
Q. In making that statement, are you talking about the current net metering rules or some future state if the Commission makes changes that IGS would like to advocate there?
A. Can you please -- again, can you please refer to the testimony you are referring to?
Q. No. I was asking a follow-up question on your statement you just made. Are you -- when you say that solar is a better means to incent solar development, behind-the-meter net metering solar is a better means, are you talking about the current net metering in Ohio, or if, as you talk about and your other IGS witnesses talk about, additional reforms to the net metering rules are adopted?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. I'm sorry, I think the confusion is related to whether the question relates to his answer, his testimony, because I think his prior answer referenced competitively-neutral incentives not necessarily for behind the meter, and we have kind of shifted focus to that area, so I don't know it's clear what question is being asked to the witness.

MR. NOURSE: I will try again. I will
try again, your Honor.
Q. So if you would turn to page 21 of your testimony. The question at the top of the page, "Is there any policy changes" or I guess it should be "Are there any policy changes the Commission can make if it wishes to facilitate the development of solar...?" Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And you get into annual netting, for example, in that and the following answers.
A. Yes. Yes.
Q. And annual netting is not currently part of the net metering regime in Ohio as we sit here today, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. And so, in your opinion about the net metering option being a better means to achieve solar generation in Ohio than AEP's proposal, is that -- is that position referring to the current net metering rules or the future state of net metering rules if additional reforms are adopted?
A. Okay. So I just -- first, I would like to clarify what my testimony was because I think it was misstated. I think my testimony was that competitively-neutral incentives is -- is a better
means to -- to incent renewable development in Ohio than AEP's proposal.

One of the competitively-neutral
incentives or modifications that could be made, I cited to was the net metering rules, that if the Commission and the State of Ohio wanted to increase the development of solar, a far more efficient means to do so would be to modify the net metering rules to allow for annual netting rather than monthly netting as it's currently operating under.
Q. Okay. So to restate what you've just said, the Commission should modify the net metering rules to create a better alternative than the Company's proposal in this case?
A. I said that if the Commission -- the Commission -- if the Commission wished to incent solar, one of the ways it could do so is modify the net metering rules. It doesn't have to approve AEP's proposal if it is the Commission's desire to increase the deployment of solar in Ohio.
Q. And if you know, under the current rules, can AEP Ohio provide rooftop solar, behind the meter, to retail customers?
A. AEP Ohio, the distribution company, is not allowed to, but its competitive affiliate is
allowed to.
Q. Okay. And under current rules, is AEP Ohio required to provide net metering to all customers including shopping and nonshopping customers?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. To the extent that calls for a difficult legal conclusion but if the witness understands.

MR. NOURSE: I asked him about current rules as we sit here today.
A. So I think the current rules require it, although I don't know if every utility is doing it.
Q. Now, would you maintain that rooftop solar is available to all customers?
A. Theoretically, absent some -- something wrong with a roof, any customer could get a rooftop solar panel. Now, it is not always economical or make sense for them, given, you know, positioning of their roof and other factors.
Q. And would you agree that whether you control -- whether the customer controls the property or the building is one -- one factor as well?
A. Sure. A customer, though, could also move to a house that has the ability to install solar. You know, they have an option.
Q. Okay. And speaking of moving, a customer would have to intend or plan to stay at that location for quite a while if they are going to make an investment in rooftop solar as well, correct?
A. Not necessarily. No.
Q. Okay. And would you agree that there's a capital investment or there is an upfront investment as part of, at least part of one method for getting rooftop solar?
A. No. Because, like, IGS offers a power -what we call a power purchase agreement where there is no capital investment to the customer. The customer pays -- enters into a contract for a period of years to receive that power but they do not have to pay any upfront costs to install the solar panel.
Q. And what's the term of that agreement?
A. It depends on the customer, anywhere from 10 to 25 years.
Q. Okay. What happens if they move after they sign the contract?
A. Generally speaking, the panel -- the power purchase agreement is transferred to the next property owner or the customer buys out the contract.
Q. Okay. I want to talk about your annual netting proposal that you advance in the testimony
here. So can you give me your understanding of how annual netting works as compared to the current net metering rules?
A. Yeah. Annual netting allows for the customers to bank net metering credits for up to a year. Currently, under the current rules, which are monthly netting, any production offsets consumption on a monthly basis, but anything above that monthly production, that monthly -- any production above the monthly consumption is paid out to the customer in the form of a monetary net metering credit. The production is not carried over into the next month. So annual netting would allow the customer to carry the production into the next month and offset its consumption for previous -- for prior -- for future months up to a year.
Q. Okay. Thank you. That's very close to what I wanted to cover. Let me restate a few things to make sure we are saying the same thing.
A. Sure.
Q. So under the current rules, if there is a -- let's first, I guess, define what a net negative billing period is. Do you know what I'm referring to there?
A. I would imagine you mean a period where
the customer produces more than they consume in a month.
Q. Yes. In a billing period more specifically but, yes. Okay. And so when that happens, I believe you said earlier, under the current rules, there's a bill credit that's issued, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And that bill credit currently is for, in AEP Ohio's service territory, it's the SSO energy rate that gets credited, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And then that bill credit, which is a dollar amount, carries forward to offset a future billing period, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. All right. And then under the annual netting proposal, by contrast, it's -- it's a kWh credit that happens when there is a net negative situation for a billing period, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And the kWh level is what carries forward to offset usage in a future billing period, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. So then when -- one of the
differences, which I believe you had perceived as an improvement or reform with the annual netting is that the kWh credit -- pardon me -- the kWh credit that carries to a future -- to offset future usage in a future bill, actually offsets generation, transmission, and distribution charges in that future bill, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And one other thing, if we go back to the current -- switching back to the current rules that I forgot to clarify, in the net negative situation that we talked about, the wires charges, transmission and distribution charges, the offset only goes down to zero, right? It doesn't go negative. Is that your understanding?
A. I'm sorry. Can you please repeat the question?
Q. Sure. In a net negative, and I am talking about the current rules, current net metering situation, if there is a net negative usage, let's say 500 kWh, they produced 500 kWh more than they used for that billing period, there is a negative 500 kWh, and we talked about how the customer will get a credit for the SSO energy charge for the 500, that's generation charge, but on the wires portion it
doesn't go negative. It only goes down to zero. So you can offset your usage but you can't create a negative wires credit, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. But by contrast in the -- in the annual netting proposal, there could be a negative kWh that gets applied to a future bill's usage and that can offset transmission, distribution, and generation, correct?
A. To the extent there are volumetric charges, yes.
Q. All right. And that was a good segue to my next question. When we talk about wires charges or transmission and distribution charges, would you agree that those charges are volumetric or based on kWh and strictly by rate design in that they are not necessarily related to generation at all, correct?

MR. OLIKER: Can I have that question
reread?
(Record read.)
MR. OLIKER: Objection to the extent the question is vague, but if the witness understands the question, I will withdraw.
A. I would say the intent of a wires charge, transmission and distribution charge, is to -- to pay
for transmission and distribution service, and a generation charge is to pay for generation service.
Q. So the fact that it's based volumetrically or based on $k W h$ usage is merely a rate design and does not change the underlying costs being recovered to generation costs, does it?
A. Not generation, but it could change how much costs for transmission and distribution.
Q. Okay. And so let me just ask you about a couple of AEP Ohio's charges and wires charges. So one is the kWh tax. Would you expect that would be one of the charges on our bill?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay.
A. Subject to not having a bill, I am assuming -- I'll take your word that's a charge on the bill.
Q. All right. So a net metering customer, under today's rules, can reduce the $T$ and $D$ charges, including the kWh tax, down to zero, based on offsetting their usage during the billing period, correct?
A. Well, not necessarily. Again, I think that's a dispute that's currently being settled at the legislature, in the Department of Tax, as to, for
instance in an instance like IGS's business model which is a power purchase agreement for on-site generation that $I$ believe that the Department of Tax still levies a kWh charge for self-consumed electricity.
Q. Yeah. And that's -- that's a fair clarification, that is not what $I$ am talking about. I am talking about a -- and I think what you are referring to is a commercial/industrial setting?
A. I don't know if that would apply. So the net metering rule changes I am proposing would apply for commercial and industrial and residential.
Q. Okay. But let me ask you this way, is it your understanding today, under the current rules, for an AEP Ohio net metering customer, that the kWh tax is exempted from the wires charges that could be reduced to zero?
A. Again, I don't know. There are -- there are instances, for instance, when a customer has on-site generation that they do have to pay the kWh tax if they are under the PPA model. I don't know if they are exempted if they are a residential customer or not. I'm not -- I don't know.
Q. Okay. What about the Universal Service Fund, which is also collected on a volumetric basis,
is that one of the charges that a net metering customer can reduce to zero through behind-the-meter generation?
A. I don't know how the universal service charge is administered or collected, so I don't know.
Q. Okay. But I thought you said earlier your understanding was that volumetric charges, that are not generation charges, can be reduced down to zero through net metering.
A. Sure. But I don't know what the universal -- I don't know if it's a volumetric charge, is it a fixed charge? I am not familiar with the Universal Service Fund charge.
Q. Okay. Now, is it your understanding, with respect to the annual netting proposal, could CRES providers do that today or offer that today as a retail program if they wanted to?
A. You are asking can CRES providers net the customers' bills?
Q. Yeah. If IGS wanted to make a net metering offering involving annual netting, do you think you could do it today?
A. The issue you have is that currently the way most of the utilities are set up is that the CRES providers don't get any actual credit for the energy
that's being delivered back onto the system, so that if the customers actually delivering energy back into AEP Ohio's system, it's getting -- the SSO is being reduced. The demand for the SSO is being reduced. So right now, and I know this is supposed to be changing, in the PUCO Order that it be changing, but it requires upgrades from the utility which haven't occurred yet in many instances, the CRES does not get an offset for the consumption -- or the production that's being produced by the -- by the customer.
Q. Well, when you say delivered back to the grid or to the system, are you talking about the instances where a customer is producing more than they are using at that moment?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. That would require a, I guess a realtime interval meter or a short-term interval meter for short increments of time, right?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's the, sort of the polar opposite of annual netting, right?
A. Yeah.
Q. Okay. And -- but back to this idea that you agreed to that the volumetric charges could get reduced to zero for wires charges, do you know who
pays those -- those credits? Who funds the -- makes up the difference for the cost of those credits?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. Your Honor, I think that it's assuming facts not in evidence and there has been no foundation regarding the cost of those credits.

MR. NOURSE: Well, I think we've come this far. Mr. White can explain his answer without the assistance from counsel.

EXAMINER SEE: The objection is overruled and Mr. White can answer with any caveat he deems necessary.
A. So to the extent there are fixed costs that should be recovered through fixed transmission and distribution costs by customers if there are volumetric costs, the presumption would be that those -- those costs are incurred because of volumetric consumption. So to the extent that volumetric consumption is being reduced, there would be no additional cost.
Q. So if AEP Ohio has a specific dollar amount responsibility that it has to pay for the Universal Service Fund during a period, and a net metering customer's kWh charges, including the USF Rider, are offset during that period, wouldn't you
agree that other customers pick up the tab for that?
A. If -- if the current -- again, I don't know how the Universal Service Fund is being recovered. To the -- so -- and I don't really know what -- I don't know the mechanics behind the Universal Service Fund, so I can't answer that question.
Q. But I posed a hypothetical to you.
A. But $I$ don't know where -- like where the dollars are coming from, who is paying the dollars of the Universal Service Fund. How they would get flowed back.
Q. Okay.
A. Is it -- I don't know if it's a fixed amount.
Q. Let me repeat my hypothetical for you, Mr. White. So assume that AEP Ohio has a specific dollar amount for -- for a calendar year that it has to pay into the Universal Service Fund. And also assume that we collect the USF Rider on a volumetric basis. So my question then, assuming those -- those parts of the hypothetical, is if a net metering customer offsets its usage and reduces the amount they would otherwise have to pay for the Universal Service Fund Rider, would you agree that AEP Ohio's
other customers pick up that cost?
A. Just like if a customer turns down their thermostat when they go on vacation and use less, then there would be more dollars needed to be recovered through that reduced consumption amount, assuming everything you said was factual.
Q. Yeah. Let me ask you to turn to page 20. Are you there?
A. Yes.
Q. And let's see, in this answer which takes the full page, you're talking about whether allowing AEP to build solar would actually harm the market for private renewable resources. Excuse me. That -- is that what you are answering on page 20?
A. I'm sorry, can you please repeat the question?
Q. Yeah. I am just -- I just read your question on the bottom of page 19 and asked you to confirm that your answer on page 20 answers that question.
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Then on line 405 as part of that answer, you're saying that -- and actually I will just say this is the whole sentence that goes from 404 to 406, that you are saying that all of the SRECs
generated in PJM and MISO states are being retired to meet the portfolio standards in those states, not in Ohio. Do you see that?
A. I'm sorry, can you please point to the lines that you are referring to?
Q. 404 to 406 . Okay. Can you reread that sentence and let me know when you are ready.
A. "Because many states in PJM and MISO have an in-state solar requirement, all the SRECs generated in those states are being retired to meet the SRPS in those states, not in Ohio." I want -- I should have clarified "all" is probably not accurate. Many, many of the SRECs being retired in those states are being retired to meet the SREC requirements for the states that have in-state solar requirements.
Q. Okay. Do you -- do you know how many states are in the PJM region?
A. Let me do a count. I mean, I don't know off the top of my head.
Q. I believe it's 13.
A. 13, okay.
Q. I will ask you that. So do you know, of those states, how many have in-state solar requirements?
A. I know Maryland does. I know

Pennsylvania does. I believe D.C. does. Jersey does. Illinois does. The competitive states mainly, yes, are the ones that I am aware of.
Q. Okay. So about half.
A. I don't know all of the requirements. I'm familiar with the competitive -- the competitive generation states and my understanding is all the competitive generation states in Ohio -- in PJM, absent Ohio, have an in-state requirement.
Q. And how about MISO? Do you know how many states are in MISO?
A. I don't know.
Q. Okay. Do you know how many states in MISO have an in-state solar requirement?
A. I don't know the exact number.
Q. Okay. All right. But you do agree, now that you've discussed it again, that it's -- it's certainly not all the SRECs that get used for in-state solar requirements in PJM and MISO, correct?
A. Yes, that was a misstatement. It should have been many of the SRECs will be retired to meet the in-state requirements.
Q. Okay. And I guess similarly, when we talk about in the State of Ohio, is it true that all
the solar projects built in Ohio are strictly limited to Ohio's Alternative Energy Portfolio Standard requirement?
A. No.
Q. Okay. It would be some portion of those SRECs, correct?
A. Yes, presumably.
Q. And you haven't quantitatively studied or projected what portion that would be, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And here you are also stating that -- for example, in line 412, that you're characterizing AEP Ohio's proposal as flooding the Ohio market with SRECs as AEP is proposing to do. Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And as we talked about earlier, you really don't know whether the Company's proposal involves liquidation of all the RECs that are produced by the projects being proposed, do you?
A. Eventually the SRECs will be liquidated. They are not going -- they are going to be sold by AEP, right? So -- but some other off-taker will take those RECs and retire those RECs.
Q. Now, as part of your answer here, you are also saying -- well, what you are saying is this
proposal by AEP Ohio would have a negative impact on -- I believe you are saying this, please confirm, both rooftop solar and I guess merchant or private development of solar projects, correct?
A. Yeah. To the extent that SREC values are part of the economics that incent folks to develop solar, when you add an abundance of SRECs into a market, it's going to suppress the market for those SRECs and take away the incentive of other individuals to build solar outside of AEP.
Q. Do rooftop solar owners typically sell the RECs?
A. Oftentimes, yes, if -- like IGS has a power purchase agreement with a customer, even residential customers, we take those customers' SRECs and monetize those and they are part of the economic value of the -- of the -- of the project even for residential customers.
Q. And those customers can't take credit for using renewable power then, right?
A. Under the current construct, if the -- if the customer is -- if the RECs are not being retired on behalf of the customer, then the customer is not -- we can't say that they are using the renewable energy.

Armstrong \& Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481
Q. Okay. And, Mr. White, you are not an economist, correct?
A. I do not believe so, no.
Q. I know you have many talents but that's not one of them, right?
A. No, I would not characterize myself as an economist.

MR. NOURSE: Thank you, Mr. White. That's all I have.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you.
EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Oliker.
MR. OLIKER: Can we have just a few minutes, your Honor?

EXAMINER SEE: Sure.
(Off the record.)
EXAMINER SEE: Go back on the record.
MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor. Just a question or two in redirect.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

By Mr. Oliker:
Q. Mr. White, do you remember when you received questions from counsel for AEP about the impact on other customers from reducing volumetric charges to net metering customers?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you have any other testimony on the benefits associated with net metering for all customers?
A. Yes. I do. I would like to just clarify that there's many benefits to distributed generation that -- that justify any offset of annual netting. One of them being it has the ability to reduce distribution costs, lower the amount of distribution build needed. It creates more reliability and then, in that, it creates a more diverse and dispersed generation mix. It -- so there's a lot of additional benefits to -- it also produces transmission build in that it takes -- it requires less electricity to be delivered through the transmission system. It reduces generation and capacity needed at $P J M$ in the RTO level.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor. Those are all my questions.

EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Glover.
MS. GLOVER: No questions.
EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Darr.
MR. DARR: No questions.
EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Collier.
MR. COLLIER: No questions.

EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Whitfield.
MS. WHITFIELD: No questions.
EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Bojko.
MS. BOJKO: No questions, thank you.
EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Willis.
MS. WILLIS: No questions, thank you.
EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Kurtz.
MR. KURTZ: No questions.
EXAMINER SEE: Mr. McNamee.
MR. McNAMEE: No questions, your Honor.
Thank you.
EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Nourse.

-     -         - 


## RECROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Nourse:
Q. Mr. White, just on the answer that you just gave regarding the benefits or potential benefits of net metering, you have not tried to quantify those benefits, have you?
A. Me, personally, no. But there are ongoing proceedings throughout the country that are actually trying to -- to specifically nail down on the benefits of distributed generation and net metering.
Q. So it's fair to say that's a debate for
another case?
A. I'm very much looking forward to it.

MR. NOURSE: All right. Thank you,
Mr. White.
EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Oliker, I believe you already moved for the admission of IGS and IGS Solar Exhibit 11?

MR. OLIKER: Yes, I did, your Honor.
EXAMINER SEE: Are there any objections to the admission of IGS and IGS Solar Exhibit 11?

MR. NOURSE: No, your Honor.
EXAMINER SEE: IGS and IGS Solar Exhibit 11 is admitted into the record.
(EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Nourse.
MR. NOURSE: Yes. AEP moves for Exhibit
23.

MR. OLIKER: And --
EXAMINER SEE: Are there any objections
to the admission of AEP Exhibit 23?
MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, IGS and IGS Solar would object. There were questions raised regarding the foundation for the exhibit. When Counsel was given the opportunity to establish a foundation, he did not refer to the exhibit or
identify whether Counsel was familiar with the rates that were on it. Instead he relied upon the existing -- or currently-admitted Apples to Apples product that was previously admitted into the record which contained different information and, therefore, there has been insufficient foundation for the admission of Exhibit 23.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I disagree. I had shown foundation, and I did additional foundation questions. As I stated, this exhibit is an excerpt from the larger exhibit we talked about, and I was trying to save time, so obviously the record will show if there is any differences in the -substantive differences, which there are not.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I would also add it's an excerpt. It would be cumulative.

MR. NOURSE: Well, look, we asked a bunch of questions about it. He made reference to things. I made reference to things in that exhibit. So if it is not in the record, that's going to confuse the discussion we had about it, I think, or at least make it less than 100-percent clear. So, you know, I don't -- I am not going to nitpick any further on this.

EXAMINER SEE: AEP Exhibit 23 is admitted

testimony regarding AEP's request to develop at least 900 megawatts of renewable generation in this proceeding?
A. Yes.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, at this time, I would like to mark as OMAEG Exhibit 16, a document entitled "Direct Testimony of John Seryak," filed on January 2, 2019, in this proceeding.

EXAMINER PARROT: So marked.
(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
Q. Mr. Seryak, do you have in front of you what has been marked as OMAEG Exhibit 16?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you recognize this document as your testimony?
A. Yes.
Q. Was this testimony prepared by you or under your direction?
A. Yes.
Q. On whose behalf are you testifying today, sir?
A. The OMA Energy Group.
Q. Since the filing of your testimony, do you have any changes to your testimony?
A. Yes. I would like to correct the
citation on page 13. It is citation 12, I believe.
Q. Footnote 12?
A. Footnote 12, yes. And I would like to correct what says "Exhibit TF-1" to "Exhibit TH-1". And also where it says "at 26" to "at 33."
Q. And is the change to recognize a page number of the attachment of Trina Horner?
A. Yes.
Q. And is the page differential alluding to the fact of referring to the bottom page numbers or the top of the exhibit page numbers under the heading Exhibit TH-1?
A. Yes.
Q. And it's your understanding that new page 33 is not consistent with how that document has been utilized in reference throughout the Commission proceeding?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you have any additional revisions to your testimony?
A. No.
Q. And if I were to ask you the same questions today as they appear in your testimony, would your answers be the same?
A. Yes.


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

| 2521 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| By Ms. Blend: |  |
| Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Seryak. |  |
| A. Good afternoon. |  |
| Q. My name is Christen Blend, and I |  |
| represent AEP Ohio in this case. |  |
| Mr. Seryak, you are not an attorney, |  |
| correct? |  |
| A. That's correct. |  |
| Q. And the opinions you present in your |  |
| testimony are not legal opinions, correct? |  |
| A. Correct. |  |
| Q. And did you write your testimony? |  |
| A. Yes. |  |
| Q. And on page 3 of your testimony, you |  |
| indicate, and this is where you were asked if you |  |
| previously testified, you testified in Commission |  |
| proceedings, correct? |  |
| A. Yes. |  |
| Q. It's accurate that none of your prior |  |
| testimony addressed utility applications in forecast |  |
| proceedings like this one? |  |
| A. I don't recall if they had any references |  |
| to load forecast in them. |  |
| Q. You've never testified in an ER-FOR |  |

forecast proceeding, correct?
A. No.
Q. No, you have never testified? Or no, that's not correct?
A. Sorry. No, I have never testified in an EL-FOR case to my recall.
Q. And you have no specific expertise, training, or experience in preparing utility resource planning forecasts, correct?
A. No, I disagree with that. I have several, I think, skill sets that can be -- could be part or give me understanding and knowledge.
Q. Sure. Have you ever prepared a utility resource forecast?
A. I have not prepared a utility resource forecast.
Q. Do you have prior experience with long-term forecast reporting in Ohio?
A. I have some experience with long-term forecasting in Ohio, with understanding some of the basic underlying elements, but I haven't prepared any myself. If that was your question. I forget the question already.
Q. Do you have experience with Chapter 4935.04 of the Revised Code, other than in this case?
A. Could you read the sentence to that? I don't keep the chapter -- chapter numbers memorized.
Q. Sure. Chapter 4935.04 relates to long-term forecast reporting.
A. Okay. And can you -- I'm sorry. Can you go back and ask your question again?
Q. Sure. Do you have any prior experience with that chapter of the Revised Code other than this case?
A. No.
Q. Do you have prior experience with the application of the Commission's rules regarding Long-Term Forecast Reporting and integrated resource planning, prior to this case?
A. No, I don't.
Q. Mr. Seryak, on page -- I would like you to turn toward the end of your testimony on page 15.
A. I am there.
Q. Beginning on line 9 of page 5, you reference a Grounds for Optimism report that you and your team were contributing authors to, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And you state on line 13, beginning on line 13, continuing through to line 16, that none of the modeling scenarios you used in that report were
for utility ownership or operation or cost recovery from ratepayers; is that correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And that -- would it be fair to say that the choice not to model those scenarios was a choice that the authors of the report made at the time the report was prepared?
A. We were testing various levels of renewable and energy efficiency standard amounts for the State of Ohio and as that was the policy question in the state. We didn't see a need, really, to consider utility ownership nor did we think it was allowed in the state, so we saw that as irrelevant. We saw it as a bound on what to look at with renewable energy and efficiency development in this state.
Q. Fair enough. But there is no reason you -- that you could not have looked at that in the report. I understand, you know, what you just said in your last answer. There is no reason you couldn't have looked at utility ownership.
A. I think there's a good reason to not look at that which is that's not the -- utility cost recovery of renewables isn't really in accordance with the policy of the state. And so, if you are
modeling renewable energy and efficiency deployment in the state, you want to stick to state policy. I think if we would have made that choice, it would have made the report somewhat irrelevant to the policy question at hand.
Q. Okay. And do you have a copy of that report with you today?
A. I don't have a copy of that report with me.

MS. BLEND: May I approach?
EXAMINER PARROT: You may.
MS. BLEND: I would like to mark AEP Ohio
Exhibit 24.
(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
Q. Mr. Seryak, do you have before you what's been marked AEP Ohio Exhibit 24?
A. Yes.
Q. Is this the Grounds for Optimism report that is referenced and discussed on page 15 of your testimony?
A. It is.
Q. If you'll turn to page 1 of your

Executive Summary which is actually the fourth page of the document.
A. Yes.
Q. Beginning about halfway down the page, there is a summary of the results of the -- of three cases that you modeled in this report, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And the three cases that you modeled for purposes of this report were the Accelerated Efficiency case which placed an emphasis on energy efficiency over renewables, the Intermediate Pathway which placed an equal emphasis on energy efficiency and renewable development in Ohio, and the Expanded Renewables case which places an emphasis on expansion of renewables over EED; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And your modeling results section on page 1 that continues on to page 2 , is it fair to describe this as summarizing, at a high level, the range of results that you -- that you modeled in each of those cases?
A. That's fair.
Q. Okay. And under each of the cases that you modeled, there was an increase in Ohio job creation, correct?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. And under each of the cases that you modeled, there was an increase in payroll in Ohio,
correct?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. And also an increase in GDP?
A. Yes.
Q. And in each scenario modeled, there was an avoidance of pollution and, therefore, a reduction in health care costs, right?
A. Yes.
Q. And also a reduction in electric bill impacts?
A. Yes.
Q. And each of those -- each of those findings in your report, you would agree, is summarized beginning on pages 1 and 2 that we are looking at?
A. Sure.
Q. Okay. If you'll turn to page 7 of your testimony. You state, beginning on line 13, that AEP Ohio has not shown that there is a -- or that AEP Ohio has shown there's no resource planning need for renewable energy generation in its service territory, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Mr. Seryak, do you define "resource planning need" to mean only a capacity, energy, or
reliability need?
A. I think "resource planning" in this context depends highly on if the resource planning is -- to go to AEP's Amended Long-Term Forecast, if the resource planning is not a traditional analysis of integrated resource planning and is a wires utility function.

I'm confused by the use of the term "resource planning" in this case because it's often used -- AEP says they don't have a traditional integrated resource planning need, but then also puts forth an integrated resource plan and so -- and we're supposed to be talking about, according to AEP, a wires utility function.

So I guess my opinion on resource planning would be to first define are we talking about resource planning for the wires only distribution utility or not, and that's not clear to me in this case.
Q. Let me -- maybe let's back up and ask a different question. How do you define "resource planning need"?
A. Again, $I$ think the definition of, you know, if $I$ were to create a scope of work, you are asking me as an engineer and business person to
define, we would do that through a scope of work. First thing we would do is bound which part of the electrical system we are talking about. Are we talking about generation, transmission, or distribution? And my understanding here is we are talking about a resource planning need for a wires utility function.
Q. Mr. Seryak, is it your testimony there could never be a need for additional generation resources, such as those that the Company is proposing in this case, so long as there's sufficient capacity to satisfy minimum reserve requirements?
A. Could you ask that again? Sorry.
Q. Sure. Could there be a need for additional generation resources, like those the Company is proposing in this case, if there is also sufficient capacity to satisfy minimum reserve requirements?
A. I wouldn't use the word "need," no.
Q. If the renewable generation resources would provide savings and rate stability for customers, would your opinion change?
A. I think if it provides savings and rate stability to customers, and if we are talking about not a wires utility function but a generation issue,
the customers have the choice to pursue that.
Q. So are you saying that, yes, that could -- that savings and rate stability could show need --
A. No.
Q. -- for renewable resources?
A. No, not in the context of this case. That's a -- that could be a customer want or desire which they can pursue on their own.
Q. So it's your position that utility resource planning cannot address customer preferences. That that's something that customers should pursue on their own.
A. I don't think utility resource planning for a wires utility function should address customer preferences for generation.
Q. Mr. Seryak, do you think fuel diversity is a valid factor for consideration in utility resource planning?
A. Again, I'll take you back to AEP's description of what they describe as a nontraditional integrated resource plan where the intent is a wires utility function, and a wires utility function would not take resource diversity into account. It's a different part of the electrical system.
Q. On page 8 of your testimony, Mr. Seryak, you discuss Renewable Portfolio Standards, beginning on line 7.
A. Yes.
Q. Do you see that?
A. Oh, I'm sorry. Which page?
Q. I'm on page 8.
A. Okay. And where -- I am sorry, can you repeat what you are referring to?
Q. Sure. In this page you talk about Renewable Portfolio Standards and renewable energy supply within the SSO, right?
A. Sorry.
Q. Beginning with the answer on line 7.
A. Yes.
Q. And actually just to back up, you've used the term "wires utility function" several times.
A. Yes.
Q. Are you -- when you use that term, are you saying that electric distribution utilities only provide wires function?
A. Wires function is, you know, the functions and responsibilities dictated to the -- or allowed for the distribution utility and there's probably a lot of things that fit under wires
function.
Q. Okay. So it's your understanding that an electric distribution utility can only provide wires functions?
A. As defined by state policy and regulations, yes.
Q. Okay. Turning back to page 8 of your testimony, Renewable Portfolio Standard, you understand AEP Ohio is not contending there is an RPS compliance need for renewable energy resources in this case, right?
A. That's my understanding.
Q. And you talk here -- you talked this afternoon and also you are talking in this -- on page 8 of your testimony about state policy considerations with respect to renewables. Is it your opinion, Mr. Seryak, that the state policy of Ohio is to support renewable energy only up to the level required by the RPS mandates?
A. No.
Q. So you would agree that the state policy of Ohio could support renewable energy beyond those levels?
A. Yes.
Q. If you'll turn to page 9 of your
testimony. Lines 1 through 12, you discuss the economic benefits of the Company's 900-megawatt renewable generation proposal, as supported by Company witness Torpey, as being speculative. Is that a fair summary?

MS. BOJKO: I am sorry. Could I have the question reread, please?

MS. BLEND: Sure. I can just restate it.
Q. On page 9, lines 1 through 12, Mr. Seryak, you discuss your opinion that the economic benefits of the Company's 900-megawatt proposal, as supported by Company witness Torpey, are speculative, correct?
A. Well, I am looking at -- on page 9 of my testimony, lines 5, 6, 7, and 8, I am not referencing Torpey's testimony. I'm referencing the Company's amendment, and I quote the amendment to say that AEP Ohio makes the statement "Provided the projects can be developed within a reasonable price range." That, to me, I interpret that as speculative. It's not a known.
Q. Okay. And then you'll agree that on page 9, line 11, later in that answer you reference Mr. Torpey's testimony which you also call speculative or the analysis that he provides?

Q. Mr. Seryak, you state on page 10 of your testimony, beginning on line 17, that market forces should be sufficient to see utility-scale renewable energy projects through development, correct?
A. Can you say that again? Page 10, line 17?
Q. Beginning on line 17, at the end of that line. The word "If" is the first word of the sentence.
A. Oh, yes, I see that.
Q. How did you define "utility-scale renewable energy projects"?
A. Can you point out where I use the term "utility-scale"?
Q. I'm sorry, that was a word that I added in my paraphrase. I apologize. Let me ask a different question. When you say "these renewable energy projects" on line 18, page 10.
A. Yes.
Q. You are referring to the Company's 400 megawatts of solar and 500 megawatts of wind generic projects that are proposed in this case; is that fair?
A. I think by "these renewable projects," I am referring to the generic -- it's a little bit
confusing. I am inclusive of the generic 900 megawatts, the 650 that were modeled, the specific 400 megawatts between the two projects and. When I say "these," I am including all potential categories of renewables that the Company is asking approval -- for approval for here.
Q. Okay. But, so generally, you are talking about the sized projects that are at issue in this proceeding and the consolidated 18-1392 and 93 cases.
A. I do not know what the size of the projects is between the 400 megawatts and the 900 megawatts. There's 500 other megawatts of projects there.
Q. Does whether a utility signs the PPA affect the economics?
A. Affect the economics of what?
Q. Does it affect whether the projects are economical?
A. Which projects? The 400 or the 500 that we don't know about?
Q. Well, you just said -- I am talking about the projects you refer to on page 10 , lines 17 through 19 of your testimony.
A. Yes, and I had to use the term "these" because the amendment in this application is for

900 megawatts, but there's -- then there's two projects that specifically you referred to where there is a certain size and, in my understanding, those are to be discussed in Phase II, and then what's modeled is 650. So, you know, I am using the blanket term "these" because the Company didn't define the size of the projects that are being put into this amendment.
Q. So again, you know, speaking generally, projects of the sizes that you've just indicated or a project of the size you just indicated, does a utility counterparty on a REPA affect whether such projects are economical?

MS. BOJKO: Objection, your Honor. He's already said he is struggling because of the multitude of different projects the Company has put forth, and nobody is really clear about what they're asking for, so maybe if Counsel could just say a size, instead of keep saying of this size, it might be helpful to the question.
Q. Sure. That's fine. We can use 400 megawatts of solar. I was trying to respect the way that you have described the projects in your testimony but I understand your explanation. So same question, assuming a project of 400 megawatts, a
solar project of 400 megawatts?
MS. BOJKO: Objection. That question
further begs the issue is that there's not one project for 400 , there's two projects that total 400. So I think if you are asking him about a 400 project, that's different than your prior question.

MS. BLEND: Your Honor, I think -- I am asking him a hypothetical about a generic 400-megawatt solar project.

EXAMINER PARROT: I'm fine with that, so go ahead.

MS. BOJKO: That was a clarification of the question, thank you.
A. So the project we are talking about is a hypothetical generic 400-megawatt solar project.
Q. Yes.
A. Okay. And then now I know what we are talking about.
Q. Okay.
A. And then the question again was?
Q. Does having a utility counterparty to a REPA for that project affect whether the project is economical?
A. I think it depends on the specific project and it would be one factor among many to
determine whether it's economical including who it's economical for. I also think it could go -- it could provide benefits. It could also provide costs. There's a pretty lengthy, you know, regulatory -expense here. It's not clear to me that a utility PPA makes a project of that size -- that that one variable, alone, makes a project of that size economical or not economical.
Q. Okay. Would having a utility counterparty to a REPA for a 400-megawatt solar project lower the financing costs associated with that project?

MS. BOJKO: Objection, assumes facts not in evidence.

MS. BLEND: I am asking him as an expert, your Honor, whether, in his opinion, utility participation in a REPA would have that effect.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled. Go ahead and answer.
A. I'm not sure.
Q. Have market forces seen the development of renewable projects similar to those the Company is proposing here, to date, in Ohio?

MS. BOJKO: I'm sorry. May I have that question reread?

projects. There have been large-scale renewable energy projects that have gone on on customer sites. And as far as development, there are projects, my understanding, I don't have a full comprehensive list of what is being considered and developed, but there are increasingly -- increasing and ever-larger renewable projects that are being put into the planning process.
Q. What's the largest solar project that you are aware of that's been constructed in Ohio to date?
A. I don't -- I am -- I don't have that number in front of me. I would have to look.
Q. Do you know whether there are any solar projects that have been constructed that are larger than 100 megawatts?
A. Constructed? I'm not sure. I would have to check.
Q. I have a question for you about a statement on page 11 of your testimony. On lines 4 and 5, you state that if the projects create costs, there's no need for them. When you refer to "costs" in that statement, are you referring to net costs over the life of a project or any costs?
A. Neither. I'm referring -- certainly not any costs, but $I$ am also not referring to net costs
over the life of a project.
Q. Okay. So then what are you referring to when you talk about project costs in this sentence?
A. I am referring to a project that produces net costs to customers over a period of time.
Q. Over any period of time? Or over a specific period of time?
A. I think over a specific period of time. For example, I would not say if there is a net cost for an hour. That would not be what I am referring to. However, if the net cost is for several years, I would refer to that as a net cost to customers.
Q. Thank you for that clarification.

Beginning on page 12 of your testimony, Mr. Seryak, you offer an assessment of a survey that Navigant performed on behalf of AEP Ohio, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you have any specialized training or expertise with respect to customer surveys?
A. I have experience working with customer surveys on energy matters where I worked with academics that have that specialized expertise and experience interpreting those results to understand needs, wants, and policy preferences of customers.
Q. You are not holding yourself out as an
expert in survey design for this case, correct?
A. Not in survey design.
Q. And you are not holding yourself out as an expert in survey methodology in this case; is that correct?
A. I don't think that's -- I wouldn't include within the method what questions are asked, and if questions are being asked to make sure that the survey respondents fully -- sorry, fully understand the questions that are being asked.
Q. Are you holding yourself out as an expert in survey implementation?
A. No.
Q. And you are not presenting any competing survey of customer preferences as part of your testimony, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And on page 13 of your testimony, lines 5 and 6, you state that -- actually, the sentence beginning on line 4, because OMAEG is comprised of manufacturing customers of all sizes, you can state that business customers are fulfilling their wants or desires for renewable energy with other mechanisms and through other sources.
A. I see that.

Armstrong \& Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481
Q. How many members does OMAEG have?
A. I don't -- I don't recall the specific number of OMAEG members there is.
Q. Are you, in this testimony or in that statement, are you speaking on behalf of every OMAEG customer?

MS. BOJKO: Objection. Your Honor, he's here as an expert witness representing the association or the group. His views are that of the association and group.

MS. BLEND: Your Honor, Mr. Seryak is stating unequivocally, it would seem, that business customers are fulfilling their wants or desires because OMAEG is comprised of manufacturing customers of all sizes, so I am asking him whether he is offering that opinion or that statement on behalf of all OMAEG members. I think it's a fair question.

MS. BOJKO: That's actually not what the statement says. It says given that OMA is comprised of all different sizes, I can state that business customers are fulfilling their wants and desires for renewable energy. That's different.

MS. BLEND: I don't think it actually is different.

EXAMINER PARROT: The objection is
overruled. Please answer, and if you need to expand on your answer as you need to, go ahead.
A. Each member of the OMAEG understands that myself and my staff's technical expertise in regards to energy efficiency, load management, renewable energy, on-site generation is available for them to answer questions. Quite a few of them approach us to discuss their Company's interim goals or requirements. And -- but not everyone has. And it's an open-ended offer to us. So we have not had any customer -- or sorry, member of the OMAEG come to us and say that they haven't had their wants or desires filled, and each one that we have talked to has been satisfied with meeting their -- their internal goals and requirements.
Q. It would be fair, though, to state that this statement on page 13 of your testimony relates to the portion of OMAEG customers with whom you have spoken.

MS. BOJKO: Objection, mischaracterizes, and he also asked -- he already answered it the best he could.
A. When we ask the members --

EXAMINER PARROT: Hold on just a second.
The objection is overruled. Go ahead.

Armstrong \& Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481
A. We'll ask the members in an open setting on these issues, and I will ask does anyone else have any question -- any questions, any needs, please come see me if you need any help. They do not approach me with that. So my understanding, based on who I have talked to and that no one else has requested assistance, is that they are getting their wants and desires met.
Q. Okay. So your understanding is based, at least in part, on the silence of OMAEG members in response to your offer to help them with respect to this issue?

MS. BOJKO: Objection, your Honor.
Ms. Blend is not understanding the distinctions that Mr. Seryak is making. He is saying he has had the discussion with all of the members in group settings and then has had individual discussions. He said it three times now.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled. Go ahead, Mr. Seryak.
A. Yes, I am basing my statement on the many members who have reached out with questions and how we've worked with them; and those that haven't, that they've had the offer for assistance or help and indicated that they don't have an issue and they
don't seek out additional assistance from us.
Q. And some OMAEG members are also customers of AEP Ohio, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And it's possible that members of OMAEG, who are also customers of AEP Ohio, could contact AEP Ohio directly for assistance with respect to their desires or wants or needs for renewable energy?
A. From our discussions, most of our members contact -- for renewable energy needs or desires or wants, they will contact a retail electric supplier. They will work with a third party for REC purchases. They will reach out to developers who might develop on-site generation. Is there -- these are large companies. Is there a possibility that someone inside the company reaches out to AEP Ohio, the distribution company, because they misunderstand the distribution company's role? Yes, there is a possibility with that.
Q. Do you know whether OMAEG has ever surveyed its constituent members about their positions regarding renewable energy or their needs for renewable energy?

MS. BOJKO: Objection, your Honor. I
think that has now been answered four times. That
was the exact situation Mr. Seryak was discussing.
MS. BLEND: I don't think I have asked that question before, your Honor.

MS. BOJKO: Are you talking about a formal written survey?

MS. BLEND: I think I am asking the question that $I$ am asking.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled. Go ahead, Mr. Seryak.
A. Could you repeat the question?
Q. Has OMAEG ever surveyed its constituent members about their positions regarding renewable energy or their needs for renewable energy?
A. Technically, no. However, the OMA, which is the parent entity to the OMAEG, has issued a survey to its full OMA member on attitudes toward energy. I don't recall specifically if there were questions on renewable energy in that case. There were some questions about different forms of generation.
Q. And to take a step back, with respect to OMAEG members who are also customers of AEP Ohio, some of those OMAEG may be nonshopping customers, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Earlier, you discussed some large projects, large renewable projects in Ohio, of which you are aware. Do you recall that discussion that we had?
A. I generally recall us talking quite a bit about it. You might have to be specific.
Q. Sure. I think you said something specific about you were aware there were -- that you are generally aware there were projects in Ohio that were being developed, either on-site, through on-site generation or otherwise, when I asked you about market forces in Ohio and developing utility -- or developing renewable energy projects.
A. I mean, I would -- I would want what I said read back so $I$ could confirm if $I$-- the specifics of what you are talking about here.
Q. Well, let's do it this way, are you
aware -- you are aware, I believe you testified earlier, that there are renewable generation projects that are under construction or have been constructed in Ohio; is that accurate?
A. I think $I$ was saying I'm aware of renewable energy projects under development.
Q. Under development. So not yet in construction?

Armstrong \& Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481
A. There's a number of projects, I am aware of, in development that are not yet in construction.
Q. Do you know, if those projects are constructed, how many customers they would serve?
A. I mean, there's -- it depends really on the project. Some of these large projects are customer-sited. Others are significantly-sized amounts of renewable energy that might serve one customer with many buildings. Others feed directly to the transmission system. They are on the wholesale market, and so they affect all customers in that -- in that region. Effectively they serve Ohio customers and all of PJM.
Q. And, Mr. Seryak, you would agree just because a project is in development does not mean it will be constructed.
A. There are some projects in development -like if you took all projects in development, it would be reasonable to expect that some will be developed and some may not be developed. Some may be constructed and some others may not be constructed.
Q. There's no guarantee a project will be constructed simply because it's being developed.
A. Sure.

MS. BLEND: I have no further questions.

Thank you.
EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Oliker, you left the counsel table again. I assume from that you had no questions for this witness; is that correct?

MR. OLIKER: That's correct, your Honor.
EXAMINER PARROT: Any redirect,
Ms. Bojko?
MS. BOJKO: Could we just have a few minutes?

EXAMINER PARROT: You may.
EXAMINER SEE: Let's go off the record. (Discussion off the record.)

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

Any redirect, Ms. Bojko?
MS. BOJKO: Yes, I do, your Honor. Briefly.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

By Ms. Bojko:
Q. Mr. Seryak, do you recall some questions regarding your Grounds for Optimism report, and specifically pages 1 through 2, where you listed out the model results and the benefits of those?
A. I recall those questions.
Q. The scenarios that you went through and the benefits that Ms. Blend referenced with regard to those -- to that list on pages 1 and 2, those benefits were without utilities owning and operating or receiving cost recovery -- cost recovery from ratepayers; is that correct?
A. That's correct. In fact, we go on, later in the document, to make a number of market based-policy recommendations including to not favor incumbents in regulation or policy.
Q. And just for the record, would those policy recommendations be listed on page 58 of the report?
A. Yes. Page 58.
Q. Mr. Seryak, do you recall Ms. Blend and you having a discussion about wires function and what that means?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you recognize that the Senate Bill 221, the State of Ohio's regulatory regime, allows for the distribution utility to do functions that are beyond the utility wires-only functions?

MS. BLEND: Objection, your Honor, leading. Ms. Bojko has been objecting to our redirect on that basis all week.

MS. BOJKO: Sure. I'll rephrase, your Honor. Fair enough.
Q. (By Ms. Bojko) Mr. Seryak, do you believe that the regulatory regime lends itself to a strict wires function regulatory scheme?
A. I think it's in the definition of wires only. It includes things that are not physical electric wires; so energy efficiency programs would be an example of that.
Q. And you weren't trying to imply it was purely providing distribution service to customers, were you?
A. No. I was trying to imply it was the stated functions of the wires utility.
Q. In Ohio, what is the market trend with regard to renewable projects and the size of those projects?
A. Yes. We've seen, as renewable energy prices have come down, we have seen a trend for more projects, month diverse types of projects and choices, and also a trend towards larger projects.
Q. And where do you expect those projects to go into the future, what's the size you would expect in the future?
A. We are currently involved with customers
with project sizes that get up to 100 megawatts, potentially over that. And we expect, as renewable energy technology costs come down, as customers become more familiar with the technology, and as businesses expand their offerings and services and the market expands, we would expect that market-driven renewable energy project sizes will go up as has been the trend.
Q. And you have -- have you had the pleasure of actually working with OMAEG members or OMA members to develop on-site renewable generation in many forms?
A. Yes.
Q. Could you maybe describe a couple of those projects?
A. Sure. With on-site generation, members are interested in a full suite of choices. So they may look at technology such as combining power. They also look at wind turbines that are large scale, and they also look at behind-the-meter solar projects that are -- that have -- that are also of large scale, in addition to looking at other types of agreements, say SREC or REC purchases.
Q. Ms. Blend asked you about OMAEG members and whether they are shopping or nonshopping
customers of AEP Ohio or other utilities. Why would OMAEG members be nonshopping customers?
A. There are some members that may do an analysis and, for some period of time, decide to be a nonshopping customer, but they've shopped, so to speak, their way to become a nonshopping customer. It's a choice.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you. I have no further questions.

EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Glover?
MS. GLOVER: No questions.
EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Darr?
MR. DARR: No questions.
EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Collier?
MR. COLLIER: No questions.
EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Whitfield?
MS. WHITFIELD: No questions.
EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Oliker?
MR. OLIKER: No questions, your Honor.
EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Willis?
MS. WILLIS: No questions, your Honor.
EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. McNamee?
MR. McNAMEE: No questions, your Honor.
EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Kurtz?
MR. KURTZ: Just a couple.


Armstrong \& Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481
scope. I didn't talk anything about his role in the projects as a paying consultant.

MR. KURTZ: Well, I think she did. She asked him what he does for OMAEG members regarding solar, and $I$ was just inquiring one level deeper, does he make money off of that role.

EXAMINER PARROT: Maybe rephrase your question, Mr. Kurtz.
Q. (By Mr. Kurtz) It's true, isn't it, you have a personal financial interest in the outcome of this case?

MS. BOJKO: No. Objection. It's
argumentative. And as a consultant, I guess technically he could have a financial interest in every issue before this Commission.

MR. KURTZ: We all expect professional witnesses and consultants to get paid, but it's another thing -- it's another thing to have a personal financial interest in the outcome of the case.

MS. BOJKO: He already said, your Honor, on behalf of OMAEG, he provides certain services for nonpayment. He is representing OMAEG in this proceeding.

EXAMINER PARROT: When I asked you to
rephrase, Mr. Kurtz, I meant let's direct it toward his capacity in this case as a consultant for OMAEG, rather than his personal interest --

MR. KURTZ: Okay.
EXAMINER PARROT: -- is what $I$ was getting at.
Q. (By Mr. Kurtz) Are you being paid out of your general OMAEG funding relationship, or are you being paid separately today?

MS. BOJKO: Objection, your Honor. This goes way beyond the scope. This is something he should have asked on --

MR. KURTZ: I don't care. I will drop that whole thing.
Q. I do want to ask this, though: You were asked by counsel about the role of the wires company and whether they're purely distribution and you used the example of energy efficiency. Do you recall that?
A. I want to clarify because I think there is some confusion on the term "distribution" and "wires utility function." And so what I am referring to is AEP's use of the term "wires utility function" which can be distribution service but can be defined for other things that don't -- that aren't limited to
distribution service of the electrons but might be a wires utility function such as energy efficiency programs.
Q. So wires company is broader than distribution utility? Or is it the other way around? I don't understand. Is distribution company a subset of wires company? Is wires company broader? Are you making a distinction between the two phrases? I thought you were.
A. Wires utility function is a phrase that's used in the amendment. I did not see a definition for wires utility function. What $I$ am saying is wires utility functions are going to be prescribed by policy. And for clarification for those in this room, the physical electrical lines and delivering electrons through those lines would be one wires function.

There are other wires utility functions including the operation of efficiency programs. Now, I am not conflating and saying a distribution utility function is different than a wires utility.
Q. Okay. Tell me -- tell me where I am misunderstanding your testimony on the need question here. You seem to be saying a wires utility can never qualify for that part of state law that allows
a wires company to own generation because it's a wires company.

MS. BOJKO: Objection.
Q. Where is the flaw -- where -- how is that logical?

MS. BOJKO: Object. First of all, it mischaracterizes his testimony; and, secondly, it's beyond the scope of redirect.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled. Go ahead.
A. Can you repeat the question?
Q. Explain the logic behind the argument that says a wires company can never access that part of state law that allows a wires company to own generation simply because it's a wires company.
A. I'll repeat to you what is in AEP's amendment where AEP says the wires utility function, that this mechanism is intended as part of a post-corporate separation of wires utility function, and it does not require a traditional analysis of integrated resource planning need.

Now, a traditional analysis of integrated resource planning need is what one would do to look at a generation asset. It is AEP saying and defining that the wires utility function -- that the wires utility function, it is AEP saying that they are not
to look at the traditional integrated resource planning need.

MR. KURTZ: Okay. Thank you, your Honor. EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Blend?

MS. BLEND: Thank you, your Honor.

-     -         - 

RECROSS-EXAMINATION
By Ms. Blend:
Q. Just a couple more questions, Mr. Seryak. First, your counsel just asked you some questions about Exhibit 24, the Grounds for Optimism survey that we talked about earlier?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you stand behind everything in this report?
A. I think everything is overly broad. I am sure there's some typos in there that, if I read through the report again, I probably would correct.
Q. Okay. Fair enough. You stand by the analysis contained in this report?
A. I peer reviewed the analysis and talked with Dr. Cox who prepared the analysis while it was being prepared. So it went through multiple levels of peer review. And based on the information and data we had at the time, I thought it was a sound
analysis. There was -- as with any analysis, there's -- we tested three options on a complicated matter and there could be more options that would be tested. So it depends on -- it depends on the specific question you are asking me, but in general I thought it was a good study.
Q. Your counsel asked you some questions about the policy recommendations at the end of the report. I just want to confirm that you -- you are not -- by discussing those policy recommendations, you're not saying that we should ignore the analysis that preceded the policy recommendations? You still stand by that analysis that led up to the policy that was included before the policy recommendation?
A. Yes, I thought the analysis was valid.
Q. And during cross-examination, when you used the term "wires utility function," were you using that term to include generation?
A. Can you be specific or can you refer -there was a lot of discussion about wires utility. Can you maybe be specific with your question?
Q. Yes. So my specific question is you used the term "wires utility function" a lot during cross-examination, and then on redirect you used it in a way different than you used it on cross. So for
clarity of the record, when you were talking about wires utility function during cross-examination, my question is did that term include generation?
A. I do not believe in the way AEP uses the term "wires utility function" and by saying that it doesn't require a traditional analysis of integrated resource planning need which is for generation, then I think it is -- the wires utility, we would exclude generation from that, except for the specific exceptions.
Q. What do you mean when you -- what did you just mean when you said "except for the specific exceptions?"
A. The exception we're debating in this case and the finding of need.
Q. You recall some questions that Ms. Bojko asked you about future projects that you are aware of or involved with for future renewable projects including OMAEG members? Do you recall those questions?
A. Yes.
Q. And you talked about future projects of up to 100 megawatts. Do you recall that discussion that you had with your counsel?
A. Yes.
Q. Counsel for OMAEG. None of those projects that you discussed on redirect are currently under construction, correct?
A. Not the one up to 100 megawatts.

However, there are many OMAEG members that are pursuing large-scale utility projects that are under construction behind the meter or that they are involved in with a contract, a RECs purchase contract, and some of those do get up to the size. I'm not intimately familiar with the numbers though.
Q. Okay. When you say "large-scale utility projects," what size do you mean?
A. Oh, "large" is a colloquial term, you know, and I think it's relative to -- relative to past history.
Q. What's the smallest you would consider a large-scale utility project that is under construction by OMAEG members?
A. I think people are going to generally refer to "large" as anything between, you know, 1 megawatt and 500 megawatts, people will use the term "large."

MS. BLEND: I have no further questions. Thank you.

EXAMINER PARROT: All right. I believe

Ms. Bojko has already moved for the admission of OMAEG Exhibit 16. Are there any objections?

Hearing none, it will be admitted.
(EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Blend?
MS. BLEND: Yes, your Honor. I would
like to move for the admission of AEP Ohio Exhibit 24.

EXAMINER PARROT: Are there any
objections?
MS. BOJKO: No, your Honor.
EXAMINER PARROT: Okay. Company
Exhibit 24 is also admitted.
(EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you very much, Mr. Seryak.

At this point, let's take a lunch recess. We will reconvene at 2:10.
(Thereupon, at 1:21 p.m., a lunch recess was taken.)

```
                                    - -
```


A. I did.
Q. And is that testimony on behalf of Interstate Gas Supply, Inc. and IGS Solar, LLC?
A. It is.
Q. And do you have a copy of that document in front of you?
A. I do.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I would like to mark the direct testimony of Chris Rengstorf as Interstate Gas Supply, Inc. and IGS Solar, LLC, Exhibit 12.

EXAMINER SEE: So marked.
(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
Q. And am I correct, Mr. Rengstorf, that the testimony was prepared by you or under your direction?
A. You are correct.
Q. And do you have any changes to make to your testimony?
A. Not at this time.
Q. If you were asked these same questions today, would your answers be the same?
A. They would.

MR. OLIKER: With that, your Honor, I would move for the admission of the exhibit and
tender the witness for cross-examination.
EXAMINER SEE: Any cross-examination for
this witness? Ms. Glover.
MS. GLOVER: No questions, your Honor.
EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Darr.
MR. DARR: No, thank you.
EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Collier.
MR. COLLIER: No questions, your Honor.
EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Whitfield.
MS. WHITFIELD: No, thank you, your
Honor.
EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Bojko.
MS. BOJKO: No, thank you, your Honor.
EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Willis.
MS. WILLIS: No, your Honor.
EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Kurtz.
MR. KURTZ: No questions.
EXAMINER SEE: Mr. McNamee.
MR. McNAMEE: No questions, thank you.
EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Hughes.
MR. HUGHES: Thank you, your Honor.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Hughes:
Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Rengstorf.
A. Good afternoon.
Q. My name is Brad Hughes, and I am on
behalf of AEP Ohio today. Is it okay with you if, in
my questions, I refer to Interstate Gas Supply, Inc.
as IGS?
A. It is.
Q. And is it okay if I refer to IGS Solar,
LLC as IGS Solar?
A. It is.
Q. Okay. Thanks.
that you have a Bachelor of Science in business
administration from Ohio State; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And when did you obtain that degree?
A. 2007.
Q. Okay. Any graduate degrees?
A. No, sir.
Q. Do you have any professional
Certifications or licenses?
A. None that are current, no.
Q. Okay. Did you previously have some did. I was certified as a Distributed

Armstrong \& Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481
lapsed.
Q. Okay. And can you tell me what body you obtained that certification from?
A. It was the AEE, I believe.
Q. I'm sorry, I couldn't hear you.
A. It was the -- I'm sorry -- the acronym is the Association of Energy Engineers.
Q. And have you previously testified before the Public Utilities Commission?
A. I have not.
Q. Okay. Have you testified before any other regulatory commission?
A. I have not.
Q. Okay. In the time since you graduated from Ohio State, have you published any peer-reviewed studies of the competitive market for renewable energy products?
A. No, I have not.
Q. And did you immediately begin working for IGS Energy as a software business analyst when you graduated from OSU?
A. I did not.
Q. What was your first position after you graduated from OSU?
A. I started my career as a consultant for
an organization here in Columbus, Ohio, called ComResource. Most of their work is nationwide, but I was actually traveling full time, doing mostly process analysis and business requirements gathering.
Q. And when was it you became the Director of Commercial Solar Operations for IGS Solar?
A. I believe that $I$ became the Director of Commercial Solar Operations, I want to say right around the December of 2016 to January of 2017 time frame.
Q. And when was it that IGS Solar first came into existence?
A. IGS Solar, I would have to double-check without the actual certificate in front of me, but it should have been around the 2015 time frame.
Q. Okay. And also at the top of page 2, you refer to construction across a national footprint. Do you know how many states IGS Solar has projects in right now?
A. I do. We have operational distribution -- generation resources today in 18 states.
Q. Okay. And are any of the projects in those 18 states that you mentioned utility-scale under your definition of utility-scale?

Armstrong \& Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481
A. I think it's a difficult question to answer, but following the definition of utility-scale is a project that produces power in front of the meter which I believe is a good definition. Then, yes, we do have projects that produce power and sell directly into the grid outside of behind the customer's meter.
Q. And are any of those projects in Ohio?
A. Yes.
Q. And where are those projects in Ohio located?
A. We have one operational facility in Ohio that I think we would consider utility-scale by that definition and it's located in Cuyahoga County.
Q. And what is the output and megawatts of that facility?
A. That facility is a roughly 4-megawatt DC nameplate capacity so that's the maximum output.
Q. And then besides the one facility in Ohio that you've just described, do you know how many other projects you have in other states that are in front of the meter under your definition of utility-scale?
A. Again, without the portfolio statistics for everything that we have developed, built, and own
and operate, it's difficult to be exact, but following that definition, across our portfolio of some-odd 80 operational assets nationwide, something in the range of maybe 40 percent would be considered in front of the meter.
Q. And of the approximately 80 operational assets you just described, how many of them have an output greater than 20 megawatts? Do you know?
A. I do. None of our individual operating assets have an output greater than 20 megawatts.
Q. You mentioned in your testimony that your current responsibilities include a couple of things, system design, financial review, construction, maintenance, and operation, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And as part of your responsibilities at IGS Solar, do you have any involvement with the sale of output from solar facilities into the PJM wholesale market?
A. No, I do not have any direct involvement with the sell of wholesale power into the PJM markets. PJM markets.
Q. And as part of your work at IGS Solar, do you have occasion to review any of the content that's accessible to the public on the IGS.com website?

Armstrong \& Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481
A. Yes, I believe so.
Q. Do you tend to review the information on the IGS.com website that relates to solar?
A. I should be more familiar with those figures, yes.
Q. Okay. You said, at the bottom of page 2 of your testimony, that the purpose of your testimony is to dispute AEP's claim that there is an insufficient amount of renewable distributed generation in Ohio to meet customer preferences, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. But your written testimony does not present any actual study or survey of customer preferences, does it?
A. No. My testimony does not present any third-party studies. Sorry.
Q. And have you ever personally performed a quantitative analysis of current market demand for renewable distributed generation?
A. No. I have not performed a quantitative study of distributed energy renewable demand on any kind of footprint.
Q. And you are not an economist by training, correct?

Armstrong \& Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481
A. No. I wouldn't consider myself an economist by training. I do hold a Bachelor's Degree of business administration from Ohio State; we covered economic topics. And more importantly, I think as it pertains to this case, I do operate, day in and day out, within the solar industry and I'm exposed to a wide kind of breadth of different market factors in that capacity.
Q. When you say, at the bottom of page 2, that to the extent there is a desire to obtain electricity from renewable resources, you believe that the market is well situated to meet customer preference, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And how do you define "the market" for the purposes of that assertion?
A. Generally I think in this capacity and in this point here, I'm considering the market for customer-demanded and retail-market-response-provided energy solutions. And so to expand on the point there, what I believe is that the Ohio market is well positioned to facilitate willing buyers and willing sellers to consummate generation deals of all scales.
Q. So the definition of "the market" that you are using there at the bottom of page 2 , excludes
electrical distribution utilities that may obtain permission to own or operate renewable generation?

MR. OLIKER: I'm sorry, could I have that question read again.
(Record read.)
A. I wouldn't say that it necessarily excludes a regulated utility, the distribution company that was granted permission to own generation. If that were the case, I think it would potentially fit into that market, but the matter at hand is whether this case falls into that scenario. I think that's what we are debating today.
Q. Okay. And at the top of page 3, to support your assertion about the market, you discuss some options that customers currently have available to obtain electricity from renewable products, correct?
A. At the top of page 3? Sorry.
Q. Yeah, I believe so. It's not paginated, so I am doing my best here. Yeah, top of page 3.
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. Okay. And one of the options you discuss is customers can procure commodity products coupled with renewable energy; is that right?
A. That's correct.
Q. And the second option you discuss here, with some specific examples, is that customers can procure on-site distributed generation, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay. I have a couple of questions about each of those options that I'll turn to. So I'll start with the first option that you discussed which is the procurement of commodity products. How long has IGS Solar offered commodity products coupled with renewable energy to Ohio consumers?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. I believe that misstates the testimony which doesn't reference IGS Solar specifically.

MR. HUGHES: I'll rephrase.
EXAMINER SEE: Okay.
Q. Does IGS Solar currently offer commodity products coupled with renewable energy to Ohio customers?
A. No, it does not, but IGS Solar is not a certified electric reseller within the State of Ohio, nor any other state, so commodity products are not a product we sell within the company of IGS Solar. As previously mentioned by Matt White in his testimony, IGS, the energy company, does offer such a product.
Q. And how long has IGS offered commodity
products that are coupled with renewable energy?
A. I don't know the specifics for how long IGS has offered a renewable product in the commodity space. I believe it's been a while. But I don't know the specifics.
Q. Do you know how many 100-percent renewable commodity products from IGS are available to customers?

MR. OLIKER: I'm sorry, I just object to the extent counsel is not asking for customer accounts but products. Because I'm okay with the products, but if you are asking about customer accounts, I would want to go to a confidential session if the witness knows.

MR. HUGHES: My apologies. I am asking the offerings on the Apples to Apples website.

EXAMINER SEE: Go ahead. The witness can answer the question.
A. So, again, I don't know the precise number of products. I believe that there are both national wind and solar products that are available through IGS Energy as a commodity retailer, and I believe there are also Ohio-specific energy products that are available now as well.
Q. But you don't know how many of those
products are available currently?
A. To clarify, you mean like if we were -if a customer were to go to the IGS website, how many could they choose from to go into their rate base, to sign up for that product, you mean?
Q. I'm sorry I, couldn't hear what you were saying.
A. Yes, I guess I am asking for clarification on the question. Are you asking in which markets behind which utilities do we provide this product or the total number that there are in general? I guess I am not entirely sure how to answer.
Q. I'll try to ask a more specific question. Do you know, Mr. Rengstorf, for the 100-percent solar commodity product that's offered by IGS to Ohio consumers, how long that product has been available?
A. I do not.
Q. And I'll ask the same question with respect to a 100-percent wind commodity product, do you know how long that product has been available to Ohio customers?
A. Again, $I$ don't know the specific time frame. I believe that both of those products have
existed for some time. I don't know.
Q. Okay. I would like to move on to the second option for customers that you discuss at the top of page 3 of your testimony. And you mention the possibility of customers procuring on-site distributed generation from several different channels in the Ohio solar market; is that correct?
A. I made reference in my written testimony to some examples of Ohio solar, direct behind the meter that -- or distribution generation, excuse me, that IGS has provided. I'm not entirely clear on the meaning of the word "channels" in your question.
Q. The word "channels" appears in your testimony, the fourth line down on page 3, so I just -- how do you define the term?
A. Oh, I see. So in the context of that sentence, "sales channels" is referring to different avenues by which IGS and the customer may be connected. So it's a broader term applied to different ways that we find opportunities, and so they may be an organic opportunity, maybe part of our sales team reached out to that customer and started that conversation. Or perhaps it was through a broker or some other type of avenue that this customer found its way to IGS for communication.
Q. And the first specific example you list there on page 3 of your testimony, is that the same Cuyahoga County project that you mentioned earlier in your testimony today?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. Okay. And then you also mention a rooftop site in northern Ohio, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And do you know how much energy is produced at the rooftop site?
A. I do. The rooftop site is located on the roof of a single building and the nameplate capacity, again in DC, current measurements, is right around 300 kilowatts.
Q. And am I right that both the landfill and the rooftop sites are behind-the-meter resources?
A. Well, I believe -- no. I believe that we were considering the Cuyahoga County project by the definition of in front of the meter and then that project falls into that category.
Q. Does PJM consider the landfill site a generation resource? Do you know?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. The question is vague in whether PJM considers it a generation resource. In what fashion? For example, in the
capacity market or?
EXAMINER SEE: The objection is -- the objection is overruled. The witness can answer the question or request clarification if needed.
A. Could you please repeat the question?
Q. When I asked whether PJM would consider these resources to be generation resources, I would be referring to the capacity market.

MR. OLIKER: And I would again object. It doesn't matter whether PJM considers it for the capacity market, what counts is whether it's a resource that's bid or cleared. It's very ambiguous and misleading.

MR. HUGHES: Well, your Honor, I am just asking a question about a particular project that the witness has identified as an option for customers in his testimony. I think we are entitled to learn more about the scope of the project.

EXAMINER SEE: The objection is
overruled.
A. So the project is registered with the EIA and FERC as a qualifying facility. All of the power that that project produces goes into the grid system of Cleveland Public Power who handles, as best I understand it, any clearing that would be done within
the PJM markets; and I imagine, in that capacity, they also take the capacity value.
Q. Okay. Thank you. And you mention on page 3 of your testimony that IGS Solar is developing a third project in southern Ohio that would provide on-site solar to two schools, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And how much energy do you expect to be produced at the school project?
A. So both of those projects, again in DC nameplate capacity, are somewhere in the 100- to 150-kilowatt range --
Q. Okay.
A. -- each.
Q. So based on the definition of
utility-scale that you gave me earlier, would any of the three projects that you just described at the top of page 3 of your testimony qualify as utility-scale projects under that definition?
A. I believe the Cuyahoga County project would still qualify as an in-front-of-the-meter asset because our power goes directly into the CBD grid.
Q. Okay. So turning to the bottom of page 3 of your testimony, you were asked whether the
construction of 900 megawatts of subsidized renewable resources would discourage market-based renewable energy and stifle job growth, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And you answered yes, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Wouldn't you agree, though, that the construction of large utility-scale solar projects will result in construction jobs for the individuals that are hired to build them?
A. I would agree that the individual project would, in fact, result in construction jobs. I think the overarching points to the answer in the way $I$ answered no, I believe on the larger scale this project would be bad for the job markets is that this project could potentially stifle additional projects in the future across the whole spectrum of different types of solar assets, and for us that's residential, C\&I commercial and utility and small-scale utility. And it's our belief that while this job, you know, perhaps it would create jobs, the potential projects that would not be developed as a result of this project being developed would have more jobs.
Q. Okay. But wouldn't you agree, though, that large utility-scale solar project jobs have
certain advantages over rooftop solar jobs?
A. I'm not sure that I agree.
Q. Have you reviewed the Energy 101 pages on the IGS.com website?
A. Not recently, no.

MR. HUGHES: Okay. Your Honor, may we approach?

EXAMINER SEE: Yes.
(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
Q. I will give you a minute to review what's been marked as AEP Ohio Exhibit 25, Mr. Rengstorf, and after you have had an opportunity to review it, can you identify it for me?
A. It looks to be a -- an article on the IGS Energy 101 website, though I am not familiar with this article before now.
Q. Turning to page 2 of the article, Mr. Rengstorf, under "Types of Solar Jobs." Do you see that?

MR. OLIKER: Objection.
EXAMINER SEE: Go ahead, Mr. Oliker.
MR. OLIKER: The witness just said he has never seen this article. No foundation for any of these questions.

MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, we believe this
website is admissible as an admission of a party opponent. We believe that the information on this page goes directly to testimony we've heard from witnesses regarding the definition of utility-scale as well as testimony that we've just heard from Mr. Rengstorf about advantages or disadvantages of utility-scale jobs vis-a-vis rooftop solar jobs. MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, there is still no foundation for the exhibit. The proper way for establishing foundation for something like this is to serve a discovery request with a request for admission to validate the authenticity of a document. They didn't do that. And now that they have tried to establish a foundation with a witness that is simply unfamiliar with it, they aren't able to establish its authenticity and, therefore, it should not be the subject of cross-examination. And even if they could, it still wouldn't be the proper subject of cross-examination because he's never seen it.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I would agree to the lack-of-foundation objection, and I would also object to counsel's statements that this goes to somehow counter-indict or counteract testimony that's been by previous witnesses when there's no foundation and those previous witnesses cannot testify to this
document. And I also note that there seems to be some kind of mischaracterization when we are talking about the benefits of solar with regard to utility-owned, -operated, -developed solar versus market-based solar.

MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, may I respond?
EXAMINER SEE: Sure.
MR. HUGHES: I think that the document -we have met the requirements to present this document as an admission of a party opponent. When Mr. Oliker referred to discovery, we did not receive the testimony until after the discovery deadline had passed. So that's not a legitimate -- a legitimate objection.

MR. OLIKER: The document preexisted, your Honor. They could have asked at any point in time and they knew what our positions would be in the case. Nothing prevented them from authenticating, through discovery, this document, to the extent it is on the IGS website.

MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, the witness has --

EXAMINER SEE: Hold on at the end of that tradeoff. Just a second. Okay. Go ahead.

MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, the witness has
testified in his written testimony that approval of these renewable resources would stifle job growth, and because the renewable projects at issue here are utility-scale projects, it's proper impeachment to address a document on IGS's own website that talks about the benefits of utility-scale solar jobs.

MR. OLIKER: And, your Honor, just briefly, there is nothing in this document that says utility-scale, through a PPA such as this one, is a good thing.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, again, I am going to object to the mischaracterization of counsel. This is not proper impeachment because we're talking about apples to oranges. The market-based solar, as in the IGS document, is different than utility-owned, -operated, -developed solar with cost recovery from customers. Apples and oranges. No impeachment possible.

EXAMINER SEE: The objection is
overruled. The objections are overruled.
You can answer the question,
Mr. Rengstorf.
A. Can you ask the question again? I lost it.
Q. It looks like Mr. Oliker objected.

Turning to page 2 of the article, under "Types of Solar Jobs," do you see that?
A. I do.
Q. And do you see, under point No. 1 under "Utility Scale," there are two bullet points?
A. Uh-huh.
Q. And what does the first bullet point say?
A. It says "Large utility-scale (greater than 20 megawatts) solar farms that sell wholesale electricity to energy providers."
Q. And, Mr. Rengstorf, doesn't the second bullet point state "Utility scale jobs will have more versatility with their skills"?
A. The second bullet point does reference a study that I'm not familiar with, and it does state that, but that's not actually the intent of my written testimony. It was not to try to compare the merits of utility-scale solar jobs versus any other type of solar job. It was merely to point out that the quantity numbers of jobs created in one scenario versus the other will be different, and we believe that moving forward with this project will ultimately net fewer jobs.
Q. And in terms of the quantity that you just described, your written testimony does not
present any quantitative analysis of jobs gained or lost as a result of AEP's Ohio application in this case, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. On page 3 of your testimony you state that you're optimistic that the future of competitively-developed solar will be bright, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Do you predict that IGS Solar will stop developing solar projects in Ohio if the Commission determines, after Phase $I$ of this proceeding, that there is a need for an additional 900 megawatts of renewable resources in Ohio?
A. Well, it's a difficult question to answer for a lot of reasons, but it really starts with the long lead time it takes to develop any solar asset. In our experience, it takes anywhere from 12 to 24 months to produce any solar project; and with a long lead time like that, we rely on stability in markets to make investments as any investor would do. We currently have 6 to 7 other projects in our pipeline in Ohio that are in early stages of development. And I don't believe that those projects would go away if this project moved forward.

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

What I can say is that there is potential that, while evaluating markets to target for solar in the future, this could call into question the stability of some of the overall macro factors in the Ohio solar market.
Q. And would you agree, Mr. Rengstorf, that stability is not only an important issue for investors but also for customers?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. The question is extremely vague. There's no reference to what type of stability we are talking about.

EXAMINER SEE: The objection is overruled. Mr. Rengstorf, you can ask for whatever clarification you need.
A. Okay. In my previous statement I referred to stable markets and free markets behaving the way you would expect them to, and that this potential project could call into question normal behaviors, perhaps. In which regards were you referring to "stability" in your question?
Q. Mr. Rengstorf, for example, do you believe that rate stability is an important issue for customers?
A. I certainly do believe that rate stability is an important issue for customers. I
also believe that it's the function of the free markets and deregulated states to set that stability.
Q. Do you believe that customers who want access to solar resources should have the opportunity to obtain those resources from the provider of their choosing?
A. I certainly do believe that because customers have the choice to obtain solar from any entity -- any entity that is allowed to provide solar to them and there's a whole suite of different capacities in which you can provide solar, so I am not entirely sure how to answer your question without clarification in that regard.
Q. At the bottom of page 3 and the top of page 4 of your testimony, Mr. Rengstorf, you say that subsidies for renewable generation assets, of the scale at issue in these proceedings, could flood the Ohio REC market, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And do you know how many RECs are currently available in the Ohio REC market?
A. As in the total number of RECs traded in a time frame or from a capacity standpoint?
Q. On an annual basis, Mr. Rengstorf.

MR. OLIKER: Objection. His question is
still vague and doesn't identify the location of the facilities.

EXAMINER SEE: Overruled. You can the answer, Mr. Rengstorf.
A. I don't have the exact figures in front of me for REC availability. But as previously presented by IGS, this project is more than the total capacity of solar generation developed in the last, I forget the exact time frame of the slide, which is the foundation of the point that this will be a drastic increase of RECs in the market, in a market that is, by and large, driven by supply and demand; and if you have an increase of any sort of supply without an increase of demand, you are going to see a price adjustment.
Q. Thank you, Mr. Rengstorf.

And do you know whether Ohio has an in-state renewable requirement?
A. I do. I believe that Senate Bill 310 removed it, so it does not.
Q. Isn't it correct, Mr. Rengstorf, that the REC market is actually -- you refer to the Ohio REC market. But isn't it true that RECs can be purchased from anywhere within PJM?
A. I don't know that it's anywhere in PJM.

I don't believe that's accurate but it is possible to buy RECs from other states within the PJM market. But that doesn't address the main point which is that any increase in supply, without an increase in demand, especially in the nature of this project, will ultimately drive down the prices of the RECs which will affect future projects' ability to compete on a level playing field.
Q. So would you also object to additional RECs being made available from Texas or New Jersey?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. What's the relevance for these markets being the same as these ones?

MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, the witness has testified that what he describes as subsidy for generation assets of this scale, would flood the Ohio REC market, so I am just trying to establish the basis for the phrase "Ohio REC market" and whether RECs available from other states impact his testimony.

EXAMINER SEE: The objection is
overruled. The witness can answer the question.
MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, may I hear the question again, please?

EXAMINER SEE: Sure.

| 2595 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Record read.) |  |  |
| MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I am going to |  |  |
| object now. Additional RECs be made available from |  |  |
| Texas or New Jersey? That -- Texas is irrelevant |  |  |
| because it is not in the PJM market and, thus, RECs |  |  |
| cannot be made available in the regional GATS system |  |  |
| through Texas. |  |  |
| EXAMINER SEE: And the witness can answer |  |  |
| the question. |  |  |
| MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, if I may? |  |  |
| EXAMINER SEE: Yes. |  |  |
| MR. HUGHES: Oh, okay. I'm sorry, I |  |  |
| couldn't hear. |  |  |
| A. No worries. So I want to make sure we |  |  |
| understand the question and the answer that I put in |  |  |
| my written testimony. The concern is not more RECs |  |  |
| in the market. The markets are designed to be able |  |  |
| to withstand the increases in supply and demand, and |  |  |
| that's why the RPS, which is the demand side, goes up |  |  |
| every single year or depending on whether it's frozen |  |  |
| or not. That's the whole purpose of the escalating |  |  |
| RPS standards. |  |  |
| The concern that is really the root of |  |  |
| that statement is that this project is receiving what |  |  |
| we believe to be potentially an unlawful subsidy in |  |  |

the new proposed tariff that could then position this project to have an advantageous position in the market. It could afford to sell RECs for less than the economics may otherwise have demanded because of the nature of the PPA. The REPA, sorry.
Q. Mr. Rengstorf, I don't think the Commission would approve an unlawful subsidy, do you?
A. I don't. Perhaps I overstated things a bit there with that classification, but I do believe that's why we are here talking today.
Q. Mr. Rengstorf, to what extent does IGS Solar depend on revenue from sales of RECs when it prices solar projects for customers?
A. That's a very complicated answer and a very complicated question, and to answer it I would need more specifics regarding which market. As I mentioned earlier, we're in multiple markets.
Q. For the rooftop solar market, is it zero or nonzero?
A. Well, that still doesn't zero in on the question enough to be able to really adequately answer it. It's more of a which state type of -type of clarification. New Jersey RECs are a bigger part of the financial equation than some other states, for example.
Q. And what about Ohio for rooftop, in the rooftop solar market, to what extent does IGS Solar depend on revenue from sales of RECs when it prices the projects?
A. The sale of $R E C$ revenue is factored into every single Ohio project that we build, and dependent on the time that the project was built and the forward curve for Ohio SRECs or Ohio RECs at that time, the number could be different, but they are an important piece of the economic equation for each project that we build.
Q. Okay. And, Mr. Rengstorf, when you prepared your written testimony in this case, were you operating under the assumption that AEP Ohio would be liquidating RECs from the renewable resources?
A. From the renewable resources under question today?
Q. Correct.
A. No. We were not anticipating the RECs from these projects to be in the market.
Q. So then I guess I'm confused. If you are not assuming that AEP Ohio is going to be liquidating the RECs associated with these renewable projects, how are you predicting a flood in the Ohio REC
market?
A. I see. I see. Yeah, I think there is some confusion. We priced it as if supply and demand grew on a normal scale. We didn't price in the additional flow of these RECs which we view would suppress pricing, so we have not begun to do that.
Q. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Rengstorf, but just to be clear, you didn't conduct any quantitative analysis of price impacts related to the Ohio REC market, did you?
A. We haven't performed quantitative analysis to determine precisely the impacts, but what I can say is that Ohio is a burgeoning market for Ohio solar -- for solar, and within that economic model every single fraction of a penny that we can model out for projected revenues is important and that includes the REC revenues that we projected which do not include the increased supply for these RECs.

MR. HUGHES: No further questions.
EXAMINER SEE: Any --
MR. OLIKER: 2 or 3 minutes, please?
EXAMINER SEE: Certainly.
(Pause in proceedings.)
EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Oliker.


Armstrong \& Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481
projects, can you give an estimate of how many megawatts they entail?
A. I can. So those opportunities were in reference to Ohio DG projects within the development pipeline of IGS Solar, and those six or seven projects, including some RFPs we are responding to, total somewhere in the range of around 50 megawatts.
Q. And regarding IGS's development of solar over the next three years, how much money does IGS intend to spend? And when I say "IGS," I mean IGS Solar, LLC.
A. Our budgeted projections over the next three years is referenced in my written testimony, shake out somewhere in the range of $\$ 450$ million in capital we would deploy nationwide and in Ohio through that time period.

MR. OLIKER: Okay. Thank you. Those are all the questions I have.

EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Glover?
MS. GLOVER: No questions, your Honor.
EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Darr?
MR. DARR: No questions.
EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Collier?
MR. COLLIER: No questions.
EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Whitt?

economic benefit analysis comparing utility-scale project jobs to rooftop solar jobs, have you?
A. I have not personally conducted such a study, no.
Q. Okay. And for the six or seven projects that you described in the range of around 50 megawatts, do you remember that discussion on your redirect?
A. I do.
Q. The 50-megawatt figure you provided was a total for all six or seven of those projects?

MR. OLIKER: Objection. Did counsel say 15 or 50?

MR. HUGHES: 50.
MR. OLIKER: Withdraw, your Honor.
A. So the question was that's an aggregate?
Q. Correct.
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. Okay. And those six or seven projects, are those all behind-the-meter projects?
A. The portfolio will be a representation of behind-the-meter projects and some multimeter projects potentially as well.
Q. Sitting here today, Mr. Rengstorf, with respect to the six or seven projects you just
described on redirect, do you -- you can't say whether all those projects will be completed, correct?
A. Those projects are all in the phase of our life cycle we would call "development," so it holds true that projects within that phase are either successfully completed or not, so yes.

MR. HUGHES: Okay. Thank you.
EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Oliker.
MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor.
Interstate Gas Supply, Inc. and IGS Solar, LLC would move for the admission of Exhibit 12.

EXAMINER SEE: Are there any objections to the admission of IGS and IGS Solar Exhibit 12?

Hearing none, IGS and IGS Solar Exhibit 12 is admitted into the record.
(EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
EXAMINER SEE: Mr. Hughes, you had an
exhibit you had marked as AEP Exhibit 25?
MR. HUGHES: Yes. We would move for the admission of AEP Ohio Exhibit 25 into evidence.

EXAMINER SEE: Are there any objections?
MR. OLIKER: IGS would renew its
positions there was insufficient foundation established regarding the exhibit.

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

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

DIRECT EXAMINATION
By Mr. Oliker:
Q. Mr. Leanza, did you prepare direct
testimony in this case?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And is that testimony in front of you?
A. Yes, it is.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I would like to mark the revised direct testimony of Paul Leanza on behalf of Interstate Gas Supply, Inc. and IGS Solar, LLC, as Exhibit 13.

EXAMINER PARROT: So marked.
(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
Q. Mr. Leanza, this testimony was prepared by you or under your direction, correct?
A. Yes, it was.
Q. And do you have a clarification regarding Figure 3 in your testimony on page 10 on the source of what it contains, the blue line, and says "AEP 2015 Forecast"?
A. Yes. So in 2015, I did testify in an earlier case, and I believe that the figures used
were from a 2013 forecast. I inadvertently put "2015" down.
Q. So to be clear, where it says "AEP 2015 Forecast" that was the forecast AEP filed around 2015 but represents the 2013 fundamental forecast?
A. I believe. I believe there were two forecasts filed in that case but that was one of the two.
Q. But if you look at Figure 4, that graph identifies all of the forecasts that AEP filed and correctly labeled each forecast?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

Now, with that clarification, if you were asked all of the same questions in your testimony, would your answers be the same?
A. Yes, they would.

MR. OLIKER: With that, your Honor, I would tender the witness for cross-examination and move the exhibit.

EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Mr. Oliker. Ms. Glover.

MS. GLOVER: No questions.
EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Darr.
MR. DARR: No, thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Collier.
MR. COLLIER: No questions.
EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Whitfield.
MS. WHITFIELD: No questions, your Honor.
EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Bojko.
MS. BOJKO: No questions.
EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Willis.
MS. WILLIS: No questions, your Honor.
EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. McNamee.
MR. McNAMEE: No questions, thank you.
EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Kurtz.
MR. KURTZ: Just a couple. Good
afternoon.
MR. GALLON: Pardon me, your Honor. If we could start with motions to strike before we get to cross-examinations?

MR. KURTZ: Please.
MR. GALLON: Thank you.
The first motion to strike relates to the testimony that begins on page 14, line 1, and continues to page 18, line 11.

In these questions and answers, Mr. Leanza opines that an affiliate of AEP, as it says at the top of page 14, that an affiliate of AEP "could purchase natural gas futures at current market
prices and collect all the associated profits once the natural gas price reaches their forecasted price." He then goes on to quantify the profit opportunity and discuss other ways that AEP affiliates could make money.

The ability of AEP's affiliates to speculate in the NYMEX market is not an issue in this case. It's not relevant to any of the issues in this case. This testimony also assumes, without foundation, that AEP's affiliates are not speculating on natural gas futures. Mr. Leanza doesn't offer an opinion on that and there has been no testimony on that issue in this hearing thus far.

MR. OLIKER: May I respond, your Honor? EXAMINER PARROT: You may.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, as Mr. Leanza
sets forth in his testimony, the purpose of these sections is to show that clearly AEP Ohio and its family of companies doesn't place a lot of stock in its own forecasts because, if it did, this is the kind of profits that they could have available because Mr. Leanza has identified that you can buy these NYMEX prices today and if the market was truly rising, like AEP claims, there would be a profit opportunity in every single year and to the extent
that AEP truly believed that this forecast was accurate, nothing would stop AEP's affiliate from entering into the exact same deal that they are describing today. It provides context and quantifies how -- how big this potential profit opportunity is and it really provides a lot of light on whether AEP really believed it to be true.

MR. GALLON: To respond briefly, your
Honors. How big this profit opportunity is is entirely irrelevant to this proceeding. And, again, there is no foundation for the assumption by Mr. Leanza that AEP's affiliates are not engaging in this kind of NYMEX market speculation. Without that foundation, even with Mr. Oliker's explanation, this testimony is entirely irrelevant.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I would also add there are some FCC filings attached to the testimony. I don't think you will find any of those statements to the AEP investors, reflecting that an affiliate is, in fact, taking positions in the market based upon the fundamental forecast.

MR. GALLON: Again, I don't believe that's evidence on the record in this hearing, your Honors.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Gallon, the Bench
is going to allow the testimony to stand. We will give the Commission the opportunity to determine whether and to what extent to give this portion of Mr. Leanza's testimony any weight in this proceeding.

MR. GALLON: Second motion to strike, your Honor, and a request for an additional correction from IGS. On the bottom of page 12, lines 7 through 19, they reference a -- an attachment, Exhibit PL-3, and between lines 15 and 19 they list a quotation that they assert is from AEP's CEO Nick Akins. I think if counsel for IGS will check Exhibit PL-3, they will see the first quoted sentence is not asserted to be a quote from Mr. Akins in the attachment to their testimony, so $I$ would ask them if they would be willing to strike that first sentence from the testimony to correct the record.

MR. OLIKER: I'm sorry, I am not following.

MR. GALLON: Let me repeat. On page 12, between lines 15 and 19, Mr. Leanza discusses an alleged statement from AEP's CEO Nick Akins, at a recent Global Energy Forum, and he quotes two sentences which he asserts are both statements from Nick Akins. If you turn to the attachment to Mr. Leanza's testimony, Exhibit PL-3, you will see
that the first is a statement from the reporter and not a quoted statement by Nick Akins. So I am asking IGS if they would be willing to correct the record by either removing the quotation mark or just simply deleting the first sentence on lines 15 and 16.

MR. OLIKER: So am I clear, Counsel, you are saying on line 16 , Nick Akins did not say "There is nothing more risky for us to make in our industry today than a generation-related investment." Is that what you are saying?

MR. GALLON: No. The statement that begins "The power generation resource rebalancing occurring today at AEP...." If you look at Exhibit PL-3, you will see that's merely a statement from the article for the S\&P Global Inc. It isn't a quote from Mr. Akins.

MR. OLIKER: I think we are willing to consider that. I think the difficulty you see there is no -- I am not finding the first quotation in the article, so I don't know if I can concede your point that that is not true.

MR. GALLON: It's his last sentence on the second page of the exhibit.

MR. OLIKER: I understand what you are saying, Counsel. I am looking for -- can we -- I
think we can agree to change the quote. I just want to confirm. If we can take a break at some point? MR. GALLON: That would be fine with AEP. Thank you.

Moving on with the motion to strike, assuming we can reach agreement on that, the statement from Mr. Akins, quoted on line 16 and 17 at the bottom of page 12 of Mr . Leanza's testimony is taken from an article off of S\&P Global Market Intelligence. We don't believe this is a reliable source. There is no reason to trust they accurately describe Mr. Akins' statements or the context in which they were made. And it's clear on the face of the testimony, in lines 13 through 19 on page 12, that Mr. Leanza is engaging in speculation.

The only clear statement from Mr. Akins are the words "There is nothing more risky for us to make in our industry today than a generation-related investment." Mr. Leanza interprets that to mean that AEP, as a company, does not support its Fundamentals Forecast. We would move to strike this as speculative.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, S\&P Global is a source that witnesses cite in Commission proceedings all the time. I mean, this is a respected authority
that compiles data, interviews CEOs of companies such as AEP Ohio's, FirstEnergy's, AES, it's the type of thing that's cited to all the time. It's not -- it's publicly available as well.

I mean, there may be some wiggle room on where the quotation mark goes, but the fact that Nick Akins said this, $I$ mean it's publicly available.

MR. GALLON: Your Honor, I am not
familiar with the website, and Mr. Oliker hasn't cited any prior proceedings in which S\&P Global articles have been admitted into evidence. He also hasn't addressed the fact that the alleged connection between Mr. Akins' statement and AEP as a company's faith in its Fundamentals Forecast is entirely speculative.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, it goes to the point of AEP is unwilling to construct generation without a ratepayer backstop or venture into a PPA without a ratepayer backstop. That is based on uncertainty that future market prices will recover costs.

MR. GALLON: Your Honor, one brief reply. None of that is in Mr. Akins' statement. All of it has been read into that statement by Mr. Leanza and Mr. Oliker.

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

MR. OLIKER: And I would also add, regardless of whether the basis for it, he is saying generation is a risky investment and that's what this case is about. This is the head of their company saying generation is risky. So it's relevant.

EXAMINER PARROT: The Bench is also going to deny this motion to strike, Mr. Gallon, and allow the Commission to evaluate the weight of the testimony.

MR. GALLON: Thank you, your Honor. That's all the motions to strike we have.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Kurtz.
MR. KURTZ: Thank you.


CROSS-EXAMINATION
By Mr. Kurtz:
Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Leanza.
A. Good afternoon.
Q. As I understand your testimony, you say that future electric energy prices are correlated to natural gas; is that correct?
A. Yes. I say that, and Mr. Bletzacker from AEP says that also.
Q. Yes, because the marginal -- the marginal unit, often in the PJM energy market, is
natural-gas-fired generation.
A. Yes. And -- yes, I agree with you.
Q. So if you overstate gas prices, you've overstated forecasted electric prices, therefore, you've overstated the economics in this generic Phase I of the case.
A. Yes, generally speaking, I agree with that.
Q. Okay. And you do an analysis that says, hey, if AEP really believed its forecast, they could put their money where their month is and make a fortune buying and selling natural gas futures essentially.
A. I would say maybe a little bit of that and maybe a little bit of -- of why use such high natural gas expectations in your forecast. To me, they are both one and the same a little bit.
Q. Okay. Just a couple of questions about your tables on page 16 and 17 if you could, sir. From year 2031 to 2040, that 10-year period, you have the NYMEX price of gas the same, exactly the same. $\$ 3.23$ per, I guess, MMBtu.
A. Yes, you're right.
Q. Is that because there is no contracts traded that far out in the future?
A. Yes. So what generally happens in a commodities market, when the capital expenditure of a process or of a project expands past the life of the contract, we kind of operate under the "stack and roll" procedure which is on the last year the contract is traded, you allocate the future years that the contract is not traded into that last year.

So, for example, if you have a contract that only goes out three years, and you have a five-year time horizon on the project, and for purposes let's say that's a bcf per year, you go out to the third year and you buy the third year, the fourth year, and the fifth year. Then, as you move forward in time, you roll the third year to the fourth and fifth year. The direct portion of that.
Q. Okay. Maybe you misunderstood my question.
A. I'm sorry.
Q. I asked if you kept the price constant in nominal dollars --
A. Yes.
Q. -- for the last 10 years, that's because there is no -- no trading activity for that last 10 years.
A. So while there is no trading activity,
that doesn't discount the fact that there is a value out there. And you can do one of two things. You can roll the contract like we expected to. You lose your hedge at that point. Or you can take the pure profits on that last year.
Q. Again, $I$ think you are missing my point. The reason the price is exactly the same to the penny is because there is no actual contracts traded.

MR. OLIKER: Objection.
Q. Isn't that true?

MR. OLIKER: The witness already answered Mr. Kurtz's question. I don't think that Mr. Kurtz was able to understand the answer and maybe that's the disconnect but it's been asked and answered now at least twice.

MR. KURTZ: Well, he said he kept the price exactly the same.
A. I've kept the profit the same.
Q. This is -- this is -- which implies the price is the same.
A. No, it doesn't. It implies the price is the same for the 12 th year.
Q. If the 3.23 is held constant for the last 10 years, actually then you have the real price of gas going down. You held the profit the same
nominally for the last 10 years.
A. I don't understand that.
Q. This is the first time we've seen natural gas hedging and trading in this case. Assuming your forecast of natural gas is right, what would it do to the future electric pricing in PJM in the AEP hub?
A. I don't have a forecast for natural gas.
Q. Okay. Well, if the natural gas prices that are in your Tables 2 and 3 are correct, what would be the future price of electric -- of energy be in the PJM market?
A. Again, I don't have natural gas prices. I do have the profit aspect of it.
Q. You have to assume a price to calculate a profit.
A. I am doing that on the 12th year, yes.
Q. Okay.
A. And in the 12th year, it's all there. I mean that is -- that is the price.
Q. Under your analysis, translate -- have you tried to translate that into what PJM electric on-peak and off-peak energy pricing would be?
A. I did not do that, no.
Q. Okay. And you recognize, under AEP's Application, they are proposing to buy electricity at
a fixed price for 20 years and then resell it and then credit back the profit or charge the deficit. Do you understand that?
A. I understand that there is a PPA involved with the generator and an allocation of funds to AEP Ohio.
Q. Okay. So do you understand that the future market price of electricity is central to AEP's proposal?
A. I definitely agree with that.
Q. Okay. But they are not proposing to get Commission approval to enter into some massive gas speculation program.
A. Well, you can look at it as speculation or you can look at it at just how far off AEP's forecast is. And I think they both apply in this case.

MR. KURTZ: Okay. Thank you, your Honor. EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Gallon.

MR. GALLON: Thank you, your Honor.
CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Gallon:
Q. Mr. Leanza, I would like to start by asking you a few questions regarding your testimony
at page 9 .
A. Page 9?
Q. Yes. If we could look at your testimony between line 6 and 12.
A. Okay.
Q. And here you are talking about a statement in an AEP news release and an AEP Form 8-K regarding an economic impairment that AEP took, correct?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. And you note that according to the AEP news release, this impairment largely relates to AEP's ownership of 2,684 megawatts of competitive generation in Ohio, including four specific plants, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And if we could turn, just for a second, to page 13, lines 7 and 8, you mention this same impairment again, correct?
A. 13, 7 and 8. Yes, I do, yes.
Q. And you say that the impairment related, in part, to owning coal plants, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. When you reference coal plants, are you referring to the four plants listed on page 9?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. Is there anything in the news release that indicates that AEP took this economic impairment because of deviations between AEP's past forecasts of commodity prices and actual commodity prices?
A. Well, if I look at the news release -I'm sorry, I have got to take my glasses off here -on page 5, midway down, in the release it says "Volatility and changes in markets for capacity and electricity, coal, and other energy-related commodities, particularly changes in the price of natural gas and capacity auction returns." So I -- I do believe that there was some reference to especially particularly changes in the natural gas prices.
Q. Mr. Leanza, this is a continuation of a very, very long sentence that starts on the prior page, correct?
A. Yes, I am sorry. On mine it is page -well, it's in the disclaimers. It's in the really, really small print.
Q. And just to be clear, in that disclaimer it begins "This report made by American Electric Power and its Registrant Subsidiaries --
A. Correct.
Q. -- contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21 E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934," correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. It goes on to say, "Although AEP and each of its Registrant Subsidiaries believe that their expectations are based on reasonable assumptions, any such statements may be influenced by factors that could cause actual outcomes and results to be materially different from those projected," correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And then it goes on to say, "Among the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements are:...," correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And then the language you read from page 5 is among the numerous factors listed as those that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements in this news release, correct?
A. I agree with that, but they specifically call out natural gas in this particular disclaimer, and I normally don't see that.
Q. This disclosure is intended to be a
comprehensive statement of risks, correct?
A. I don't know.
Q. Let's turn our attention back to the main point of your testimony.
A. Okay.
Q. You mentioned in the clarification you provided to your testimony that you had testified in a related case, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. That was AEP's PPA Rider case back in October of 2015; is that right?
A. I believe it was 1693, 14-1693.
Q. And, in that case, you compared AEP's projections for natural gas prices to futures contract prices, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And you concluded that AEP was predicting a substantially higher price for natural gas than NYMEX futures prices, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And for that reason and others, you opined that AEP's forecasts were not accurate and that the Commission should not rely on AEP's predictions with respect to natural gas prices, correct?

Armstrong \& Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481
A. That is correct and it did kind of turn out that way.
Q. We'll address that in a few minutes.

In this case, again, you are opining that
AEP's forecast is unreliable, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And your main criticism of AEP's

Fundamentals Forecast is that it does not place enough emphasis on existing market conditions and pricing. Do I have that right?
A. Yes.
Q. And then you go on to discuss NYMEX Henry Hub futures prices and compare them to the natural gas prices forecasted in AEP's Fundamentals Forecast, correct?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. You assert in your testimony that corporate decisions are made all the time based on NYMEX futures price, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And as an example, on page 8, lines 2 through 4, you say "Investor owned companies built and contracted for pipelines based on the price signal determined by the market; is that correct?
A. That's correct, yes.
Q. And is that a reference to the pipelines being constructed out of the Marcellus and Utica production region that you reference at the bottom of page 7?
A. Yes. You could use that for pipe construction out of the northeast. You could use that reference also for what's happened in the Permian basin right now down in Texas. You can use that for quite a few things actually.
Q. Have any representatives of any investor-owned companies, that built or contracted for natural gas -- natural gas pipelines, told you personally that they did so based on NYMEX future prices?
A. The people that have invested in that, so you are talking about capacity holders or the ones building the pipeline?
Q. Well, on lines 2 and 3 you refer to investor-owned companies built and contracted for pipelines. So has anybody from any of those investor-owned pipelines that built and contracted for pipelines told you that they did so based on the price signal in the NYMEX market?
A. You could say that it's a combination of both because IGS has done that. I mean, we have
purchased pipeline space, so to speak, and the NYMEX Hen basis, as a combination, does come into play.
Q. You also state, on page 18 of your testimony, lines 14 through 16, "many if not most privately held and investor owned corporations rely, at least in some part, on NYMEX market prices for planning purposes when natural gas is involved," correct?
A. Correct.
Q. You've worked at IGS for the last 15 to 16 years, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. So you don't have personal knowledge of the natural-gas-related planning of any privately-held or investor-owned corporations except IGS, do you?
A. No, that's incorrect. We deal with a lot of universities and large companies in Ohio and Michigan and Pennsylvania. We work with them to develop their plans and we are constantly using current-based NYMEX and current-based bases to formulate all of their decisions going on in the future. Not all their decisions, that's a bad statement, but it -- it drives their economics.
Q. So IGS is using NYMEX futures prices to
help them formulate their decisions; is that what you are saying?
A. IGS isn't using them. The customer is using them to formulate those decisions. It's kind of a universally-accepted practice. IGS doesn't do anything with the NYMEX other than use the data that comes from it.
Q. Mr. Leanza, I think you have to concede that no human person could testify that anything is a universally-accepted practice because the knowledge required to say that --
A. You're right.
Q. -- would be beyond any mortal man?
A. I'll concede that.
Q. Henry Hub natural gas futures prices are published by the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Also known as the CME?
A. Yes.
Q. And futures contracts are financial
instruments that allow market participants to offset or assume the risk of a price change of an asset over time; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And in particular, Henry Hub natural gas futures allow market participants to hedge or manage risk in the highly-volatile natural gas prices. Do you agree?
A. I don't know about the "highly-volatile" but $I$ agree that it does allow them to hedge.
Q. Would you agree that natural gas prices are driven by weather-related demand?
A. I believe in the short term, that's extremely true. In the long term, maybe not so much.
Q. Would you agree that both speculators and hedgers are participants in the NYMEX market for Henry Hub natural gas futures?
A. Yes, I would.
Q. And a speculator is an individual or firm that accepts risk in order to make a profit, correct?
A. Or a loss if they are not good at it.
Q. And a hedger is a market participant that aims to offset or eliminate risk; is that correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Mr. Leanza, could we turn to page 6 of your testimony and take a look at Figure 2.
A. Page 6?
Q. Yes, sir.
A. Okay.
Q. Figure 2 in your testimony shows AEP 2629 nominal Henry Hub natural gas price forecasts from 2019 to 2031 as a blue line, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. And then you list NYMEX nominal natural gas prices at the Henry Hub as a green line, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And the explanation at the bottom of your Figure 2 says these are the NYMEX nominal prices as of December 4, 2018, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. So these are the settlement prices published on the NYMEX website by CME on this particular date for the years 2019 to 2031?
A. That's correct.
Q. And you would agree, would you not, that the NYMEX Henry Hub settlement prices for future years may change day-to-day or week-to-week?
A. Yes. They can change day-to-day or week-to-week.
Q. So if you were to go back to CME's website and look at the NYMEX Henry Hub settlement prices for this period of time, tomorrow, you probably wouldn't see the prices that are listed in Figure 2 on the green line, would you?
A. So what you would see probably is the front part of that curve, the front part of the green line being lower, but the back part probably wouldn't be changing that much. Would it be different? It might be different. Would it be noticeably different? You probably wouldn't notice it.
Q. Have you looked at the NYMEX Henry Hub settlement prices for this period of time in the last week or two?
A. I have.
Q. So having looked at the settlement prices in the last week or two, you'd agree that there are very few open transactions for Henry Hub natural gas futures trading more than about four years out from the present?
A. Can you repeat the question.
Q. Certainly. It's currently 2019, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. So if you've looked at the Henry Hub natural gas futures prices on CME in the last couple of weeks, you probably noticed there are practically no open transactions for Henry Hub natural gas futures after December 2024.
A. I think if you look at just the futures alone and that's it, then yes, that is going to be
what you'll see.
Q. And you would also see that there are absolutely no open transactions for Henry Hub natural gas futures after April 2027, correct?
A. I do agree that on the futures exchange you will see that, but once you get out further in time, most of the transactions involved do not occur on the futures exchange. They occur on ICE or in the broker market or other liquid markets.
Q. So those settlement prices are listed four years after -- let me rephrase the question.

NYMEX and CME list futures prices for Henry Hub natural gas futures for years and months in which there are no open transactions, correct?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. But those settlement prices for those years are not based on market activity within the Henry Hub natural gas futures market.
A. Can you repeat that? I'm sorry.
Q. Those settlement prices for those years are not based on market activity within the NYMEX Henry Hub natural gas futures market.
A. Well, you know what? If that was the case, then that back end of the curve you just described wouldn't have happened. It would be
never -- never changing. But the -- there is a process, that $I$ believe $I$ referenced it, for how NYMEX is settled past six months. Basically, in a nutshell, it has everything to do with spreads. So while the actual contracts themselves, future contracts, aren't trading; what is happening out in the marketplace every day is the calendar-year spreads are trading.
Q. If we could turn now to Figure 3 in your testimony on page 10, sir.
A. Okay.
Q. You've already corrected this with your counsel. What you are showing here are AEP's 2013 Fundamentals Forecast projections of natural gas with the settlement prices for -- published on the NYMEX exchange, correct?
A. I'm sorry. Can you repeat that?
Q. Sure. In Figure 3, you are comparing the natural gas prices forecasted in AEP's 2013 Fundamentals Forecast --
A. Yes.
Q. -- to the futures prices on NYMEX as of May 15, 2015.
A. Correct, yes.
Q. But you have not done a comparison in
this report of the NYMEX futures prices as of the day that AEP published its 2013 Fundamentals Forecast, correct?
A. Correct. There is no way to tell, at least that $I$ could tell. Maybe there's a way to tell. There is no way to tell when AEP -- other than the year when they actually did the forecast. You know, I would love to do an apples-to-apples comparison with that; and, quite frankly, you will get the same result -- similar results, I'm sorry.
Q. You have not actually done the analysis, correct?
A. I have not done that analysis, no.
Q. You've reviewed Mr. Bletzacker's testimony in this case, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. So you are aware that the Fundamentals Forecast is a long-term, weather-normalized forecast?
A. I understand that's what AEP says, yes.
Q. And AEP also says that Mr. Bletzacker's modeling assumes that each forecast year experiences $30-y e a r$ average heating and cooling degree days, correct?
A. I didn't know that. I'll take your word for it though.
 dramatically from a 30-year average, correct?
A. In the short term, yes.
Q. So, in the long term, you think weather in the future will correspond with the 30 -year average in the past?
A. It should -- yes, I think there is some corresponding. It might get -- you know, with global warming, you might see some trends there, but generally speaking.
Q. On pages 10 and 11 and in Figures 3 and 4 of your testimony, you compare the Henry Hub natural gas prices projected in AEP's past Fundamentals Forecasts to the actual natural gas prices between 2009 and late 2018, correct?
A. Yes, and maybe for clarification that should be actual settlements; so when the contract month does settle, that was the price that was used.
Q. So just to clarify, on Figure 4, the thick black line are actual settlements between 2009 and late 2018?
A. Correct.
Q. Now, on pages 19 to 20 of your report, you disagree with Mr. Bletzacker regarding the warmth of the winters from 2015 to 2016 and 2016 to 2017,
correct?
A. I agree -- I disagreed with his characterization of his statement, yes.
Q. Beyond that, your testimony does not analyze the extent to which the weather between 2009 and late 2018 deviated from 30-year averages, does it?
A. I did not do -- no, I did not do a normalized weather study, correct.
Q. So your comparison does not account for the effect of any deviations in the weather between 2009 and late 2018 for the 30-year average, correct?
A. I did not do a weather-correlation study, no.
Q. So on page 10 and 11, and particularly in Figure 4, you are comparing AEP's weather-normalized forecasts to non-weather-normalized actual settlements for natural gas?
A. For the black line -- I'm sorry, can I ask you to repeat the question?
Q. Let's focus it on Figure 4 --
A. Okay.
Q. -- on page 11 of your testimony. In this figure, you are comparing AEP's past weather-normalized forecasts of natural gas prices to
non-weather-normalized actual gas prices between 2009 and late 2018, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know whether Mr. Bletzacker developed his 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, and 2016 Fundamentals Forecasts in the same way he developed his 2018 Fundamentals Forecast?
A. Do I personally know if he developed it that way? You would have to ask him, I'm sorry.
Q. So the answer is "no," Mr. Leanza?
A. No.
Q. And do you know whether the assumptions underlying the pre-2018 Fundamentals Forecast were the same as the assumptions underlying the 2018 Fundamentals Forecast?
A. As far as his natural gas projections go?
Q. All of the assumptions underlying those forecasts.
A. I don't know. I wouldn't know that.
Q. We do know the price projections in

Mr. Bletzacker's pre-2018 Fundamentals Forecasts were different than the price projections in the 2018 Fundamentals Forecast, correct?
A. I'm sorry. Could you --
Q. Certainly. We do know that natural gas
price projections in the pre-2018 Fundamentals Forecast are different than the natural gas price projections in the 2018 Fundamentals Forecast, correct?
A. So I don't know what pre-Fundamentals Forecast means. I'm sorry.
Q. I'm making a distinction, Mr. Leanza, between the 2018 Fundamentals Forecasts and --
A. That Mr. Bletzacker --
Q. That Mr. Bletzacker conducted.
A. I'm with you there.
Q. And the Fundamentals Forecast that AEP conducted before 2018; so the pre-2018 Fundamentals Forecasts and the 2018 Fundamentals Forecast.
A. I wasn't aware that there were two forecasts, so I don't know the answer to that.
Q. Mr. Leanza, in Figure 4, you list eight AEP Fundamentals Forecasts, right?
A. Oh, you are talking about the individual years that you are -- I'm sorry.
Q. Yes, sir.
A. Can you repeat your question? I think I see where you are going now.
Q. The projections of natural gas prices in Mr. Bletzacker's 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2015,

2016, and 2018 Fundamentals Forecasts are not identical, are they?
A. They are not identical. There are some instances though, and I think I made mention to it, that in -- in 2012, 2015 -- this is on page 10 of my testimony, line 9 -- 2012, 2015, and 2016, the AEP prices further out the curve, basically from 2031 or 2032, somewhere in there, tend to be pretty close, if not identical, if I remember correctly.
Q. So even if you were able to identify flaws in the natural gas projection methodologies in past Fundamentals Forecasts, that would not necessarily mean the 2018 Fundamentals Forecast's projections of natural gas prices were flawed, would it?
A. It's not a good track record, so I would discount it personally.
Q. Mr. Leanza, one more set of questions. Do you, yourself, undertake to prepare forecasts of Henry Hub natural gas prices?
A. I look at a bunch of different forecasting. Everyone has a different opinion what the Henry Hub forecast might be. There's really no need, in my position, to develop my own forecast. I take the Henry Hub natural gas prices, the
settlement, because in our marketplace that's all you have to work with. I can't -- I can't do anything with AEP's opinion of what a -- what the prices should be. That means nothing to me. It means nothing to the market. So I personally don't develop a Henry Hub forecast.
Q. To your knowledge, Mr. Leanza, does IGS engage in speculation in the NYMEX Henry Hub futures market?
A. Not to my knowledge.

MR. GALLON: We have no further questions, your Honor. Thank you.

EXAMINER PARROT: Any redirect?
MR. OLIKER: Just a few moments, your
Honor?
EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead.
(Pause in proceedings.)
EXAMINER PARROT: Any redirect?
MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, just briefly. - - -

REDIRECT EXAMINATION
By Mr. Oliker:
Q. Mr. Leanza, do you remember a conversation you had with counsel for AEP regarding an economic impairment to certain coal-fired
generation resources?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. And do you remember when counsel asked you whether or not that information was referencing an AEP Fundamentals Forecast that may have been wrong?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. And do you have any reason to believe that AEP's forecast was incorrect?
A. I think if you look at it as a whole in what AEP, back in the PPA case, was referencing, were some fairly significantly-high gas prices which leads to a forecast of particularly-high power prices which led to potentially some mismanagement or misrepresentation on what the revenue aspect of those coal plants would be; and that was, in my opinion, the crux of why that writeoff occurred is because the revenue supposedly generated or projected to be generated from those plants just wasn't there.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor. Those are all the questions I have.

EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Glover?
MS. GLOVER: No questions, your Honor.
EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Darr?
MR. DARR: No questions.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Collier?
MR. COLLIER: No questions.
EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Whitfield?
MS. WHITFIELD: No questions.
EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Bojko?
MS. BOJKO: No questions.
EXAMINER PARROT: Ms. Willis?
MS. WILLIS: No questions.
EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. McNamee?
MR. McNAMEE: No questions. Thank you.
EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Kurtz?
MR. KURTZ: No questions.
EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Gallon?
MR. GALLON: No questions, your Honors.
Thank you.
EXAMINER PARROT: Are there any
objections to the admission of IGS/IGS Solar Exhibit 13?

MR. GALLON: Subject to our prior motions that have been ruled upon, no objections, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: All right. With that, it is admitted into the record.
(EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
MR. OLIKER: And, your Honor, we are
willing to clarify simply that the quotation on

Armstrong \& Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481
page 12 should match what the $S \& P$ Global quotation states, and the record will simply reflect that the quotation is where it is.

MR. GALLON: Just to clarify, Mr. Oliker, you would agree that the only part of the quotation on lines 15 through 17 that was actually stated by Nick Akins, according to Exhibit PL-3, was the sentence that begins "There is nothing more risky"?

MR. OLIKER: I think we are willing to -maybe the best way to address it would be to simply put a second quotation, given that it's citing to the article, and to move -- oftentimes there's a quotation within a quotation when you are citing to an article, so we would simply add another quotation before the word "There is nothing more."

MR. GALLON: Mr. Oliker, the concern with that is the lead up to that quotation is, on lines 13 to 14, "Also, at a recent Global Energy Forum in New York, AEP's CEO Nick Akins stated that...."

MR. OLIKER: Well, if you look exactly where it says "Akins said," in the prior sentence on I believe it's page 2, he does say that. And I think you are getting a little -- in trying to strike that sentence, you are missing the context of the article where it said "Investment six or seven years ago was
about 65 percent centered on coal-fired power plant scrubbers and today 75 percent is centered on transmission and distribution, Akins said," and then it goes into "The power generation resource rebalancing occurring today at AEP is centered on less coal and moving toward other forms of energy." MR. GALLON: Right. Because the article doesn't say whether that's the writer's own viewpoint or a statement directly attributed to Mr. Akins, it's misleading in the testimony to say that is a statement of Mr. Akins.

MR. OLIKER: And I think there is enough here in this article, attributed to Mr. Akins that, the Commission is not going to be confused, and they can tell if it is a direct quote versus an article and a quotation within an article. That was why I was trying to suggest the two different levels of quotation to attribute there is some difference, although the statements are attributed to Mr. Akins.

MR. GALLON: Your Honors, if we could work it out at this point, that would be great. If not, if there is any confusion about the providence of these statements, we can direct -- address that in the briefs.

MR. OLIKER: At the end of the day --

EXAMINER PARROT: I agree. The article is now part of the record, and you are both free to argue about what it says in your briefs. I agree.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor.
EXAMINER PARROT: So let's leave it at that, I guess.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor.
EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you for trying.
MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, I don't know if we could, whenever you are ready, go off the record and talk about a couple of procedural items.

EXAMINER PARROT: Yes. Let's do that. You read my mind.
(Discussion off the record.)
EXAMINER PARROT: We are going to adjourn for the evening. We will reconvene on Friday at 9:00 a.m. I will notify the parties of which hearing room we will reconvene in.

At that time we will take up the issue of whether or not the Company will be permitted to file rebuttal testimony and, if so, on what schedule. We also have a pending motion that was filed today. We will deal with that on Friday at well. Thank you.
(Thereupon, at 4:44 p.m., the hearing was adjourned.)


This foregoing document was electronically filed with the Public Utilities

## Commission of Ohio Docketing Information System on

## 2/11/2019 8:44:37 AM

in

## 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 01/28/19 - Volume IX electronically filed by Mr. Ken Spencer on behalf of Armstrong \& Okey, Inc. and Gibson, Karen Sue Mrs.

