## BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

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In the Matter of the Review of the Power :

Purchase Agreement Rider : Case No. 18-1004-EL-RDR

of Ohio Power Company for : 2018.

- - -

In the Matter of the
Review of the Power
:

Purchase Agreement Rider : Case No. 18-1759-EL-RDR

of Ohio Power Company for : 2019.

- - -

## PROCEEDINGS

before Ms. Greta See and Ms. Sarah Parrot, Attorney Examiners, at the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, via Webex, called at 10:06 a.m. on Wednesday, January 12, 2022.

VOLUME I

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Wednesday Morning Session,
January 12, 2022.

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EXAMINER PARROT: Let's go on the record.

The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio
has assigned for hearing at this time and place,
Case No. 18-1004-EL-RDR, which is captioned In the
Matter of the Review of the Power Purchase Agreement
Rider of Ohio Power Company for 2018; and Case No.
18-1759-EL-RDR, captioned In the Matter of the Review
of the Power Purchase Agreement Rider of Ohio Power
Company for 2019.

Good morning, everyone. My name is Sarah Parrot, along with me is Greta See who is also on this Webex event this morning with me. We are the assigned Attorney Examiners to hear these cases.

At this time let's get started with appearances of the parties, beginning with the Company.

MR. NOURSE: Thank you, your Honor. Good morning. On behalf of Ohio Power Company, Steven T. Nourse, Michael J. Schuler, 1 Riverside Plaza, Columbus, Ohio 43215; and Matthew S. McKenzie, M.S. McKenzie Limited, P.O. Box 12075, Columbus, Ohio 43212; Eric B. Gallon with the law firm Porter,

PPA Rider Ohio Power

8 1 Wright, Morris & Arthur, 41 South High Street, 2 30th Floor, Columbus, Ohio 43215. Thank you. 3 EXAMINER PARROT: On behalf of the Commission's staff. 4 5 MS. KERN: Thank you, your Honor. On behalf of the Staff of the Public Utilities 6 7 Commission of Ohio, Assistant Attorneys General, Kyle 8 Kern and Thomas Lindgren, 30 East Broad, Columbus, Ohio 43215. 9 10 EXAMINER PARROT: Ohio Consumers' 11 Counsel. 12 MR. FINNIGAN: Good morning, your Honor. 13 This is John Finnigan, and I am with Angela O'Brien, 14 on behalf of the office of the Ohio Consumers' 15 Counsel. We are at 65 East State Street, Suite 700, Columbus, Ohio 43215. 16 17 Also with us, or trying to join, is Brian 18 Zets, Z-E-T-S, of the law firm Isaac Wiles, Two 19 Miranova Place, Suite 700, Columbus, Ohio 43215. 20 EXAMINER PARROT: Industrial Energy Users 2.1 - Ohio. 22 MR. McKENNEY: Good morning, your Honor. 23 On behalf of IEU-Ohio, Matthew Pritchard and Bryce 24 McKenney from the law firm McNees Wallace & Nurick, 25 21 East State Street, 17th Floor, Columbus, Ohio

PPA Rider Ohio Power

9 1 43215. 2 EXAMINER PARROT: Ohio Energy Group. 3 MS. COHN: Good morning, your Honor. On behalf of Ohio Energy Group, Jody Cohn, Michael 4 5 Kurtz, and Kurt Boehm, from the law firm of Boehm, 6 Kurtz & Lowry, 36 East Seventh Street, Suite 1510, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202. 7 EXAMINER PARROT: Ohio Manufacturers' 8 9 Association Energy Group. 10 MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honors. 11 behalf of OMAEG, Kimberly W. Bojko, Thomas Donadio, 12 with the law firm Carpenter Lipps and Leland, 280 13 North High Street, Suite 1300, Columbus, Ohio 43215. 14 EXAMINER PARROT: Kroger. MS. WHITFIELD: Good morning, your Honor. 15 16 On behalf of The Kroger Company, Angela Paul 17 Whitfield with the law firm Carpenter Lipps and 18 Leland, 280 North High Street, Suite 1300, Columbus, 19 Ohio 43215. Thank vou. 20 EXAMINER PARROT: Ohio Partners for 2.1 Affordable Energy. 2.2 MR. DOVE: Good morning, your Honor. 23 behalf of Ohio Partners for Affordable Energy, this 24 is Robert Dove with the law firm of Kegler, Brown, 25 Hill & Ritter. 65 East State Street, Suite 1800,

Columbus, Ohio 43215. I am also representing Natural Resources Defense Council.

And with me I have co-counsel, Tony Mendoza, Kristin Henry, and Megan Wachspress of Sierra Club, at 2101 Webster Street, Suite 1300, Oakland, California 94612.

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EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you very much.

I believe that's the end of my list of parties. Did I miss anyone?

All right. At this time I note for the record that this hearing is being held through Webex which enables the parties and interested persons to participate by phone or video through the internet.

If access or other issues are experienced during this hearing, individuals should immediately use the chat function within Webex or contact the Commission's Legal Department at (614)466-6843 for assistance. You can also contact Micah Schmidt, our event host, by e-mail, or either of the Attorney Examiners by phone or e-mail.

Please be aware that the chat should not be considered private. It is not recorded and it is not part of the official record in these cases.

Let's talk briefly about how the hearing will be conducted.

In many respects, this virtual hearing will proceed in much the same way as an in-person hearing before the Commission. However, here are some general ground rules and reminders for the hearing:

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To avoid unnecessary background noise, I ask that counsel keep their microphones on mute unless they are speaking or need to be prepared to speak quickly. The microphones of the witnesses will be kept on mute and until it is time for their testimony.

With respect to your video feed, counsel should leave their camera on at all times except during breaks. However, you can also turn your video off if you need to step away from the hearing during periods where your co-counsel is managing things.

Just remember to turn it back on when you return.

Witnesses will need to turn their video on when it is time for their testimony.

Please be mindful of the court reporter.

You should speak clearly and at a reasonable speed so that the court reporter can accurately transcribe the hearing.

We are going to try to do our best to avoid speaking over each other by taking steps like

kind of allowing pauses after questions and generally slowing down the pace of the hearing to allow for connectivity lags as well as objections from counsel.

2.1

Along with certain procedures that were set forth in an October 5, 2021, Entry issued in these cases, it is my understanding that the parties have agreed upon some additional virtual hearing processes that I am going to document now for the record.

The parties have agreed to serve any exhibits that they anticipate using during the hearing on counsel for all of the parties and the Attorney Examiners via e-mail by no later than 10 a.m. yesterday, January 11, 2022.

The parties also agreed that only documents not filed in the dockets for these cases are required to be exchanged as exhibits.

The parties agreed that all exhibits shall be premarked and, unless otherwise agreed in advance with the consent of the AEs, they are to be in PDF format.

Counsel may send, but are not to discuss, any exhibits received from opposing counsel with their respective witnesses prior to their use at the hearing.

The parties, however, also agreed that, despite these commitments, they are not prevented from presenting an exhibit that has not previously been identified, provided that the party offers a reasonable explanation as to why counsel did not disclose it in advance.

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The parties agree that after the hearing each day, they would e-mail all exhibits admitted into evidence or proffered that day to the court reporter and copy the examiners.

The parties agree not to file hearing exhibits in the dockets, although deposition transcripts may be filed to the extent required under Ohio Administrative Code Rule 4901-1-29 -- I am sorry, 21, paragraph N.

I just would note here that counsel should e-mail their exhibits to the reporter by using the e-mail address: carolynburke.rpr@gmail.com. And we'll send that around. I just want to note that now. The exhibits will be going to Carolyn Burke at her e-mail address.

The parties also agree that, while testifying, witnesses are prohibited from communicating either electronically via text or instant messaging or through any other method with

any person, including, but not limited to, their respective counsel or other witnesses. However, after cross-examination, witnesses may confer with counsel for the purpose of discussing redirect.

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Finally, the parties agreed that, while testifying, witnesses shall not use, or be asked to use, electronic or digital media, including the internet, other than to access hearing exhibits or filings made in the case docket.

One other final matter that I would like to raise at this time. We do have a considerable amount of confidential trade secret information in various -- excuse me -- documents that have already been filed in the dockets of these proceedings.

Counsel should do their best to limit their cross-examination of witnesses to information that is within the public domain. However, to the extent it's necessary to question a witness with respect to confidential information, you should hold those questions for a later point. We will need to arrange for a separate confidential session in Webex.

Any questions about the process?

All right. Hearing none, are there any preliminary matters from the parties?

MR. NOURSE: Yes, your Honor. The

Company has three preliminary matters and actually three different attorneys addressing each one of these.

2.1

So I'll start with the issue that I'm addressing, and that is, the NRDC submitted the deposition transcript of Justin Cooper. He is an employee of OVEC. He was subpoenaed in this case for a deposition, and the deposition occurred, but he was not subpoenaed for the hearing.

He's -- he's not unavailable and doesn't fall into any of the other categories under

Procedural Rule 21 of the PUCO rules or Civil Rule

32. He's not here today. He is not represented by an attorney.

And the deposition transcript was not filed in advance — three days in advance pursuant to the rule, procedural rule stipulated to by all the parties. And as 30 — Civil Rule 32(C) provides, a party does not make a person his own witness for any purpose by taking his deposition. So it's completely inappropriate to use Mr. Cooper's deposition transcript for any purpose in this hearing.

EXAMINER PARROT: Response from counsel for NRDC?

MS. WACHSPRESS: This is -- this is Megan

Wachspress for NRDC. With respect to the three-day deadline, our understanding was that the -- the time and date set for exhibits superseded the statutory provision for the deadline, that the specific ruling in this case controlled, rather than the general statute around the deadline for submitting deposition excerpts.

2.1

With respect to the appropriateness of his conclusion, I'll note that in -- in the deposition it was made clear there was a common defense agreement between OVEC and AEP Ohio and that there -- there is -- that there is not an arm's length relationship there, and so it is -- it is not, I think, fair to suggest that there's no representation on behalf of OVEC's interests or -- or -- there is no attorney present to object relative to -- to Mr. Cooper's testimony at this -- at this hearing today.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, if I could briefly respond. You know, as you read earlier, the agreement of the parties, including Ms. Wachspress, was to follow the procedural rule on -- on Rule 21 on -- in regard to deposition transcripts. That was a specific agreement of the parties.

And again, OVEC is clearly not a party to

this case. They are not represented. And the Civil Rule 32(C) that I read, you know, makes it clear that that does not change by doing a deposition. So I think the transcript should be -- I am asking for a ruling that the transcript cannot be used in this hearing.

2.1

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, this is John Finnigan. May I be heard on this issue?

EXAMINER PARROT: You may.

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, I'm unclear what the purpose is for this deposition transcript to be used, and I would suggest that we defer any ruling on it until NRDC gets to the point where they propose to use it. If the deposition transcript is intended to be used as substantive evidence, I would want to consider that myself and I may object to that use as substantive evidence on grounds of hearsay.

Mowever, if the deposition transcript is merely going to be used to impeach Mr. Stegall, I would have no objection to that. I think that would be a proper use of it. In fact, I circulated Mr. Stegall's deposition transcript just a few moments ago so that I could use that for impeachment purposes during the hearing.

So I would request that your Honor defer

a ruling until we actually get to the point in the hearing where NRDC wants to use it and then states what the purpose is it's being used for, because, until we get to that point, I think it's premature to rule on whether it could be used or not because we don't know how it's going to be used.

2.1

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, if I may, you know, again, OVEC is not a party. It was not prefiled. You know, the witness is not -- is not unavailable. He was not subpoenaed for the hearing as I stated earlier. And there is no proper use for that deposition transcript. It certainly cannot impeach Mr. Stegall, who is an employee of AEP and is AEP's Ohio witness. And under Civil Rule 32, there is no use that's listed here that the parties have identified so I think it is appropriate to rule as a general matter.

This is -- this has been available. They could have subpoenaed this witness. They certainly subpoenaed him to do a deposition. And it's untimely.

Certainly Mr. Finnigan's e-mail from this morning is also untimely but I would distinguish significantly from -- from the -- can you still hear me? I just lost my video.

Okay. I would distinguish significantly from trying to say that a party witness, like
Mr. Stegall, has any bootstrapping argument to try to get Mr. Cooper's deposition in.

2.1

AEP Ohio is not going to object to the proper use of Mr. Stegall's deposition if there is an impeachment opportunity or refreshing recollection, et cetera. He is -- he is a witness here today. He is representing a party. Mr. Cooper is not here today and he is not representing a party. Thank you.

EXAMINER PARROT: Anything else?

All right. I will say at this point I am also struggling to see what use of this deposition may be appropriate in the hearing, but I am, as Mr. Finnigan suggested, going to defer any ruling until we see what, if any, use NRDC or any other party attempts to make of it, so.

Next preliminary issue, please.

MR. NOURSE: Yes, your Honor. I will defer to Mr. Gallon to address our motion to strike. Thank you.

MR. GALLON: Your Honor, Eric Gallon for AEP Ohio. As Mr. Nourse indicated, on Friday AEP Ohio filed a motion to strike specified intervenor testimony. It relates to the testimony of the two

witnesses for the Office of the Ohio Consumers'
Counsel, the witness for OMAEG, and the witness for
NRDC. There are four categories of testimony that we
are looking to strike. And the effort here is really
to avoid retreading ground that the Commission has
already ruled out of bounds for this proceeding.

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The first category is to avoid testimony on the charges for the PPA Rider before the audit period; the charges for the PPA Rider or the LGR Rider after the audit period; and whether the LGR Rider should continue in 2020 and 2021 or after.

The second category relates to the Attorney Examiner's Entry of December 23rd and also January 5th ruling that information and reports that were developed after the audit period cannot be used to question the projections or analyses that led to the inclusion of the OVEC PPA and the PPA Rider in the 14-1693 case.

The category -- third category would be testimony regarding and rechallenging the inclusion of the OVEC PPA Rider in the rider.

And the fourth category is challenging the attempt to introduce hearsay testimony and discovery responses from the Duke audit proceeding or from other proceedings entirely outside of the Public

Utilities Commission of Ohio.

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We think it's clear, based on the Attorney Examiner's rulings, that each of these categories of testimony and the attachments and exhibits that relate to that testimony are inappropriate and improper in this case. And we are willing to proceed now to argue each of those. We could discuss them categorically at this point. We could discuss them in the context of the testimony that will be coming up in the next few days as that testimony arises. We simply wanted to raise the issue with you and ask the Attorney Examiners how they wish to proceed with regard to the motion to strike.

EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Mr. Gallon.

I would just note because the Intervenors and Staff, if it wishes to weigh in on this motion and have not had the opportunity yet to do that under the time provided under the Commission's rules, the intention of the AEs is to take the motion up as each of the four witnesses takes the stand to testify. So at the outset you will -- counsel will call the witness, go through kind of the preliminary questions on direct, and then at that point we will take up the motion to strike individually for each of the four

witnesses. At that point, Intervenors and Staff should be prepared to raise their arguments in response.

MR. GALLON: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: Other preliminary

matters?

2.1

MR. SCHULER: Yes, your Honor. This is Mike Schuler. We are switching the video right now.

The third issue that we wanted to talk about relates to OCC Exhibit 17. There are a few issues that the Company has with this document, one of which has arisen over the last 48 hours.

OCC e-mailed parties indicating an intent to use OCC Exhibit 17 as part of its cross exhibits in this case. And it appears to be a portion of the draft audit report which was produced confidentially during discovery in these matters.

OCC signed a protective agreement in this case which prohibited public dissemination of information labeled confidential by AEP in these matters, absent providing notice of intent of providing it publicly with at least five business days of advance notice. This allows AEP time to review documents to see if they truly are confidential and continue to be confidential or

whether -- and whether the Company would like to seek a protective order.

2.1

And so, on Thursday, January 6, OCC provided notice to AEP Ohio that it intended to publicly use the information that is contained in OCC Exhibit 17 which again had been provided pursuant to a protective agreement executed in these cases.

During the five day -- five-business-day window, however, on January 10, OCC publicly disseminated OCC Exhibit 17 to all parties in this matter, the Attorney Examiners included.

While AEP Ohio has subsequently determined that the information contained in OCC Exhibit 17 is, in fact, public, the fact still remains OCC did violate the terms and process clearly set forth in the protective agreement they signed in these matters.

AEP Ohio takes confidentiality very seriously and, you know, the integrity of the protective agreement is important to be able to continue to share confidential information with all parties in these matters.

And so, as a sanction for violating the terms of the protective agreement, AEP Ohio proposes that OCC is barred from using OCC Exhibit 17 and

admitting it into evidence of these matters.

2.1

Just for clarity, this does not prevent OCC from discussing some of the same information that is contained in OCC Exhibit 17 that is already contained in testimony that is in this proceeding, but it should prevent the admission of OCC Exhibit 17 as evidence in this matter.

We do have additional reasons for prohibiting the admission of OCC Exhibit 17 that we are happy to discuss at this time for reasons of administrative efficiency, or in the event the Commission chooses not to grant the motion for sanction that AEP has set forth.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Finnigan, response?

MR. FINNIGAN: Yes, your Honor. Thank

you. Your Honor, the premise of this motion to

strike the document is that it is confidential. So I

would propose, as a preliminary matter, that we go

into a closed session where your Honor could do an

in-camera review and we could hear from AEP why they

think it should be confidential. If it's not

confidential, I don't think there should be any basis

for a motion to strike the document from the

proceeding because it's then a public document. So

that would be my preliminary request.

MR. SCHULER: Your Honor, could I briefly respond?

EXAMINER PARROT: You may.

2.1

MR. SCHULER: For clarity, and I apologize if I was not clear originally, the subject of this motion is not the -- whether this document ultimately ended up being determined to be confidential. As I indicated, we have subsequently decided it is actually public.

It is the fact that OCC violated a term of the protective agreement that afforded AEP Ohio five business days to make that determination. OCC provided this notice on Thursday, January 6, but on Monday, January 10, only two business days later, OCC provided the document publicly to other parties.

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, may I respond to that?

EXAMINER PARROT: Yes.

MR. FINNIGAN: And I appreciate that AEP acknowledges that this is a public document. If they would have done it last week when I asked them to, it would have saved a lot of angst this morning.

We did release the document inadvertently on the day of the deadline for sharing documents. It was only available to the Attorney Examiners and to

counsel for the parties for a short time, about three and a half hours. When it was brought to our attention, we immediately notified the parties that received the document not to use it, not to distribute it in any way. And then we also notified the people who received the link that had the document to please respond to me and let me know whether they even downloaded the document or shared it with anybody. And I haven't received any response to indicate that anyone did that.

2.1

So we did release the document inadvertently. As soon as it came to our attention, we did everything possible to limit disclosure. From the information I have received to date, I'm not aware of anyone who actually opened the document or downloaded it or shared it.

And so I would say that our position is that given the fact that the disclosure was inadvertent, that OCC immediately took corrective action, that there's been no indication that the document was viewed by anybody, and that it's now acknowledged this is a public document, to bar OCC from making any use of what is now a public document would be extremely prejudicial to OCC's due process rights because this is really a key document in the

hearing.

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I'll also add that the -- part of the document that, you know, the reason we feel it should come into evidence, the matters discussed in the document were already in the public domain. So if you would look at the testimony of Mike Haugh, an OCC witness, there is a series of e-mails attached to his testimony, his attachment 3, and that contains certain communications -- e-mail communications between the Staff and the auditor that discussed the language that's in the confidential exhibit. So I would also submit that the fact that e-mail exchange discussing what AEP claimed to be confidential, that e-mail exchange being public, removed any possible argument that AEP could make that this was ever a confidential document.

So, you know, we apologize for inadvertently releasing the document but we think that to prohibit us from making any use of the document at the hearing would impair our rights to fairly present our evidence.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, this is Kim Bojko with OMAEG. May I be heard on the precedential issue being discussed?

I don't think inadvertent disclosure to

parties in the case and the Attorney Examiners rises to the level of public disclosure or sanctions. I mean, we are all in this new process. We had an exhibit that got inadvertently cut off and the full document was not produced at 10:00 a.m. on the date of the exhibits.

2.1

This is a new process for us. We -speaking from a litigator's perspective, we don't
typically do all of our cross-examination and all of
our exhibits a day and three days before witnesses
take the stand. So we are all scrambling, trying to
get all of our cross done so that we can recognize
and identify exhibits in order to meet the
Commission's process of exchanging those ahead of
time in the unique virtual world. If we were in the
hearing room, this would never have happened.

I just think sending it, per that Entry, to parties of record, I think almost all of them have confidentiality agreements signed except for the Attorney Examiners, obviously, and Staff but they are covered, does not rise to public disclosure.

And issuing this kind of sanction is unprecedented. The Company, interestingly, did not point to any precedent where the Commission has done such a thing. I think at this stage, because now we

are all precluded from filing exhibits, it would punish everybody. It wouldn't just sanction OCC, and it would punish the public record. We cannot use that exhibit if the Commission rules that it cannot be used because we can't meet the 10 a.m. deadline. So AEP didn't raise this with anybody else before to ask if we wanted to use the exhibit. So I think a sanction is inappropriate and unprecedented. Thank you.

2.1

MR. McKenney: Your Honors, Ieu-Ohio would agree with that, with OCC and OMAEG. The sanction seems far out of proportion to the harm, and we haven't established if there was any harm. If there is not a party to this proceeding that has not signed a protective agreement, then I am not even sure there was a public disclosure. So, for those reasons, I think we would support the position of OCC and OMAEG.

MS. WHITFIELD: Your Honor, on behalf of Kroger, we would also support that position. As you heard Mr. Schuler concede, it is now a public document, so whether somebody actually signed the confidentiality agreement or not is really a moot point at this point in time. It's not covered by the confidentiality agreement. Thank you.

MS. HENRY: Your Honor, Sierra Club would also support that position.

MR. DOVE: NRDC.

MS. HENRY: Sorry. NRDC.

MR. DOVE: And OPAE will as well.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Schuler.

MR. SCHULER: Does anyone else want to pile on before I have a chance to hopefully respond, your Honor?

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Schuler, I have a question for you before you respond. Is there any provision in the protective agreement that addresses this situation? In terms of a remedy?

MR. SCHULER: Well, there is -- I am not sure I fully understand your question. There is.

EXAMINER PARROT: I am just saying -does the protective agreement itself recognize that
sanctions would be appropriate?

MR. SCHULER: There is no specific remedy section in the protective agreement but there are terms obviously. And if I can briefly respond to some of the things that we did here. The five business days, as I referenced -- I'm happy to provide the protective agreement to the Bench and the other parties if necessary, but the five business

days is a provision that is in the protective agreement. I haven't heard anyone, namely OCC, disagree that that is a provision in there.

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I appreciate the recognition by OCC that it was disclosed and improperly and their attempts to re-call the message, but the fact remains it was publicly disclosed to parties that did not sign a protective agreement.

And I disagree with some of the parties, particularly IEU-Ohio. AEP Ohio does not believe this is a draconian sanction. We are not seeking any sort of fees. We are not seeking to strike portions of testimony that contains some of the same information that are contained in OCC Exhibit 17. As I expressly stated during the motion, just simply seeking to prevent admissibility of this document given its improper release.

And perhaps briefly to Ms. Bojko's point, you know, this only came up because of a violation of the protective agreement. If parties do not violate protective agreements, this issue will never arise again, but AEP Ohio is concerned that parties are allowed to do this activity.

As I said, there are other reasons why we believe this document should be inadmissible.

Mr. Finnigan did get into some of those issues. I would like to, at some point, be able to address those but I know we have given you a lot, your Honor, so I will proceed at your discretion.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Schuler, given that Mr. Finnigan has represented on the record that this was an inadvertent disclosure and that OCC did take steps to attempt to remedy the situation as quickly as it was discovered, I am going to deny your motion.

MR. SCHULER: Just to clarify, your Honor. This would be deny the motion for sanctions resulting in --

EXAMINER PARROT: As a result of this inadvertent disclosure, yes. To the extent the exhibit is offered by OCC at a later point in the hearing and you have other objections, we will hear those at that time.

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

20 EXAMINER PARROT: Any other preliminary
21 matters?

MS. KERN: Your Honor, Staff does, if AEP has concluded theirs.

Okay. Yesterday, OCC -- counsel for OCC distributed a document, OCC Exhibit 20, and Staff

objects to this document being used or introduced.

As a preliminary matter, it's a copy of an audit report performed by LEI for a docket in -- before the Louisiana Public Service Commission. So, first of all, it is not relevant in a proceeding before the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio regardless of the purpose of the use of the document.

But, secondly, and perhaps more importantly, that proceeding before the Louisiana Public Service Commission has not moved forward to a hearing. There has been no testimony. LEI has not had the opportunity to testify on the audit report. At this point it's just an audit report. It could be highly prejudicial to the auditor's client in Louisiana to have her testify for the first time on an audit report in Louisiana in the State of Ohio. I am sure Ohio would feel similarly if situated in the same position.

So Staff would ask that that document not be allowed to be introduced or used in this hearing.

MR. NOURSE: Your Honor, AEP Ohio

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EXAMINER PARROT: Hold off. I think this is an issue that we will table until it's raised at a later point if it's raised at a later point by OCC,

Ms. Kern. We will fully hear the arguments, and you may reiterate your -- your point there, but let's just table this until we get to a point at which the exhibit is actually mentioned by OCC.

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Any other preliminary matters?

All right. Hearing none, Staff, you may call your first witness.

MS. KERN: Thank you, your Honor. Staff calls Dr. Marie Fagan.

MR. SCHMIDT: Dr. Fagan, you've been promoted. If you can enable your audio and video.

THE WITNESS: Can you hear me?

EXAMINER PARROT: We can. Would you please raise your right hand.

(Witness sworn.)

MS. KERN: Your Honor, at this time I would like to have marked for identification purposes the audit of the OVEC Power Purchase Agreement Rider of the Ohio Power Company filed in this docket on September 16, 2020, as Staff Exhibits 1 and 1A as there is a confidential version. Staff would like 1 to be the public version of the report, and 1A to be the confidential version of the report.

EXAMINER PARROT: So marked.

(EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

1 MS. KERN: Thank you. Can you hear me,

2 Dr. Fagan?

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THE WITNESS: I can.

MS. KERN: Thank you.

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MARIE FAGAN

being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was

examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

10 By Ms. Kern:

- Q. Can you please state your name for the record, please.
- A. Marie Fagan.
- Q. And where are you employed?
- 15 A. I'm employed at London Economics
- 16 International, LLC.
  - Q. What is your job title and responsibilities?
- A. My title is Chief Economist, and my job
  responsibilities include directing, managing, and
  contributing to client engagements requiring
  expertise in energy economics. This includes leading
  management/prudence audits of electric utilities,
  economic analysis of oil and gas pipelines,

econometric analysis of utility operations, and

analysis of energy markets and other energy economics subject areas.

- Q. And you are a consultant under contract with the Commission to testify on behalf of Staff in this proceeding; is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. You were the auditor for this proceeding; is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Knowing that, do you have before you what I previously marked for identification purposes as Staff Exhibits 1 and 1A?
  - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Were you involved in the preparation of those documents?
- 16 A. Yes, I was.

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- Q. In what way?
  - A. I was the project leader, project manager you could say. I performed analysis. I was the main point of contact with the PUCO Staff and the Company, and -- and lead author of the report.
  - Q. Do you have any corrections that you would like to make to those documents?
- A. Yes. Counsel filed an errata on

  December 29, 2021, that contains three corrections to

be made to the audit report.

- Q. Are the contents of what has been marked for identification purposes as Staff Exhibits 1 and 1A true to the best of your knowledge and belief?
  - A. Yes.

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MS. KERN: Your Honor, at this time I would like to have marked for identification purposes the direct testimony of Dr. Marie Fagan that was filed in this docket on December 29, 2021, as Staff Exhibit 2.

11 EXAMINER PARROT: So marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MS. KERN: Thank you.

- Q. (By Ms. Kern) Dr. Fagan, do you see the document or do you have before you the document I just identified and marked as Staff Exhibit 2?
  - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And could you please identify that document for the record.
  - A. That is my direct testimony.
- Q. And was that testimony prepared by you or at your direction?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. Do you have any corrections to make to your testimony?

A. No, I don't.

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- Q. And if I were to ask you the same questions contained in Staff Exhibit 2, would your answers be the same?
  - A. Yes, they would.

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, may I -- you mentioned Staff Exhibit 1. Did you -- or 2. Did you mean to refer to 1?

MS. KERN: No, Counsel, I did not. Staff Exhibit 2 is Dr. Fagan's direct testimony, so I am asking if she had any corrections to that document.

As she indicated, she did file -- we did file an errata on her behalf that pertains to Staff

14 Exhibit 1, the audit report.

MR. FINNIGAN: I apologize. I thought

Exhibit 2 was the audit report.

MS. KERN: No. Staff Exhibit 1 is the audit report. The confidential version has been marked as 1A. And Dr. Fagan's testimony is Staff Exhibit 2.

21 MR. FINNIGAN: I apologize. I 22 misunderstood.

MS. KERN: No problem.

Q. (By Ms. Kern) And what is the purpose of your testimony today, Dr. Fagan?

1 Α. The purpose of my testimony is to sponsor 2 the audit report filed in this docket on September 16, 2020. 3 MS. KERN: Your Honor, the witness, 4 5 Dr. Fagan, is available for cross-examination. 6 you. 7 EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Ms. Kern. 8 Among the Intervenor group, is there a 9 preference as to who proceeds first? 10 MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, Kim Bojko with 11 OMAEG. First, I would respectfully request that AEP 12 be required to cross-examine first as they are 13 supporting the audit report, and so that we do not 14 have any friendly cross, I ask that they go first. Secondly, among the Intervenors, yes, we 15 16 have coordinated, and I do have an order list if you would like me to share that with you now. 17 18 EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead. 19 MS. BOJKO: OCC will be going first after 20 AEP. Then NRDC, OPAE, Kroger, OEG, IEU, and then 2.1 OMAEG. 22 MR. SCHULER: Your Honor, this is AEP 23 Ohio. We would request to go last. Contrary to

supporting the audit report, hence why we may have

Ms. Bojko's suggestion, we are not necessarily

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cross-examination of Dr. Fagan. And we also do have the burden in this matter. Therefore, we would suggest we go last so that we hear all of the other questions that are in the record at the time of cross-examination of the audit report.

EXAMINER PARROT: And as the Company does have the burden, the Company will be going last.

So, Mr. Finnigan, I will turn it over to you.

MR. FINNIGAN: Thank you, your Honor.

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## CROSS-EXAMINATION

13 By Mr. Finnigan:

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- Q. Good morning, Ms. Fagan. Are you able to hear me okay?
- A. Good morning, Mr. Finnigan. I can hear you.
- Q. Okay. I'm the person with almost no hair and with the little seal behind my head. It looks like a halo. It certainly is not. And the brown wooden paneling. So I will wave. So you can see me? Okay. Thank you.

All right. Ms. Fagan, first I want to thank you for appearing today as the auditor in this case. I have read your report. I want to thank you

for doing such a thorough report and probing into such great detail on the issues of this case.

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You and I had the opportunity to talk before, about six months ago, in connection with the OVEC charges for 2019. This was not a Webex like this or a formal hearing but it was a session where your attorneys, Ms. Kern and Mr. Lindgren, were present. I was just wondering if you recall that discussion.

- A. I recall it in general, yes.
- Q. Do you recall that we talked about, at that time, what your opinion is as to whether the OVEC charges for 2019 were in the best interest of retail ratepayers?
- A. I don't recall the details of our conversation, but our view on the charges and the -- you know, the expenditures related to AEP and OVEC are the findings of the audit report.
- Q. Okay. Now, I would like to talk a little bit about just what's at issue in the audit report and the amount of the charges. And I'm asking -- I would like to ask if you could please turn to the audit report at page 35, and what I'm going to ask you now is to ask if you could give us the amount of the PPA Rider charges that are at issue in this case

for 2018 and 2019. So if you would just let me know when you are at page 35 of your report.

A. I'm at page 35.

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- Q. Just so we are clear, are you operating from the public version of your report? That's the one I want to ask you about.
- A. The one I have printed in front of me is the confidential version. I'm not sure the pagination is exactly the same.
  - Q. Well, I think we can work around that.
- 11 A. Okay. So in my version page 35 is mostly
  12 Figure 16.
  - Q. That's where I wanted to ask you questions.
  - So looking at Figure 16 and I am asking from the public version of the report, if we wanted to establish how much the PPA Rider charges were for 2018 and 2019, we could do it from the information that's in Figure 16, couldn't we?
  - A. I need to think about that because Figure 16 is where we looked at the true-up process which actually included charges. So there are charges in there from 2016 and 2017 because of the way the rider was set up.

25 And then some of those charges, they

had -- they got paid in 2018 so it would take some reverse engineering. I'm not sure that would be the way to go at it.

- Q. Okay. What I am going to ask you is what the actual charges are. And if you look at column A, that provides what the actual charges were for each quarter in 2018 and 2019, correct?
- A. It does include the actuals, but in the PPA there's also this over and under-recovery section that we have there in column C.
  - Q. Okay.

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- A. I'm just not sure that this is the right way to try to work backwards to answer your question.
- Q. Okay. Well, what I will first ask you about is first what the actual charges were. And if you have any information that you would like to supply about what the true-up amount was, that's fine. And it appears that they may be available in this document. But, in any event, the actual charges are shown in column A; is that right?
- A. For a particular month and quarter, that's correct.
  - Q. Okay.
- A. The -- the charges on the bill would include some of these over/under-recoveries also.

- Q. Okay. Okay. So if we want to look at what the actual charges were in 2018, you have it broken out in column A of Figure 16 by month and it's by quarter starting with January of 2018, so we could calculate the actual charges by adding up those four quarters that are shown for 2018; is that correct?
  - Α. That is correct.

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- Ο. Now, I've done that and I come up with a number of \$25.4 million as the actual charges for 2018. Would you accept that number subject to check?
- Right. Yes. I can't add that quickly in my head what we have on the page, but, subject to check.
- And then I'm going to ask you the same Ο. question for 2019. Column A also shows the four quarters for 2019. If we wanted to calculate the amount of the actual PPA Rider charges for 2019, we would use the same methodology; and I would ask you if the number 49.1 million is the amount of Rider PPA charges for 2019, again subject to check?
  - Α. Yes, subject to check.
- Then combining those two numbers together Q. for 2018 and 2019, I came up with 74.5 million as being the total Rider PPA charges for those two 25 years. Do you accept that number, subject to check?

- A. Yes, but also considering over -- so over that long period of time, if there is over or under-recovery, some of that money might have gone back to customers, some may have come out. So with that caveat.
- Q. Okay. And so how would you perform the analysis to show any over-recovery or under-recovery? Is that also shown in Table 16 to the right of the table?
- 10 A. It's -- it's shown there. That's the summary.
  - Q. And what column would show the over-recoveries and under-recoveries?
    - A. That's column C.
    - Q. I'm sorry. Did you say C as in Charlie?
- 16 A. Yes, sorry.

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Q. Okay. So what we initially looked at in column A was the amount of the charges. And then if we wanted to get to an actual true-up, we could just subtract out what those amounts are in column C and then we would have the actual costs for the PPA Rider; is that -- am I understanding that correctly?

MR. SCHULER: Your Honor, AEP Ohio

objects to the extent Mr. Finnigan is asking

Dr. Fagan to do pretty complex math on the stand. We

would ask that she be afforded the time to do so.

MS. KERN: Staff would join that objection.

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MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, I am just asking what the methodology is.

EXAMINER PARROT: And as to that issue,

Ms. Fagan -- I'm sorry, Dr. Fagan, go ahead.

A. So the methodology involved -- and the reason there is over and under-recovery, you have to step back for a minute. When you're billing customers for a rider or anything, you can't bill in real time. You don't know exactly what consumption will be, right? You don't know how much electricity you are going to really buy. So it's not uncommon, and as it was done here, there is an estimate of the amount of energy customers will use.

And to create the rate that the customers pay, that energy is the denominator in the cost, but you don't know until the -- until the period of time happens how much electricity the customers consumed.

So you have a rate to charge customers, but let's say they consumed more energy. There's a certain rate. You multiple the price times quantity and it could be that they have overpaid. It is not your fault. You don't know the future. So you would

have over-recovered. And then the way this rider is handled by the company is they true-up, they call it true-up, after six months. So if customers overpaid in a given month or quarter, they get something back.

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Or it could be that they underpaid because, again, there is an estimated rate that they're charged but let's say consumption is a lot lower so the price times quantity is lower. It doesn't cover the cost and there's an under-recovery.

Or -- or, as in the case here, it was intentional that in 20 -- in 2016, the costs were intentionally not billed to the customers for 2016, so it was held back and it was all under-recovered and then it got spread out over future months.

So -- so what we have here is the cost in column A; and you have what revenue did the Company get compared to the cost; and then column C is the difference, whether things were -- whether the rider was over-recovered or under-recovered for that month or quarter.

Q. Okay. Thank you. And I was just asking about the methodology. So we established what the actual charges were for 2018 and 2019. And now I was just trying to get at what would be the methodology to establish what the actual costs would be.

MS. KERN: Objection, your Honor. Is that a question? I believe it's been asked and answered now. She's gone through the methodology.

MR. FINNIGAN: Well, your Honor, I think she explained what an over and under-recovery is.

- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) But let me ask this, Ms. Fagan, could you point us to anywhere in your audit report that indicates what the amount of the PPA Rider costs were for 2018 and 2019?
  - A. Give me a moment.

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We didn't provide any annual totals, so for the actual PPA charges, your methodology of adding up the quarters for the different years in column A is -- you know, subject to check, is a reasonable way to go at it.

Q. Okay. Thank you.

And then in a prior answer you mentioned something about 2016 OVEC costs being spread out over several months. What was the period of months over which those 2016 costs were spread out? When did that period begin and end?

- A. So if you look at page 32, right after Figure 13, you have the charges for 2016. And then right after that --
  - Q. I'm sorry. I apologize for interrupting,

but I know you are working from a confidential version of the document. I only have a public version. So I want to make sure that, you know, we are not disclosing any confidential information. So I would ask that for purposes of my questioning, you work from a public version because I think that would -- if you can. I mean, otherwise, every question I ask is going to involve possible disclosure of confidential information. I want to be sure we don't do that. So is there any way you could get a copy of the public version or maybe pull it up on your screen as we are going through this so we don't have that issue?

- A. Well, if you don't mind and if this is good enough, I've gone through my confidential version and highlighted for myself everything that's been redacted, so I can see it, but it -- but it's, you know --
  - Q. That's perfect.

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- A. It's an alert to me if we go down that road. So if that works.
- Q. Okay. That's perfect. Sure. And I
  thank you for doing that. And I would just ask that
  in this questioning that I'm doing of you this
  morning, please do not share any confidential

information. If I ask you a question, it's not intended to get at any confidential information, so please alert me that, "Mr. Finnigan, to answer your question, I would have to give you confidential information." So can we have that agreement?

- A. That makes sense to me. I'm not counsel. If it makes sense.
  - Q. Okay. Thank you.

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MR. SCHULER: I would also suggest that the Company has provided something similar to what Dr. Fagan has done, not that we questioned her work, but it might be safest to use what the Company has provided. Kyle, do you have that and does Dr. Fagan have that?

MS. KERN: Are you referring to the -the report that's filed in the docket, in the public
docket?

MR. SCHULER: No. We provided a confidential version with yellow highlighting to indicate what is confidential I believe on Monday. It was not produced as a cross-examination exhibit. It was provided as a courtesy for parties to use for this very purpose.

MS. KERN: I do not.

MR. SCHULER: I can check that e-mail.

MS. KERN: I don't believe I did provide that to Dr. Fagan. I am confident that her work would prohibit her disclosing any confidential information in the version that she's looking at. you would prefer -- if we could take a brief recess, I could e-mail it to her if your Honors prefer that. MR. SCHULER: Yeah, I defer to the Attorney Examiners. But at a minimum, perhaps Mr. Finnigan can use it so he is aware what is confidential while he is doing his cross-examination. MR. FINNIGAN: Mike, could you please resend that to everyone so I have it handy? MR. SCHULER: Sure. And for counsel in the case, that was an e-mail that came from myself at 8:21 p.m. on Monday. MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, I am just

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MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, I am just going to ask we talk a moment or two until that pops up on our screens from Mr. Schuler so that we can work from this same document as he has suggested.

Your Honor, I don't want to delay the proceeding. I have not received the e-mail yet. I am sure it will come through in just another moment or so and we can go back to this.

So let me -- my question was about 2016 charges and let me just ask -- I will strike that

question and ask this one.

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Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Ms. Fagan, can you tell me which months the 2016 OVEC costs were collected in, without disclosing confidential information?

A. Yes.

MR. SCHULER: Objection, outside the scope of this audit.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.

- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) I'm sorry. Did you answer the question, Ms. Fagan?
  - A. What's the question?

MS. KERN: Your Honor, can we please have the question repeated?

MR. FINNIGAN: I will withdraw it and ask a new question.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Ms. Fagan, can you tell me what months the 2016 OVEC costs were collected in, without disclosing confidential information?

MS. KERN: Objection, your Honor. Asked and answered. I believe the witness said yes.

MR. FINNIGAN: Okay.

- Q. Okay. What were those months?
- A. The 2016 charges, as we said on page 32, began to be recovered in 2017. So what they did was they spread a quarter of the total 2016 forecasted

charge across the forecast of energy sales each quarter in 2017 to arrive at the kilowatt-hour charge for each quarter. So that went through all the quarters in 2017.

- Q. Only 2017?
- A. So there was a remainder. We have it in Figure 14. There was a remainder to be collected in 2018 as well.
- Q. And can you tell me the amount of 2016 OVEC costs that were collected in 2018 without disclosing confidential information?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And what was that amount of 2016 costs that were collected in 2018?
- A. I have to do the math because there was collection of -- again, this is, you know, page 14 -- Figure 14, you can see it. There was a collection of 3,301,812, but that ended up actually being overcollected, again because you can't perfectly predict energy sales. So then you have to net out 1,805,359 if it was overcollected and they gave some back in 2018. And then if you do that, you net out -- it comes to like \$2.62. It -- they evened it out with the customers.
  - Q. And were there any costs from the OVEC

plants that was incurred in 2017 that was collected in 2018?

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MS. KERN: Objection, your Honor, to the extent this isn't addressed as far as 2017 in the audit report, and counsel can't point her to where it is. It is outside the scope of the audit of this proceeding.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled. To the extent you are able to answer, Dr. Fagan, go ahead.

THE WITNESS: Yes, your Honor.

A. So in Figure 15, which is public, there's -- we reproduced Schedule 3 of the company's PPA and that's what they call the reconciliation. That's -- what they call the true-up, right, from previous audit. And in that, you can see in the confidential -- the public report there was an over -- well, that's actually the overrecovery of 2017 paying back in 2018 that 1.8 million it overcollected. So if the bigger question is did some of those costs roll into 2018, the answer is yes, but they rolled in as paying back the customers from previous overcollections. Again, not necessarily through any fault, just because you can't perfectly predict energy sales.

Q. Well, thank you for clarifying that.

Now, I would like to change the topic and just talk about your general background and the type of work you do. Now, you hold a Ph.D. in economics.

A. That is correct.

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- Q. And you have over 30 years of experience in the electric utility industry.
- A. I have over 30 years' experience as an energy economist. Some of it has been in what they call upstream oil and gas which is exploration and production, et cetera. Some has been in midstream oil and gas; pipelines, transportation, things like that. And some has been in the electric power sector.
- Q. And that experience includes doing economic analysis like what you did in this audit report, correct?
  - A. Broadly, yes.
  - Q. And also doing policy analysis.
  - A. On occasion, yes.
- Q. And you also have experience doing work in both restructured states like Ohio and states with traditional regulation.
- A. That's correct.
- Q. Your experience includes doing fuel adjustment clause audits.

A. That is correct.

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- Q. And you've done some in Louisiana. Where are -- is that correct?
- A. We have done fuel adjustment clause audits for the Louisiana Public Service Commission.
- Q. And have you done fuel adjustment clause audits in any other states?
- A. We've done audits of utility prudency in other states, not particularly fuel adjustment clauses.
- Q. And which cases are you referring to for general prudency reviews?
- A. I'm referring to audits of management performance performed for the Mississippi Public Service Commission. And they're audits of Entergy Mississippi and Mississippi Power Company.
- Q. Okay. And you also have experience doing both management audits and financial audits for electric utilities?
- A. I would say management audits, not particularly financial audits in the sense that financial audits are generally performed by certified public accountants and they certify the -- I guess the conformance with GAAP procedures. So we look at company decision-making, prudence, et cetera, but I

wouldn't say a financial audit in that classic sense.

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- Q. Okay. And you also have experience working in wholesale markets like PJM and MISO and SPP?
- A. As a company, London Economics works in all the liberalized power markets. I have particularly -- particular expertise in ERCOT which is Texas. Each of us kind of leads a market area.
- Q. And then as part of your job as a -- as an economist doing these kinds of audit reviews, do you have occasion to read orders issued by the state public utility commissions in those states where you are doing your work?
  - A. On occasion, yes.
- Q. And is your purpose in reading those orders not to provide a legal opinion to anyone but simply to understand what the policy objectives are that are laid out in those orders?
- A. I wouldn't say necessarily to understand the policy objectives but just to give us an informed background. It might not be required to do the audit but it's -- it can help, you know, just your knowledge base.
- Q. Just, for one thing, it helps you understand what's covered by the audit, correct?

A. What's covered by the audit really is in the scope of work that's typically in the RFP, the request for proposals, that we -- you know, that we offer our services for.

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- Q. Okay. Now, in this case, there was an RFP that was issued to do the audit in this case. You have reviewed that before; is that correct?
  - A. We did review the RFP, absolutely.
- Q. Okay. And is it your understanding that the RFP called for an independent audit?
  - A. That's correct. That's my understanding.
- Q. And what was your understanding of what that term "independent" meant, independent from whom?
- A. What it means is that, in the end, the contents of the report are our, LEI's, responsibility.
- Q. Now, even though the contents of the report are your responsibility, do you sometimes review draft reports with certain stakeholders before those reports are finalized?
  - A. I would say not sometimes, almost always.
- Q. What's the purpose of doing those reviews of the draft report?
- A. Well, there's a number of purposes.

  Whatever entity has issued the RFP, our client, they

have a legitimate concern with, you know, is the project on schedule, is the deliverable high quality, is it readable. So, no matter who the client is, it would be very unusual for a client not to want to review a draft.

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Q. But is there -- is the purpose of that review to offer substantive opinions of what should go in the audit report or what should not go in the audit report?

MS. KERN: Objection, your Honor.

Counsel's questions in this regard are extremely vague. He's talking about review of audit reports in drafts in general. If he is talking about this specific case, then I would ask that the questions pertain to Ms. -- Dr. Fagan's experience for this specific proceeding and docket, because answering generally, she might have different directives, she's already explained that, for different projects.

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, I am just asking generally what the process of review of a draft report does. I am wondering if there is some industry-standard process of whether the different parties that review draft reports are able to offer information that impacts the auditor's independent opinion or not. That's what I am getting at is just

what is the industry standard for review and then I will ask some questions about this particular one.

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EXAMINER PARROT: And as to the rephrasing there of, you know, whether there is an industry standard, as to that question, Dr. Fagan, go ahead and answer.

- A. I'm not sure there's sort of a written industry standard. But a client, a reviewer, can make -- they can make any suggestion they want to make. Ultimately we decide what to take onboard.
- Q. Are there industry standards for auditors to follow when doing an audit of this kind?
- A. Given the other audits that I've seen, I would say no. There -- different auditors take quite different approaches.
  - Q. Are there any that you follow?
- A. The approach we follow is the one that we used in this audit and others that we have done, and we describe it -- I can tell you if I can find it.

I can describe it generally.

It's the way that our document is structured, where, for each topic in the audit, the way we structure the audit, and you can see it in the chapters in the section of the report, so for each piece of subject matter that we're asked to audit, we

develop a scope and background of the subject matter.

We develop evaluative criteria, what -- what's supposed to happen, what happened, et cetera. And then we develop our findings and conclusions and,

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finally, recommendations. So that's the structured approach that we take.

And you can see it in the report from Chapters 4 through 8, maybe the -- hold on. Let me check. Chapters 4 through 9, they are all structured in that exact way.

I haven't necessarily seen that same structure in other reports. But -- but this is how we approach it.

- Q. Are you familiar with an organization called the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants?
- A. I'm sure that one exists. I don't -- I don't, you know, visit their website or know much about them. I guess it's for CPAs.
- Q. Have you ever heard of generally accepted audits, auditing standards, published by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants?
- A. I don't know those in detail. I do know that they'll set standards for things like the number of invoices that should be checked, et cetera, for

things like that. But I don't have an intimate knowledge. And again, I -- it's accounting. And we are not accountants.

- Q. Have you ever cited to the American
  Institute of Certified Public Accountants Generally
  Accepted Auditing Standards in any audit report you
  ever prepared?
  - A. I don't think so.

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- Q. Have you ever cited to the statistical sampling purposes or methods under the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards?
  - A. I don't think we've done that.
- Q. Do you recall doing it in connection with a report for the State of Kansas?
  - A. LEI did a report for the State of Kansas.

    I wasn't involved in that project so -- I am aware of

    it. I haven't read it in detail. So LEI may have

    done so.
  - Q. Okay. Now, we've talked for a moment about independence in the auditing process. Now I want to change the subject a little bit and talk about some existing relationships you do have.

You do have an existing relationship with the Staff of the Commission in that they selected you to perform this audit, and you are performing this

audit on their behalf; is that correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And they also have an ongoing relationship with you because you've been awarded contracts to do audits in other cases in Ohio by the Staff and Commission.
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And then you also have a relationship with AEP in that after you were selected as the auditor, you entered into a contract with AEP for them to pay you for performing your auditing services.
- A. That is true. It's -- my understanding is that's how these are done and paid for in Ohio. So our bills go to Commission Staff for approval, our invoices, and once they are approved, then to the company.
- Q. Okay. Now I would like to change the subject a little bit. And now I want to talk about the concept of prudency. And you are very familiar with the concept of prudency as used in the electric utility industry; is that fair?
  - A. That's fair.
- Q. And I notice on page 3 of your testimony you say that your job at LEI is to lead management in

prudence audits of electric utilities; isn't that right?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And that's what this case involved was a prudence audit, right?
  - A. I would say prudence and --

MR. SCHULER: Objection. Objection. The entry from the Commission speaks for itself.

MS. KERN: Staff joins the objection.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, may OMAEG be

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EXAMINER PARROT: No need. Overruled.

MS. BOJKO: Okay. Thank you.

EXAMINER PARROT: Dr. Fagan, you had started to respond. If you need us to reread, we can.

- A. So the -- our scope of work or the purpose that was given in the RFP was prudency and performance.
- Q. When it comes to prudency, the issue in the audit was the prudency of all the costs that flow through the PPA Rider; isn't that correct?
- A. It was somewhat more specific. If you look at the scope of work under the RFP, and again it's set up the way we set up the audit report, is

disposition of energy and capacity, fuel and variable cost expense, capital expense, environmental compliance, and power plant performance. And then there is a section that is a part of the scope of the work but not really an audit called utility industry perspective.

- Q. Let me ask if you could please turn to -this is in page 7 of the public audit report, but
  it's the executive summary, and just let me know when
  you are at that section of executive summary, 1.1,
  Objective and Purpose.
  - A. Uh-huh. I am there.

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- Q. Okay. And then in the second full paragraph there's a sentence that begins two lines down, and I am going to read that, "The purpose of the audit is to establish the prudency of all the costs and sales flowing through the PPA Rider, and to investigate whether the AEP Ohio's actions were in the best interest of its retail ratepayers." Have I read that correctly?
  - A. You have.
- Q. And these are your words. This is what you put out was the purpose of the audit; is that correct?
- 25 A. I may have been quoting from the RFP, so

if you give me a moment, I'll check. Yes. So that is language from the RFP, on page 4, under the heading 2 for "Purpose." "Establish prudency of all costs and sales," okay. So all -- the breakdown of the scope of work is, I guess, presumably all, okay.

Q. Thank you.

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Now, I would like to ask you to turn your attention to a different document and this is one of the cross-examination documents that I supplied to your counsel. Do you have those available to you?

- A. I have them in electronic format on a drive so hopefully organized enough that I can find quickly when you tell me which it is.
- Q. Well, take your time. There's no rush. We want to make sure you get the right one, and we can certainly take as much time as you need. So don't worry about that.

But I want to ask you about Cross-Examination Exhibit 3 which is a Vantage audit report.

- A. Okay. Okay. I do have that open.
- Q. Okay. Now, I noticed in your report at page 52 you refer to this Vantage audit report; isn't that correct?
- 25 A. That's correct.

Q. So I assume you read this Vantage audit report before you prepared your audit if you referred to it there; is that fair?

A. Yes, we did.

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Q. Now I want to direct your attention in that Vantage audit report to pages 8 and 9. If you would just look over those and then I just have a couple of general questions about those pages, pages 8 and 9 of the Vantage report. Take a few moments to refamiliarize yourself and then I just have a couple questions.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Finnigan, while she is doing that, let's go ahead and properly identify the exhibit at this time for the record.

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, I am referring to OCC Cross-Examination Exhibit 3, the Vantage audit report. That was from Case 18-1003 and it's dated January 11 of 2019. It was filed in that docket.

EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you. The exhibit is marked OCC Exhibit 3.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- A. I'm on page 8.
- Q. Okay. Take a moment to look at 9, too, and just let me know when you have had as much time as you would like to just refamiliarize yourself with

those pages.

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EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Finnigan, just to be clear here, are you referring to the pages at the top of the page or the different number at the bottom of the page?

MR. FINNIGAN: That's a good question, your Honor. I don't have the document opened in front of me, but it's the definition of "prudence" from that document. That's what I wanted to ask the witness.

EXAMINER PARROT: So the number originally on the audit report in the lower right-hand corner as page 8.

- A. Okay. So I've read 7 and 8 through that heading B which starts another section on -- yeah.
- Q. Okay. And I just wanted to ask, is that a reasonable definition of the term "prudence" or "prudency" as it applies to electric -- the electric utility industry?
- A. That's -- let me go back. I would say it is, especially because it does point out that, you know, reasonable people, persons can have honest differences of opinion without one or the other necessarily being imprudent.
  - Q. And is this the same general concept of

prudency that you apply when doing your prudence reviews?

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- A. Yes. I would say it's essentially the same.
- Q. And is it fair to say that in the utility industry, there are other terms that are synonymous with "prudency," for example, "just and reasonable"?
- A. I don't have a view of that. I think there's -- they are more legal terms. They are not -- I can't answer that.
- Q. That's not a term that you use in your auditing world.

MS. KERN: Objection. Clarity as to the term "prudency" or "just and reasonable"? Which one are you asking her about?

MR. FINNIGAN: I was asking about "just and reasonable." I was simply asking, she said she's not familiar — at least I understood her to say she is not familiar with the term "just and reasonable" other than as a legal concept, and I was simply asking do you use the term "just and reasonable" when you are doing your auditing reports in your line of work.

A. I have used the word "reasonable," I'm sure, and we could, you know, do a word search on

these -- this audit. I don't know that I've used the word "just."

- Q. Okay. No, that's fair. And have you heard the term "good utility practice" used in the context of an electric utility's actions?
  - A. I have, yes.
- Q. Now, is that a term that can be used synonymously with "prudence"?

MR. SCHULER: Object, your Honor, to the extent Mr. Finnigan is seeking a legal definition.

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, these terms — these terms come up in different audit reports. They come up in the testimony of the witnesses in this case, and I am just trying to get some rules of the road established as to what the meanings of these terms are in her mind as an expert.

EXAMINER PARROT: But you are not asking her to offer a legal view of this, are you,

19 Mr. Finnigan?

MR. FINNIGAN: No, no, no, your

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EXAMINER PARROT: In that case, go ahead,

23 Dr. Fagan.

A. Mr. Finnigan, would you repeat the question?

- Q. Sure. Have you heard the term "good utility practice" before as used in the electric utility industry?
  - A. I have, yes.

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- Q. Have you used that term yourself in any of your audit reports?
  - A. I don't recall offhand.
- Q. Have you seen it expressed by other persons as a term that has the same meaning as "prudence"?
  - A. I don't know. I can't answer.
- Q. Are you familiar with the term "in the best interest of retail ratepayers"?
  - A. That is a term I've heard, yes.
  - Q. Is that a term you used in the past in any of your audit reports?
  - A. When --
- MS. KERN: Objection, your Honor. It's a very vague question. I mean --
- 20 EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled. If the 21 witness doesn't know, she may say that.
- A. We might have used it in this because it
  was part of the purpose that was expressed in the
  RFP. I don't know offhand if we used it in any of
  the other audit -- I don't remember offhand if we've

used it in any of our other audit reports.

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- Q. Is -- in your mind is something that is in the best interests of retail ratepayers, would that generally be considered prudent in your mind?
  - A. I don't -- I don't think so, no, no.
  - Q. Okay. So -- okay. Why not?
  - A. I'm sorry. Did I miss a question?
  - Q. Oh, I just asked why not.
- A. Well, something could be imprudent but end up being -- just being in the interest of ratepayers but this is all theoretical. They don't mean the same thing. They are different things.
- Q. If a utility takes an action that is not in the best interests of retail ratepayers, would you equate that as being an imprudent action on their part or a prudent action on their part?

MS. KERN: Objection, calls for the witness to speculate. She doesn't know what the action would be, so I don't know how she could formulate an opinion on that hypothetical.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.

To the extent you are able to answer, go ahead, Dr. Fagan.

A. Well, I have to go back to what I said before is they're -- they are two different things.

Q. I'm just -- can you explain how they are different?

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- A. So let's say a utility took an action that was imprudent, but for some reason because of how things worked out, it benefited ratepayers; or they could take a prudent action but because of how the future unfolded, it didn't benefit ratepayers. So I think it's apples and oranges.
- Q. Okay. But the real litmus test is how it affects ratepayers in terms of whether something is in their best interests or not.
- MS. KERN: Objection, vague. Litmus test for what? Since we are talking about a hypothetical, I don't see how she can answer that question without the specific context.
- MR. FINNIGAN: I'll withdraw that question.
  - Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Would you agree with me that it's generally not in the best interest of ratepayers to pay above-market charges?
  - MR. SCHULER: Objection to the extent that calls for a legal conclusion, and also beyond the scope of the audit in this case as defined by the Commission's entry.
- 25 EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.

- A. Mr. Finnigan, would you ask the question again?
- Q. Yes. Would you agree that it's generally not in the retail ratepayers' best interest to pay above-market costs?
  - A. At a broad level --

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MR. SCHULER: Objection. That -- excuse me, your Honor. Objection to the extent it is also vague and hypothetical.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.

- A. So on a broad level, you would, as a ratepayer, probably want the lowest cost energy, capacity, reliability, deliverability. All the things that you want from an electric service, you know, you would want it at the lowest cost you could get it.
- Q. So you would agree with me that it generally would not be in the retail ratepayers' best interest to pay above-market charges.

MR. SCHULER: Your Honor, again, objection. This is vague. It is hypothetical to the extent there are no other factors that are being presented as part of this incomplete hypothetical.

MS. KERN: Staff joins the objection.

25 It's calling for the witness to speculate on what the

scenario is, and I think she just testified that other factors should be considered, but the Staff joins the objection.

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EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.

- A. Well, like I said, in general, people want to get what they want as cheap as they can. But then sometimes people, like electric utility customers, will pay more if they want green power, for example. So you might say, well, that's not in the best interest of the ratepayers because it costs more, but then some of them are choosing this. I just think there is a lot of variables.
- Q. If someone chooses it, aren't they -
  EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Finnigan.
- Dr. Fagan, were you finished with your response?

  THE WITNESS: Yeah, yeah.

17 EXAMINER PARROT: Okay.

THE WITNESS: Yes, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead, Mr. Finnigan.

- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) If a consumer is choosing a premium level of service, wouldn't it be the consumer that's in the best position to judge what their best interests are?
- MR. SCHULER: Objection, a number of objections. "Premium service" is not defined. You

are continuing to speculate here without things like contract -- or, excuse me, Dr. Fagan has also identified another number of factors she has thrown out off the top of her head and none of these are included in the questions by Mr. Finnigan.

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Yes.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.

- A. So the question is again? I'm sorry.
- Q. I was just following up on your answer. You pointed out some situations where a consumer might pay a premium level or a premium amount for a certain type of service. I was just following up to ask that, in that situation, wouldn't it be the consumer who is the best judge of what their best interests are?
  - A. Well, the -- possibly if -- I don't know.
- Q. Okay. Now, let me ask you to refer to another OCC cross-examination exhibit. If you could pull this up on your computer and take a moment to orient ourselves and so that we are at the same page. And this is the one that's marked as OCC Cross-Exam Exhibit 9 and it's an order issued by the Public Utilities Commission on March 31 of 2016, in Case No. 14-1693. Do you have that document before you?
  - Q. Do you recall that the RFP in this case,

and by this one I mean the 18-1004 case, the RFP in this case referred to this 14-1693 case?

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- A. Yes. It -- the RFP refers to a lot of cases and I believe that was one of them. I can check. There was kind of a procedural history, I think. Yeah, it did refer to it.
- Q. Okay. And since it referred to it in the RFP, did you review the order in preparing your response to the RFP?
  - A. I don't think we did that.
- 11 Q. Do you cite this order in your audit 12 report?
  - A. Me -- I can check. We might have cited it in the introduction. I can check. I'm not sure we cited it specifically.
    - Q. Have you reviewed this order before?
      - A. I -- I don't think so.
    - Q. Okay. Let me ask you about one statement in this order to see if this was any part of the work you did in your audit. If you could turn to page 89 of this document.
      - A. Is it 89 of the PDF or is it 86?
      - Q. It's 89 of the order so not the PDF.
- A. Got it. Now I am on page 89 of the order. Okay.

Q. Okay.

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MS. KERN: If I could ask counsel just wait a minute so I can get there. I'm sorry. I'm moving -- scrolling as fast as I can.

MR. McKENNEY: While we are on a pause, are we marking this OCC Exhibit 9. Did I miss that?

MR. FINNIGAN: Yes, I would like to have that document marked and --

EXAMINER PARROT: OCC Exhibit 9 is marked for identification purposes.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

THE WITNESS: Okay.

MS. KERN: I'm there. Thank you.

- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) And then I just want to ask you about one or two sentences on that page. And I will represent to you that this is the section of the order where the Commission is talking about the prudency review for these cases and this is the last paragraph on the bottom of that order and there is a sentence that begins "Regarding the process for ongoing Staff review...." Do you see that?
  - A. Yes.

Q.

"Regarding the process for ongoing Staff review and annual audits of the PPA rider, the Commission

Okay. I am going to read that.

expects that the process will be carried out in a manner that is consistent with the process for AEP Ohio's prior fuel adjustment clause (FAC) mechanism." Have I read that correctly?

A. Yes.

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Q. And it was your understanding when you did this audit that it was to be conducted in the same way as the fuel adjustment clause audit?

MR. SCHULER: Objection, your Honor.

Mr. Finnigan is asking Dr. Fagan to apply an Opinion and Order that was subsequently changed substantively in subsequent entries on rehearing.

MS. KERN: Staff would object on grounds
Dr. Fagan has testified she hasn't reviewed this and
she's testified a few times she got her scope of work
from the RFP.

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, I am just asking her what her understanding was, when she did her work, did she approach it the same way as the traditional fuel adjustment clause audit.

MR. SCHULER: Your Honor, just briefly in response. This is an audit that was set up when the PPA Rider was an actual affiliate transaction under the original Opinion and Order, which, as I said, changed substantively in future entries by the

Commission.

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THE WITNESS: Your Honor, you're on mute,

I think.

EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Dr. Fagan.

To the extent you are able to answer the question, go ahead. The objection is overruled.

MS. KERN: Could counsel please have the question repeated, please?

MR. FINNIGAN: Sure.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Ms. Fagan, when you were doing this audit for the PPA Rider clause for 2018-2019, did you approach it the same way as you would a fuel adjustment clause audit?

## A. In doing --

MR. SCHULER: Objection. That's a completely different question. And beyond the scope of this audit. We are now talking about fuel adjustment clauses which is not what is at issue in this case. It is the PPA Rider as approved in the Commission's entries in case 14-1693 and subsequently provided for in the cases of this docket.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled. Go ahead,
Dr. Fagan.

MS. KERN: Your Honor, I do believe, if I may interject, that that was a different question.

If the court reporter could please repeat the question that was pending for the previous objections that were overruled, I think that would help.

EXAMINER PARROT: Karen, please read the last question that was asked. If Mr. Finnigan wants to go back then to an earlier question, he may do that.

(Record read.)

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THE WITNESS: Is that the question now I should answer?

EXAMINER PARROT: Yes.

- A. So to the extent that we use our LEI auditing format, you know, scope, background, evaluative criteria, et cetera, that's the way we approach this audit, an FAC audit, and other kinds of audits. So from our methodology and work flow, we do approach it the same way. But I hadn't read that order and so I was unaware of any reference to the FAC in Ohio. I hope that's a clear answer.
- Q. No, that's fine. I think I understood what you said there. And so what I am really trying to find out is that when you rendered your opinion in this case about the prudency of the OVEC costs, did you use the same criteria that you would use for a fuel adjustment clause analysis?

MR. SCHULER: Objection, your Honor. A fuel adjustment clause analysis typically under the PUCO practice there are entries that define what audits will look like. Mr. Finnigan has asked generically about a fuel adjustment clause audit with no specificity or foundation that they even exist.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.

- A. I'm not sure how to answer this. The criteria may or may not be the same. A PPA is different than fuel cost. I'm not sure I can answer it.
- Q. Okay. So you don't know whether your audit report uses the same criteria that would be applied in a fuel adjustment clause analysis then; is that fair? You can't answer that question?
- A. I don't know about a fuel cost -- fuel adjustment clause analysis but if there were those in Ohio under that other docket, then what we did may or may not be comparable. I think that's all I can say.
- Q. Okay. Now, if one were to look at the OVEC costs like a fuel adjustment clause analysis, what we have here is the AEP consumers obtain their energy from a Standard Service Offer rate from the Company. Are you familiar with that?
  - A. Not --

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MS. KERN: Objection, your Honor. It assumes facts that are not in evidence because we are not dealing with a fuel adjustment clause case.

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MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, I'm just trying to ask the witness. She's got expertise in doing fuel adjustment clause analyses. She's done them in other states. She knows how they work. The Commission's order states that these prudency reviews shall be conducted under the same criteria as an FAC audit. So I'm simply walking down that path and going to talk about general FAC criteria for audits and then apply those to this case.

MS. KERN: Your Honor, I think the witness has testified where she got her scope of work from and it was not from the document that counsel continues to cite. So I will raise my objection again.

EXAMINER PARROT: I'm not sure your question was clear, Mr. Finnigan, so let's try it again.

MR. FINNIGAN: Okay.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) I want to ask you to -- well, strike that.

Are you aware that AEP Ohio does not own generation?

A. I hadn't thought about that, so I would say no, I wasn't aware one way or the other.

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- Q. Okay. What is your understanding of where the power comes from that's used to supply AEP consumers?
- A. My understanding is that in PJM, load is bid, and generation is offered on a wholesale market. So, at any given time, it's probably safe to say the energy is from the PJM system. I'm not sure you could say which power plants it's from.
- Q. Okay. So would the PJM wholesale energy and capacity price be a reasonable proxy for the price that AEP consumers generally pay for power?
- A. Consumer prices include -- they include more levels of costs than just energy and capacity, right. You have got distribution charges and various things.
- Q. Well, I am setting aside transmission and distribution charges that all customers would pay. I am just simply asking for consumers who are served by AEP and who receive their energy from AEP as the provider, if the PJM wholesale price is a reasonable capacity or is a reasonable proxy for what the consumers would pay for their energy price aside from any transmission and delivery charge?

A. It could be -- it could be a good benchmark of trends. It probably doesn't include everything. It depends how you measure it, you know, monthly average, peak -- on-peak, off-peak, et cetera. But as a benchmark, it -- it's a helpful benchmark.

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- Q. And then we established at the beginning of your testimony the PPA Rider charges were \$74.5 million above that PJM benchmark; isn't that right?
  - A. I do not think we established that, no.
- Q. Well, I mean, you said you would accept that subject to check, I thought. We can go back over that.
- A. That was the rider charge we were talking about in Figure 16, right? We calculated -- I don't have those numbers in front of me. So we have the actual PPA charges. I think -- I know in chapter -- Figure 16 they are net of -- no, that's net of revenue from customers. The actual PPA charges in Schedule 3, they are net of earnings from PJM. Okay. So repeat the question.
- Q. Yes. I'm simply asking whether the PPA Rider charges themselves are, by definition, in excess of the PJM wholesale prices for energy and

capacity.

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- A. For the audit period, because those charges are positive, they're charges not deduction, yes, by definition, they are higher.
- Q. And if the AEP Ohio consumers have access to energy at the PJM wholesale price, would you agree that it is not in their best interests to pay these above-market charges under the PPA Rider?

MS. KERN: Objection, your Honor, to the extent that counsel's questioning goes outside of the scope of this proceeding which is to examine AEP Ohio's decisions with respect to the specific audit period, and it is not looking at the approval of the rider in and of itself. That's already been decided in other Commission proceedings.

MS. HENRY: Can I address that for a second, your Honor?

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead.

MS. HENRY: When AEP presented its rider application, it obviously assumed that it would have -- it would be a benefit to customers. And the way that it's a benefit for customers, there is always capital costs and usually what -- and what they projected was that there would be such a large energy margin that would be positive, it would offset

all of the costs, all of the capital and fixed costs. As you can see, it's always a charge. So how well they prudently operated their energy market impacts all of the fixed costs, so all of these costs.

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It's not questioning whether the rider was appropriately approved. What we are challenging is did they prudently operate this, because, right now, it's always -- almost always a charge to customers. You have to look at all of the elements.

MR. SCHULER: Your Honor, AEP Ohio would join Staff's objection here. We would also point out this is essentially a collateral attack of the underlying decision in the PPA case. The -- the Examiners have already ruled -- excuse me -- ruled on this issue in the entries that have been issued over the last two weeks.

MS. HENRY: The entries -- may I be heard again, your Honor?

EXAMINER PARROT: You may.

MS. HENRY: Whether -- whether this was prudently operated has always been the subject of the audit. That is unquestionable. The orders that came out were about discovery. And it was the scope of the discovery. But I think all parties would agree whether AEP acted prudently in its actions is always

the subject of this audit and that includes all of the costs that have been charged to ratepayers, because the costs that have been charged to ratepayers are because there is not a positive energy margin that offsets all those capital costs.

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MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, may I be heard on this point?

MS. BOJKO: Me as well, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead, Mr. Finnigan.

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, we are not here to relitigate the 2016 order. We understand that's not the subject of -- of today's proceeding. We are only here to talk about the prudency of the 2018 and 2019 costs. That's the only thing we care about.

But, at the same time, you cannot look at those costs in a vacuum. You have to look at what the expected costs were for the 2018 and 2019 period. And then, when you look at what the expected costs were and you compare that to the actual costs, then you can make the judgment as to whether the hedging mechanism is performing as expected or not. And if it's not, then you can do something about it and take prudent actions to replace it or eliminate it. And so that's really a major focus of this case in

judging the prudency of AEP Ohio's actions during 2018 and 2019.

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When they obtained original approval for this PPA Rider, they represented to the Commission that it would be a \$110 million credit over the life of the rider. That's in the March 31, 2016, Order. And so, when they got to 2018 and they found that it's not a credit, it's a charge of \$74 million instead, much different than it was expected, that's when, in 2018, they could have, and they should have, taken some action to do something about it.

There was a recent ruling by the Michigan Public Service Commission that we will get into with this witness that talks about just that fact, what is the utility's duty to monitor and to take action on long-term wholesale contracts that are not performing as expected.

So we are not here to relitigate that 2016 order. We understand that. But -- the prudency of the charges in 2018 and 2019 cannot be viewed in a vacuum and can't be judged unless we know how the contract was expected to perform.

MS. KERN: Your Honor, if I may? There was a lot of testimony there by counsel. And cost was not the only consideration in approval of the

rider. So while Counsel Finnigan has expressed that we are not looking at it in a vacuum, I would just renew my objection to the question on the basis I previously stated.

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MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, may OMAEG be heard, please?

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead.

MS. BOJKO: Just briefly, your Honor. We support Ms. Henry and Mr. Finnigan's comments.

I would just add that the point of an audit is to determine if the costs were imprudent or unreasonable. And if they are determined to be imprudent or unreasonable, the Commission can disallow those costs.

So no one is challenging the existence of the rider. We are advocating that the costs be disallowed because they are either unreasonable or imprudent. That's the whole point of an audit. We wouldn't be here if that wasn't the point of the audit. If it was just to allow all costs to be passed through the rider, there would be no need for an audit and no need for this proceeding. So that's the whole point and that is what we are challenging is whether those costs are imprudent or unreasonable. Thank you.

EXAMINER PARROT: And the objection is overruled as to the question that's pending.

Dr. Fagan, you may need us to reread it at this point. If so, let me know.

THE WITNESS: I do, please, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: Okay.

(Record read.)

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A. So that question kind of goes beyond the scope. We pointed out, for example, in Figure 26, again doing the math, doing the audit, looking at costs and, as I mentioned before, looking at PJM prices as a benchmark, you know, to compare performance, to compare outcome.

For example, in Figure 26, we show for the set of months that we sampled that in a number of months the energy charge, which is a component of -- it goes into the PPA Rider, doesn't necessarily cover -- it's more expensive than power bought in PJM. And in other months the cost is in the money. So in some months it's out of the money; in some months it's in the money.

- Q. You are just talking about the energy charge, though, aren't you?
  - A. That's correct.
  - Q. And the consumer has to pay both the

energy charge and the capacity or demand charge, both, right?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. And the measure of the PPA Rider is the difference between the PJM wholesale prices and the OVEC costs for energy plus capacity.
- A. So in the -- the accounting in the rider, there are, of course, you know, offsets for capacity market payments and energy market payments and there is some other things in there as well, ancillary services and costs and charges that are smaller but you incur them where you earn them as a generator in PJM, and all of those are offsets to the bill that the participating companies like AEP Ohio get from OVEC.

So, yes, demand charges are in that bill. What can offset -- and so it's demand charges and it's these energy charges which are fuel charges so that's all in the OVEC bill. AEP Ohio pays a share of that based on its participation. It gets a share of the energy capacity sold in PJM and then the difference is charged to customers. And I think we're at the same place we were before, the difference is positive, it's a charge to customers.

Q. Okay. And when you say "the difference,"

you are referring to the difference between the OVEC energy and capacity costs versus the PJM energy and capacity market prices.

- A. The -- it is based on those prices, but it's the -- but technically it's the earnings that are credited to the Company from the operations of, you know, their portion of -- the PPA is their portion of OVEC generation and capacity.
  - Q. Okay.

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- A. So yeah.
- Q. But they get those revenues by participating in the PJM wholesale markets and selling into those markets, right?
- A. That's correct. That's where the revenues come from.
  - Q. Okay. So the PPA Rider is a netting of the PJM wholesale prices for energy and capacity versus the OVEC costs for energy and capacity.
    - A. That's correct.
  - Q. Okay. And that netting resulted in customers being charged \$74 million above wholesale costs.
  - A. Over the two-year period and assuming the math is right, that's what Figure 16 shows.
    - Q. Now, that wasn't in their best interest,

to be charged 74 million above prices they could have gotten from the wholesale market, was it?

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MS. KERN: Objection, argumentative.

EXAMINER PARROT: Rephrase, Mr. Finnigan.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Do you have an opinion as to whether it was in the best interest of retail ratepayer customers of AEP Ohio to pay \$74 million above the market price for energy and capacity that they could have obtained from PJM?

MR. SCHULER: Objection, your Honor.

This goes directly to what was addressed in the entries earlier in December. This is a question that goes directly to the decision made to include the OVEC PPA in the PPA Rider which your Honors determined was beyond the scope of these proceedings.

EXAMINER PARROT: And I think that's a different issue than what Mr. Finnigan is getting at, so the objection is overruled.

MR. FINNIGAN: I would ask if the court reporter could read back the question, please.

(Record read.)

A. Rendering that opinion is, I would say, out of the scope of the audit, but our view was that -- that OVEC -- that AEP Ohio, in its role on the Operating Committee of OVEC, reconsider the sort

of default must-run offer strategy, to, you know, help add flexibility in addressing changes in the energy markets and perhaps improving energy market revenues.

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- Q. So are you saying that the costs that AEP Ohio flowed through the PPA Rider in 2018 or 2019 were imprudent to some extent because of the way they did the must-run strategy?
- A. We didn't make any findings of imprudence. We had some findings for improvement. So the short answer is no, not imprudence. But markets change, the world we live in changes all the time, and sometimes it's a good idea to carefully review a strategy, look at all the drivers that are involved in, you know, developing a more flexible offer strategy. There's a lot of complex decisions to be made which is why we recommended reconsideration, careful reconsideration, based on the numbers that we saw.
- Q. Okay. And your answer a moment ago talked about, you know, the scope of your audit. The scope of your audit included all costs and sales flowing through the PPA Rider, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
  - Q. Was it prudent for AEP Ohio to flow

\$74 million in above-market costs to their retail ratepayers when the same amount of power could have been purchased from the PJM market at a lower amount of \$74 million less?

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MR. SCHULER: Objection, beyond the scope of this audit to the extent it is comparing, as Mr. Finnigan has suggested, to the PJM market.

MS. KERN: Staff joins that objection as being -- the question being outside the scope. The rider has already been approved.

MS. HENRY: Your Honor, the -- may I be heard?

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead.

MS. HENRY: The rider was approved.

Everyone is agreeing the rider was approved. Nobody is questioning whether -- nobody is questioning the validity of the rider.

What we are saying is, when the rider was presented, it was presented as a credit to ratepayers. And the way it was presented as a credit to ratepayers is that it was always assumed there would be so much money made on -- there would be a positive energy margin that would offset all of the demand charges, all of the capital charges. And that obviously has not played out in real life. So what

we need to look at is whether this was prudently operated. Because the way that it is being operated is it's being charged to ratepayers and that is subject to this docket and to this audit.

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MR. SCHULER: Your Honor, I believe

Ms. Henry has made my point that these questions are seeking to review the PPA Rider and the underlying ICPA contract that was approved as part of the case, which the Commission acknowledged when approving it that there would be costs that flowed through it; hence, the need for the rider.

MS. KERN: Your Honor, if I may. I believe the Intervenors are missing a step and they need to talk about Company actions that are relevant to this proceeding other than just charges because this proceeding is looking at the Company's actions in 2018-'19. They are skipping right to charges.

MS. HENRY: Your Honor, when we talk to AEP witnesses, we will go to AEP's actions and whether those were prudent -- whether those actions were prudent and whether the charges themselves are just and reasonable.

MS. KERN: Just one final point. That was the scope of the audit was to look at the Company's actions, that was the stated purpose by the

Commission, so it would pertain to the auditor more than anyone.

EXAMINER PARROT: The objections are overruled. Go ahead, Dr. Fagan.

THE WITNESS: Could I just get the question again?

EXAMINER PARROT: Sure.

(Record read.)

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- A. I'm not sure I can answer that. It's out of scope and it -- I mean, I think it would presume that they could decide. I just don't know the legal ramifications under their ICPA and if they didn't take -- it's beyond what I can answer.
- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Just setting aside any legal issues, would you just agree at -- well, strike that.

The purpose of the audit, as you described in your audit report, is to review the prudency of all costs that flow through the PPA Rider; is that correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Part of the costs that flowed through the PPA Rider in 2018 and 2019 were \$74 million in above-market charges; is that correct?
- 25 A. That's correct.

- Q. Do you have an opinion as to whether flowing through those \$74 million in above-market charges in 2018 and 2019 was prudent?
- A. I feel like that's out of scope. I think that's more you are asking if the vehicle, if the rider is prudent. I don't think I can answer.
- Q. Let me go back to your audit report. And please refer to page 7.
  - A. I'm on page 7.
- Q. Okay. And we touched on this again but since we are dealing with this question of prudency, I feel that it's important to bring up again. I have some follow-up questions.
- So looking at the second full paragraph on page 7, there is a sentence that begins "The purpose of the audit." Do you see that?
- 17 A. Yes.

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- Q. And it says, "The purpose of the audit is to establish the prudency of all the costs and sales flowing through the PPA Rider...." Have I read that part correctly?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. So -- okay. Now, the \$74 million in above-market costs were flowed through the PPA Rider, correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. And if those costs were flowed through the PPA Rider and the prudency of all the costs is within the scope of your audit, are you still unable to render an opinion as to whether it was prudent to flow through those costs?
- A. In my view, the audit is about the prudency of how the costs were incurred, you know, the decisions made about, you know, giving into -- offering into energy markets, et cetera.

The flowing-through-the-rider part, like I said, I think that's the vehicle, that's the framework that we worked within.

- Q. So would it be your opinion -- I'm sorry. Would it be your answer you have no opinion as to whether it was prudent to flow through 74 million in above-market costs through the PPA Rider in 2018 and 2019? You have no opinion on that.
  - A. That is out of scope.
- Q. And you have no opinion on that. It -MS. KERN: Objection, your Honor. She
  just answered that question. To the extent he is
  asking her for a personal opinion that's not in the
  audit report, I am not clear.

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, I asked her a

simple yes or no question. She didn't respond with a yes or no answer. I am just trying to get a yes or no answer to my question. Does she have an opinion or does she not have an opinion. And I will reask it because that was -- I thought I had framed it as a simple yes or no.

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MS. KERN: If I may have the last question and the response from Marie repeated -- excuse me, Dr. Fagan, so I can understand, because I thought there was a response there.

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, I am just looking for a simple yes or no answer. Do you have an opinion or do you not have an opinion. And, you know, at that point I can move on. That's really going to guide what other questioning I might have. And I am simply trying to get a yes or no answer. I think she, frankly, answered with something about the scope. And I thought her intent was to say no. But I am just trying to get a clear record so we know what -- what her opinion is. I am just trying to get her opinion.

EXAMINER PARROT: Dr. Fagan, if you feel you can give a yes or no, please do so. But if you feel like it's not a simple kind of yes or no question, you may say that.

THE WITNESS: Well, thank you, your Honor.

Well, as I said before, the question about what I am calling the rider, the vehicle, any view of that is out of scope. So I guess a short answer for Mr. Finnigan is no.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Okay. Thank you.

Now I would like to ask you to turn to another exhibit. And this is one that we provided to you as OCC Cross-Examination Exhibit No. 18. If you could please turn to that.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, is it possible to take a brief recess while we are turning to a new exhibit for a personal health break?

THE WITNESS: I would second that.

EXAMINER PARROT: Yes. Let's go off the record for a minute.

(Discussion off the record.)

(Recess taken.)

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

MR. FINNIGAN: Thank you, your Honor.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Ms. Fagan, in the area of fuel adjustment clause audits, are you familiar with the general concept known as "economy purchased

power"?

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- A. In general, yes.
- Q. What is your understanding of what that means?
- A. In the -- in some of the audits we've done, it -- you can have a utility that owns a power plant that there is a fuel adjustment clause, but if you are in a wholesale market, you're not selling that particular power from that plant to your own customers. The owner is bidding its load into the power market and it's offering its generation into the power market. So it's -- so you add sales into the market or sometimes you even have sales out of the market into, you know, related balancing areas or something, but it has to do with the fact that you're not sending particular electrons from a particular plant to your own load necessarily.
- Q. Does it have any bearing on what costs you are allowed to recover under a fuel adjustment clause?

MR. SCHULER: Objection, your Honor.

There is not a fuel adjustment clause at issue in this case. I don't see the relevance to this matter.

MR. FINNIGAN: Well, your Honor, the relevance is we reviewed the language in the

March 31, 2016, Order, previously, saying that the scope of these PPA prudency reviews would be to do them just like an FAC analysis.

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MS. KERN: Objection to the extent that Dr. Fagan has testified she got her scope of work directly from the RFP that was issued for this proceeding.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled. To the extent you are able to answer, Dr. Fagan, go ahead.

- A. During this audit, the PPA audit, I had nothing in my mind about FAC audits or what's allowed or not allowed. It's just -- I didn't contemplate any of that during this particular audit.
- Q. I appreciate that. And I understand. But I'm simply saying if we applied those concepts now just to look at it, and I want to focus on the concept of economy purchased power, that's what we are talking about. If you did apply that concept to this case, and I'm simply asking under the concept of economy purchased power and fuel adjustment clause cases, is there any limit on the amount of costs that the utility can recover as determined by the relationship between the costs of the economy purchased power versus the cost of the generation that the utility gets for its consumers from its own

generation?

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MR. SCHULER: Objection, compound question. Assumes facts not in evidence. It is a hypothetical that, as I said in my last objection, is about fuel audits. That is not the subject of this case. In response to the prior question, Dr. Fagan said that FAC audits, fuel adjustment clause audits, weren't even in her mind when she was conducting this audit so it would also be irrelevant.

EXAMINER PARROT: I'm going to go ahead and sustain the objection at this point. I think she's said this was not something she was considering at the time of her review and audit, Mr. Finnigan.

MR. FINNIGAN: And, your Honor, I'm not asking in the context of the audit report. I'm just asking, in her opinion as an expert in the electric utility industry, if she did apply that concept, how would it apply to this case. So I wasn't asking her to answer on the basis of whether it was in the audit report or not. I understand. I will move on to something else.

- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Dr. Fagan, are you -you talk about in the audit report what the
  relationship is between AEP and OVEC; is that right?
  - A. That's correct.

- Q. Okay. And can you find the place in the audit report where you talk about that. I think it's page 16. That's what my notes say. Let's turn to page 16.
  - A. I'm on page 16.

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- Q. Okay. Is that where you talk about the relationship between AEP and OVEC?
- A. It starts on page 15, but it goes on to page 16.
- Q. And so AEP and OVEC have overlapping
  management. One area of overlap would be Mr. Chodak?
- A. We didn't mention names. We mentioned titles.
- Q. Okay. Take a look at footnote 17 with the note Chodak.
- 16 A. Oh, okay, yes. Yep.
- Q. Yeah, that footnote 17 is citing the same person who is the Executive Vice President for Generation of AEP Ohio is also responsible for the OVEC IKEC, I-K-E-C, generating assets; is that right?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And based on that footnote, that's
  Mr. Chodak, right?
- A. Correct.
- Q. And Mr. Chodak is an officer of AEP

corporation?

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- A. I would assume so. I don't -- we didn't -- probably, you know, but we didn't say that in the report.
- Q. Okay. Well, you do say that Mr. Chodak serves on the Executive Committee of AEP; is that right?
  - A. That's correct.
- 9 MR. SCHULER: Objection. I believe 10 Dr. Fagan mentioned she does not talk about 11 Mr. Chodak in the audit report.
  - Q. And Mr. Chodak also serves on the Executive Committee of OVEC?
  - A. The -- the role -- rather than talking about people by name, it's the role that we talk about.
- 17 Q. Okay.
- A. Executive Committee -- as we've said here, the Executive Committee of AEP and OVEC.
  - Q. Okay. It's the same person.
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. And couldn't those entities have a

  conflict of interest in terms of their own objectives

  and what's in the best interests as between those two

  companies?

108 MR. SCHULER: Objection, legal 1 2 conclusion. 3 MS. KERN: So, we join that; and calls 4 for speculation. 5 EXAMINER PARROT: Maybe rephrase, 6 Mr. Finnigan. 7 MR. FINNIGAN: Yeah. Let me withdraw that question, your Honor, and try a different one. 8 9 Ο. (By Mr. Finnigan) Given the fact that 10 there is this overlap between certain positions at 11 AEP and OVEC, could you see any conflict of interest 12 between what's in the best interests of retail 13 ratepayers of AEP versus what's in the best interests 14 of AEP shareholders? 15 MR. SCHULER: Objection. Same legal 16 conclusion just adding extra words at the end of the 17 question. 18 EXAMINER PARROT: Just to be clear, 19 Dr. Fagan, we are not asking you to offer a legal 20 opinion on the question, but to the extent you can, 2.1 go ahead and answer. THE WITNESS: Thank you, your Honor. 2.2 23 We did not examine that perspective at Α. 24 all.

In the context of a fuel

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Q.

Okay.

adjustment clause analysis, is it important to determine whether there is an affiliate relationship between the utility and the company that it purchases power from?

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MR. SCHULER: Objection. Again, we are getting back to fuel adjustment clause audits that Dr. Fagan said was not in her mind at the time of the audit.

EXAMINER PARROT: Sustained.

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, I would like to make a proffer for the record at this time.

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead, Mr. Finnigan.

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, for the record, I would just like to make a proffer that I have a line of questioning to follow up on the concept of a fuel adjustment clause audit. I believe that this is relevant to the issues in the case because the Commission stated in its March 31, 2016, Order, in Case No. 14-1693, that the prudency audit for the PPA Rider would be conducted in the same manner as the fuel adjustment clause audit. And so, as a result of that, I believe that there is a line of questioning that is important for me to ask this witness about what are the general principles of fuel adjustment clause analyses that might apply to this

case if they were applied.

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And the witness has testified that she is familiar with fuel adjustment clause analyses. She's done them in other states such as Louisiana. We have a cross-examination exhibit that goes to that.

And there are questions that I would have of this witness with respect to the principle of lower or cost -- lower of cost or market, meaning that when a utility buys power from an affiliate, it can only pass through a fuel adjustment clause the lower of the market or cost price, which would disallow all of the PPA Rider costs in this case.

There's also a separate doctrine in the area of fuel adjustment clause analysis that has to do with economy purchased power. So even aside from the issue of whether there is an affiliate relationship between AEP and OVEC, the doctrine of economy purchased power would provide that a -- a utility cannot flow through an FAC cost clause any costs that are above its own costs for providing generation to consumers.

In this case the witness has testified that the cost of providing generation to consumers as the PJM wholesale price is the reasonable benchmark.

And all of the PPA Rider charges are above that

price. And under the doctrine of economy purchased power, they would all be considered disallowed in this case.

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And if permitted to ask the witness those questions, that's what I believe her testimony would be as established by her audit report in the Louisiana case, and also by a law review article by Mr. Duffy that I also have marked as a cross-examination exhibit. Those are the areas I am proffering into evidence.

And in addition, I would like to proffer certain exhibits which would be Exhibit 20, the Louisiana audit report that is a fuel adjustment clause audit, and also Exhibit 18 which is the law review article by Mr. Duffy that explains how a fuel adjustment clause audit is performed in Ohio.

So if I were permitted to ask those questions, that's what I believe the witness's answers would be, and that's the proffer I would like to make at this time.

EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you,
Mr. Finnigan. It's noted for the record.

I would just note at this time that my view of the paragraph cited there in the Commission's Order at the bottom of page 89, over to page 90, is

that the Commission there is focused on how the process for the PPA Rider quarterly filings will work; how, in these audit cases, parties would be afforded the opportunity to participate and so forth; and that the scope of this audit proceeding, though, is set by RFP that was issued in these cases by the Commission. And so I will note that. Your proffer is noted. Let's go ahead and move on.

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

Your Honor, one other document I forgot to add in my proffer was OCC Cross-Examination

Exhibit No. 19. Exhibit 19 is a P -- an FAC decision by the Commission involving OVEC costs that was performed in -- I forget the year. I want to say 2013. But in any event, the decision showed that under an FAC analysis involving costs from OVEC, this same company, those were disallowed because they were above the costs of the utility's own generation. So I just want to include that in the proffer.

EXAMINER PARROT: Okay. Thank you.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Okay. Now, I am going to change the topic, Ms. Fagan. I would like to talk about what your preparation was to give your testimony here today, and I would like you to turn to

a different exhibit and this is OCC Cross-Examination Exhibit 1. If you could take a moment to turn to that, please.

A. I'm there.

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- Q. Okay. And can you take a moment just to read over that.
  - A. It's 22 pages.
- Q. Oh, I meant -- well, let me strike that.

  Let me ask a different question.

Have you seen a document before that is a subpoena to you to bring certain documents to this hearing?

- A. No.
- Q. Okay. And if you could open that document and start at the end on page 22 and that's where this document I want to ask you about is located. If you could -- this is only a two-page document that I want to ask you about that's the actual subpoena. So if you could go to the last page of that document. I could tell you how many pages it is from the back in a moment here.
  - A. Oh, okay.

MS. KERN: If I may interject. I am not sure that Ms. Fagan -- Dr. Fagan has the right exhibit as OCC Exhibit 1. Give me just a moment

114 1 because I'm not actually in the AG e-mail right now. 2 EXAMINER PARROT: While she is doing 3 that, Mr. Finnigan, are you proposing to mark this for identification purposes? 4 5 MR. FINNIGAN: Yes, your Honor. 6 EXAMINER PARROT: Can we try to do that 7 more formally, please? 8 MR. FINNIGAN: Yes. Your Honor, at this time I would like to mark what is labeled OCC 9 10 Cross-Examination Exhibit 1 and mark it with the same 11 markings for purposes of identification. 12 EXAMINER PARROT: OCC Exhibit 1 is marked 13 for identification purposes. 14 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 15 Ο. (By Mr. Finnigan) Okay. Ms. Fagan, let 16 me ask you to just go from the back of the document 17 and this would be on the --18 MS. KERN: Your Honor, if counsel may 19 interject. I am having my co-counsel send Ms. --Dr. Fagan, OCC Exhibit 1, just to make sure she has 20 21 the proper document before she answers anything 2.2 because I think we are not on the same page here. 23 EXAMINER PARROT: Okay. 24 I appreciate your patience. MS. KERN:

MR. McKENNEY: While we are doing this,

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     would it be a good time to go off the record and
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     discuss what the plans are for the rest of the day?
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                 EXAMINER PARROT: We can do that, I
     guess. Let's go off the record.
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                  (Discussion off the record.)
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                  (Thereupon, at 1:18 p.m., a lunch recess
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     was taken.)
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116 1 Wednesday Afternoon Session, 2 January 12, 2022. 3 4 EXAMINER PARROT: Let's go back on the 5 record. We have had a lunch recess at this point 6 7 and we are ready to go ahead and pick it back up. I 8 believe we were making sure that the witness, 9 Dr. Fagan, has all of the exhibits. I think 10 hopefully we are ready to proceed. 11 THE WITNESS: I do have them, your Honor. 12 EXAMINER PARROT: Okay. Very good. Go 13 ahead, Mr. Finnigan. 14 MR. FINNIGAN: Thank you, your Honor. 15 Your Honor, just for level setting, I 16 believe before our break we had the document labeled 17 as OCC Cross-Exam 1 was actually marked for 18 identification for that purpose? 19 EXAMINER PARROT: That's right. 20 MR. FINNIGAN: Okay. Thank you, your 2.1 Honor. 22 (By Mr. Finnigan) And then Ms. Fagan, do Q. 23 you now have that document open before you, that is

OCC Cross-Exam Exhibit 1?

the document that's been marked for identification as

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Q. Thank you.

Now, could you please turn to page 16 of 22 using the numbers in the upper right-hand corner of that document.

- A. Okay.
- Q. Thank you. Now, take a moment to review that, please, that two-page document beginning at 16.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Finnigan, could you point me to a specific page. I do not -- I just pulled the document right from the docket so I do not have the page numbers.

MR. FINNIGAN: Oh, I am sorry. Your Honor, this would be, counting from the end of the document, I believe it's seven pages back from the end.

EXAMINER PARROT: Okay. That helps.

18 Thank you.

MR. FINNIGAN: They are numbered not sequentially because some of these are attachments.

EXAMINER PARROT: Right.

- A. Okay. I've read it.
- Q. Now, have you seen a copy of this
  particular document before, that is, the two pages
  marked as pages 16 and 17 of 22 of OCC Cross-Exam

Exhibit 1?

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- A. I have not.
- Q. Now, if you'll look at the bullet points that begin at the bottom of page 16 of 22, it's asking that you bring certain documents to this hearing. Would you please take a moment to review those three bullet points at the bottom of page 16 of 22 and at the top of page 17 of 22.

9 MS. KERN: Your Honor, I object.

- 10 Dr. Fagan can review the bullet points. However, she
- is not testifying today pursuant to the subpoena. If
- 12 | I recall, your Honors found that the subpoena request
- 13 was moot and denied it with respect to Dr. Fagan.
- 14 She's here testifying as a witness supporting the
- 15 audit report. So she did not -- I did not instruct
- 16 her to bring any documents pursuant to the subpoena.
- 17 EXAMINER PARROT: That's correct,
- 18 Ms. Kern.
- So, with that, Mr. Finnigan, are you --
- 20 are you still asking that the witness review the
- 21 bullet points?
- MR. FINNIGAN: Yes. If she can just
- 23 confirm that she brought none of those documents with
- 24 her. I just wanted to get that on the record.
- 25 EXAMINER PARROT: Okay.

A. I did not. All documents -- I have not examined e-mails from whatever, a year ago, whatever, that cover all this material. I don't have these with me.

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Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Okay. Thank you.

Let's move on, and I want to ask about another cross-examination exhibit. And this is the one that's been marked as cross-examination Exhibit 2. If you could please take a moment and pull up that document.

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, while she is doing that, I would ask that for the record the court reporter mark the document that's labeled as OCC Cross-Exam Exhibit 2 and have it marked for identification as OCC Cross-Exam Exhibit 2.

EXAMINER PARROT: I now have Exhibit 2.

MR. FINNIGAN: Okay.

EXAMINER PARROT: So marked.

Hold on. So marked

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead, Mr. Finnigan.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) That is a Staff Notice of Filing Errata Sheet for the Audit Report, is what it says on the first page. Have you seen this document before?

A. I don't know that I've seen that exact document but I -- but I was the one who developed the errata that are in that document.

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- Q. Okay. Tell me about that process of, you know, how did it begin that you developed errata for your testimony.
- A. I reviewed the report more recently and discovered a couple of places where I was not entirely happy about how we characterized capacity prices for PJM. It was broad. It was more like a placeholder. That was the errata for page 20 and 23. So, you know, upon further reflection looking at this, it doesn't -- it doesn't change the results of the audit, but it's not strictly accurate and I decided it shouldn't be in the report.
- Q. Okay. I am just trying to understand the nature of the inaccuracy that you found. So let's just -- I want to just talk about the first two of those. I think the third one is self-explanatory. So let's talk about that first bullet point in the errata filing that goes to page 20 of the audit report. So if you could please take a moment to turn to page 20 and this is the audit report.
  - A. Yes. I'm there on page 20.
  - Q. Okay. Okay. Now, in the errata filing,

it says a whole paragraph should be stricken. And just to make sure we're clear, if we look at page 20 of your audit report, there is a heading that says "3.2 -- section "3.2 PJM ancillary service markets." Do you see that heading?

A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. Okay. And then in the errata filing you propose to strike the entire paragraph above that section heading.
  - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And what is it that's inaccurate about that paragraph?
  - A. What is inaccurate is the capacity clearing price in 2018.
  - O. And what should it be?
    - A. I don't have it off the top of my head.

      But it doesn't change the final results of the audit

      but it wasn't calculated correctly.
  - Q. Would the difference in calculation be material to the amount that you mentioned here where you have the total energy and capacity at 41.25 meg -- per megawatt-hour?
- A. I don't have that off the top of my head.
- Q. So you don't know if it's a material difference or not.

- A. Not off the top of my head.
- Q. Do you know whether -- strike that.

When you say that there was an error in the capacity calculation, did you prepare a new calculation that you could share with us?

A. No.

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- Q. Then was it the methodology that you -- you were dissatisfied with and that was the reason for your errata filing?
- A. Yes. I wasn't happy with how we calculated the capacity price. It's my responsibility to have an accurate report and I hadn't caught that the first time. So rather than live with the mistake, I decided that the paragraph the report doesn't stand or fall on the paragraph, our conclusions are the same, it's just simpler not to have that.
- Q. Okay. And so just so I'm clear on this, you didn't perform any new calculation to determine what you think the right capacity price should have been for 2018.
  - A. We did not do that.
- Q. And if you were going to do it, can you explain what the right methodology should be for doing that?

A. We should have used the PJM capacity market price, maybe the capacity market prices kind of overlap years, which is in megawatt-days and not in megawatt-hours. So it was calculated here and translated in some way that's not accurate into megawatt-hours which isn't how capacity prices are —it's not what capacity prices are. They are not for energy hours. They are for the megawatts. So the methodology was incorrect.

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- Q. If you were trying to arrive at a price of energy and capacity per hour, how would you convert the capacity price if it's expressed in terms of a megawatt-day?
- A. If you were going to do that, you would need to make some assumption about how many hours a year a plant would run, so it would be different for different plants. It's just -- it was not a useful exercise.
- Q. As a -- have you seen some people, as a rule of thumb, convert a megawatt-day price to a megawatt-hour price for capacity by just dividing by 24?
- A. I think that's what we did here that I was not happy with.
  - Q. Okay. But in terms of industry practice,

have you seen that done, you know, frequently in the industry to express a mega -- to express a price for capacity on an hourly basis?

- A. I can't think of anything offhand.

  Perhaps, you know, it's done. I didn't like it as a methodology here.
- Q. Okay. Are you familiar with the reports published by the independent market monitor for PJM, the State of the Market Reports?
- A. Oh, yes, I've -- I've read probably a couple from PJM. You know, I follow them through ERCOT and, you know, so generally, yeah.
- Q. And those are prepared by the independent market monitor whose job it is to monitor energy and capacity prices in PJM.
- A. That's correct.

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- Q. And the independent market monitor who prepares these reports is an expert in calculating energy and capacity prices for PJM.
  - A. Okay. Yes.
- Q. And if we wanted to find out what would be an authoritative source of information to get the energy and capacity price for PJM at a particular point in time like 2018, we could pull that information from the independent market monitor's

State of the Market Report for that time period.

- A. I'm pretty sure you could.
- Q. Okay. And that would be an authoritative source of information.
- A. I would say -- I would say generally, 6 yes.
  - Q. Okay. And now, so to go back to this statement here, you have the cost of power from the OVEC power plants in 2018 as \$54 a megawatt-hour.
- 10 | Have I read that correctly?

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- 11 A. That's correct.
  - Q. Now, do you know whether the market price for energy and capacity for PJM for 2018 was greater or less than the OVEC costs for capacity and energy?

MS. KERN: Objection, your Honor. The errata sheet and Dr. Fagan's testimony was to eliminate this paragraph for the reasons she's explained. So I think it will cause confusion in the record if -- if we are going to accept the paragraph that she wants deleted from the -- from the audit report as part of the record.

22 EXAMINER PARROT: Response?

23 Mr. Finnigan, did you have a response?

MR. FINNIGAN: Yes, your Honor. The
point I am trying to get at here is whether the OVEC

charges are greater or less than the market price for energy and capacity. And her statement that was -that was stricken says that the OVEC costs were
greater than the market price for energy and
capacity. And I'm still trying to understand
whether, if a different methodology were used, would
the result be that it's still a situation where the
OVEC costs still remain greater than the market price
for energy and capacity such that in our -- our
position would be they were imprudent.

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MR. McKENNEY: Your Honor, if I could be heard?

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead.

MR. McKENNEY: I would just note IEU-Ohio has a similar line of questioning and has very much the same questions on this particular issue. We think it is relevant actually to this audit, we think it's a fundamental issue in this case, and so we would join OCC in its arguments in support of this question.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled as to the specific question that's pending.

Go ahead, Dr. Fagan.

A. I mentioned earlier that taking the paragraph out or leaving it in isn't material to the

results because we know from Figure 16 where we look at all the, you know, the net OVEC charges that were -- or the actual PPA charges in column A, so that's the OVEC charges net of energy payments, capacity payments, ancillary services, whatever.

They're positive. So we know even just with that, that the -- you know, the total bill is higher than energy plus capacity in PJM. So rather than have a paragraph and a number in the report that I wasn't entirely happy at the methodology, I would rather not have that there because we've made the point elsewhere.

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Q. I understand. Thank you for that explanation. Okay. I am going to move on then.

And I just have a question about this second bullet point in this errata sheet and then that's the only other question I have about that. So let's take a look at that very quickly. Just give me one moment to pull that up on my computer. Okay. The second one has to do with page 23 of the audit report. Could you take a moment to turn to page 23 so we can reference where that is in the audit report, what it is that you are striking.

- A. Yes, I'm there.
- O. Okay. Is that within the section that's

labeled "3.5" or is it in section 3.4?

A. It's in 3.5.

2.1

- Q. So let me take a moment and orient myself to that. Okay. So this section 3.5 that begins on page 23, what you're striking, you're beginning at the beginning of that paragraph, "The price of energy and capacity," correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. Right. And are you just striking that one sentence or something different than that?
- A. I'm striking the one sentence but it's actually a somewhat long and complex sentence. So striking it through the colon. And the reason for that is it refers to the total PJM energy and capacity price of 41.25 that we mentioned earlier that I'm just -- I'm just not happy with how -- I mean, you could measure capacity that way. I am not that happy with how we did it, so I didn't want to mention it again.
- Q. So this is just the same point you were discussing earlier but this is just a slightly different context because -- well, actually it's the same thing because they both had to do with 2018. This is just another instance where you are referencing that calculation in your report. That's

why you are striking it; is that right?

- A. Yes. That's correct.
- Q. All right.

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MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, may I just interrupt for a point of clarification? I thought the errata said just the first sentence and I heard something different from the witness.

THE WITNESS: Oh, you're right.

MS. BOJKO: Can we seek clarification?

THE WITNESS: Correct. I am very sorry.

I didn't want to refer to the price before because I

12 am not happy with how we calculated it. But you're

13 right, the next piece is a new sentence. It's too

14 low to support a new CCGT. But I suppose now, if we

15 | strike the first sentence, then the "too low" doesn't

16 have anything to refer to. So I guess for the

17 logical progression we would have to strike the first

18 half of that second sentence.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Okay. Is there anything else you would propose to strike in this section?

A. I think the rest of it generally makes sense when comparing the levelized cost of new entry in PJM with the cost of the OVEC plants, the LCOE is lower then the cost of the OVEC plants. So I -- but

the 42 and 47.5 have to be compared to something.

I think for just, I guess, purposes of the reader understanding the comparison, perhaps we just need the comparison of the levelized cost of new entry with the total cost of the OVEC plants that we -- we got from the OVEC annual report. So a lot of this could be simplified, I suppose.

Q. Okay. I do want --

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- A. Editing rather than correcting, and I know that gets complicated.
- Q. Okay. I do want to ask you some questions about this levelized cost of entry and what the significance of that is, but I want to come back to that in a little bit. So let me move on and just go through some of these other documents.

So with that I am going to ask if you could please turn your attention to what has been labeled as OCC Cross-Examination Exhibit 4 and take a moment to pull that up on your computer, please.

A. Okay. I have it.

MR. FINNIGAN: Okay. Now, your Honor, I would like to mark for the record the document labeled as OCC Cross-Examination Exhibit 4, have that labeled for identification purposes as OCC Cross-Examination Exhibit 4.

EXAMINER PARROT: And, Mr. Finnigan, if you could just briefly note what it is for the record.

MR. FINNIGAN: Yes. Your Honor, this is a ratemaking study that articulates general principles of ratemaking, and it was prepared by her firm, London Economics, and so it establishes what certain industry standards are that are relevant to this case.

EXAMINER PARROT: So marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Okay. Ms. Fagan, do you have that document before you, what's been marked as Exhibit 4?
  - A. Yes, I have it.
- Q. And did you prepare this document? Were you the lead author?
  - A. I was not involved in this project.
  - Q. Have you seen this document before?
- A. I've seen bits and pieces of it but I don't think I have read it all the way through.
- Q. Okay. I am just going to ask you about a few bits and pieces. Now, I would like to ask you to turn your attention to page 137 of the document.
- 25 A. Okay.

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Q. Okay. Now, it will take me a moment to get there. Bear with me, please.

Now, there's a discrepancy between how these pages are numbered. If you look at the top, it says page 138 of 324, but then at the bottom of that same page is 137. So what I am referring to just to be clear is I'm referring to the numbers at the bottom of the page when I ask you to turn to 137. And it's a section entitled "6.1.4 Competitive Procurement Framework." Do you see that?

A. I do.

2.1

Q. Okay. Please take a few moments or as long as you would like to review that page and then the next couple of pages through the end of that section until you come up to section 6.1.5 about using a totex, T-O-T-E-X, framework.

MR. SCHULER: Your Honor, while she is doing that, AEP Ohio will object. Dr. Fagan indicated that she was not involved in this project at all. Mr. Finnigan has not established a foundation that any of the sections she's looking at are the bits and pieces.

Beyond that, this is some sort of report that allegedly was filed with the Kansas Commission. We don't know the status of this case, we don't know

under what law it was analyzed under, so there is zero probative value and it potentially could be prejudicial in this case.

2.1

So, for multiple reasons, we would object to not only the admission of this exhibit, not that Mr. Finnigan has moved to admit it yet, but any questioning because it could potentially lead to irrelevant evidence with no foundation into the record.

MS. KERN: Staff would join Counsel's objection for the reasons stated. Thanks.

EXAMINER PARROT: And I think at this point Mr. Finnigan had just asked her to look at this reference so we'll see what his question is and go from there.

MR. SCHULER: Thank you, your Honor.

- A. I've read it over.
- Q. Okay. Now, would you agree with me that the description in section 6.1.4 establishes what would be considered good utility practice for procuring resources to serve customers?

MR. SCHULER: Your Honor, I object and renew the objection that I just stated --

EXAMINER PARROT: All right. And let's back up, Mr. Finnigan, and see if she has at least

reviewed this part of the notice of filing of the rate study and we will kind of go from there. Ask some foundational questions first, please.

2.1

MR. FINNIGAN: Yes. So -- and your Honor, I was just asking for foundational purposes whether she agrees that the description of the competitive procurement framework in this report is consistent with her understanding of good utility practice. That's my basic question.

EXAMINER PARROT: And before we get there, let's -- I think she has only said she is maybe somewhat familiar with this filing, so let's see if this is one of those portions.

MR. FINNIGAN: I will get at that.

- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) So in your work as a utility industry expert in doing prudence reviews, have you had to familiarize yourself with the concept of competitive procurement for generation or supply resources?
  - A. Yes, we have. Broadly.
- Q. Okay. And would you agree with me that in the utility industry it's generally considered good utility practice when a utility is procuring supply resources to use a competitive procurement process?

MS. KERN: Objection. Calls the witness to speculate on the other circumstances of the question.

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

- A. I just want to understand, so is the question about this report?
- Q. Not yet. I will get to that. But now I am just asking your understanding of the utility industry generally based on your experience, and so I am just asking at a high level, do you have any understanding as to whether it's considered good utility practice for a utility to use a competitive procurement process before obtaining generation or supply resources for its consumers?
- A. There are a lot of pieces to that because -- so there could be RFPs that are issued under integrated resource plans. You know, there is RFPs when specific things are desired like some utilities want to add solar, wind, whatever. But utilities -- you know, a lot of utilities operate in wholesale, you know, energy and capacity markets and the idea there is that there are market signals rather than procurement specifically. So I am not quite sure I can answer your question.

- Q. Okay. So talk to me about that concept you were just going to. What are these market signals and how do they work and what use does the utility make of them?
- A. By "utility" you mean the load-serving entity or?
- Q. Sorry. I didn't hear what you are asking. By the way, I am supposed to ask the questions here. I'm just kidding.
  - A. Okay.

2.1

- Q. I didn't hear what you were saying. You were asking for clarification of my question.
  - A. Yes. So, by "utility," do you mean a load-serving entity?
  - Q. Yes, I do.
    - A. Okay. So load-serving entities don't -you know, they don't own generation so they would be
      what we call bidding, bidding load, buying, you know,
      real time energy, day-ahead energy, they are in very
      often RTOs which have capacity markets so that these
      capacity markets, like in PJM, signal, or, you know,
      in an ideal world, they signal when capacity might be
      short a few years out. Those are investment signals
      for folks who want to build power plants.

So that -- in that context you are not

doing RFPs for supply or capacity necessarily. The idea is that market signals provide incentives for potential sellers. It's just -- it's not like, you know, a vertically-integrated utility in the old days where they have their generation and they serve their own load. It's just different.

- Q. Would AEP Ohio be considered a load-serving entity?
  - A. I believe so.

2.1

- Q. Okay. Now, a load-serving entity like AEP Ohio, they react to market prices. And are you referring to the PJM energy and capacity market prices?
- A. Well, for -- yeah, they are operating in pym.
  - Q. Okay. And so how is it that they are supposed to react to those prices if they don't have their own generation?
    - A. Well --

MR. SCHULER: Objection, vague. What do you mean by "react to those prices"? What prices are you referring to and what reaction?

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, I was just following up on a prior answer. She gave that explanation. I was just trying to get a

clarification of her answer.

2.1

EXAMINER PARROT: If you followed the question, Dr. Fagan, go ahead and respond.

- A. Well, a load-serving entity bids its load into -- into the market so that helps the -- the system operator, PJM, figure out how much supply it needs to meet load, day-ahead, hour-by-hour basis, so the amount of load that bids in, the quantity helps, and combined with the cost of the, you know, most expensive unit, it's where supply and demand cross, it creates a market clearing price. So as a load-serving entity, you are part of the market, and your load helps, you know, determine what the price will be.
- Q. And then would it be true that, to the extent possible, a load-serving entity should strive to serve its customers at the market price?

MS. KERN: Objection. The question calls for her to speculate without knowing, you know, the facts and circumstances of the specific situation.

MR. SCHULER: AEP Ohio would join that objection.

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, this goes to the basic definition of prudency that's in the Vantage report we talked about at the beginning of

the witness's explanation. And this is kind of the underpinning of the whole audit report, I suspect, is if it's a prudency analysis, this concept of serving customers at the lowest cost is a fundamental principle of prudency and that's all I am asking about. She agreed with that principle. And, you know, maybe -- I'll tell you what. I will strike that, your Honor. I am going to go back to the Vantage report and we can get it from there.

- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Now, Ms. Fagan, can you take a moment and get back to a document we were talking about. Give me a moment to pull it up on my screen. I believe it's No. 3. Okay. So do you have that document before you?
  - A. Yes. Exhibit 3, the Vantage report?
- Q. Yes. We talked about this earlier and I just want to go back to pages 8 and 9 where this concept of prudency was discussed. And if you would take a moment to scroll down to that -- those pages.
  - A. Okay.

2.1

Q. And I guess -- let's see here, okay. So just so we're clear, in the document itself it's labeled as page 8 of the report but at the -- the way the exhibit is labeled it says page 13 of 104, so.

I'm referring to page 8 of the report where it's got

that prudency definition. Do you see that?

A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. Okay. I just want to ask a couple of questions about this document.
- A. Should I read through it all to part B again?
- Q. No, no. I mean, I'm sorry. I was just taking a moment myself to review this.
  - A. Okay.
- Q. I don't have a question pending at this time but just give me a moment, please.
  - Okay. I guess rather than talk about this concept in terms of the prudency definition, let me ask this on a more broad level.
  - Is it your understanding in the electric utility industry that there is any least cost principle that's applied in different settings like fuel adjustment cost proceedings or integrated resource proceedings?
  - A. In IRP proceedings, there are generally always -- I have seen recently -- they are very forward looking so there might be multiple scenarios of the future and different costs assigned to different scenarios depending on, you know, the menu or the portfolio of resources you procure. And

obviously cost is important, but when you are looking at issues like this, there's other factors. There is reliability, for example. So it's a factor.

- Q. Okay. I am not sure I heard your answer. You said, it sounded to me, like car is important or something is important. I probably misheard you. I am just trying to --
  - A. Cost.

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2.2

- Q. Cost is important. Okay.
- 10 A. Among other things like, for example, 11 reliability.
  - Q. Reliability, sure.

And would you agree with me that just as a very general principle, the objective that utilities should have under good utility practice is to strive to serve their consumers with a reliable source of electricity at the lowest reasonable cost?

- A. I would say their commissions make those determinations. You know, there is lots of important values and some of them are consistent with one another. Some are mutually exclusive. And it's a -- it's a determination that's made at the regulatory level, you know, as well as by utilities. I wouldn't want to comment more than that.
  - Q. Well, I know there is lots of factors

that could enter into what's the lowest reasonable cost. I am just asking, is that a general objective that utilities strive for, that is, to provide their consumers with a reliable source of electricity at the lowest reasonable cost? Is that their general objective?

MR. SCHULER: Objection. Asking
Dr. Fagan to opine on the objectives of each
individual utility in presumably the entire United
States, none of which is she an employee of.

EXAMINER PARROT: If you have an opinion, Dr. Fagan, on this issue, go ahead.

A. It's complex. I actually don't have an opinion. Different commissions and different utilities in different states weigh values -- they weigh things differently. I don't have a view.

MR. FINNIGAN: Give me a moment here, please.

- Q. Okay. Now, going back to this document that's the Vantage audit report. Do you still have that in front of you?
  - A. Exhibit 3. Yes, I have it.
- Q. And then the page I want to refer you to is numbered page 8 at the bottom.
- 25 A. Okay.

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- Q. And there is a heading that says
  "Prudency Definition." Do you see that at the top of
  the page?
  - A. I see that.

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- Q. Okay. Now, take a moment to read through that paragraph, if you would, please.
  - A. I've read it.
- Q. Okay. This paragraph is distinguishing what could be characterized as prudent actions versus mismanagement or negligence assessments and it's giving criteria for judging both; is that right?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And then about, let me count, six lines down from the beginning of that paragraph there is a sentence that says, "The former seeks an assessment..." Do you see that line?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. When it says "the former," is it your understanding that's talking about what would be considered a prudent course of action?
- MR. SCHULER: Objection. Mr. Finnigan is asking Dr. Fagan about a report that she did not conduct. He is requesting her to opine on what was meant.
- MR. FINNIGAN: I asked her at the

beginning of her testimony, your Honor, if she read the report. She said she did. If she agrees with the general concept of prudency as outlined in this report. She said she did. So I am just following up with some additional questions about particular statements in this definition of prudency.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.

Q. And my -- let me reask the question.

So if you take a look at that sentence about six or seven lines down, it says, "The former seeks an assessment..." When it says "The former," it's talking about prudence; is that your understanding?

- A. Let me read it again. I hate when people say "former" and "latter" because I always have to go back to what they said before, so let me go back.
  - Q. I agree.

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- A. So if you are asking me a question about grammar, I think that the word "former" refers to the prudence, and then like "latter" would be mismanagement or negligence assessment.
  - Q. Okay.
- A. My view is as good as anyone else's reading this because I'm just reading it.
  - Q. Okay. Thank you.

Now, sticking with that sentence "The former," defining "prudence," if you read through that sentence, it says that what's considered prudent would be an action unfettered by bias. Have I read that correctly?

- A. That's -- that's their view, I guess.
- Q. Yes?

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- A. I said that's their view.
- Q. Yes. I mean, you say you agree with their view.
- A. When -- when we talked about this earlier today, I said I particularly agreed with their point that the prudence standard recognizes that reasonable persons can have honest differences of opinion without one or the other necessarily being imprudent.
- Q. Okay. But I am not talking about reasonable minds could differ at this point. I am just talking about bias. And I'm just asking you whether in a -- in a situation where there is a potential conflict of interest between a utility's shareholders and a utility's ratepayers, does that -- does that create a situation for potential bias?

MR. SCHULER: Objection. Hypothetical.

It is incomplete or it is assuming facts not in evidence.

MS. KERN: Staff would join the objection. Also from the standpoint that it's using the words of the Vantage audit report. Dr. Fagan conducted an audit and has a report for this proceeding. Perhaps it would be helpful if we looked at that report to see what she actually found, rather than asking her opinions on Vantage.

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EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Finnigan, response?

MR. FINNIGAN: Yes, your Honor. I'm just asking about general standards for auditing and prudence within the industry and just asking whether she agrees with this characterization that when there is a potential for bias that's one indicator of potential imprudence.

MR. SCHULER: Your Honor, I would also briefly respond. He asked Dr. Fagan her context -- if she agreed with this section and she said she only agreed with a certain portion of this section. He has not established she even agrees with this sentence much less asked follow-up questions about it.

MR. FINNIGAN: I will ask that, your Honor.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Would you agree with that -- that phrase in the Vantage report that if a

utility's actions are -- could be characterized as bias, that could be one indicator of imprudence?

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MR. SCHULER: Objection, mischaracterizes the Vantage audit report.

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead and rephrase, Mr. Finnigan.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Ms. Fagan, would you agree with me that if a utility is faced with a decision where it has a conflict of interest as between its shareholders and its ratepayers, that the potential for bias in that situation in favor of shareholders could be one indicator of imprudent action by the utility?

MR. SCHULER: I will renew my objection from about 4 minutes ago where it assumes facts not in evidence or it is an incomplete hypothetical.

EXAMINER PARROT: And I will overrule it. To the extent you are able to, Dr. Fagan, please go ahead and respond.

- A. We didn't contemplate the issue of bias.
- Q. Okay. Now, let's talk about this PPA Rider transaction. AEP Ohio owns a -- a share of the output from the OVEC plants under the ICPA, and it's, what, a 19.93 percent share of the output?
  - A. Mr. Finnigan, can you direct me to the

part of the report we are talking about now?

- Q. It's in the OVEC annual report at page 1 that has -- I am just trying to establish what the ownership shares -- I don't need an exact number.

  Just for discussion purposes we can use a round number. Is it your understanding that, for purposes of discussion, AEP Ohio has a right to about 19 or 20 percent of the output from the OVEC plants per the terms of the Inter-Company Power Agreement?
- A. Okay. So we show this on Figure 3 which is not a redacted figure. It's not confidential.
  - Q. What page is that on, please?
- A. 15.

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- Q. Sorry. Did you say 6?
- A. It's Figure 3, I'm sorry, on page 15.
- Q. Just take a moment to flip through that, please. Okay. Just to establish a foundation for my next couple of questions, per page 15 of your audit report, Figure 3 that you were just referring to, shows that AEP Ohio owns a 15.49 percent share of the output from the OVEC plants; is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
    - MR. SCHULER: Objection.
- Q. And that would be combined with a share -- the share shown for Columbus at

4.44 percent; is that right?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. So if you add those two together, that comes to between 19 and 20 percent.
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And that's AEP Ohio's ownership share of the output of the OVEC plants.
- A. It's what's called the participation ratio. So it's the share -- I think your shorthand way of describing it is accurate for our purposes. They call it the participation ratio.

Participation ratio, okay. Thank you.

- And then given the fact that AEP Ohio owns 19 percent of the output from the OVEC plants, if -- if this PPA Rider were not in existence, how would -- how would AEP Ohio be impacted?
- MR. SCHULER: Objection to the extent it's vague and also an incomplete hypothetical.
- Q. Let me clarify that then. We established earlier in your testimony the PPA Rider costs for 2018 and 2019 were \$74.1 million above the PJM market price for energy and capacity. Do you recall that discussion?
- MR. SCHULER: Objection, mischaracterizes prior testimony.

Q. I'm sorry. Do you recall that,
Ms. Fagan?

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Finnigan, there is an objection.

MR. FINNIGAN: Oh.

EXAMINER PARROT: Did you wish to

respond?

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MR. FINNIGAN: Yes. Earlier in testimony at the very outset we were discussing page 35, Figure 16, and we walked through, per her audit report, what would be a reasonable calculation of the amount of the PPA charge for 2018 and 2019. And she agreed, subject to check, that for 2018 it would be 25.4 million and that for 2019 it would be 49.1 million. And then the total of those two numbers would be 74.5 million. So I was just asking -- and I'll -- let me ask a new question.

- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) So, Ms. Fagan, do you recall our discussion earlier today where we discussed the amount of the PPA Rider charges for 2018 and 2019, and you agreed, subject to check, that the amount was \$74.5 million?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And by definition, that amount is above the market price for PJM energy and capacity prices.

A. That's correct.

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Q. And if there were no PPA Rider, AEP Ohio would be stuck with the output from the OVEC plants, that is, \$74.5 million above the market price.

MR. SCHULER: Objection. Incomplete hypothetical. It's simply saying if the PPA Rider doesn't exist. It doesn't establish any other assumptions. It also calls for Dr. Fagan to speculate about what AEP Ohio would do under this hypothetical situation. She is not an employee of AEP Ohio.

EXAMINER PARROT: To the extent you are able to respond, Dr. Fagan, go ahead.

- A. We did not examine that.
- Q. Okay. But would you agree with me, if the rider didn't exist, that would be the case.

MS. KERN: Objection, your Honor. The question -- excuse me, Mr. Finnigan. If you would like to finish. I interrupted you.

MR. FINNIGAN: Well, yeah. Your Honor, I am not asking whether she covered it in her audit report but just her understanding of how the PPA Rider works and how the transaction works. She goes into great detail in her audit report about how OVEC was established, the history of OVEC, the history of

AEP, the overlapping management, and how the ICPA works. And I am just trying to explore her general understanding of these concepts of what would happen in terms of the consequences to AEP Ohio if this PPA Rider were not in effect. So it goes to the information in her audit report where she discusses the general relationship among the party -- among the different entities and the way the -- and the way the PPA Rider works.

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MS. KERN: And, your Honor, that goes to the heart of my objection that I didn't let

Mr. Finnigan -- excuse me, finish, but I have also raised this previously. He is asking if there were no PPA Rider and that is outside the scope of this proceeding.

EXAMINER PARROT: And I asked her to respond to the question prior, and she did that, so I think the objection is sustained, Mr. Finnigan. We have gotten her response.

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, may I just have a moment, please?

EXAMINER PARROT: You may.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) So as I understand your testimony, Ms. Fagan, if the PPA Rider did not exist, you have no idea what the consequences would be to

AEP Ohio if it were not recovering the 74.5 million from consumers?

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MR. SCHULER: Objection, your Honor.

This is the same line of questioning that you just sustained an objection on that's seeking to have Dr. Fagan opine on.

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, I am just trying to explore her understanding of the transaction. She's laid it out in the audit report. This is my last question. If she doesn't understand what those consequences are, I will move on, but I would like to get an answer for the record.

EXAMINER PARROT: And to which she has given you an answer. So let's move on, Mr. Finnigan.

MR. FINNIGAN: Okay.

- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Ms. Fagan, do you -have you seen any information that discusses how the
  PPA Rider was projected to work over the life of the
  rider? In other words, whether it was expected to be
  a net credit or a net charge?
- A. We did not look at anything like that to prepare the audit.
- Q. Okay. Wasn't there a study that you mentioned at page 24 of your audit report, you referred to a Benchmark Study that was appended to

the 2011 revised and amended ICPA that provides that sort of a projection that you describe in your audit report?

- A. Yes. You mentioned it. We looked at that. What I was looking at in that study was the LCOE.
  - Q. Okay.

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- A. You know, a slice of that.
- Q. Okay. Now, so do you know if there was any sort of projection made at any earlier period of time as to how the PPA Rider was expected to perform during 2018 and 2019?
  - A. I do not know.
- Q. Okay. And to the extent that there is such a projection in that Benchmark Study we just discussed, do you know what that projection was?
- A. I don't know. Like I said, we used that study to give us a comparison of levelized cost of energy, so I don't know the other pieces.
- Q. Wasn't the point of your referencing that Benchmark Study to make the observation that it was overly optimistic because there was an error in that study regarding the price of natural gas used for the projected PPA performance in the Benchmark Study?

MR. SCHULER: Objection. Assumes facts

not in evidence.

2 EXAMINER PARROT: Back it up,

3 Mr. Finnigan.

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MR. FINNIGAN: Okay.

- Q. Could you please turn to page 24 of your audit report.
  - A. I'm there.
- Q. Could you take a moment to read the paragraph just above section 3.6.
  - A. I've read it.
- Q. And you talk in that paragraph about how LEI's LCOE analysis, and that's levelized cost of energy, how your analysis compares with one submitted by AEP Ohio in the Benchmark Study. That's what you're talking about in this paragraph, right?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And the point you make in this paragraph is that the Benchmark Study used, as one of its inputs, the cost of energy, the levelized cost of energy from a CCGT at 96.53 per megawatt-hour, right?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. And so how would that impact the calculation of, you know, OVEC plant performance projections using that high of a price for LCOE for a CCGT?

A. We did not perform that calculation for the audit.

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Q. Well, I know you didn't perform the calculation, but I am just saying, as a general principle, if somebody used a much higher LCOE in doing a price projection, wouldn't that result in an overly optimistic projection as compared to whether somebody used a lower LCOE?

MR. SCHULER: Objection, relevance.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.

- A. The LCOE here we're using is for a combined cycle gas turbine. A gas plant. I don't know if they had an LCOE number for the OVEC plants in that report. They might have. But I wasn't looking for that. I don't think I can answer your question because this LCOE has to do with gas plants.
- Q. Well, I'm just -- I asked it pretty inartfully. Let me -- let me ask it this way: If one were preparing a projection of how plants would perform as against the market price for electricity and one used a price for the LCOE that was too high, wouldn't that tend to result in an overestimate of how well the plants would perform?
- A. I can't answer. I think there's just too many variables.

- Q. Okay. Now, I am going to switch gears a little bit. Let me ask you to turn your attention to what's been labeled as OCC Cross-Exam Exhibit 8, an order from the Michigan Public Service Commission.
  - A. Okay. I have that open.
- Q. All right. What I would like you to do is please turn to page 19. Let me see if that's the one in the upper right-hand corner or the one down in the bottom. It's near the end of the document.
- A. I think 19 is the same whether you look at the top or the bottom.
  - Q. That's good.

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EXAMINER PARROT: While she is finding the reference, if we could identify it more specifically for the record, Mr. Finnigan.

MR. FINNIGAN: Yes. Your Honor, at this time I would like to have what has been labeled as OCC Cross-Exam 8 marked for identification purposes. And I will represent for the record that this is an order by the Michigan Public Service Commission in a case that is case numbered 020 -- I'm sorry, U-20804, and the decision is dated November 18, 2021.

EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you. OCC Exhibit 8 has been identified on the record for purposes of identification.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Okay. And I will represent to you, Ms. Fagan, that this is an order by the Michigan Commission dealing with the OVEC plants. Have you seen this order before?
  - A. I have not.

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Q. If you are doing an audit of the OVEC costs for 2019 and there is an order from a state public utilities commission that covers the same time period and also covers the OVEC plants, is that something that would generally be of interest to you as an auditor?

MR. SCHULER: Objection. Assumes facts not in evidence, not the least of which were that this report came out over a year after the audit report in this case.

EXAMINER PARROT: The objection is overruled as to the question pending.

- A. The previous audits were of interest to us. We looked at the Vantage audit. The one we have been looking at, I guess it's Exhibit 3 so far. So previous audits, yes, of interest. But this one was filed after we did the work and filed the audit in this case so there's -- you know, we couldn't have.
  - Q. Well, I understand that, but you have

ongoing audits that are in progress for the OVEC plants, don't you?

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- A. The cases are open. The audits are complete. And they were delivered, I want to say, December. So the bulk of that work would have been done before the Michigan one was posted.
- Q. Okay. Now, could you please direct your attention to that page 19 that I mentioned, and you see where it says, the first full paragraph, it's about five lines down from the top of the page, it begins, "As the Commission stated in its December 9, 2020 order...." If you could take a moment and just read that paragraph.

MR. SCHULER: Your Honor, while Dr. Fagan is reviewing that paragraph, I will lodge an objection here. Dr. Fagan has already testified that she has never seen this document before, so any line of questioning would be inappropriate and just arguably reading some of this document into the record.

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, if I may respond. I am just trying to establish generally accepted industry standards and good utility practices and this is just one articulation of a good utility practice in our view. And I just am going to

ask the witness, after she's read it, whether she agrees that what the Commission described here in this order would be considered a good utility practice in the industry.

MS. KERN: Your Honor, Staff would object to the line of questioning of referencing this
Michigan proceeding for the reasons stated by counsel from AEP that she's not familiar. She's never seen this document before. She didn't work on this proceeding. And it's not relevant to this proceeding. But I know she's only been asked to look at the paragraph at this point, so.

EXAMINER PARROT: Yes. Go ahead and ask your question, Mr. Finnigan, and I'll issue my ruling after that.

- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Have you had a chance to review the paragraph?
  - A. Yes.

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Q. Would you agree that the following is a statement of good utility practice in the electric utility industry: "While long-term contracts are encouraged, this does not absolve a utility from monitoring and responding to market conditions and system needs and making good faith efforts to manage existing contracts"?

A. I'm not comfortable answering the question. I don't -- this is a little snippet. I don't have the context. I just -- I'm not comfortable commenting.

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Q. Okay. Okay. Let me ask you a hypothetical question now. So let's assume that when the PPA Rider was approved in 2016, it was projected to result in a net credit to consumers over the life of the rider of \$110 million. I am going to ask you to assume that.

And let's assume that now that the rider has been in effect through 2020, actually there have been no credits passed on to customers. It's only been charges, including charges of 74.5 million in 2018 and 2019 where it had been projected to be paying a credit to consumers at that time. So I want you to assume those facts, okay?

And my question is, assuming those facts to be true, would it be good utility practice for a utility, such as AEP, to be monitoring the expected performance of this PPA Rider against the actual performance, and if they are not aligning well, then to do something about it?

- A. We did not examine that for the audit.
- Q. Well, I understand that, but I am asking

you a hypothetical question of what is good utility practice. So that's my question.

MR. SCHULER: Objection. Asked and answered.

5 MR. FINNIGAN: And, you know -- well, 6 I'll strike that.

EXAMINER PARROT: To the extent you are able to respond, Dr. Fagan, go ahead.

THE WITNESS: Could we ask the court reporter to repeat the question?

11 EXAMINER PARROT: Yes.

12 (Record read.)

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13 MR. SCHULER: Objection. I believe 14 that's an incomplete question.

MS. KERN: Yeah, I was going to ask if the question prior --

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, I could simply -- your Honor, may I -- I mean, I could perhaps simplify by just re-asking the question.

EXAMINER PARROT: Okay. Let's go at it that way.

MR. FINNIGAN: All right.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Ms. Fagan, please assume some hypothetical facts for purposes of this question.

Please assume that an analysis was done showing that in 2016, it was projected that the PPA Rider would flow through a net credit to consumers of \$110 million over the life of the rider. And then assume that, from the time the rider was in effect, it's only flowed through charges, including charges of 74.5 million in 2018 and 2019.

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So with those facts assumed for purposes of this question, do you have any opinion as to whether a utility -- whether it would be good utility practice for a utility to examine whether there is anything that could possibly be done to improve the performance of the PPA Rider.

MR. SCHULER: Objection. This is an incomplete hypothetical once again. At this point, particularly with the last piece of that question, it does apply to the PPA Rider and, in our opinion, your Honor, this is a -- simply a question that is posed as a hypothetical that is trying to get at the issues that were already ruled upon by the Attorney Examiners that information regarding the basis for AEP Ohio's decision to include the OVEC PPA in the PPA Rider is beyond the scope of these proceedings.

EXAMINER PARROT: As I said before, I believe that's a separate issue from what

Mr. Finnigan is trying to get at with some of these questions; so, Dr. Fagan, to the extent you have an opinion, you may offer it.

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- A. The question just brought up questions in my mind like -- so I don't know if this is hypothetical or not, but who did the analysis, and for how long the benefits were -- there is lots of bits and pieces that I just -- I can't comment.
- Q. Okay. And let me ask you, would you agree that, as a general principle, utilities should operate with a plan and then always be comparing actual results to their plan?

MR. SCHULER: Objection, incomplete hypothetical.

Q. Let me re-ask it.

Do you have any understanding whether in the electric utility industry the way electric utilities plan and operate their business is they start out by making a capital budget that looks out for some period of years, usually five years, and that's their plan?

- A. Are you referring to the IRP process?
- Q. No. I am just referring to the utility's business in general in terms of planning for their operations and planning their finances.

So just at a very general level, would you agree with me that utilities, for Wall Street, will typically make projections of what their expected earnings are and they will report those to financial analysts?

A. I think that's a different question. The first part was do they have five-year plans. I am not sure if you could break it up.

MS. KERN: Objection, your Honor. To the extent that this was a compound question there, please, Mr. Finnigan, if you can specify what you want her to answer or what you are asking.

MR. FINNIGAN: Sure. I'll rephrase it.

- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) So would you agree with me in the electric utility industry generally it's very common that electric utility industries will report forecasted earnings to Wall Street?
- A. Many, many publicly-traded companies do earnings forecasts, utility or not.
- Q. Okay. And to do a forecast, you have to do a projection of your costs versus your revenues. Would you agree?
  - A. If you are doing a profit forecast.
  - Q. Yeah.

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A. I imagine lots of companies do lots of

different things within their forecasting.

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- Q. But would you agree with me that -- well, how do they get -- how do they get these forecasted earnings? What process do they go through to -- as an electric utility expert, tell me your understanding.
- A. If we all knew this, we would be able to invest in it and we would all be rich. I don't exactly know how companies do -- it's a really general question. They have, you know, planning committee meetings and, you know.
- Q. Do you think they need to base their decision on some forecast of what their revenues are?
- A. You would hope companies do that. There is lots of companies out there who make a ton of money in the markets. The markets love them. They have no revenues. So I honestly -- I don't know.
- Q. Now, is it your understanding that this PPA Rider was supposed to function as some sort of financial hedge?
- A. That -- I think that's out of scope. We didn't think about that one way or the other.
- Q. Do you have any opinion as to whether it would have been prudent for AEP Ohio to be monitoring the expected performance of the PPA Rider as a

1 | financial hedge versus the actual performance?

MS. KERN: Objection, your Honor. She just answered that was outside of the scope and not a part -- it was not considered for purposes of this audit.

MR. FINNIGAN: She didn't answer that question, your Honor. I was asking her -- she just said she didn't consider what a financial hedge was. I asked her if she considered the performance of the PPA Rider as something that should be monitored by the utility.

EXAMINER PARROT: To the extent you have an opinion, Dr. Fagan, you may offer it.

- A. We didn't think about it from that perspective.
  - Q. Don't you think that goes to prudence?
- A. Well, we don't know that they didn't do that, so I can't comment.
- Q. Well, weren't you supposed to examine the prudence of all costs?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And then wouldn't one important issue for assessing prudence be whether the rider was performing according to plan?
- MR. SCHULER: Objection. That is not the

scope of this audit. Rider performing -- and the actions of AEP Ohio with respect to -- is not how it's compared to another case that established the PPA Rider.

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, we've established that the scope of the audit was the prudency of all costs flowing through the PPA Rider, and I am just asking the witness whether one element of prudency would be an obligation on the utility's part to monitor actual performance versus expected performance.

MS. KERN: Objection, your Honor. I believe Dr. Fagan has testified a number of times that her scope of work pertains to the RFP. While the Commission might have stated a purpose for the proceeding, Dr. Fagan has been consistent where her scope of work came from. And to the extent that the question is argumentative, or somehow suggesting that, you know, she did not perform that scope of work, we would object.

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

(Record read.)

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, may I be heard

25 now?

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EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead.

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MS. BOJKO: Even though counsel keeps, and it seems to be a theme, keeps stating what the auditor did or did not do, and how the auditor interpreted the RFP as well as the Commission order, really does not go to the scope of the proceeding itself.

The scope of the proceeding itself is whether the costs were imprudent or unreasonable. And just because the auditor did or did not do something does not somehow change the scope of the proceeding and the Commission's directive and the burden that AEP has to sustain.

So we are allowed to inquire into the prudency issues. And what the auditor did or did not do will flow into whether the auditor could or could not make those reasonable prudency decisions. But it does not go to whether the Commission will ultimately make those prudency decisions.

We obviously have a different interpretation of what the Commission order and the RFP says. And so just because it's beyond the scope of the audit itself doesn't mean that we can't explore those issues and what the auditor did or didn't do and what the auditor's opinion on those

issues are.

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MR. SCHULER: Your Honor, I believe that's the basis of Ms. Kern's objection is that Dr. Fagan has already testified she did not look at these issues. Mr. Finnigan has then asked her to opine generally. We have spent a lot of today talking about general concepts when Dr. Fagan says she doesn't know a topic or has not looked at it because it is beyond the scope of her work in this case.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor --

EXAMINER PARROT: We are done. She said she cannot comment, so we are moving on. Next question.

MR. FINNIGAN: Okay. Your Honor and Ms. Fagan, I would like to direct your attention to another exhibit, please, and this is OCC Cross-Examination Exhibit 17. If you could please take a moment to pull up that exhibit and then we'll ask you some questions about that.

THE WITNESS: I don't have it in my folder but I know which one that you mean, so let me just check my e-mails.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Finnigan, while she is doing that, if you are planning on marking it for

identification purposes, go ahead and do that.

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MR. FINNIGAN: Okay. At this time -- at this time I would like to mark the document that's labeled OCC Cross-Examination Exhibit 17 as OCC Cross-Examination Exhibit 17 for identification purposes.

EXAMINER PARROT: And just a brief description of what it is, Mr. Finnigan.

MR. FINNIGAN: And I will represent for the record that this is a two-page document. It's a draft of an audit report prepared by Ms. Fagan on or about September 19, along with a one-page excerpt from the audit report showing some language that appeared in a prior draft of the audit report.

MS. BOJKO: And, your Honor, just for the record, because all of our copies are deemed confidential, this has now been deemed to be un-confidential. Would you confirm that, please?

MR. SCHULER: Yes. The Company confirms it is now a public document. Thank you.

EXAMINER PARROT: And it's been marked as OCC Exhibit 17.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor --

MS. KERN: Your Honor, I have to check

with Dr. Fagan to see if she has located it, and if not, I can send it to her e-mail if that's okay.

2.1

THE WITNESS: I would appreciate it. I am going through my e-mails but there is many. If that's fine, I would appreciate if you would do that.

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, while we are doing that, I have a question and I think that the point Ms. Bojko raised is a good one in that the document now is marked confidential and we've established that it's a public document.

However, if it is, you know, gathered up by the court reporter and it goes and is filed with the transcript, people are going to say, why does it say "Confidential" on here? So I would ask that we take the version of this document that's been marked for identification and whether all the parties would stipulate that the word "Confidential" can be stricken from the document that is appended to the transcripts so there is no confusion where anybody might mistakenly think it's a confidential document.

MR. SCHULER: Yeah. Mr. Finnigan, you do raise a good point. Perhaps we can just redact the red language on the first page that says "Contains Company Confidential Information." That's applicable to the whole report but I don't believe anything on

this page or these two pages contain anything confidential so that would not be applicable to this document.

2.1

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, that would be satisfactory with us. If we could just ask that AEP Ohio, after this hearing, supply a version of this same document with the word re -- with the word "Confidential" redacted and that be used for purposes of this hearing as the exhibit.

MR. SCHULER: To the extent the document is admitted, we will do that, and we would also probably redact the word "Confidential" in the title in the upper right-hand corner which it was identified as for purposes of discovery.

MR. FINNIGAN: And then also, your Honor, the same appears on the cover page of the report in red letters where it says "Contains Confidential" -- "Company Confidential Information." If we can just have an agreement that that be stricken, too, by AEP Ohio.

EXAMINER PARROT: I think -- I think we are getting a little ahead of ourselves at this point but we will take that up if it's offered as an exhibit into evidence.

MR. FINNIGAN: Okay.

EXAMINER PARROT: I am not hearing any issues, but, assuming it is admitted, I think that's reasonable but we're getting ahead of ourselves a little bit, Mr. Finnigan.

MR. FINNIGAN: All right.

- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Ms. Fagan, just take your time and then whenever you have a moment to get that document from Ms. Kern and take a look at it, just let us know when you are ready and just take your time.
- A. I've been refreshing e-mails every few seconds. It hasn't popped up yet but I am sure it's on its way through the ether. There it is. Let me open it. Okay. I have it open.
  - Q. Okay. Is that a document you prepared?
- A. This is -- this is part of it, yes. It's pieces of it.
  - Q. And what this is, this is an excerpt from a prior draft of the audit report that's been admitted into evidence of this case.
- MR. SCHULER: Objection,
- 22 mischaracterizes. This is not -- this -- the version of this -- strike that.
- Mr. Finnigan's question seemed to

  indicate that a -- the draft version of the audit

report has already been admitted into evidence in this case when, in fact, no documents have been admitted into evidence yet in this case.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  FINNIGAN: Your Honor, let me withdraw that question.

- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Ms. Fagan, can you identify this document that's been marked for identification as Exhibit 17 as a prior draft of the audit report?
  - A. That's correct.

2.1

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- Q. And I -- this particular document is two pages. The first page is the cover page.
- A. That's correct. With the extra headings on the top, but yeah.
- Q. Okay. And according to the cover page, this draft of the audit report was prepared when?
  - A. It has a September 9 date.
- Q. Now, if you would take a moment and compare this document with the audit report that you authenticated in your direct examination by Ms. Kern, and I want to ask you to compare the two documents.

  Do you have both documents before you?
  - A. I do.
- Q. Okay. And there's a difference between the two documents and the difference is in this

second full paragraph under Section 1.3.

A. That's correct.

2.1

- Q. So going -- looking at Exhibit 17, that second full paragraph that begins "However, LEI's analysis shows." If I could just walk you through that. This sentence says that "However, LEI's analysis shows at this time that the OVEC plants cost customers more than the cost of energy and capacity that could be bought on the PJM wholesale markets." Have I read that correctly?
  - A. I don't think you read it verbatim.
- Q. I thought I did, but I may have goofed so let me try again.

"However, LEI's analysis shows" -- well, you know what? I didn't read it correctly because I am reading from the wrong report. I am reading from the actual audit report. Let me go back and I appreciate you pointing that out.

Let's go back to Exhibit 17. That's where I was intending to read from.

So on Exhibit 17, that second full paragraph under Section 1.3, it begins "However, LEI's analysis" in that first sentence of the second paragraph says "However, LEI's analysis shows that the OVEC contract overall is not in the best interest

of AEP Ohio ratepayers." Have I read that correctly?

A. Yes.

2.1

- Q. Why did you say that in this September 9 draft?
- A. We made that as I would say a broad statement and, in the process of review with our client, came back and looked at it and said it's too broad. Best interest is the purpose of the audit. It might not have been LEI's assignment.

And the -- our client, Staff, asked us to edit, take it out, whatever, and all the rest of the audit stands without it. All the, you know, the findings, the true-up parts, our comments about the must-run offer strategy, our recommendations about perhaps capital spending, none of those things changed. It wasn't material. I think Staff referred to it as tone and intensity, so -- and we don't make any edits that we don't agree with, so, you know, upon reflection and getting the reaction back from our client, we took it out. It doesn't change the material findings of the audit.

- Q. Okay. And -- but would it be fair for us to say when you made the statement in the draft audit, you believed it to be true.
  - A. I would say it was overly broad.

Q. Why did you put it in this if it was overly broad?

2.1

- A. Sometimes when you are drafting things, you have your -- your initial take on things. I'm sure as a lawyer you drafted materials, come back, you know, edit, et cetera. So it was just part of that process.
- Q. Okay. And now I am not asking you for -from a, you know, editorial purpose, whether it's too
  broad or too narrow but only if it's true. And I am
  just asking when you wrote this statement in the
  September 19 draft that is Exhibit 17 that we just
  discussed which says "LEI's analysis shows that the
  OVEC contract overall is not in the best interest of
  AEP Ohio's ratepayers," without regard to whether
  it's too broad or not, did you believe the statement
  to be true at that time?

MS. KERN: Objection, your Honor. This is from, as we know, an excerpt of a draft audit report. Dr. Fagan has testified that she had discretion over what went in the final audit report. The final audit report is what is filed in this docket. So she, in her discretion, removed this statement for the reasons she's explained and testified. So her opinion on whether it is true or

not is irrelevant to this proceeding because it is not in the final audit report that was filed in this docket.

2.1

MR. SCHULER: AEP Ohio would join Staff's objection and also add that Mr. Finnigan previously asked this exact same question, "but would it be fair for us to say when you made the statement in the draft audit, you believed it to be true." Dr. Fagan answered, "I would say it was overly broad." So she has already asked -- answered this exact same question.

MR. FINNIGAN: Well, by saying it was overly broad did not answer my question of whether she thought it was true.

MR. McKENNEY: Your Honor, if I can be heard as well?

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead.

MR. McKENNEY: IEU-Ohio would support
Mr. Finnigan and OCC's question. We think it is a
worthy subject to be addressed in this hearing. We
think that the question has not -- we think it was
rephrased in a manner that has not been asked and
answered. So we, on this particular question, would
support OCC and ask that the objection be overruled.

MS. WACHSPRESS: NRDC also supports OCC

with respect to this question that it should be -that the witness should have to answer it. She has
not yet answered the question, and so we support
overruling the objection as well.

2.1

MS. KERN: Your Honor, if I may, the fact that she answered the previous question that it was overly broad supports my point that the question of whether it's true or not is outside the scope of this proceeding. It's outside the scope of what she was asked to do. And I will leave it at that.

MS. WACHSPRESS: Your Honor, if I may, she actually said directly in response to an earlier line of questioning that the best interests of the customers was the subject of the proceeding. That -- I mean, we can read back the transcript and --

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$$  KERN: Two different uses of best interest of consumers -- of customers, though, so I --

MS. WACHSPRESS: Her prior answer indicated that she understood that to be the subject of the proceeding, and then she -- she averred that it was -- it was too broad as a topic to cover in the audit but that does not address the question of whether on the issue of best interests of consumers what her beliefs are which is the question pending.

MR. McKENNEY: Your Honor, we would agree. We think there is a lot of room for probing what "overly broad" means. What is overly broad? Why is it overly broad? So we think there is a whole line of questioning along this. What does overly broad mean? And why did the auditor remove this from the audit report?

2.1

EXAMINER PARROT: And I am not precluding a line of questioning here, but as to the question that's pending, she did give a response, so the objection is sustained as to the question that was asked.

Mr. Finnigan, you may ask another.

MR. FINNIGAN: Okay. Your Honor, at this time I would like to make a proffer of evidence, and the proffer of evidence goes to the point of whether she believed at the time this statement was written it was true or not. The witness answered my question by saying the statement in her view was too broad, but she did not answer my question of whether it was true or not. Whether it was true or not has a material impact to this case because the purpose of this case is to determine the prudency of the PPA Rider costs. And if she made a statement at the time of this draft audit report that the costs were not in

the best interests of consumers, then -- and if she says that the statement was true, she honestly believed that, then that would be very material evidence to the prudency of these costs that are at issue before the Commission in this case.

2.1

So the question of if she honestly believed that statement to be true is an important question that I have some follow-up questions on as to why she believed it to be true and so on and so forth. That I would just like to proffer into evidence at this time. And with that -- with that I will move on.

MR. McKENNEY: So are we doing a proffer?

MR. FINNIGAN: Yes.

Your Honor, just so I understand, I mean, I was just trying to ask the witness what she truly believed, whether she believed on September 9 that it was in the best interest of consumers or not and, you know, if she truly believed that, then why did she take it out six days later. It's just that's, in our view, an important line of questioning, but I understand you have ruled on that.

EXAMINER PARROT: But I specific -
Mr. Finnigan, I specifically said I am not trying to

shut down your entire -- I am saying the specific

question you asked her, she gave you a response, so you may ask a different question. I am not shutting down your entire line of questioning here. So I think we are getting a little ahead of ourselves, so.

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MR. FINNIGAN: Well, your Honor, just if you can give me some guidance. I think certain questions require a yes or no answer, and one is, is this statement truthful. And so that's what I am trying to get at, so let me try to rephrase the question.

EXAMINER PARROT: That's why I am offering you the opportunity to do that.

MR. FINNIGAN: Okay. Thank you.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Ms. Fagan, as we sit here today, do you have any opinion as to whether the OVEC costs that are flowed through the PPA Rider are in the best interest of AEP Ohio ratepayers?

MS. KERN: Objection, your Honor. I believe the audit report and Dr. Fagan's recommendations therein speak for themselves. Her opinion on issues at certain points of time are not relevant to this case. And there is an Ohio Power Siting Board decision that's on point with that, that finds that drafts of audit reports are not relevant, and I can provide that citation. It's 12-160-EL-BGN.

It's an Opinion and Order and Certificate issued on May 28, 2013. So I -- that's my objection.

2.1

EXAMINER PARROT: And the objection is overruled.

Dr. Fagan, to the extent you have an opinion, you may offer it.

- A. In our opinion, there was no imprudency. There were areas that we would like to see examined and improved and we list those specifically.
- Q. Okay. I didn't ask you whether there was any imprudency. I asked you whether you would agree with me or -- I'm sorry. Strike that.

I asked you whether you had any opinion as you sit here today whether the OVEC costs that are flowed through the PPA Rider are in the best interest of AEP Ohio ratepayers. Do you have an opinion on that point?

MR. SCHULER: Two objections, your Honor. One, asked and answered in the previous question. He is asking the same question again. Two, the concept of best interest of the customers, although it shows up in the original entry, does not show up under the actual scope of the auditor. It shows up in a preamble, section 3 of the entry for the RFP for the auditor, describes the scope of the investigation for

the auditor in this case. And determining the best interests of customers is never once mentioned in that section.

2.1

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, the scope of the audit as stated in the RFP is all costs that are flowed through the PPA Rider. And if the auditor believes that the costs are not in the best interests of retail ratepayers, that would be relevant to whether those costs are prudent. That's why I am asking.

MS. WACHSPRESS: Your Honor, if I may chime in for NRDC. We support the question, and I also want to recall what Ms. Bojko said earlier. The scope of the proceedings here and what the auditor chose to include as part of the audit are two separate issues. And the best interests of AEP Ohio customers and whether the PPA Rider serves them is certainly at issue in this proceeding, and it's fair to ask the auditor who, of course, arguably has enormous insight into that question as the person conducting the audit to address that issue which is well within the scope of the Commission's authority and squarely what is being decided in this proceeding.

brief response, your Honor.

2.1

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead.

MR. SCHULER: Dr. Fagan has testified previously today that prudence and best interest of customers are two separate analyses. The parties are pointing out that the audit both may look at the best interest of customers, but the entire scope of the audit and what was in the scope of the auditor are two different things. That is what Intervenor testimony is for. In fact, Intervenor testimony addressed these issues. To question Dr. Fagan on something that is outside the scope of what she was charged to do is inappropriate for an expert witness.

MR. McKENNEY: Your Honor, IEU-Ohio supports the question. We would note that if the auditor had given an opinion as to this matter which we think can be documented and as she sits here today has a different opinion, then that's right for impeachment, so we certainly think this is an area of question which OCC is allowed to pursue.

MS. KERN: If I may interject, where was the opinion she gave? The audit report -- the draft audit report is not part of the record of this case.

EXAMINER PARROT: I'm taking these questions one by one, and as to the question that's

been asked, it's a repeat of the one prior that she's already answered, so I am sustaining the objection on the grounds that it's been asked and answered already.

2.1

Mr. Finnigan, if you wish to ask a different question or, you know, dive deeper into her response, you can do that, but you have merely asked the same question a second time.

MR. FINNIGAN: Okay. And, your Honor, just for the record, I would like to make a proffer of evidence and that is I was intending to ask the witness whether she has an opinion as she sits here today whether the OVEC costs are in the best interests of AEP Ohio ratepayers because that would be material to the issue of whether she changed her opinion since the date of the September 9 report. In our view, whether something is in the best interest of AEP Ohio ratepayers equates with whether the costs are prudent or not. And this is a -- an important line of questioning for purposes of our examination and it goes to the issue of whether the costs are prudent.

So I just wanted to make that proffer, so I will move on and ask another question.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Did you have an opinion

on September 9 whether the AEP -- whether the OVEC costs flowing through the AEP Ohio rider were in the best interests of AEP Ohio ratepayers?

2.1

MS. KERN: Objection as to what her opinion at a certain previous point in time in an unfiled draft of a report might have been. It's irrelevant to this proceeding.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.

Dr. Fagan, you may answer.

- A. It was too broad a statement. Where we have views, they are more specific. So the pieces of the findings and recommendations that are specific, those are our views.
- Q. So you put something in your draft report that was not your view?

MS. KERN: Objection, mischaracterizes the testimony.

EXAMINER PARROT: Sustained.

Go ahead and rephrase, Mr. Finnigan.

MR. FINNIGAN: Okay.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) I am trying to understand what your views were as of the date of this document, September 9. And as I read the document, it says, "However, LEI's analysis shows that the OVEC contract overall is not in the best

interest of the AEP Ohio ratepayers." I am just trying to ask if that was your view on or before September 9.

MS. KERN: I would renew my objection about relevancy.

MR. SCHULER: AEP Ohio joins the objection and once again objects. This is asked and answered.

EXAMINER PARROT: Sustained on the grounds that it's been asked and answered.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Did you ever hold a view that the OVEC contract overall is not in the best interest of AEP Ohio ratepayers?

MS. KERN: At the risk of sounding like a broken record, objection. Her views that are not in the final audit report at certain points in time are not relevant to this proceeding. The audit report and her findings speak for themselves.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, may OMAEG be heard?

21 EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead.

MS. BOJKO: The views of an expert witness and their opinion is very relevant to the discussion and how the audit report was drafted and how it was reviewed and who offered changes to it is

that the Commission has to make about whether the costs that flow through were prudent and reasonable and in the best interests of the customers. The RFP clearly states the purpose of the audit on page 4, and the purpose of the audit contains prudency, reasonableness, and customers' best interests and that's what the auditor was supposed to do. So her views on those issues as directed by the Commission, it's also in the Commission's entry, and it's also in its order 14-1693-EL-RDR which the Commission specifically directed the auditor to review and to ensure that the audit report is contemplated and in compliance with the Commission's order.

2.1

So this question and whether she did that and came to a conclusion about the best interest of customers is directly on point, relevant, and is within the scope of this proceeding, and it should have been within the scope of the audit.

MS. KERN: Your Honor, if I may, I would suggest that the Commission will set forth -- the RFP sets forth the scope of work and they can take in their discretion and expertise the audit report and the arguments of the parties in this case and they can weigh those arguments and develop an Opinion and

Order that would coincide with the stated purpose of this case. But characterizing it as the auditor's responsibility to do that is a mischaracterization of the RFP and her scope of work.

2.1

MR. FINNIGAN: And, your Honor, on a more basic level, I am just trying to get at why this language was removed from the report. That's the real issue here. And, you know --

EXAMINER PARROT: I think she's addressed that, right? So.

MR. FINNIGAN: Well, yes, she has, but she said it was too broad. But at a more basic level, I am trying to find out whether it was truthful or not. And whether something is too broad or not too broad or too narrow has no bearing on whether something is truthful.

And so I just want to, for the record, state that I have a line of questioning of this witness that goes to whether the statement in the record that the OVEC contract overall is not in the best interest of the AEP Ohio ratepayers, my line of questioning is -- is whether she believed that statement to be true at any point in time, if she ever changed her opinion on whether that was true, if she believes it to be true now, and if so, if it's

not in the best interest of retail ratepayers, does that have any bearing as to whether the costs are prudent. And that's my line of questioning. But if she is allowed to answer by saying it's too broad, I will move on. I just want to make that proffer that's the line of questioning I had intended to pursue.

2.1

EXAMINER PARROT: And again, my intent is to take the questions individually one by one. You know, she has given you a response. The fact you may not agree with it or like it doesn't mean she hasn't answered the question, so I do think we've covered, you know, the view at the time of the final report. And as she sits here today, we've covered it as of the time of this draft. I think the question that is pending is did you ever. So, Dr. Fagan, if you have an opinion on that specific question, go ahead and answer. And then we will have covered the timing on this, I think.

MS. WHITFIELD: Your Honor, this is Angie for Kroger, if I can be heard on this. Could the witness be instructed to answer the question that's being asked yes or no, because whether she ever believed it's truthful and her answering saying it's too broad like everybody has said is not --

EXAMINER PARROT: I am fine with Counsel asking. If it's a question she feels she can give a yes or no, but if she feels it's more nuanced, sometimes questions aren't yes or no questions, so.

2.1

MR. FINNIGAN: I will approach it that way, your Honor.

MS. KERN: I'm sorry. Can I have the entirety of the question repeated? I just wanted to --

MR. FINNIGAN: I am going to withdraw the question and ask a different one.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) So, Dr. Fagan, let me present you with this question. Here is a statement: The OVEC contract overall is not in the best interests of AEP Ohio ratepayers. Do you agree or disagree with that statement?

MS. KERN: Objection, your Honor. The question is outside the scope of this proceeding. The RFP on page 4 clearly states that it's to demonstrate whether the Company's actions were in the best interests of retail ratepayers. The Company's actions. So without those words, the scope of this proceeding is being shifted.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, that's simply not true. There is a full sentence with an "and" in the

middle of it, and the "and" makes the first part of the sentence subject to the second part of the sentence, so we disagree with the interpretation of Counsel. And the witness should be allowed to state her opinion without Counsel's interpretation.

2.1

MR. McKENNEY: We agree with that, your Honor.

MR. SCHULER: Your Honor, AEP Ohio would join Staff's objection. And OCC at this time is clearly looking to force Ms. Fagan into -- or, excuse me, Dr. Fagan into issuing an opinion that was beyond the scope of what she was asked to do in this matter. Also the framing of the question in the last two questions have been is it true or do you agree or do you disagree with. That is putting a quantifiable yes or no which we just had a long discussion about on a question that may or may not be -- you know, truthfulness is a subjective -- subjective question. They are trying to imply an objective question and standard to it.

EXAMINER PARROT: The Commission will figure out the scope and whether any of this line of questioning is ultimately relevant, but I do believe as to this particular question it's already been asked and answered, so the objection is sustained on

that ground.

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MR. FINNIGAN: And, your Honor, as to this question, I'll make another proffer of evidence that whether she agrees or disagrees with the statement that the OVEC costs are in the best interests of AEP Ohio ratepayers is relevant to the issue of prudency in this case and that was the purpose of my questioning; and that if she had been permitted to answer that question, then I presume that she would have answered that, yes, she did believe at some point that the OVEC contract overall was not in the best interests of AEP Ohio ratepayers because she put it in her report. And so that would be evidence of imprudency and that was the purpose for my line of questioning, so I will move on. recognize we are kind of beating a dead horse at this point, so let me go on to something else.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Okay. I am going to ask you, Ms. Fagan, I want you to please take a look at a document that was filed in this case and this is the e-mail exchange that went between you and Staff about this topic. And this document is not among my cross-examination exhibits. However, it is an attachment to a witness's testimony.

MR. FINNIGAN: So, your Honor, for

1 purposes now, I have a document that we will mark for

2 | identification and this is going to be the testimony

of Mike Haugh, H-A-U-G-H, an OCC witness, and it was

4 | filed I believe on December 29, I think. And I

5 | believe this would be OCC Cross-Exam Exhibit No. 21;

6 | is that correct, Angela?

7 MS. O'BRIEN: Actually -- well, we're

8 | marking Mike's testimony as our direct exhibit but --

MR. FINNIGAN: Okay.

MS. O'BRIEN: So if we could -- we could

11 | probably just mark it and then, you know, after Mike

12 testifies, then admit it if that makes sense.

13 EXAMINER PARROT: Right. So I just need

14 | the number you want to use.

MR. FINNIGAN: Is this going to be direct

16 Exhibit No. 1?

MS. O'BRIEN: No. What was -- would it

18 | be 20 -- it would be 21. Where did we leave off with

19 our cross exhibits, 20?

MR. FINNIGAN: 20, yes.

MS. O'BRIEN: Okay. So this would be OCC

22 21.

3

9

MR. FINNIGAN: Okay.

24 EXAMINER PARROT: All right. Mr. Haugh's

25 | testimony is marked as OCC Exhibit 21.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Ms. Fagan, I am going to ask you to take a look at the direct testimony of Mike Haugh that's been marked as OCC Exhibit 21 for identification purposes. Do you have that before you?

A. My exhibits go up to 20.

2.1

MS. KERN: For the ease of the witness, I believe NRDC circulated the same document that you are referencing as exhibit -- NRDC Exhibit 2. I know she has that. Correct me, Counsel, if I am wrong. It -- I mean, I don't mind if you mark it as an OCC exhibit. I am just trying to help her find it faster.

MR. FINNIGAN: Could I make a suggestion for a moment? Would it be possible for her to just go to PUCO Docketing and pull it up that way right from the Commission's docket?

THE WITNESS: I do have it as the NRDC Exhibit. I opened it. It's in front of me if it moves things along.

MS. O'BRIEN: Why don't we go ahead -sorry to interject. Why don't we go ahead and just
mark it, if it's okay with NRDC, to go ahead and mark
it --

MR. FINNIGAN: That would be --

PPA Rider Ohio Power

198 1 MS. O'BRIEN: -- as NRDC's exhibit. Does 2 that work? 3 MR. FINNIGAN: Yeah. That works for me. Does that work -- well, yeah, that's fine. Robert. 4 5 What number would you like this to have? EXAMINER PARROT: Premarked as NRDC 6 7 Exhibit 2. 8 MR. FINNIGAN: Okay. Mr. Dove, you are 9 on mute. Mr. Dove. 10 MR. DOVE: Sorry. I was still on mute. 11 Apologies. Whatever is easiest for the Bench. 12 you would like it moved in as NRDC 2 or if you would 13 prefer to renumber it for an OCC number, it's fine 14 either way. 15 EXAMINER PARROT: NRDC Exhibit 2 is fine. 16 I just want to be sure you're onboard with this to 17 mark it now. 18 MR. DOVE: Yes, your Honor. 19 EXAMINER PARROT: So it's been marked as 20 NRDC Exhibit 2. 2.1 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 22 EXAMINER PARROT: And, Mr. Finnigan, if 23 you could identify it now. Since we sort of 24 suspended with the plan to reference it through 25 Mr. Haugh's testimony, let's go ahead and identify

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MR. FINNIGAN: Okay. I will do that; but, your Honor, could I just ask Mr. Dove for myself, I have not had a chance to review the document from NRDC. But, Robert, is this the same thing as what is Attachment MPH-3 to Mike Haugh's document, same document?

MR. DOVE: I'm not sure. I can tell you that I got it from the OCC's testimony before the legislature, so I believe it's likely the same, but I haven't confirmed it.

MR. FINNIGAN: Okay. That's fine. Thank you.

So, your Honor, could we go back on the record and I'll have this marked for identification as you directed?

EXAMINER PARROT: We are on the record. Go ahead.

MR. FINNIGAN: Okay. So I would like to have a document that's labeled NRDC 2 marked for identification as NRDC 2. And I will say for the record that this is a series of e-mails between members of Commission Staff and Ms. Fagan about making certain edits to her audit report.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) And with that I'll ask

that you review that, Ms. Fagan, and ask whether you have seen any of these e-mails before that are shown in this document.

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EXAMINER PARROT: NRDC Exhibit 2 has been marked for identification purposes.

- A. And, yes, I have seen these e-mails.
- Q. Okay. So the first one that begins
  "Okay, thanks v much for the head start," that looks
  like that's from you to the -- to the Staff, thanking
  them for some preliminary inputs about your draft; is
  that fair?
  - A. That's fair. That's correct.
- Q. And then the one below that is an e-mail from Mahila Christopher of the PUCO Staff, dated Tuesday, September 8, 2020, at 2:59 p.m. to you, and copied is Rodney Windle, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. Now, this e-mail, was this preceded by some phone call or did you just get this e-mail out of the blue?
  - A. I don't recall.
- Q. Do you recall any sense of surprise when you first saw the e-mail?
- A. We expected comments so -- so it would be more surprising not to get comments, so no.

Q. Were you surprised that they were asking you to change this language in the executive summary of your entire report?

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MS. KERN: Objection, mischaracterizes the document. It clearly states that it's an observation. There is no request for changes made in this document.

EXAMINER PARROT: Rephrase, Mr. Finnigan.

- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Okay. I am reading this e-mail. The first line says at the end of the first line, "The comments can be discussed further at tomorrow's meeting." And then you reply "Okay. Thanks very much for the head start." So that suggests to me that you did get this e-mail out of the blue, and you didn't talk about it with them first. This was the first notice that they wanted you to make these changes to your report; does that refresh your memory?
- A. No, no, it doesn't. And if we had a meeting scheduled for the 9th which would be the next day, right, I would have set it up, so I don't remember exactly what happened. But if we had a meeting scheduled on the 9th and I got this on the 8th and she is referring to a meeting we have scheduled for the 9th, I -- like logistically I would

- have had to set it up before she talked about it here. Do you see what I mean?
- Q. Well, I am not exactly following you but, in any event, let's move on.

Now, the next line about three lines down that same e-mail has two asterisks, and it says "If you could please note that Staff still needs final acquiescence from PUCO Admin. regarding the overall tone of the draft report." Have I read that correctly?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And there is an exclamation point at the end, right?
  - A. There is.
  - Q. Okay. Now, I want you to focus on that word "tone." Have you ever seen any use of the word "tone" in terms of the auditing industry or the field of economics or finance? Is "tone" a term of art in the industry? "Tone"?
    - A. "Tone" is a term of art for writers.
  - Q. Okay. Writers of financial statements or writers of audit reports? Like "tone" at the top is the context that I want to ask about. Have you seen the phrase "tone" at the top before?
- A. I am not too familiar with that phrase.

Q. Okay. Are you familiar with the concept of tone being one where it goes to -- well, strike that.

What is your understanding of this term "tone" as used in the industry?

- A. In my view as a writer, a writer of audits or whatever it might be, tone isn't content. Tone isn't conclusions. Tone isn't analysis. It's kind of ephemeral. It's hard to describe, but it's clear what it isn't. It's not facts, analysis, conclusions. It's like a tone of voice. Is a tone of voice loud? Is a tone of voice soft? The same thing could be said in a -- in a pleasant tone, in an unpleasant tone, in a loud tone, in a soft tone. The content is the same. So --
- Q. Okay.

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- A. -- tone writing is -- in my mind it's kind of like tone speaking, but it's -- it's writing.
- Q. Okay. And you are giving me what I would say is a layperson's definition of the word "tone."

  But what I was asking was whether you are aware that the word "tone" is used as a term of art in the finance or economic or auditing industry.
  - A. If it is, I was not aware of that.
  - Q. You don't know whether it's part of the

Generally Accepted Auditing Standards published by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants?

I do not know.

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Ο. If the word "tone" did appear as something that is within the purview of an auditor to comment on in an audit report under the AICPA's Generally Accepted Auditing Standards and if the Staff is directing you as to what tone to take, would you view that as an interference with your independence as an auditor to decide what the tone of your report should be?

MS. KERN: Objection on several grounds. It was a compound question. It again presumes that Staff told the auditor what to do. The document that's being referenced notes observations, one of which was the mention of the word "tone." I'm not even sure what the question is, quite frankly. think there were a few in there.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, OMAEG objects to Counsel's interpretation of the e-mail. It's incorrect. Using the word "milder tone" is not an observation. It can't be an observation of the document. It's an instruction to use a milder tone.

It can't be an observation. You have to read the 25

sentence completely and that's a mischaracterization of the record.

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MS. WHITFIELD: Your Honor, if I could also be heard, that also is a mischaracterization because if you look at the very first sentence, it talks about Staff's editorial suggestions. So it's not just an observation. It is a suggestion to edit the report for -- for the issues listed below.

MR. McKENNEY: Your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: We're done. The objection is sustained as to the -- I mean,

Mr. Finnigan, if you could rephrase, that would be helpful. You have couched your question in terms of the use of the word "tone" in the auditing context.

She has already said she is not familiar with that, so go ahead and rephrase.

MR. FINNIGAN: I'm sorry. I didn't hear the last part of that, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: I said go ahead and rephrase.

MR. FINNIGAN: But I believe -- what was the objectionable part of the prior question?

EXAMINER PARROT: She said she is not aware of the use -- or aware of the meaning of "tone" within the auditing context already, and you are

still trying to ask her to kind of get at that. She said she doesn't know. So rephrase.

MR. FINNIGAN: I understand then. I apologize.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) So let me ask it this way --

EXAMINER PARROT: I'm sorry. I think -- sorry. Just to be clear, I think I said audit. I mean accounting.

MR. FINNIGAN: Okay.

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EXAMINER PARROT: Sorry.

MR. FINNIGAN: I think I understand what you were saying, your Honor.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) So I am going to ask a different question, Ms. Fagan. With regard to this part of the e-mail that we are talking about where it says "Staff still needs final acquiescence from PUCO Admin. regarding the overall tone of the draft report," do you have any opinion as to whether the tone of the draft -- of the audit report was something that was then within your purview to determine as the auditor, or whether Staff should be the one that directs you as to what tone to take in the audit report?

A. In my view of this e-mail, these were not

directions. They are suggestions. We -- we ultimately make the final decision about what goes in or doesn't.

- Q. Okay. Take a look at the last line and let me ask you if I am reading this correctly. Do you see where it begins "I am attaching"?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. I am going to read that. "I am attaching a redlined Word version of the draft for your perusal/review. If you could, please take a look and incorporate Staff's comments as far as possible? Please let me know of any questions, comments, or concerns." Have I read that correctly?
  - A. "Questions, comments, and concerns."
- Q. And with that change, have I read that correctly?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. So did you view this statement where it said "Please incorporate Staff's comments as far as possible" as any sort of direction from the PUCO Staff about what to include in the audit report?
- A. It's not direction. In my mind it's not direction as to what to include in the report. It's their comments. And the ultimate decision is ours.
  - Q. You testified a few moments ago that this

statement about being "not in the best interest of retail ratepayers" when describing the OVEC costs was too broad. What do you mean "too broad"? I didn't understand what you meant by that.

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- A. So what we mean is what we said in the final which is that at this time the OVEC plants cost customers more than the cost of energy and capacity that could be bought on the PJM wholesale markets. And that's a key conclusion and finding. And it's concrete and well defined. It's not overly broad.
- Q. Let's focus on that statement that did end up in the report and I am looking at the final version of the audit report, page 9, Section 1.3, second full paragraph, beginning "However, LEI's analysis shows" and that's what you were reading from is the statement that's not overly broad. That's what you left in the report.
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. Let's focus on that. "LEI's analysis shows that at this time" -- by "this time" do you mean 2018 and '19?
  - A. Yes, the audit period.
- Q. So "LEI's analysis shows at this time that the OVEC plants cost customers more than the cost of energy and capacity that could be bought on

the PJM wholesale markets." Have I read that correctly?

A. That's correct.

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Q. Okay. Now, does the fact that the OVEC plants cost customers 74.5 million more than the cost of energy and capacity that could be bought on the PJM wholesale markets provide any indication as to whether that's in the best interest of retail ratepayers?

MR. SCHULER: Objection, mischaracterizes testimony in the same way that has been done before. The 74.5 million was subject to check. It has not been established in this record as an accurate number. This also goes to a previous line of questioning that I believe your Honor has sustained about the PJM wholesale market being beyond the scope of what Dr. Fagan reviewed in this case. Excuse me, specifically the best interest of retail ratepayers, we have had quite a bit of discussion over the last hour.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Finnigan, do you want to rephrase your question?

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, I am just asking her opinion. And I will withdraw it, and I will try to rephrase it. I am just trying to get an

opinion answer from her. I think we were hung up and I didn't understand her comment before about the statement being too broad or too narrow, but she has indicated that what's in the final report is something that is, you know, neither too broad nor too narrow but just right. So that's why I was trying to focus on this in my question.

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Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) And what I was simply asking was an opinion as to whether given the fact that LEI's analysis shows at this time that the OVEC plants cost customers more than the cost of capacity that could be bought in the PJM wholesale markets, does that indicate whether the OVEC costs are in the best interest of retail ratepayers?

MR. SCHULER: Same objection. It's the exact same question, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: I think the issue

Mr. Schuler is raising, Mr. Finnigan, you are saying

"given the fact." And before this you said, "does

the fact that." I think that's what he is saying,

that, you know, line of questioning before was a

little more nuanced and subject to check, that he

also noted. So that's kind of what I was asking you

to rephrase.

MR. FINNIGAN: Okay. Well, let me -- I'm

trying to, you know, address the objection, your Honor. So let me try a different approach here.

- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Let's focus on that same statement, Ms. Fagan. It's the one that begins "However, LEI's analysis shows at this time that the OVEC plants cost customers more than the cost of energy and capacity that could be bought on the PJM wholesale markets." Is that a true statement?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. Does the fact that the OVEC plants cost customers more than the cost of energy and capacity that could be bought on the PJM wholesale markets provide any sort of indication as to whether those costs are prudent?
- A. Well, as we said in the paragraph if you read to the next, there are other considerations, providing employment at the plants, the plants' contributions to fuel diversity in the State, that out -- it's a weighing of costs and benefits that say the Commission or the State would do, maybe the legislature that's -- it's outside LEI's purview. The cost of energy and capacity is higher, but to speak of benefits, there is other things, fuel diversity, whatever it might be.
  - Q. Okay. So let's talk about what's in your

purview, what's outside your purview. What is in your purview is to determine the prudency of all costs that flow through the PPA Rider. Yes?

A. Yes.

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Q. And then what we are talking about here in your prior answer is a sort of balancing and there would -- let's say that we've got like the scales of justice with a pan on each side or weighing different factors. And so on one side of the pan we've got the costs, and then on the other side of the pan we've got things like fuel diversity and jobs and, you know, that sort of thing.

So is that a fair characterization of what you are talking about in this paragraph is you are talking about the balancing of different things and the comment about the cost would be a -- a con point that would tend to indicate that the plants are -- or the costs are imprudent, but it might be balanced out by these other factors like fuel diversity; is that what you are getting at in this paragraph?

MR. SCHULER: Objection. I am not even -- there was about a 45-second preamble to that question. I am not even sure what exactly the question is at this point.

MR. FINNIGAN: You know, I don't mind, 1 2 you know, your Honor, these kinds of objections. Counsel wants to object to form, I think that's 3 proper. I don't think these kind of speaking 4 5 objections are proper. And I think it's more 6 important whether the witness understands the 7 question. So I think the proper way to proceed here 8 would be Counsel could note an objection to form. 9 That would be on the record. And then leave it up to the witness if she understands the question or not. 10 11 She's the one that has to answer it. 12 EXAMINER PARROT: And I am going to 13 direct you, Dr. Fagan, to the extent you follow the 14 question, go ahead and answer. 15 MS. KERN: Could the court reporter 16 please repeat that, the question? I don't know.

MR. FINNIGAN: I will withdraw the question and reask it to make it simpler.

Maybe, Dr. Fagan, I don't know if you need it

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repeated, but I do.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Dr. Fagan, referring to Section 1.3 of the audit report, LEI's findings and recommendations, the second full paragraph, in that paragraph what you are doing is you are balancing different factors, some of which would tend to

indicate that the OVEC costs are imprudent, other factors of which would tend to indicate that the OVEC costs might be prudent; is that fair to say?

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- A. I don't think that's quite the characterization. We didn't make any findings of imprudence. We made findings of, you know, ways to improve things.
- Q. Okay. I am not asking you whether you made a finding of imprudence. That's not my question. I am just asking you whether -- what you describe in this paragraph is a balancing of different factors that could tend to indicate imprudence or prudence.
- A. That wasn't our intent. Our intent was just to step back and look at the context of, you know, Ohio's intent or whatever, that, taking the perspective outside of the auditor, there is other considerations. But we didn't do a cost/benefit balance, anything like that.
- Q. So other considerations, why did you bring up these other considerations?
  - A. To provide some context.
  - Q. Of what? Whether the costs were prudent?
- A. Well, no. We didn't make a finding of imprudence.

Q. Okay. But you -- you didn't make a finding of imprudence, so I take it that you did make a finding of prudence.

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- A. The findings that we made are in the report, and they are recommendations for improvement.
- Q. Okay. Well, I guess, you know, we have already talked about the scope of the audit was to determine the prudency of all costs. Did you make any finding in the audit report as to whether all costs under the PPA Rider were prudent or not?

MS. KERN: Objection, your Honor. The question mischaracterizes the scope of work for Dr. Fagan and what she was to do for this audit.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.

Go ahead, Dr. Fagan.

THE WITNESS: Would you repeat the question?

MR. FINNIGAN: Could the court reporter reread the question, please.

MR. SCHULER: Your Honor, while the court reporter is doing that, we have been going for almost three hours now. Would it be a good time to take a break? I think my legs are about numb at this point. Or at least be thinking about it in the near term?

EXAMINER PARROT: Let's go off the

1 record.

2 (Recess taken.)

3 EXAMINER PARROT: Let's go back on the

4 record.

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5 Go ahead, Mr. Finnigan.

6 MR. FINNIGAN: Thank you, your Honor.

7 Your Honor, would it be okay if we could go back and

8 | just have the last Q and A read?

9 EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you. It does
10 look like we have got a pending question. So, Karen,
11 if you could reread that, please.

12 (Record read.)

THE WITNESS: That's the question to answer now? Okay.

15 EXAMINER PARROT: Yes.

- A. We didn't find any imprudence, but as I mentioned, we found places for improvement.
  - Q. If you found places for improvement, does that mean the actions that needed improvement were imprudent?
- A. I would not say that. There's -- we went back to that definition of prudence, reasonable people can disagree on what exactly is prudent, so I wouldn't say imprudent but places where processes and, you know, the must-run versus economic

commitment, that kind of thing could be improved.

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Q. Okay. Now, the fact that they had these areas that needed improvement --

MR. FINNIGAN: I apologize, your Honor.

I didn't realize I had my phone on. I am just trying to get that off. Okay. I apologize.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) So the fact that you found these areas needing improvement, and going back to the definition of the Vantage audit report about prudency being a decision that's unfettered with bias, did the fact that you found these areas that needed improvement in this situation where there was a conflict of interest between the AEP ratepayers and the AEP shareholders cause you any concern?

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

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead and try to rephrase, Mr. Finnigan.

MR. FINNIGAN: Sure.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Just going to the definition of prudency. We discussed earlier from the Vantage report, it talked about prudence -- prudent actions being ones that are characterized by, among other things, unfettered with bias. And I am asking you whether you had any concern as an auditor

that AEP's conflict of interest as between its shareholders versus ratepayers regarding these OVEC costs and the fact that they had areas that needed improvement caused you any concern as an auditor.

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MR. SCHULER: Objection. Still assuming many facts not in evidence. Also compound.

EXAMINER PARROT: To the extent you can, Dr. Fagan, go ahead and answer.

A. So there is different pieces of the question, so I will try to deal with the different pieces.

So we didn't particularly use Vantage's definitions. We didn't examine drivers of bias or outcomes in that manner. So I can't comment on those things.

And I guess you asked also about conflict of interest. We didn't -- that's -- we didn't examine -- we didn't go down that road.

- Q. Is this a question that you could answer with a yes or no answer? The question is, can you make a finding in this audit report as to whether all the costs through the PPA Rider were prudent? Yes or no.
- A. They are generally prudent. There were parts that could be improved upon.

Q. Okay. And then areas needing improvement, why would they not be classified as imprudent?

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- brought up the Vantage report. There's -- reasonable people disagree. There's decision making. Nobody knows the future so people make the best decisions they can with the information they have. And then you go and audit. The future might have unfolded differently than people thought. Certainly, you know, COVID and things like that have unfolded in ways that probably none of us imagined two and a half years ago. So that doesn't make the decision you made two years ago imprudent. The world might not have unfolded in a way that benefits you. It doesn't mean you are imprudent though.
- Q. Okay. COVID doesn't have anything to do with this case, does it?
- A. No. COVID really struck in early 2020 which is after the audit period.
- Q. All right. Let's go back to this audit report. And now, Ms. Fagan, I would like you to please direct your attention back to this NRDC Exhibit 2 which is the e-mails that we were talking about earlier. Let me jump back to the audit report

but I would like to jump back to those e-mails for a moment. Do you have those in front of you?

A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. All right. So where we left off we were talking about the one dated September 8, 2020, about the tone of the draft audit report. Now, I see from this report -- or, I'm sorry, from this e-mail on the one that Ms. Christopher sent that we are discussing here, it was sent to you and copied Mr. Windle and then there was some other entity mentioned, "PUCO Admin." What did that mean?
  - A. I do not know.
    - MS. KERN: Objection.
- 14 THE WITNESS: Oh, sorry.
- 15 MS. KERN: Sorry. She answered it.
- Q. You didn't know when you got the e-mail,
  but when you met the next day, was there any
  discussion of that?
  - A. I don't recall the specifics of our discussion, so I don't know.
  - Q. Okay. And without regard to what "PUCO Admin" meant, was there any discussion about whether other people, besides Ms. Christopher and Mr. Windle, were weighing in on the tone of the audit report?
- 25 A. I don't remember the details of our

conversation.

2.2

- Q. Now, if you look at the next line items below that where it says "Staff's main observation," do you see that?
  - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Now, the first one they say "Milder tone and intensity of language." By, you know, taking direction from Staff about the tone and intensity of your language in your audit report, do you feel that you were really acting independently if you allowed them to direct you as to the tone and intensity of the report?
- MS. KERN: Objection, your Honor. This similar question has been asked, and the auditor has expressed that she was ultimately in charge of the final audit report and its contents.

EXAMINER PARROT: I agree, Ms. Kern.

To the extent you can, Mr. Finnigan, go ahead and rephrase.

- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) As an auditor, do you feel it is up to you to determine the tone and intensity of your audit report, or other people?
  - A. It's up to me.
- Q. Okay. And here they asked you to adopt a milder tone and intensity. What was it about your

original draft report that made you decide that it was not mild enough and too intense?

"Observation" is in the document.

2.1

MS. KERN: Objection, your Honor.

Mischaracterizes the document. And he used the word

"adopt." It's not in -- in the document.

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, I am just referencing the last line of the e-mail where it says please incorporate Staff's comments as far as possible. So that's more than an observation. It's a direction. But, in any event, I -- again, I think that, you know, I would object to Counsel giving these speaking objections or coaching objections. I think the proper approach is to say "I object to the form of the question" and leave it at that, but that's just my view.

MS. KERN: Well, Counsel, I have objected on the same grounds to the same form of question several times now, and I was just pointing out that my objection is redundant. I am not coaching the witness. I am explaining my point again.

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead and rephrase, Mr. Finnigan.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Okay. What was it about your original report that in your view was not

mild enough and not -- and too intense?

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- A. It was not in my view. It was in the reader's view, the Staff, and it was the material that they are pointing out here.
- Q. Well, you must have agreed with their view because you adopted those suggestions.
- A. That's right. I didn't disagree with it. Adopting the suggestion, again, it's at our discretion. So that sentence down in the bottom where it says, you know, "please take a look and incorporate Staff's comments as far as possible." So if -- if it had been comments that I couldn't live with, I wouldn't adopt them. But the material that they pointed out here, I said, fine, the audit report still says what we need it to say. It still says the analysis shows that the plants cost the customers more than the cost of energy and capacity that could be bought on the PJM wholesale markets. That's the bottom line.

And our require -- recommendations and findings, none of that changed. So to adjust the tone I had, I didn't have a problem with that.

Q. And you don't feel that that interferes with your independence as an auditor for the Staff to ask you insofar as possible to change the tone and

intensity of your report.

MS. KERN: Objection, your Honor.

Again -- again, this is mischaracterizing what is on the document, and the witness has never testified that Staff asked her to change the audit report.

Asked and answered.

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MR. SCHULER: AEP Ohio joins the objection. We have spent the better part of a couple hours now on similar concepts about the auditor's independence and what she looked at and what she didn't look at and what was in her discretion as an auditor. She's answered it numerous times throughout the day.

EXAMINER PARROT: I agree we may be getting to that point but go ahead and rephrase, Mr. Finnigan.

- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Ms. Fagan, did you feel that the Staff's comment about using a milder tone and intensity of language was interfering with your independence as an auditor?
  - A. No, it was not.
- Q. Now, the next line says "reduced subjectivity and level of detail." What was wrong about the comments that are highlighted after that that you felt had to be taken out of the report?

A. I did not feel these had to be taken out.

But taking them out to accommodate this request from

Staff was acceptable to me because it didn't change

our results.

2.1

- Q. Okay. So you didn't feel that it had to be taken out. And would that be true of these other comments we've been talking about too, that you put them in there in the draft report because you thought they belonged there but -- and you took them out at the request of the Staff?
- MR. SCHULER: Objection. This is a line of questioning that Dr. Fagan has already answered numerous times earlier today. Mr. Finnigan is circling back around after having her discuss a separate piece of the e-mail.
- MS. KERN: Staff would object. It mischaracterizes her previous testimony.
- EXAMINER PARROT: Sustained. If you want to attempt to rephrase, Mr. Finnigan, go ahead.
- MR. FINNIGAN: I will just make a proffer of evidence at this time. I would like to proffer for the record the -- that I had a number of questions of this witness regarding the reason why she took certain comments out of her draft report that did not appear in the final report. The reasons

are as laid out in this e-mail that these were given to her as suggestions of Staff -- by staff. It's my belief that if permitted to question the witness on these items, she would say that she took them out at the request of Staff. I would then ask follow-up questions about whether that interfered with her independence as an auditor where the Staff is making substantive suggestions regarding the language and opinions of the report and -- and that's the line of questioning I would pursue if permitted to do so, so I just want to make that proffer for the record.

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MS. KERN: Your Honor, if I may.

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead.

MS. KERN: I -- I would object to
Counsel's representation if he was permitted to ask
those questions. Counsel has asked those questions.
The witness has answered those. I think if we look
at my objection record and what's been sustained and
overruled, I am not -- I haven't been 100 percent or
anywhere near. So those questions have been asked.
The record is -- is complete in that regard. In
fact, they have been asked multiple times, and I just
want to note that for the record.

EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Ms. Kern.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Ms. Fagan, did AEP ask

you to take out the same language from your report that the Staff asked you to take out about the OVEC costs not being in the best interests of retail ratepayers?

A. I don't recall.

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- Q. Don't you recall a draft of an e-mail from Ed Locigno at AEP talking about how a draft of the audit report didn't match a near final version because of this language?
- A. I need to see that. The Staff gets a draft to review before the Company, so I -- I need to see Ed's e-mail because that might have been taken out before Ed saw it. I just -- I need to see it.

MR. FINNIGAN: Then, you know, again, your Honor, I renew my request for the auditor to bring all of her records to the deposition today which I understand you sustained but that's the reason I made the request just for the record, just to allow for full cross-examination.

MR. SCHULER: Your Honor, I am not sure that's an objection that can be made here, but today is not a deposition.

EXAMINER PARROT: The request to require the auditor to bring documents has already been addressed in an earlier entry, Mr. Finnigan.

MR. FINNIGAN: Okay, your Honor. I just want --

EXAMINER PARROT: If you have a document and wish to ask a question, go ahead.

MR. FINNIGAN: All right.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) All right. I would like to direct your attention to -- well, strike that.

Okay. I would like to direct your attention to your audit report and in the section of page 23 under levelized cost of energy.

A. Okay. I am there.

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- Q. Now, I believe we were discussing this earlier, and you made a redaction on the first sentence of that paragraph and part of the second sentence. Do you recall that?
- A. I did, and I think grammatically we have maybe something hanging there that isn't quite smooth, but the intent is that 41.25, I'm not entirely happy with that number.
- Q. Okay. Now, is the fact -- strike that.

  What is levelized cost of energy? What does that mean?
- A. Well, it's a way to compare -- it looks at all the costs of a power plant, so you have

capital costs, you have operating costs, you need to make assumptions about what kind of plant it is. In this case, for a couple of reasons I can go into, we used combined cycle gas turbines. You make assumptions about typically how much the plant runs, what's its cost of fuel, et cetera.

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And then you do a financial calculation that says, well, if -- what would you have to earn in the energy market on a levelized basis in the same dollars per hour for 20 years or whatever for the plant to pay back its costs, its operating costs and its capital time. And you do that. You convert everything based on your assumptions about how often the plant runs. You convert all that to the dollars per megawatt-hour, and then you can compare it. It's just a comparison tool. You would compare it to energy prices.

So let's say the energy prices in a region are like \$60 a megawatt-hour on average and they've been that level for a year or so, right? A year or two maybe. That's an investment signal, right? So an investor looks at that and says can I build a plant and make money? If things stay at 60 bucks a megawatt-hour, maybe it will fall to 40, whatever it might be, they will have some kind of

forecast cost.

2.1

So it's an investment signal. If a going-forward full cycle cost of a plant is low, let's say it was \$30 and power prices were 50, it's a signal to build a power plant. So that's what LCOE is used for.

- Q. It's like a benchmark of price, and you decide whether you can build a plant that's going to operate at more or less than that price and whether you can make money.
- A. Sort of, yeah. It's a benchmark number. If you see a market where energy prices are -- let's say energy plus capacity you have audit markets with capacity markets is higher than LCOE but by a reasonable amount for a few years because these projects take a while, then you are likely to see people building these plants. But if it's the other way, you wouldn't expect a lot of build-out in a market where prices are low and people couldn't expect to recoup their costs. So -- so benchmark, that's probably fair.
- Q. Okay. And so from an economic theory perspective, would the economic theory be that let's take these numbers that you have in your report of levelized cost of energy at 42.40, 47.50 a

megawatt-hour, that's what you give as the levelized cost of energy at PJM as stated in your report; is that right?

2.1

- A. Right, for a combined cycle gas turbine, a new combined cycle gas turbine plant.
- Q. And would the economic theory dictate that in the long run, at least from a theoretical perspective, you would expect the market price to revert at or near that number because theoretically, you know, under economic principles somebody would build a plant and sell it, all the output, until it reaches marginal cost, and the market price would revert at or near this number.
- A. In theory that's kind of the definition of the long run in economics when everybody has a chance to respond to price signals including capital expenditures. So, in theory, yes. Does it ever happen that way in power markets? Not always but in theory, sure.
- Q. Okay. And so in theory the LCOE could be used as a proxy for market price in the long run.
- A. I don't -- I am not sure I would do that even for -- even for longer-term market prices. I think I would start with demand projections, supply. If supply was short and you expected a new build to

come in, yeah, maybe that price would be a ceiling.

It's -- I wouldn't just -- I wouldn't hang my hat on it, hey, that's the long-term price. There is more to it.

2.1

- Q. At least from a theoretical standpoint, if OVEC is operating at a higher cost than the levelized cost of entry, would that be an indicator that OVEC is not going to earn positive revenues from selling its energy and capacity into the PJM market?
- A. Well, what we said was, since the cost of the OVEC plants is at over \$50 a megawatt-hour and remember that includes the demand charge which is the -- the capital cost is higher than the levelized cost of building new CCGT, so it implies in a competitive context the OVEC plants wouldn't be viable on a going-forward basis. If you knew it was going to cost you \$50 a megawatt-hour, would you build whatever it is, a coal plant, gas, whatever, would you build it given the prices in PJM over the last few years. You wouldn't.
- Q. Okay. Now, let me ask you to turn your attention to the FirstEnergy Solution's bankruptcy filing. You discuss that in your audit report, do you not? I think it's at page 16.
- A. Yes, I'm there.

Q. So I want you to take a moment to review that section and let me know when you have had a chance to refresh your memory about that. I just have a couple questions.

A. Okay.

2.1

- Q. Okay. So this dispute about FirstEnergy Solutions began in August 2018, a period covered by your audit report; is that right?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And during the 2018 to 2019 period,

  FirstEnergy Solutions refused to pay its share of the

  ICPA; is that what it -- is that your understanding?
  - A. It refused to pay that PPR share, yes.
  - Q. Now, why did they refuse to pay it?
- A. Well, they said we are in bankruptcy and therefore -- I mean, this is a layman's term. We are in bankruptcy and then we were allowed to abrogate the contract and we don't have to pay. But that's what was under dispute was whether that was really true, or whether, rather than the bankruptcy court having jurisdiction, FERC had jurisdiction, and that's as far into the legal side as I am able to go.
- Q. Why -- why do you think they would want to abrogate the contract?
- MR. SCHULER: Objection. This is asking

for speculation about what FirstEnergy Solutions was thinking at the time.

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MR. FINNIGAN: Well, your Honor, the scope of her opinion in this case goes to whether the costs are prudent. If there is evidence that she reviewed in other audit reports that FirstEnergy had experts indicating that they wanted to abrogate the contract because the costs are too high, that would be relevant to this case.

- A. We don't know if that was the reason though. They might have plain been broke. We don't know.
- Q. Okay. But if they had been broke, that means they had to pay something. And that they weren't earning positive revenue under the contract, right?
  - A. I haven't looked at FirstEnergy.
- Q. Okay. Just from a commonsense standpoint, a company in bankruptcy would not seek to abrogate the contracts where they are earning positive revenue, would they?

MS. KERN: Objection, your Honor. She's answered. She has not looked at this. She didn't look at FirstEnergy. She has answered this question in a different form.

EXAMINER PARROT: Sustained.

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MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, I would like to make a proffer of evidence at this time. permitted to ask the question, I have a line of questioning about the FirstEnergy Solutions bankruptcy, and I believe the witness would answer that a company would only want to abrogate a contract if it was losing money under the contract. And this would be an indication that FirstEnergy projected it would lose money under the OVEC contract which would be an indicator that the OVEC costs are not prudent. And it would also be an indicator that FirstEnergy was trying to at least take some steps to escape the OVEC contract, unlike AEP, which would be another indication that AEP did not act prudently. So I just wanted to proffer that line of questioning for the record. I'll move on to another topic.

- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Now I want to direct your attention back to the audit report at page 12.
  - A. Okay. I'm there.
- Q. Okay. Now, if you could just take a moment to review the first full paragraphs, the two first full paragraphs at the top of the page.
  - A. Okay.
    - Q. Now, in these paragraphs you give the

date that these plants went into operation so, let's see, that's in the second full paragraph, so by 1956 both of the OVEC plants went into operation; is that correct?

- A. That's our understanding, yes.
- Q. So just doing a little quick math here, that makes them about 65 or 66 years old as we sit here today?
  - A. That's correct.

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Q. Is there any concern on your part about these plants spending money on capital improvements for environmental compliance that might take 30 or 40 years to recover when the plants are already 66 years old?

MR. SCHULER: Objection. The question is not limited in scope of time. The Attorney Examiners have been pretty clear about the scope of this audit when it comes to timing of being 2018 and 2019.

- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) I will reframe the question to ask with respect to environmental compliance expenditures during the audit period.
- A. So we looked at compliance and we looked at capital expenditures. And our comment, our observation on capital expenditures is that there isn't a cap. So, not so much that the process wasn't

managed prudently but just when you stand back from it, there is no -- there is no sort of annual cap on CAPEX. So that was our comment on CAPEX. When -- we didn't tie it to the age of the plant.

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Q. Okay. But it wouldn't be prudent to spend money for environmental compliance for a plant that is at retirement age, would it?

MR. SCHULER: Objection, hypothetical.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.

Go ahead and answer, Dr. Fagan.

- A. I don't know that these plants are scheduled for retirement, so I don't know what their retirement date/age would be.
- Q. I'm not asking you whether these plants are scheduled for retirement, but let me ask it this way: Are you aware of any industry data that discusses the average age of coal plants at retirement?
- A. I don't have it at my fingertips but there's plenty of -- I am sure EIA has some data.
- Q. Okay. And where do the OVEC plants stand now that we have established they are 66 years old? Where does that stand in relationship to the average age of other plants, other coal plants that are being retired industry-wide?

A. I don't know the answer offhand. And plants get retired for many reasons, not only age. You know, they may be in a market where, you know, they are not covering costs for one reason or another. So there is a lot -- there is a lot of pieces to your question but they were outside the scope of the audit. We didn't look at all the detailed drivers of retirements.

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Q. Okay. So let's assume that the OVEC plants are costing consumers \$74.5 million in excess of the market price, and let's assume that the OVEC plants are 66 years old, and let's assume that that is older than the average age of coal plants at retirement across the industry by about 10 years. Would that be one indication to you that there might be any possible imprudence in continuing to run the plants and continuing to spend money for environmental compliance?

MS. KERN: Objection, compound question.

EXAMINER PARROT: To the extent you are able to answer, Dr. Fagan, go ahead.

- A. We didn't find imprudence in the capital expenditures. We -- our concern was the lack of an annual cap on those.
  - Q. What was that concern about, lack of an

annual cap?

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- A. Well, it -- I mean, you could spend any amount of -- I don't know if I would spend any amount of money, but you would want to invest in a resource, a power plant, a home even, but not overinvest relative to its value, whether or not you were going to retire it or move out or whatever.
- Q. How do you know if you are overinvesting in the value? What's the analysis you to do to figure that out?
- A. You -- we didn't do this for the audit report. I guess you would have some kind of projection of energy market earnings, capacity market earnings, costs, et cetera. You know, your house, you would have some, you know, forecasted idea of what you could sell the house for eventually when you wanted to and not invest more than it was worth. So you would do forward-looking analysis.
- Q. Okay. And so the OVEC plants, if they are operating at a cost that is \$74 million above market prices, would they have any value?
- A. So that -- we used dollars per megawatt-hour so that we could get, in my mind, useful comparisons. But that total dollar amount that we have been talking about, subject to check, is

- over two years. So I would prefer our analysis where we are looking at dollars per megawatt-hour cost compared to dollars per megawatt-hour earned.

  That -- that to me is a -- is a more intuitive and
- That -- that to me is a -- is a more intuitive and helpful analysis.
  - Q. Now, are you meaning look at it on a unit cost basis like X dollars per megawatt-hour versus Y dollars per megawatt-hour?
    - A. Correct.

2.1

- Q. Okay. Let's look at it on that basis.

  If you have got a plant like the OVEC plants that are operating at a cost that is above the PJM market price, wouldn't that be one indication that it has zero value?
  - A. We did not find that.
- Q. Okay. But I am just asking if that's -I am going to something that you talk about in your
  -- that's in your audit report for a concern as an
  auditor about overinvesting for environmental
  compliance relative to value.
- A. I don't think -- I don't think we said overinvesting on environmental compliance. Can you show me?
- Q. No, I'm sorry. I may have misunderstood your answer, but I thought you said that one of your

recommendations was that there should be an annual cap for environmental compliance spending. I thought you brought that up.

A. Capital spending.

2.1

- Q. Capital spending, okay.
- A. Capital spending.
- Q. Okay. And so and then I asked, you know, how do you establish the cap, and then you said you have to make a determination of whether you are overinvesting in the plant relative to its value. Do you recall that?
- A. You would do a forward -- forward-looking analysis, yes, you would.
  - Q. Okay. So and you say that you prefer to do this forward-looking analysis on the basis of a unit cost where you compare the OVEC costs and then the market price forecast on a unit basis.
  - A. I didn't say that. When I was talking about unit costs, I was taking exception to your sort of two-year lump sum.
  - Q. Okay. But, in any event, can we agree on this, that what you described is a good utility practice for a utility to do an analysis to discern whether it is overinvesting in capital improvements relative to the value of plant?

A. We didn't conduct this in the audit. Our recommendation was broader, just to -- actually the recommendation wasn't to the Company. Our -- it was an observation. There is a couple of pieces of the audit that are just observations of things we are pointing out to our -- to our client, the Commission and Commission Staff. So we didn't recommend the Company do this, the forward-looking analysis. But we pointed out that if there is no cap on annual expenditures, then, you know, you're just not sure if it's, you know, cost effective or -- I am not sure the phrase we used but that was our concern. But it wasn't a recommendation from the Company's actions.

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- Q. Was it more of a recommendation as to OVEC?
- A. It was more of an observation that we thought we should bring to the attention of the Commission.
- Q. Did you think you should bring it to the attention of the Commission because it would affect the cost flowing through the PPA Rider?
- A. It might. It might. I don't know if it would or it wouldn't. We didn't mind.
- Q. You would have to do the analysis to figure it out, right?

- A. Yeah. We didn't do anything like that, but.
  - Q. All right. Now, I know you didn't do the analysis but would you agree with me that a prudent utility would do a regular analysis of whether they are overinvesting in capital improvements relative to the value of the plants?

MR. SCHULER: Objection. It's an incomplete hypothetical and not relevant to this scenario where we actually have a contract with AEP Ohio who is a party to, and it's been approved by the Commission.

EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.

Go ahead and answer, Dr. Fagan.

A. So you are asking would a utility do such a study?

MR. FINNIGAN: Would the court reporter please read back the question.

(Record read.)

- A. They might.
- Q. Did -- I mean, it would be prudent to do so, wouldn't it?
- 23 A. It might be.

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Q. Okay. And did you ever see any evidence that AEP Ohio or OVEC did such an analysis in 2018 or

2019?

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- A. The analysis that they did for CAPEX was described for the projects we reviewed that are on page 53. Our information from the audit was that these projects, we talk about it on page 93, went through a cost/benefit analysis with an average payback timeline of around four years.
  - Q. I'm sorry, how many years?
  - A. Four.
- Q. Okay. So setting aside those projects that were recovered over four years, later in your report you discuss costs of compliance with the new Coal Combustion Residuals rule and the Effluent Limitations Guidelines rule. Do you recall that discussion in your report, or would you like to refer to it?
- A. Yeah. That's a pretty technical chapter. Let me get to the right page. What page are you on?
- Q. I apologize. I am not at a page. I'll just go to the table of contents.
- A. Okay. I am at the environmental compliance section.
- Q. Okay. And so, just at a general level, is it your expectation that compliance with the -these new Effluent Limitations Guidelines rules and

CCR rules will involve a significant amount of capital expenditures?

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MR. SCHULER: Objection. The question goes to future capital, to expenditures into the future. It's outside the scope of this audit as the Attorney Examiners have ruled.

MR. FINNIGAN: Well, your Honor, I would suggest that if it's too costly to make these environmental improvements and they are going to shut the plant down, it doesn't make any sense to be running them now and that was the reason for the question.

Also, with respect to any sort of audit of this nature, it's been the Commission's practice for the auditor to discuss future improvements as she does here in her audit report. She discusses recommendations for future improvements and this would be one area of future improvement to do this kind of economic analysis that she brought up that the operator should compare the cost of the capital improvements against the expected value of the plant.

A. I think I said "might," not "should."

MR. FINNIGAN: Okay. Well, I'm just -that's all I have to say.

EXAMINER PARROT: The objection is

overruled as to the question that's pending.

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Dr. Fagan, go ahead and feel free to kind of clarify what you said previously if you need to.

THE WITNESS: Previously I just wanted to make sure that -- there is lots of different emissions rules and different kinds of equipment for the different things that come out of coal plants.

And I think Mr. Finnigan's question combined about three of them all together, so I am looking now to see what we have about them separately.

EXAMINER PARROT: Okay.

A. Okay. The CCR rule went into effect October. Okay. Guidelines. So the Effluent Limitations Guidelines. This one is for bottom ash. They have until no later than December 31, 2025, to modify how they manage the wastewater from the flue-gas desulfurization. So we talk about that on page 83.

They confirmed, when we asked, that they've engaged a third-party engineering firm to develop the strategy based on the draft rules and then they'll develop their compliance strategy. But we didn't have a dollar amount for the cost of what that would be.

And then separately there's EPA rules for

with that. So they had to develop a comprehensive estimate for Clifty. And they will get a site-specific determination of best available technology. They get that after it's submitted to the -- to the State. And then once they get that, they move to the next steps of cost and schedule. They don't have a number for that one yet.

- Q. I was just asking if you had a sense of whether these costs that will need to be incurred to comply with these rules would be significant, a significant amount of costs.
  - A. I don't know.

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- Q. Have you seen any reports in the industry about large numbers of coal plants are accelerating their retirement dates because of the amount of costs needed to comply with the new CCR and ELG rules?
- A. I think that would have -- you would have to look at that on a plant-by-plant basis.
- Q. Well, I am just asking you across the industry as a whole, have you seen any reports where nationwide a large number or a large proportion of coal plants are accelerating their retirement date because of the cost of compliance with these rules?
  - A. I haven't seen those in detail.

Q. Okay. And you said you have to look at that on a plant-by-plant basis, and I guess what do you mean by that?

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- A. Well, it looks like every plant has to provide a plan about how to tackle these things, and I imagine the cost depends on things that are -- that might be site specific to the plant, so I wouldn't want to comment further than that.
- Q. Okay. And would another factor be what the age of the plant is and the cost of the improvements and whether you could recoup the cost of the improvements over the remaining life of the plant?
- A. I'm sure there is many factors that go into those decisions.
- Q. Is that something that a reasonable operator would do is to do that kind of analysis?

MR. SCHULER: Objection. And it's not clear what -- objection based on vagueness. What is the analysis referring to? Basing operations at a plant?

EXAMINER PARROT: To the extent you followed the question, Dr. Fagan, go ahead and answer.

A. I just think that would be a lot of input

variables to consider.

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- Q. Okay. But would a prudent operator do an analysis to consider all the relevant inputs and weigh through a cost/benefit analysis whether they should make these compliance investments before just doing the spending?
  - A. I haven't looked at that in detail.
- Q. I am just asking what's good utility practice. And this goes back to what you had mentioned earlier, that, you know, with respect to the point you made about having a cap on annual capital investments, you brought up this point about overinvesting in capital investments relative to the value of the plant. Do you recall what you said about that?
  - A. Right.
- Q. Okay. And then you said it might be good utility practice to do such an analysis?
  - A. Right.
- Q. Okay. How could it not be good utility practice to do such an analysis? You said it might be. It seems like -- I am wondering it seems like it would be in all cases, but you only said it might be.
  - A. I just -- I can't know all cases.
  - Q. I mean, isn't that what a prudent

operator should do is to do an analysis to look at whether they are overinvesting in capital improvements relative to the value of the plant and then they look at all of the plants?

MR. SCHULER: Your Honor.

THE WITNESS: Could I have that question read back, please.

(Record read.)

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MR. SCHULER: I'll object. Asked and answered.

11 EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.

Go ahead, Dr. Fagan, if you are able to answer.

- A. It's kind of a broad question. Maybe in some cases a utility does it. Maybe in some cases a Commission has something -- someone independent do it. Maybe in some cases it's deemed not to be necessary. It's broader than I can answer.
- Q. Okay. So let me explore that a little bit. In what cases would it not be necessary to determine whether you are overinvesting in capital investments relative to the value of the plant?
- A. These are just hypotheticals. Maybe the plant's needed for reliability purposes, something like that on the grid. There's just so many

variables.

2.1

- Q. Well, that's one. What are any others you can think of?
- A. I -- I can't think of anything different offhand.
- Q. Do you think -- can you think of any that would apply to the OVEC plants?
  - A. I don't know.
- Q. Okay. Do you have an opinion as to whether the OVEC plants should do some forward-looking analysis to determine whether they are overinvesting in capital investments relative to the value of the plants?
  - MR. SCHULER: Objection. The question calls for information outside and beyond the scope of this audit into the future.
- 17 EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.
  - To the extent you looked at this issue within this audit, Dr. Fagan, go ahead and answer the question.
  - THE WITNESS: We didn't look at the exact issue in the audit, your Honor, but -- so our broader recommendation was some kind of cap to be developed and then, you know, probably within that people would do various kinds of analysis, but we didn't go down

that road in the -- in the discussion analysis of the audit.

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MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, the purpose of my question was not to ask whether they did an analysis. I was asking whether OVEC should do an analysis and that would be an indicator whether they're operating the plants prudently. So that was the purpose for my question.

THE WITNESS: I can't really answer.

MR. FINNIGAN: I'm sorry, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: She said she cannot really answer, and I wasn't waiting for her to do so anyway. So next question, Mr. Finnigan.

- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Could you please turn to pages 21 to 22 of your audit report about coal self-commitment.
  - A. Okay. I'm there.
- Q. Okay. So you make a remark in your report that some utilities are moving to seasonal operation. Do you recall that?
- A. Yes. We put together a paragraph about that, citing several sources.
- Q. That's kind of at the very last line on page 21 and the top of page 22; is that right?
- A. That's right.

Q. And could you just explain what seasonal operation is.

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- A. Well, for example, in ERCOT in Texas, for a while the coal plants -- they don't have a capacity market so things are different. You don't have -- if you are operating only seasonally and you are mothballed in other seasons, you are not giving up potential capacity market earnings because they don't have a capacity market. But so when demand is low, generally in the spring and fall, the plants -- the energy of a few coal plants in ERCOT a while back would seasonally mothball, so they were not available to run. And then they would run in the summer and in the winter let's say -- or maybe -- probably, yeah, somewhere summer and winter.
  - Q. That's what seasonal operation is?
- A. That's my understanding of it. That's how I've seen it in the markets I have looked at.
  - Q. Why would the plants mothball?
- A. If they weren't -- again, this is ERCOT that I can talk about in detail, and ERCOT Texas doesn't have a capacity market. So if your capacity is not there, you are not giving up earnings because you wouldn't have got them anyway. So you might mothball if the plant can be operated in the summer

or winter profitably, again they have to earn all their money in capacity — in the energy markets. But if it can't — if the seasons of the year when demand — when load tends to be low, which tends to be in the spring and fall, the shoulder months, maybe energy prices in ERCOT aren't high enough, they have got a ton of wind, very low cost resource, they have low prices, you know, periodically very low, and periodically very high, but — so you maybe — maybe you know for months and months on end or you project for months and months on end that energy prices are going to be too low. So you have to do an analysis, right, it costs money to mothball and get the plant started again, but that's what they did for a while for a few plants.

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Q. Okay. And do you know whether the difference between the PJM market prices and the OVEC costs was levelized throughout the course of the year in 2018 and 2019, or whether there was a greater difference during the shoulder months?

MR. SCHULER: Objection. What do you mean by "levelized"?

EXAMINER PARROT: To the extent you followed the question, Dr. Fagan.

A. Well, I think the question has to do with

energy. Do you mean energy prices are higher at some time in the year and lower at other times of the year?

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- Q. Yes, that's -- yeah, that's my point. I mean, I am going back to what you said about ERCOT and some plants are mothballed during periods of low demand. I understood you to say that the reason that they are mothballed is that they are not earning enough revenue relative to their -- to their costs to be profitable.
  - A. Generally, yeah, I mean.
  - Q. Okay. So I'm just asking you.
- A. PJM energy prices for AEP. We have a chart in here, PJM energy prices. I don't think they are hourly. They might be monthly. Generally in markets, prices are higher in the summer. Generally in markets, prices are higher, you know, in the afternoon during the week. We have energy prices we have annual energy prices in PJM, so we don't have those breakdowns offhand.
- Q. Okay. Would it be reasonable to do an analysis like that for the OVEC plants to determine whether their prices are even more above market prices in shoulder months than they are during peak months?

- A. I don't want -- because I think about that. I know we have it.
  - Q. I'm sorry. Did you --

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- A. I am going to answer. I am going to answer. I apologize.
- Q. I thought you answered, and I didn't hear it.
  - A. No. I'm looking for the chart which I -okay. So we chose several months in Figure 26 -- and
    this is just these two years, right? So in any given
    year, energy prices can vary quite widely depending
    on something as fundamental and unpredictable as
    weather. Obviously we saw that in Texas about a year
    ago and Louisiana. Those folks were hit by, you
    know, horrific winter weather and unbelievable energy
    prices.

So -- so in Figure 26 -- oh, yeah, we did have a cold winter up here in the northeast in 2018. So you can see like January 2018, you have day-ahead -- this is monthly average around the clock. If it's not weighted by -- it's not like a demand weighted average where if you've had a high demand, then that price counts for more. It's just a straight-up monthly average in column 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, in the fifth column, so January 2018, \$49.37 a

megawatt-hour. Again, just around-the-clock,
straight-up average.

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And then we have like the shoulder months. That's April 2019. Shoulder months being —it depends on demand. So \$25.90 a megawatt—hour. And then actually that summer or that August we picked, that month didn't have terribly high energy prices. So, you know, generally, they vary across the year.

But predicting power prices is, you know, it's not a simple matter and there is a lot of variability in the weather and also in natural gas prices which tend to determine energy prices on a lot of hours on the market.

- Q. What were the factors one should consider in determining whether to do a study of whether it would be prudent to change to seasonal operation?
- A. So there are -- there are factors on the cost side, mothballing and un-mothballing. I am not sure if that's the right word. You would be giving up -- if you are in a market like with capacity payments, you have to be around to get -- in PJM, if you have a capacity award and they call on you, you have to be there or you get penalized. And if the plant is not going to be there, you wouldn't get

capacity market revenues. You know, fuel prices, operating costs, all -- you know, anything that would impact the costs and revenues from operating a plant.

Q. Okay. Given the fact that the OVEC plants are 65 or 66 years old and that in the years covered by this audit your costs were 74.5 million above market, would that be some indication that it would be reasonable to conduct a study of going to seasonal operation?

MR. SCHULER: Objection, assumes facts in evidence -- or, objection, assumes facts not in evidence.

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead and rephrase,
Mr. Finnigan.

- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) We've agreed, subject to check, that the OVEC plants' costs are 74.5 million above PJM market prices per the audit period; isn't that correct?
- A. For the two-year period, subject to checking.
- MR. FINNIGAN: Her answer is yes?
- 22 A. Subject to verification.
- Q. But subject to verification, your answer would be yes.
- 25 A. Yes.

- Q. And we agree that the OVEC plants are 65 or 66 years old.
  - A. They are.

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- Q. Okay. So with those two factors, would -- would it be reasonable to conduct a study to determine whether it would be better to shift to seasonal operation for the OVEC plants?
- A. We didn't look at that in the audit. I mean, for -- you know, for example, if you weren't operating in the fall, again, it's not easy to predict energy prices, but if they hadn't been operating in October 2018, so that was a month where the PJM prices were almost \$10 higher than the energy charge. So in January 2018, also a month with a lot higher charges, again, if you are not operating, you are not earning capacity payments. So it's just beyond what we looked at.
- Q. Okay. But isn't that something that a reasonable operator should study?
  - A. They might. They might.
- Q. Well, when you say "might," why wouldn't they study that?
- A. Well, I think it goes back to some of the things we talked about before like, you know, where you are on the grid, being a plant required for

reliability, for example, and numerous other factors that affect different plants and different utilities.

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- Q. Okay. I'm sorry. Are you finished with your answer?
- A. I am. Sorry. I trailed off. Numerous facts.
- Q. Okay. And these other fact -- are there any factors that would apply to the OVEC plants that you can think of that would indicate that it would not be reasonable for them to do a seasonability study or seasonal operations study?
- A. It's not something we were asked about or looked into in the audit.
- Q. Okay. But I am asking you apart from the audit, based on your 30 years of experience as an expert in the expert -- in the utility industry, knowing that the plants were 66 years old, knowing that they lost 74 million during these two years, as an expert, aside from whether you addressed it in your audit, would it be reasonable for OVEC to do a study about going to seasonal operations?

MR. SCHULER: Objection, asked and answered. She stated she did not look at this. Mr. Finnigan seems to want her to opine on it nevertheless.

EXAMINER PARROT: To the extent you are able to address the question, Dr. Fagan, go ahead.

If you have an opinion, you may offer it.

A. I don't have an opinion.

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- Q. Okay. When would it be reasonable for any operator to do a study about going into seasonal operation?
- A. Well, again, a lot of different factors; and, you know, I can't say.
- Q. Can you think of any such factors that would dictate that it wouldn't be reasonable for OVEC to do a study of going into the seasonal operation?
- A. I think that's your same question only with negatives instead of positives from two questions ago.
- MR. SCHULER: I agree. I'll object.

  Asked and answered.
- 18 EXAMINER PARROT: Sustained.

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, I would like to make a proffer of evidence for the record. For the record I had a question, and if Ms. Fagan were permitted to answer, I believe she would testify that she can't identify any reasons why OVEC would not do a study about shifting to seasonal operations. That goes to the prudency of the costs for the 2018-2019

period. So I would like to make that proffer of evidence for the record.

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- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Next, Ms. Fagan, I would like to move to the area of self-commitment.

  And this was an area where you made some recommendations in your report; is that correct?
- A. That's correct. What page should I be looking at?
- Q. Well, just the executive summary at the beginning. So, you know, I mean, you could probably find it more easily than I could. I think you also address it in the body of your audit around page 50, but I will ask if you can find where you discuss that.
- A. I guess we can start with the exec summary. We can move back from there if you want to do that.
- Q. I apologize. I didn't -- I did not hear what you said.
- A. I'm sorry. I am losing my voice. Let's start with the exec summary and then we can move backwards from there if we need to. I am going to see if I can crank up my microphone a little bit.
- Q. All right. So let me know when you have had a chance to do that.

- A. You sound louder. Do I sound louder?
- Q. You sound much louder, and I can hear you better, so I appreciate you doing that.
  - A. Okay. Good.

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Q. Thank you. My hearing is not the greatest anyway, but.

So I am on the executive summary at page 9 and the topic about disposition of energy and capacity near the bottom of that page. If you could take a few moments to review that section.

- A. Okay. Yeah.
- Q. Okay. So you say in the second full paragraph from the bottom of the page, "However, LEI's analysis showed that some of the time, the PJM energy price did not cover fuel and variable cost, though LEI's analysis did not fully evaluate a re-dispatching of the OVEC units." Have I read that correctly?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. What would be the purpose of doing an evaluation of the re-dispatching? What does that mean?
- A. So we didn't look at an hour to hour what they call dispatch model, production simulation model. It's kind of complex. We used average

monthly prices. So, yeah, that indicated, you know, in the months we looked at, that, on average, PJM energy prices didn't cover fuel costs, fuel -- yeah, the fuel cost. So we didn't evaluate an hour-by-hour dispatch. We probably didn't phrase it that well there. So it's just a caveat, you know. You could look at all 8,760 hours in a year, two years, et cetera, but because the months that we chose showed that energy prices were too low to cover fuel and variable costs -- actually fuel is the variable cost the way this works, so that's why we recommended a reconsideration of the must-run offer strategy.

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- Q. Okay. Now let me try to understand what you are saying here. So this re-dispatching of the OVEC units, are you saying that that's a more granular study than the month-by-month study you did, and that that study looks like an hourly -- hour-by-hour study throughout the course of the year?
- A. Yeah. A dispatch model is an hourly model, yes.
- Q. Okay. And so would that be a more precise way of analyzing whether the OVEC plants are being committed into the day-ahead energy market at a time where they are expected to lose money as opposed to doing the monthly analysis?

A. It's just a more precise analysis of the revenues from an hour of operations at a given time. I think your question was a little more elaborate than that, but I just want to focus on what a dispatch model does, and it was more granular and more detailed, that's correct.

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Q. And then you state in this sentence
"LEI's analysis showed that some of the time, the PJM
energy price did not cover fuel and variable cost."
Now, if you are a competitive operator and were not a
utility, you would be losing money. If you did that
all the time, you would eventually go out of
business, wouldn't you?

MR. SCHULER: Objection, calls for speculation, and a complete hypothetical. The question got -- quite frankly toward the end of the question it got pretty irrelevant too.

EXAMINER PARROT: To the extent you are able to offer an opinion, Dr. Fagan, please do so.

- A. It's -- there is not enough information to answer it. You might not cover fuel and variable costs sometimes, but you might be getting capacity payments. It just isn't enough. I can't answer.
- Q. Did you do any analysis to make a judgment as to whether OVEC acted prudently by using

must-run commitment during times when the PJM energy price did not cover fuel and variable costs?

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- A. We did not find that it was imprudent. There's many factors to consider in running coal plants and they are not easy to turn off and turn on, et cetera. So we didn't find that it was imprudent but what we found is that there could be room for improvement in perhaps, you know, not just sort of defaulting to the must-run strategy all the time. And it gave some careful thought as to how they might do economic commitment, that we didn't insist on that all the time. But there's many, many factors and some of it is just the technical, you know, I am an economist, not an engineer, but wear and tear on coal plants when they are operated in a way they weren't quite designed to do.
- Q. Okay. Now, is that something that a prudent operator should do, that type of analysis on a regular basis when they are making these commitment decisions?
- A. Some may, some may not. I can't answer for the whole league.
- Q. Can you think of any reason why OVEC should not have done a financial analysis of the cost and benefits of doing must-run commitment during 2018

and 2019?

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MR. SCHULER: Objection, assumes facts not in evidence.

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead and rephrase, Mr. Finnigan.

- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Can you think of any reason why OVEC should not have done a financial analysis to review the costs and benefits of making the must-run commitment decisions on a daily basis?
- A. I don't think you make them on a daily basis. You would want to look at -- I don't know. I think I would want to look at the bigger picture but I'm just speculating actually. I don't know.
- Q. Okay. Let me ask you what the industry practice is, and do you recall that you did an audit report of Duke Energy and their OVEC costs for 2019? Do you recall that?
- A. I did that report. It's a separate docket that's still open and haven't given testimony on, so I don't -- I'm not -- this is -- it seems strange to be talking about it here.
- Q. Okay. And do you recall that you interviewed a Mr. John Swez in connection with that audit report? He was your point of contact for that audit.

A. I don't -- I am very uncomfortable answering questions about a different audit that isn't complete in this -- in this matter.

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MS. KERN: Your Honor, there could be conflicts that arise with having Dr. Fagan answer questions of this nature, so we would object.

EXAMINER PARROT: As to the question that's pending, Dr. Fagan, go ahead and answer, and we will see where it goes.

- A. So we talked to a bunch of folks. You know, I would have to look back to see who exactly it was and when.
- Q. Okay. So in your experience in the electric utility industry, have you ever learned whether some utilities base their commitment decisions into the day-ahead energy market based on an analysis of the economics of doing so that takes into account the projected revenues for some period of time, and also the cost of shutting down and starting up, and maintenance, and so forth?
- A. So I'm sure utilities do it, and utilities can provide that information to system operators like PJM, and PJM can do it.
- Q. Okay. Well, the PJM doesn't make a commitment decision for a utility. That's up to the

utility to decide whether to use must-run versus economic commitment, right?

A. That's correct.

- Q. Okay. So what I was getting at is, as to the utility's decision whether to use must-run commitment, would it -- wouldn't it be reasonable for the utility to do an analysis of the projected revenues that they would get from operating in the wholesale market against the startup costs and shutdown costs and maintenance costs associated with shutting down?
- A. And I would argue they would also want to account for like risk of wear and tear on the plant so there would be a number of factors; but, sure, they could do it, but accounting for all the pluses and minuses.
- Q. Sure. And so that's -- that would be good utility practice to do that, wouldn't it?

  MR. SCHULER: Objection, asked and answered.

21 EXAMINER PARROT: Overruled.

EXAMINER SEE: Ms. Parrot, I am getting an indication that Ms. Kern's internet signal is weak.

25 EXAMINER PARROT: Yes, thank you.

Ms. Kern, are you able to hear us?

All right. Let's go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINER PARROT: Go ahead and go back on the record.

And I believe we had -- I had overruled an objection. Dr. Fagan, if you need us to reread the last question, we can do that.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

EXAMINER PARROT: Or if Mr. Finnigan would like to restate it again.

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, I apologize.

I lost my place. I would ask that the court reporter

could read it.

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15 EXAMINER PARROT: Sure.

(Record read.)

A. It would.

Q. Okay. Did you see any evidence during 2018 to 2019 where OVEC ever did any kind of financial analysis of things like project revenues from the PJM market, startup costs, shutdown costs, to use in making its unit commitment decisions?

- A. We didn't ask for that information, so they may have or may not have.
- Q. Wouldn't that be one indicator of whether

they were acting prudently?

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- A. So going back to our -- the definition and what we were talking about from the Vantage report, there's -- you know, reasonable people disagree; so they might have done, they might not have done. I wouldn't say that was imprudent if they didn't. You know, there's concerns over impact on like, you know, the physical plant when you are cycling, et cetera. So we didn't ask. And even if they didn't do it that year or during the audit period, you know, we -- I don't know that we would have found that imprudent.
- Q. Okay. Can you think of any reasons why they should not have done that kind of financial analysis to use in making their must-run commitment decisions?
- A. Well, if you are going to commit must run, you -- you think it's good to know those things, but you're offering the plant -- to meet the minimum dispatch level so you wouldn't necessarily need to for must-run offers.
- Q. Wouldn't whether they used that kind of financial analysis for their must-run commitment decisions, wouldn't that go to the prudency or imprudency of the costs that were flowed through the

PPA Rider?

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- A. Like we talked about before, reasonable people have varying definitions. Let me look back at something I had.
- Q. I am just trying to understand -- I'm sorry. Were you finished?
- A. So when we -- page 26, we randomly -- I don't want to say randomly sampled months. We made sure we sampled months at various times of the year and there were times in which the plants, like January 2018, July, October 2018, where the plants --

MR. SCHULER: Your Honor, I hate to -- I hate to interject.

14 EXAMINER PARROT: This is confidential?

MR. SCHULER: Yes, that's confidential.

THE WITNESS: Oh, I'm sorry. You are absolutely right.

18 MR. SCHULER: Don't worry.

EXAMINER PARROT: Yeah. If you are able to continue your train of thought without getting into the specifics here, go ahead. Otherwise let's --

23 THE WITNESS: I highlighted this and I -24 I overlooked my own highlighting.

A. So during 2018, at least for monthly

samples, the plants were in the money more than they were out of the money. So we saw more out-of-the-money months in 2019 and that might have been a surprise. That might have been something the plant operators didn't expect. So given the experience one year before, not out of the money very much or very often, that may have been, you know, a red flag for them to say, oh, it's -- we have to do this differently to be prudent. So I didn't -- we didn't find that it was imprudent.

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- Q. So whether they are in the money, out of the money, that's kind of an after-the-fact analysis, isn't it?
- A. Well, an audit, yes, an audit is an after -- absolutely, audit, history, after the fact, yes.
- Q. Okay. And what I am talking about is a practice that's good utility practice that a utility would use on a forward-looking basis and I thought you said that it's good utility practice to do this kind of financial analysis when making must-run commitment decisions. And if it's prudent to do it --
- A. I think I said for economic commitment, no?

Q. Well, I thought we were talking about must-run commitment. Must-run commitment -- well, let me set the record straight here, if I can, with a couple of questions. So isn't it true that for 2018 and 2019, OVEC continuously ran the plants as must run in the PJM day-ahead energy market except for times when there was scheduled maintenance or there was a forced outage?

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- A. That's true for all the units except Clifty Creek No. 6.
- Q. Okay. And there was some ozone considerations that led to different treatment of that unit.
- A. That's correct, as it doesn't have the same pollution-control equipment.
- Q. Okay. That's all the questions I have on that topic.
  - Now, let me move to one other topic and this is the last area I want to question you on. And I appreciate all your patience throughout the day. I know it's been a long day. So could you please turn to OCC Cross-Examination Exhibit 13.
    - A. Okay. I'm there.
- MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, for the record
  I would like to have the documents labeled OCC

1 | Cross-Examination Exhibit 13 marked for

2 | identification purposes as OCC Cross-Examination

3 | Exhibit 13. I will represent that that's an AEP

4 | investor study that is available on their website. I

5 | said investor study. I meant investor report.

6 EXAMINER PARROT: It's called "Advancing

Towards a Clean Energy Future"; is that correct,

8 Mr. Finnigan?

MR. FINNIGAN: Yes, your Honor.

EXAMINER PARROT: Okay.

MR. FINNIGAN: I apologize. Can you hear

12 me okay?

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13 EXAMINER PARROT: Yes.

It's so marked. Thank you.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MR. FINNIGAN: Thank you.

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) So, Ms. Fagan, could you please turn to the page and using the numbering system in the upper right-hand corner of the document where it says page 14 of 83.

A. Okay.

Q. Okay? Now I am reading that document from the top. It says, "EPA Notice of New Coal Retirements. The EPA recently revised requirements of both the Coal Combustion Residual Rule and

Effluent Limitation Guidelines requiring significant dollar investment to utilities' coal-fired generation fleets." Have I read that correctly?

A. Yeah, yes.

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- Q. Does that refresh your memory as to whether, for plants like OVEC, they would need to incur significant costs to comply with these rules?
- A. We didn't ask them -- there was no cost information.
- Q. Okay. But a reasonable operator, wouldn't it be prudent for them to do a study of the expected compliance investment costs versus the remaining value left on the plant?
  - A. Did we already cover this?
- Q. Well, I'm just -- I think -- yes, we did before, and you said you didn't have any information about the compliance costs that you could point to.

  Now that I've pointed you to this information that it's significant compliance costs, I am re-asking you the question.
  - A. Significant? It's not quantitative.
- Q. Okay. So, in your view, there's no need for operators to quantify the cost of compliance with these ELG and CCR rules as against the expected value of the plant. It's not anything that's really

important to do. That would be your testimony?

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- A. I do not think that I said that.
- Q. I am just trying to get out what your opinion would be in this regard. I mean, my question really is, would it be prudent for an operator to analyze the compliance costs with the CCR and ELG rules as against the value of the plant.
  - A. Okay. I think I answered this.
- Q. Well, if you did, I missed it. What was your answer?
- A. Well, it would -- it would be prudent under some circumstances, but again, our definition of "prudent" doesn't mean one thing and not another thing. It's we are going back to that Vantage definition, reasonable people, you know, can have a range of views.
- Q. Can you give me any reasons why it would not be prudent for OVEC to do a study of the compliance costs of -- for complying with these rules as against the value of the plants?

MR. SCHULER: Objection. These questions go to information -- or events that will take place long after the audit period. I think Dr. Fagan has testified earlier today that these rules don't go into effect until 2023 and 2025 respectively.

EXAMINER PARROT: I think we have already covered this question, so I am going to direct you to pose a different question, Mr. Finnigan.

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MR. FINNIGAN: Okay, your Honor. I would like to make another proffer, and my proffer here would be that it's the industry practice for operators to do a study and, if allowed to testify, I would expect the witness to acknowledge that, and the industry practice is to weigh the cost of the expected investments to comply with these CCR and ELG rules which are significant as shown in this report as against the remaining value of the plant which I believe the witness would acknowledge is very low with these above-market costs and that that would tend to establish that any further investment in these plants would be imprudent and that they have had continuing investment to comply with these rules during the audit period that should be disallowed. So I just wanted to make that proffer for the record.

MS. KERN: Your Honor, if I may, I just would object on the record to the characterization that if the witness was allowed to answer. I believe that your ruling was that the question was asked and answered, so she was -- she has testified and there is testimony in response to Mr. Finnigan's questions

in this regard.

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2 EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Ms. Kern.

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, she didn't answer the question that I have pending. I don't want to make a point --

EXAMINER PARROT: The transcript will reflect what's been covered already, Mr. Finnigan.

MR. FINNIGAN: Okay. And then I just wanted to make the proffer because I hadn't answered -- she hadn't answered this line of questioning in light of this new information that these are significant compliance costs, so that's why I made the proffer. But I understand your ruling, and I am ready to move on.

- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) So if you could look at the next line of that report and let me ask you if I am reading this correctly, "AEP continues to evaluate its fleet on a plant-by-plant basis to determine the economic value to both the customer and the company." Have I read that correctly?
  - A. That's what it says.

MR. SCHULER: Objection. Two bases. The first being this document is a document that was issued after the audit report was completed, filed in this matter. The second one is this is talking about

AEP's fleet. OVEC is not a part of its fleet of generation. OVEC is a corporation that AEP Ohio has a percentage PPR ratio in.

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MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, if I could respond to that. The audit covers costs that were being made to comply with these rules during the 2018 and the 2019 period as I understood her audit report. Plus, you know, consistent with longstanding Commission practice in these kinds of audits, if an auditor discerns a recommendation that the subject of the audit should be following, then that is fair game for -- for the auditor to discuss and for parties to inquire into.

Also, in the orders approving this PPA Rider, the Commission specifically said that an important factor would be what the circumstances are regarding the OVEC plants' compliance with future environmental regulations. So, for all those reasons, we think this is important evidence to ask about.

EXAMINER PARROT: She's already answered the question that's pending so let's go ahead and see where it goes from here, Mr. Finnigan. Go ahead.

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

Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) So, you know, we read what AEP does. And would that be some indication -- well, strike that.

Isn't AEP one of the biggest holding companies of electric distribution utilities in the country?

- A. I don't have that specific information.

  I know they have a number of utility subsidiaries.
- Q. Don't they have electric distribution utility subsidiaries in 13 different states?
- A. Do I have that in the report in the intro?
- Q. I am just asking your opinion as an expert.
  - A. I don't know how many distribution utilities they have. I thought we were talking about generation though.
  - Q. Okay. Well, what I was really getting at is just what a large utility -- would you agree with me that AEP is a large utility holding company?
    - A. They --

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- MR. SCHULER: Object to the term "large";
  vague.
- EXAMINER PARROT: To the extent you can answer, Dr. Fagan, go ahead.

A. They are a company that owns a number of subsidiaries.

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- Q. Okay. So wouldn't a company that owns a number of subsidiaries like AEP, wouldn't what their practices are be one indicator of what a good utility practice might be?
- A. I haven't found any kind of benchmarking study on looking across utilities and looking at these specific issues. I can't answer.
- Q. Okay. Now, where it says here that AEP is evaluating its fleet on a plant-by-plant basis to determine the economic value to both the customer and the company, I guess my question is, if it's good for AEP to do, would it be good for OVEC to do?

MR. SCHULER: Objection. I will renew my objection from earlier. I would also add there is an improper foundation here. Mr. Finnigan has not established that Dr. Fagan has ever seen this document before. Again, it was created after the filing of the audit report.

EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Finnigan, response?

MR. FINNIGAN: Yes, your Honor. I am

simply asking about this as a good utility practice.

So when the document created has no bearing whether a principle that's articulated in the document

describes a good utility practice or not, so I don't think, you know, the date of the document is really relevant to my question. I was simply asking the witness whether, if a large utility holding company like AEP is taking the steps to do an analysis of the economic value to the customer and the company, if that's good for AEP to do, isn't it good for OVEC to do.

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EXAMINER PARROT: Mr. Finnigan, you haven't asked her whether she has even seen the document. To the extent you are asking her to base her response to your question on a document, I think we do need to lay some foundation first. If you are asking as a general, you know, matter, that's another thing, so.

MR. FINNIGAN: Okay.

- Q. (By Mr. Finnigan) Let me ask this as a general matter. So, Ms. Fagan, do you have any opinion as to whether it is considered good utility practice to do a study of the economic value both to customers and the Company regarding compliance with ELG and CCR rules?
- A. We didn't look at this in the context of the audit. It was out of scope for the audit.
  - Q. Okay. Well, that wasn't my question. My

question was whether it's a good utility practice.

- A. It probably wouldn't be a bad practice, you know, analysis of options and, you know, usually what companies do.
- Q. Okay. I am going to interpret your answer. If it's not a bad practice, I'm taking that you mean it's a good practice; would that be fair?
  - A. Sure.

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- Q. Okay. So do you know whether OVEC ever did such a study?
- 11 A. We did not ask that in the audit.

MR. FINNIGAN: Okay. That's all the questions I have. Ms. Fagan, thank you very much for your patience.

And, your Honor, with that, I conclude my cross-examination of Ms. Fagan. I do have some exhibits I would like to move into evidence after the rest of the cross-examination is completed.

EXAMINER PARROT: Thank you, Mr. Finnigan.

I think at this point if there is nothing we need to discuss on the record before we adjourn for the evening -- I guess I should ask. Give you a moment. Is there anything to discuss?

All right. Hearing nothing, we will pick

285 it up again tomorrow at 9:00 a.m. 1 2 THE WITNESS: Same information for 3 dialing in? 4 EXAMINER PARROT: Micah? 5 MR. SCHMIDT: As soon as we conclude here, I will update the date and time on the event, 6 7 and it will send you a new connection e-mail. It's 8 all the same information. It will just have the new date and time. 9 10 EXAMINER PARROT: All right. Any other 11 questions? 12 All right. Thank you. We will see you 13 tomorrow at 9:00 a.m. 14 (Thereupon, at 6:54 p.m., the hearing was 15 adjourned.) 16 17 18 19 20 2.1 22 23 24 25

CERTIFICATE I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Wednesday, January 12, 2022, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes. Karen Sue Gibson, Registered Merit Reporter. (KSG-7212) 

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Summary: Transcript in the matter of Ohio Power Company hearing held on 01/12/22 - Volume I electronically filed by Mr. Ken Spencer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Gibson, Karen Sue Mrs.