BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

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

Edison Company for : Case No. 23-301-EL-SSO

Authority to Establish a : Standard Service Offer Pursuant to R.C. 4928.143: In the Form of an Electric: Security Plan.

PROCEEDINGS

before Mr. Gregory Price, Ms. Megan Addison, and Ms. Jacky Werman St. John, Attorney Examiners, at the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, 180 East Broad Street, Room 11-A, Columbus, Ohio, called at 9:15 a.m. on Monday, November 20, 2023.

VOLUME VI

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1148 1 Monday Morning Session, 2 November 20, 2023. 3 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go on the record. 4 5 Good morning. The Public Utilities Commission has 6 set for hearing at this time and place Case No. 7 23-301-EL-SSO, being In the Matter of the Application of Ohio Edison Company, Cleveland Electric 8 9 Illuminating Company, and the Toledo Edison Company 10 for Authority to Provide For a Standard Service Offer 11 Pursuant to Revised Code 4928.143 in the Form of an 12 Electric Security Plan. 13 My name is Gregory Price. With me is 14 Megan Addison and Jackie St. John. We are the 15 Attorney Examiners assigned to preside over today's 16 hearing. 17 This is our sixth day of hearing in this 18 matter. We are going to resume the cross-examination 19 of FirstEnergy witness Lawless. Ms. Lawless, I'll 20 remind you you are still under oath. 2.1 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. 22 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Proano, please 23 proceed. 24 MR. PROANO: Thank you, your Honor. 25

JULIETTE LAWLESS,

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

CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)

5 By Mr. Proano:

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Q. Ms. Lawless, just to reset the framework here after the weekend, if you could look at Exhibit OELC 22, please, the very last page.

And to remind everyone, this was a supplemental response prepared by FirstEnergy to PUCO DRC 10 where FirstEnergy delineated the nonresidential customers that would be grouped into the NMB1 rate class and the NMB23 rate classes, do you see that?

A. Yes.

- Q. And again, the delineation there is a nonresidential customer that has an interval or Smart meter is an NMB2?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And one that does not is an NMB1, correct?
 - A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. And if you look at the Ohio Edison
 section, the GS rate class, this is the general
 secondary, did a little bit of rough math and 81,000

times 30,000 is about 111,000, so a little less than
30 percent of the secondary voltage customers in Ohio
Edison territory would be on that new NMB2 rate,
correct?

- 5 A. Yes, but 81,000 plus 30,000, not multiplied.
 - O. Pardon me?

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- A. You just misspoke. You said 81,000 times 30,000, it's plus.
 - Q. So correct --
- 11 A. Yes, that is correct.
 - Q. Now, FirstEnergy's plan is to, the next billing cycle after a customer gets an interval or Smart meter, to move them into NMB2, correct, as you testified Friday?
 - A. Yes, that is correct.
 - Q. Does the Company have a pending application before the Commission to roll out the second phase of Grid Mod II?
 - A. I believe so.
- 21 Q. Are you --
 - A. I have not worked on Grid Mod II at all.
- 23 Q. Are you -- do you know that FirstEnergy
 24 is requesting approval of a second phase to roll out
 25 additional Smart meters to customers in the service

territories, in FirstEnergy territory?

- A. Again, I believe so, but I do not work in Grid Mod II, so I can't speak to that.
- Q. Then you couldn't speak to when those customers in the NMB2 column would be expected to switch from NMB2 to NMB1, correct?
 - A. You mean NMB1 to NMB2.
- Q. I'll ask it again. So you couldn't testify as to when you would expect the customers in the NMB1 column to be switched to NMB2, correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Okay. If you'd turn to OELC 23, which is FirstEnergy's response to Ohio Hospital
 Association, or OHA Set 1, INT-001.
 - A. I'm there.
 - Q. Can you see your name at the top right-hand corner, Ms. Lawless?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And if you flip through the remaining compilation except for the last production of documents, is that your name as the person that prepared the responses reflected in OELC 23?
- 23 A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. Okay. Looking back at Ohio Hospital
 Association's Set 1, INT-1, on the first page you see

there's a chart below, and I believe what Ohio
Hospital Association had requested FirstEnergy to
confirm is the number of hospitals that would be in
the NMB1 rate versus the NMB2 rate, correct?

- A. Well, this question is only asking who would be -- who has an interval advanced meter.
- Q. Okay. And by extension, those hospitals with an interval or advanced meter under the proposal made by FirstEnergy would be immediately on the NMB2 rate, correct?
 - A. Yes, that is correct.

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- Q. And so based on the NAICS Code 622 FirstEnergy had estimated that there were 513 hospitals in Ohio Edison territory, correct?
 - A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. 220 in CEI territory, correct?
- 17 A. Yes, that is correct.
- 18 O. And 147 in Toledo Edison, correct?
- 19 A. Yes, that is correct.
 - Q. And then if you look at the second column, you had estimated the number of hospitals with interval or advanced meters as 163 for Ohio Edison, correct?
 - A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. 102 for CEI, correct?

- 1 A. Yes, that is correct.
 - Q. And 56, correct?
- 3 A. Yes.

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- Q. So what would happen on day one of ESP V if this NMB2 proposal is adopted to those hospitals in the second column?
- 7 MR. ALEXANDER: Objection.
- 8 EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds?
- 9 MR. ALEXANDER: Vague as to day one of 10 the ESP V as to either the June 1st, 2024 or the 11 start of the roll out of the NMB2 program.
- 12 EXAMINER PRICE: Please clarify.
- MR. PROANO: Thank you.
- 14 | By Mr. Proano:
- Q. So the NMB2 rollout would be April 1st,
- 16 | 2025, correct, Ms. Lawless?
- 17 A. Yes.
- Q. And so April 1st, 2025, all those
 hospitals in the second column would roll into a rate
 category that would charge them Rider NMB rates based
 on those hospitals' NSPL values, correct?
- 22 A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. The remaining hospitals subject to
 installation of a Smart meter would remain on the
 NMB1 that would bill them on monthly demand, correct?

- A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. Are you familiar with the bill impacts and rate impacts of Rider NMB on customers?
- A. I am familiar to the extent that I calculated my typical bill assumptions.
- Q. But you've worked on Rider NMB for a number of years, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you have a general understanding of how that rider impacts FirstEnergy customers, correct?
 - A. Specifically my rider, just NMB.
- Q. And you understand that Rider NMB is one of the largest charges for certain commercial customers on their distribution bill, correct?
- A. I've never looked into that.
- Q. You have no idea about that one way or the other?
- A. I don't feel comfortable since I haven't looked into it.
- Q. Okay. Do you have any appreciation of how, in terms of magnitude, Rider NMB fits into all the different riders for FirstEnergy nonresidential customers?
- MR. ALEXANDER: Objection.

1155 EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds? 1 2 MR. ALEXANDER: Asked and answered 3 twice. MR. PROANO: It's a different question. 4 5 EXAMINER PRICE: He's asking for a 6 broader question. Overruled. 7 THE WITNESS: Can you repeat the 8 question? 9 MR. PROANO: Sure. Reporter, could you 10 please repeat? 11 (Record read back.) 12 THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, could you read 13 that again? 14 (Record read back.) 15 THE WITNESS: I guess I don't really understand the question, how it fits into other 16 17 riders. 18 By Mr. Proano: 19 Q. Let me see if I can help you. I'm just 20 trying to understand magnitude, right? 2.1 So a nonresidential customer's bill is 22 made up of a number of different charges and riders, 23 correct? 24 A. Yes. 25 Q. And some are relatively de minimis,

correct?

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- A. From the riders I worked on, yes.
- Q. And some are a greater proportion of a customer's bill, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And I'm just trying to make sure everyone is clear, the Rider NMB charges tend to be in the latter category, they tend to be one of the more significant riders for customers, correct?
- A. When compared to the other riders that I've completed and worked on, yes.
- Q. Now, you've actually -- you prepared a hypothetical rate calculation for ESP V if FirstEnergy -- or if the Commission adopted FirstEnergy's Rider NMB proposal, correct?
 - A. Are you referring to Attachment JL-4?
- 17 Q. I am.
- 18 A. Yes.
- Q. On the screen you can see JL-4, but it's also in your testimony if you need to refer to it in hard copy.
- 22 A. Okay.
- Q. Could you describe what JL-4 is and what it represents?
- A. So JL-4 gives an example of how the

proposed NMB1 and NMB2 would be calculated.

- Q. If in fact the Commission adopted FirstEnergy's proposal to move nonresidential customers with interval or Smart meters to NSPL billing, correct?
 - A. If the proposal were adopted, yes.
- Q. Okay. And this is -- these aren't the real rates, this is just an example of how the rate would be calculated, correct?
 - A. Yes, it's just an estimate.
- Q. It's just an estimate. Let's talk about that estimate in more detail. If you look at the second and third columns from the farthest right -- I'm going to zoom in a little here in case you need to look at it.
 - A. Can you say the column header, F, G, H?
- Q. It is -- I'm referring to the NMB1 rates column, this one here.
 - A. Okay, G.
 - Q. The NMB2 billing units, Column H, and the NMB2 rates column, Column I, do you see that?
- 22 A. Yes.

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- Q. What is the NMB1 rates column?
- A. Those are the estimated rates for customers who would be on that NMB1 rate.

- Q. Now, for purposes of this hypothetical rate analysis you assume, correct, that all FirstEnergy nonresidential customers that fit within these budgets would be in Rider NMB1 for purposes of calculating this number, correct?
- A. The -- we used a hundred percent revenue requirement for both NMB1 and NMB2.
- Q. So let's make sure that's well understood. I want to explore that in detail.
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. Okay. So when you calculated the NMB1 rate here in this column which says G equals E divided by F, you calculated that to ensure that there would be a hundred percent recovery of the revenue requirement from the PJM line items recovered through Rider NMB, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So you're not distinguishing for the purposes of that calculation whether or not a customer is in the NMB1 rate or not based on that proposal, correct?
 - A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. Okay. So when you look at the column
 that's to the left of that Column F, labeled NMB1
 Billing Units -- do you see that column?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Those billing units include customers that currently have an interval or Smart meter, correct?
- A. Yes, those billing units for all customers.
- Q. Okay. Now let's look at the way you did the NMB2 calculations. The NMB2 billing units are the NSPL billing units, that also includes all customers, correct?
- A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. It doesn't include only customers with interval or Smart meters, correct?
 - A. Yes, that is correct.
 - Q. So why did you do it that way? If in fact the rate calculation is going to segregate those customers, why did you lump all customers into the NMB1 rate impact and the NMB2 rate impact?
 - A. Well, theoretically, no matter how you would split the customers between the two, the total revenue received would equal the total revenue requirement.
- But in addition to that, we do not know at the time of implementation who will be on Rider NMB1 and who will be on Rider NMB2, and throughout

the year, as you suggested with Grid Mod II, that more customers will be having interval or advanced meters installed.

And in addition to that, customers can request to have an interval or advanced meter installed, so customers will be switching from Rider NMB1 to NMB2, and possibly they might want to -- want that meter removed and switch from NMB2 to NMB1.

So therefore, to keep the rate correct, if we were to split the customers at the time of implementation, to keep the rate correct it should be updated each time a customer is moved. So doing it with a hundred percent revenue requirement protects from that difference there.

So just -- if many customers leave NMB1 and go to NMB2, that means that NMB2 rates would be understated, they should be higher, so those customers would be paying less than they should.

And NMB1 rate would be overstated at that point since customers left, and so those customers would be paying more than they should at that time, if we were to split the revenue requirement between the two rates.

- Q. Are you finished?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. Let's explore what you said a little bit. The NMB2 Billing Units, it says NSPL, do you see that?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Now, that's kilowatts, correct? That's a kilowatt designation, NSPL?
 - A. kW.
 - Q. It's kW, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Just so we're clear. So if a customer has an NSPL of a thousand kilowatts, that's the billing determinant that you would see here, \$6.10 and change times a thousand kilowatts, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Now, that could be a very different rate than if they were on a NMB1. For example, under this hypothetical, let's say for hypothetical purposes their monthly billing demand equals their NSP value.
- They would go from a rate of \$4.17 per kilowatt, the very next month after their Smart meter is installed they would jump by 50 percent to \$6 per kilowatt, correct, assuming these are the rates?

 We're running through a hypothetical.
- 25 A. I don't really feel comfortable talking

about like kilowatts and NSPL in comparison to each other. I don't -- I haven't really thoroughly researched that.

- Q. This is your rate impact analysis?
- A. I understand what you're saying, yeah,
 but I also -- you're using such a hypothetical
 situation where it would be equal to each other,
 where each month could vary, so you're not looking at
 the year as a whole.

So if one month they equal -- okay, maybe they would pay more for NSPL -- I'm not doing the math they are, but you're not looking at the year result as a whole, and you're also not looking at the reasoning for doing that, which is to align the cost with the cost causers.

- Q. Let's lock this down because this is very important, because this is going to have a huge impact on commercial accounts. This is your rate analysis impact, correct?
 - A. This is.
- Q. Okay. And you understand what you wrote and proposed to the Commission, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. You understand what NSPL is, correct?
- A. Yes. I see where you're trying to go.

- Q. And you understand NSPL is expressed as kilowatt, correct, an NSPL value that's provided to a customer is done in kilowatts, kW, correct?
- A. Yes. But you're again looking at one month in particular.
- Q. I'm not asking you to go back to my hypothetical.

8 EXAMINER PRICE: Finish your answer.

MR. PROANO: Thank you.

10 THE WITNESS: You can go ahead.

By Mr. Proano:

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- Q. I just want to -- for purposes of your
 own rate analysis I want to establish that NSPL is a
 kilowatt value. We agree on that, correct?
- MR. ALEXANDER: Objection.
- 16 EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds?
- MR. ALEXANDER: Asked and answered a
- 18 | couple times.
- 19 EXAMINER PRICE: He's trying to lay a
- 20 foundation, we'll give a little bit of leeway.
- 21 THE WITNESS: Yes.
- 22 By Mr. Proano:
- Q. Okay. Just answer my question.
- MR. ALEXANDER: Objection. These
- 25 | instructions to the witness are not helpful.

EXAMINER PRICE: I agree.

By Mr. Proano:

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- Q. Assume a customer is on NMB1 just looking at your own rate analysis, do you see that? Let's assume this customer is in the GS rate class. See the GS rate class? We're going to follow through.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. We're assuming now your own hypothetical rate assessment. So in one month -- let's say the customer still has an old meter so they are on the NMB1 rate at \$4.17 and change, do you see that, per kilowatt?
- 14 A. Yes.
- Q. And that's a demand charge, correct?
- 16 A. Yes.
 - Q. And that's based on monthly billing demand, correct, what we talked about?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. Okay. Assume that customer gets a meter installed, a Smart meter installed, okay?
- 22 A. Okay.
- Q. The very next month, under FirstEnergy's proposal, that customer would switch from NMB1 to NMB2, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Assume the same rates apply under this very hypothetical, that customer could see almost a 50 percent jump in Rider NMB charges assuming the monthly billing demand equals NSPL, which is what you guys assumed for purposes of your rate calculation?
- A. We didn't assume that for the purposes of my rate calculation.
- Q. Okay. We'll get to that in a second.

 Assume the customer's monthly billing

 demand is a thousand kilowatts when they are still on

 NMB1, do you follow me?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So their rate that month is going to be 1,000 times 4.17, or about \$4,100, okay?
- 16 A. Yes.
 - Q. The next month they are going to go to NMB2. Now they are going to be -- assume it's also a thousand. Let's just assume they had an NSPL of a thousand kilowatts. You follow me?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. The very next month their NMB charges are going to jump from \$4,100 up to \$6,100 under this rate analysis, correct?
- 25 A. Under a one-month rate analysis,

estimating the demand is equal to the NSPL, one month?

- O. Correct.
- A. Yes.
- Q. Now, you said a couple things earlier.

 You said but monthly billing demand varies and NSPLs vary?
 - A. They do not vary.
 - Q. They vary once a year, right?
 - A. Once a year.
- 11 Q. Monthly billing demand does vary,
- 12 | correct?

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- 13 A. Yes.
 - Q. And you've been around this Rider NMB long enough to see it can go really high in the summer months, in the shorter months it can go much lower, correct? You've seen it fluctuate, right?
 - A. I've seen them fluctuate. It varies per customer when it fluctuates.
 - Q. You can't necessarily assume monthly billing demand is going to equal NSPL, correct?
 - A. I cannot.
- Q. Now, you also said something else. You said well, you've also got to take into account that customers that switch from NMB2 back to NMB1 get the

meter removed.

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How would customers go about asking that their Smart meter or interval meter get removed so they can go back to NMB1?

- A. I don't know. I would ask somebody else in the Company who is familiar with meters.
- Q. But is that something that FirstEnergy would permit as part of this NMB2 rate proposal?
 - A. Again, I don't know. I don't know.
- Q. Has there been any discussion, to your knowledge, about this issue beyond what you just said on the stand?
 - A. I don't work with meters, no.
- Q. Now, we're going to look in a little bit more detail about the revenue requirements and how they are met, but isn't the switching from customers, which at this point we don't know how many customers are going to go in or out, but isn't the switching from customers from NMB1 to NMB2 going to throw off kilter the revenue requirement because they are going to be jumping from, for example, \$4 per kilowatt up to \$6 per kilowatt in this example, and it can go the other way as well.

So how is FirstEnergy going to grapple with that kind of fluctuation in the face of

customers in NMB1 versus NMB2?

- A. I don't think I understand what you're -- you said it would change the revenue requirement, which it would not change the overall revenue requirement.
- Q. I asked a -- let me ask it again. You have an overall revenue requirement that you need to meet, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. It's based on estimated PJM line item billing charges, correct?
- 12 A. Yes, and the over, under.
 - Q. So you're going to estimate how much you need to charge customers to make up those revenue requirements, correct?
- 16 A. Yes.

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- Q. Now, if you have a large number of customers -- let's say Grid Mod II gets approved and you have a large number of customers getting Smart meters and migrating to NMB2. That's going to change how much revenue is generated from the different buckets NMB1 versus NMB2, correct?
 - A. Which is why we did a hundred percent revenue requirement for both, as I explained.
 - Q. But you're not going to have all

customers in one bucket or the other, they are going to be in NMB1 or NMB2, correct?

- A. I would assume so.
- Q. Okay. Now --

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- A. I can't speak to the future, but --
- Q. But you're going to have two buckets of customers, one in NMB2 and one in NMB1, correct?
- A. I can't say that all customers won't get a Smart meter before April 1st, 2025.
 - Q. Do you have any knowledge on that issue?
 - A. I cannot predict the future.
- Q. Okay. But right now, sitting here today, we know that most customers don't have Smart meters, correct?
 - A. As of the numbers that we're preparing in August and September, yes.
 - Q. Okay. Now, you propose here -FirstEnergy proposes something I'd like to talk
 about, which is you propose to have a uniform NMB2
 rate across all utility companies, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you have any other rider at the FirstEnergy Operating Companies that has a uniform rate across all three utilities?
- A. I can't speak to that. I haven't worked

on all riders.

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- Q. To your knowledge, is there any rider at any FirstEnergy Company in Ohio that has a uniform rate across all three operating companies?
- A. Again, I've only worked on a hand full of riders. Mine, none have that, but I cannot speak to other riders.
- Q. Okay. I'm not asking you to speak to other riders, just the ones you know about, and you said none that you work on have that uniform rate, correct?
 - A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. Now, why did FirstEnergy propose to have the same exact rate for this NMB2 across all three different utility companies?
- A. I believe Company witness Ed Stein could explain it better, but it was to reflect the way that PJM bills.
- Q. Is that your only understanding on that issue?
- A. Well, it's aligning costs with cost causers, which is what we are attempting to do with this rate. But again, Company witness Ed Stein could explain it thoroughly.
- Q. I just want your knowledge, okay? So

your knowledge of the issue of why there's one uniform rate across all three operating companies is that it aligns with how PJM bills FirstEnergy, is that your testimony?

A. My knowledge is to better align with the cost causers. Again, I do not see the PJM bills, I do not see how PJM bills.

This design was agreed upon by multiple people, not just myself. It's multiple people who have more knowledge than I do, so if you would like a further explanation you would need to speak with Company witness Stein.

- Q. When you say cost causers, what are you referring to in your answer?
 - A. PJM's billing.

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- Q. Other than what you just testified, do you have any other knowledge regarding why FirstEnergy's proposing a uniform rate for NMB2 across all three operating companies?
- A. I'm sorry, I'm just trying to remember everything that was discussed and -- I know through discussions what I was told, but again, that's not something that I personally have worked on to see, so I would not like to testify to that because it would be somebody else's words as opposed to my own.

So just to align with how PJM bills the ATSI territory, which does not separate for all line items out by operating company, so we are better aligning with the cost causers by doing one uniform rate as PJM does for certain billing line items.

- Q. Is that the extent of your personal knowledge on the topic?
- A. I believe so. But from what I can recall, yes.
- Q. Okay. Before we leave this page I want to point out one thing here. Now, certain nonresidential customers are billed not on kilowatts but kVA, correct?
- 14 A. Yes.

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- 15 O. What is kVA?
- 16 A. I cannot explain that. Somebody else in 17 the Company would have to explain that.
 - Q. You understand kVA and kW don't equal each other unless the system is a hundred percent efficient?
- A. Again, I could not speak to that, I do not know.
- Q. Do you know whether or not kVA and kW are always the same?
- 25 A. Again, I do not know.

- Q. Have you ever heard the word apparent power?
 - A. No.

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- Q. Okay. Turn to the next page, if you have that in front of you, Ms. Lawless. This is page 2 of 5 of Exhibit Attachment JL-4. This is the demand allocators, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And this -- basically FirstEnergy uses this formula to determine what rate class is bearing what percentage of the revenue requirement, right?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. And using the 4 CPs for the past year to determine the demand allocation, correct?
 - A. The prior year, yes.
- Q. And this gets updated once a year, is
 that how you guys do the NMB2 rates -- or NMB rates
 currently?
 - A. Yes, but I do not calculate this, it's provided to me once a year. Yes, it's the 4 CPs, so there's only four in a year.
 - Q. And you had corrected your testimony on this page earlier when you started your direct testimony, correct?
- 25 A. Yes.

- Q. And you said you actually didn't exclude pilot participants, these are included?
- A. Yes, this is everybody. This is not excluding pilot participants.

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- Q. Okay. Now, if you look at the next page, this is page 3 of 35 of JL-4, it's labeled "Estimated Rider NMB Expenses Excluding Expected Pilot Participants April 2025 through March 2026."
- A. That is another error. My apologies for the oversight.
 - Q. Okay. What needs to be corrected?
- A. It should not say excluding expected pilot participants.
- Q. All right. Because at that time you're not proposing to have a pilot, right?
- A. Correct. It was just the header that I overlooked.
- Q. Now, are these -- these are the
 estimated expenses from PJM that FirstEnergy's
 proposing to recover through the rider NMB1 and Rider
 NMB2 rate mechanisms, correct?
- 22 A. These are -- I'm sorry, can you repeat 23 that?
- Q. Yeah. These are the expected PJM
 expenses that FirstEnergy's proposing to recover from

customers through the Rider NMB1 and Rider NMB2 rate mechanism, correct?

- A. And the estimated over/under.
- O. And the estimated over/under?
- 5 A. Yes.

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- Q. And this is a projection of expenses, correct, for that April 2025 through March 2026 year, correct?
 - A. Yes, to the best of our ability to forecast these costs. Again, just an estimate.
- Q. I'm just going to talk a little bit about magnitude of expenses. You seen line item 1 here, and I've blown it up on the screen just in case it's hard to read in paper copy, but you see the PJM network service line item line 1?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And you see that that's also called a NITS charge, correct?
- 19 A. Yes, the NITS.
 - Q. And if you look at the overall impact of that, there's a total company impact in April 2025 of 58.4 million, versus a total NMB expense of 66.1 million in line 59, correct?
- 24 A. Yes.
- Q. And so we can safely say the bulk of the

charges that FirstEnergy seeks to recover from its customers through the Rider NMB are the NITS charges, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And do you see that the NITS charges are actually broken out by service company?
- A. The actual NITS rate is the same for the three companies.
- Q. That's not my question. They might be the same NITS rate, but there's three different line items for each of the three operating companies, correct?
- A. Because it's charged per NSPL, which varies for operating company, so yes.
- Q. Okay. Each operating company is charged its own NITS charge, correct, by PJM, according to this sheet?
 - A. Not --

MR. ALEXANDER: Objection. Vague as to NITS charge. Didn't differentiate between the rate and the total amount of the bill, unclear of what the question is asking.

EXAMINER PRICE: Can you rephrase?

By Mr. Proano:

Q. We just talked about the NITS rate being

- the same, but the actual NITS charge is different, correct? We talked about that.
- A. Yes, the NITS rate is the same amongst the three.
- Q. Right. But there's a different -- I'm sorry.
- 7 A. The estimated charge for the month is 8 different because the NSPLs are different.
- 9 Q. So even your own calculation shows a
 10 different charge for each different operating company
 11 for NITS, correct?
- EXAMINER PRICE: Can I have that question back again?
- 14 (Record read back.)
- MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, I'm going to

 object again. The word charge is vague and he

 clearly hasn't identified what's going on with this

 exhibit.
- EXAMINER PRICE: I think he's using it consistently, so I think we'll overrule the objection.
- THE WITNESS: Again, the NITS rate is the same, the charge is different.
- 24 By Mr. Proano:
- Q. And you're showing a charge for each

different operating company in your spreadsheet,
 correct?

- A. Yes, with the same NITS rate.
- Q. And you do the same -- you show a different charge for each operating company for the PJM ancillary charge, correct, line 6?
- A. Yes, which is also based on a rate that is the same amongst the three.
- Q. And same thing with the other line item charges here, there is a different line item charge for each different operating company, correct, in your own analysis?
- A. For Schedule 1A, Legacy RTEP and nonLegacy RTEP, they all have a rate that is the same, but different charges, yes.
- Q. And your spreadsheet actually shows charges per each operating company, correct?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. I'm going to ask you to turn a couple of pages, Ms. Lawless, to the Compute Deferred Non-Market Based Service Rider deferring -- deferral balance, it's Attachment JL-4, and I'm going to go to Ohio Edison Company first, okay?
- This is the one that is almost impossible to read in hard copy so I'm going to have

- it on the screen. Do you see it?
- 2 A. Yes.

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- 3 Q. Okay.
- 4 MR. ALEXANDER: For the record, you're
- 5 referring to Exhibit B of JL-4, B as in boy?
- 6 MR. PROANO: Correct. Thank you.
- 7 Exhibit B of JL-4.
- 8 By Mr. Proano:
 - Q. Could you explain for the Bench what
- 10 | this document shows?
- 11 A. I would first like to clarify that I do
- 12 | not calculate this, but yes, this shows --
- EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the record
- 14 for a second.
- 15 (Discussion off the record.)
- 16 EXAMINER PRICE: Go back on the record.
- 17 By Mr. Proano:
- 18 Q. Just so the record is clear, what is
- 19 Exhibit B of JL-4?
- 20 A. This is the deferral sheet for the three
- 21 | Companies, and you're looking at Ohio Edison.
- Q. Describe what it is showing, what it is
- 23 calculating.
- A. Rider NMB costs that are being deferred.
- Q. Okay. So you're showing the revenues

from Rider NMB, right? This is lines 1 through 8, correct?

- A. The beginning balance of the deferral, yes, and then the revenues.
- Q. And then you're showing against those revenues the NITS and other PJM charges that are recovered through Rider NMB, correct, lines 9 through 25?
- A. In 1 through 8 you also have like the adjustment for CAT tax and the amortization of legacy RTEP expense, which is zero at the end of the year, but yes. And then 9 through 25 shows the estimated expenses -- I'm sorry, the expenses for the line items.
 - O. These are actuals?
 - A. Yes, I'm sorry, not estimated.
 - Q. Because this is for the time period ended December 31st, 2022, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. And then there's some other adjustments, but I'm just going to get to the bottom line here.

What you're calculating is whether or not you're going to have any balance on which the Company is owed interest because it's carrying it, or whether or not it's actually something that's a debt

against the Company, correct?

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- A. So it's the deferral balance, which we could have interest -- either way, whether or not we owed the customer or the customer owes us, yes.
- Q. So the deferral balance -- and this is -- just to make clear, this is January 2022, the very top, line 1, you begin with a deferral balance of negative 33.1 million, do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And that means that actually the Company owes the customers essentially that balance, correct, over recovered on Rider NMB essentially, right?
- A. Can you repeat the question, I was just reviewing?
- 15 (Record read back.)
- THE WITNESS: Can you repeat the question prior to that.
- 18 By Mr. Proano:
- Q. Let me see if I can just make sure we're
 on the same page. You're on Exhibit B of JL-4,
 correct?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. And this is the deferral calculation for Rider NMB for Ohio Edison, correct?
- 25 A. Yes.

- Q. And line item 1 shows a regulatory asset, or if it's in parentheses it's a liability, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And right now we're showing 33.1 million in parentheses, correct, for January 2022?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And that means that up until that point there's been an over recovery from customers on Rider NMB, correct?
- 11 A. Yes.
- Q. If it was a regulatory asset it would have a positive balance, right?
- 14 A. Yes.
 - Q. And if it had a positive balance the Company would have carrying charges on it, correct?
- A. There are carrying credits on liability
 as well.
- Q. But that wasn't my question. If it was
 a positive, it would be an asset on which FirstEnergy
 would recover carrying charges?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. And then if it's a regulatory liability, you said there's also interest on that?
- 25 A. It's -- the interest incurred is --

again, I don't calculate this, but I am rather
familiar with it, I just haven't looked at it in a
little bit.

But I believe the interest incurred is only on that month difference, it's not compounding on the total, but mine is so tiny.

- Q. You can look up here if you need, if you look at the bottom of that chart, right? So you have a balance subject to interest is a negative 37.7 after the January 2022 charges were applied, do you see that?
- 12 A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And then you're adding monthly interest, line 64 and 65.
- A. I guess I would have to look at that calculation to be certain.
- Q. Okay. But I'm just trying to get your general understanding.
 - A. There is interest that is being incurred, yes, either a charge or a credit.
 - Q. And that interest, if it's a negative balance like this where it's a liability at the Company, it's actually accruing interest in favor of the customers, correct?
- A. Yes, it is owed to the customers.

Q. And to just see the history of this deferred liability, it actually goes from 42.4 million, and as the PJM charges continue, your recovery, it goes down to about 10.7 million by the end of that year roughly, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And does FirstEnergy have any specific goals about the balance of that liability or asset, whether it wants to keep it at zero, above or below? Is there anything discussed about that?
- A. We estimate the charges to the best of our ability so that that balance would be zero.
 - Q. Okay. You can put that aside.

MR. PRAONO: I'm going to show you now on the screen, and I'm going to mark it for identification as OELC Exhibit 21.

And I sent this around last week to the Bench and for all the parties. You also have it on the screen here.

EXAMINER PRICE: It will be so marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MR. ALEXANDER: I don't think we have

23 described for the record --

EXAMINER PRICE: He's going to now.

25 By Mr. Proano:

Q. If you look at OELC 22 that's in front of you, Ms. Lawless, this is the response to PUCO DR 10, and Staff had asked, "Has a bill impact assessment been done to see the impact of customers switching to NMB2 rates?" Do you see that question?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And Mr. Price had -- Attorney Examiner

 Price had asked you if you were responsible for this

 response and you said you had, you remember that?
 - A. Yes, for this calculation, yes.
- Q. And if you look at the second page, the actual response that you helped prepare, you identify a document called PUCO DR 10, Attachment 2. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes, but this was supplemented.
 - Q. I'm going to show you the supplemental.
- A. Okay.
- Q. You identified a PUCO DR 10 Attachment 2, correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And it's an Excel file that you helped prepare to analyze the potential bill impacts to customers for proposed NMB2 rates, correct?
- A. Yes.
- 25 | O. And does the document that's been marked

OELC Exhibit 21 up here appear to be that Excel file?

I'm happy to toggle through it if you want.

- A. Yes.
- Q. Later on in OELC Exhibit 22, as you mentioned, you supplemented this Excel file, correct?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. If you look at the very last page of this document, answer 2 under Revised and Supplemental Response sent 10-20-23, you identified PUCO DR 10 Attachment 2-Supplemental, do you see that?
- 12 A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And when you supplemented what we had marked as Exhibit 21 you added customer counts, correct?
- 16 A. Yes.
- Q. And this -- I'm going to mark for identification OELC 28, PUCO DR 10 Attachment 2 supplemental.
- 20 EXAMINER PRICE: It will be so marked.
- MR. ALEXANDER: What was 27?
- MR. PROANO: We skipped a number.
- 23 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
- 24 By Mr. Proano:
- Q. And what you see now on the screen is

Excel file PUCO OELC Exhibit 28. Does that appear to be a true and accurate copy of PUCO DR 10 Attachment 2 Supplement?

A. Can you scroll up so I can see the headers? Yes.

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- Q. We're going to stay on OELC 28, but could you describe for the Bench what OELC 21 and 28 are?
- A. Those are the estimated potential bill impacts to the customers from the proposed NMB2 rates compared to the current NMB rates.
- Q. And what was your role in the preparation of OELC 21 and 28?
- A. Well, I started with a file that Company witness Patel uses for her bill calculation, and then I updated it to include NSPLs and updated some of her formulas to update NMB to be charged based on NSPL, and I made it so it was specific to NMB and not to all riders. So there were just some calculation changes.

The base was from -- from witness

Patel's workpapers that she uses -- she used in the past, and then I did make that little summary on that front page.

I would like to say that the

highlighting in this table and really the focus on this table was not really updated in the supplemental version, so those highlighted numbers, I can't say for certain they are correct. My apologies, I can't say that for certain.

- Q. Okay. Just going back to what you did to prepare these, you had ultimate responsibility for these bill analysis, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And going back to the -- this is Tab

 Inputs and Summary on that Excel file. You're

 purporting to show the Rider NMB rate as of April

 1st, 2023, Column C, correct?
 - A. That's what I'm saying there, yes.
 - Q. Why do you equivocate?
- A. This was prepared a long time ago, so I know when I first put this together I used the proposed rate as of January 2023, which those rates were updated when NMB went into effect.

I believe I did update these to the actual rates, but without looking at the tariff sheets I can't say that for certain. I believe I did.

Q. I'm not sure I follow you. Are you saying there's something inaccurate about Column C?

A. No. So those were the proposed rates. When I first did the spreadsheet we had rates that were proposed in January of 2023, there were some changes to those rates, slight differences.

When I first put this spreadsheet together I had used those proposed rates from January of 2023.

I do believe I updated it to the current rates which would match our tariff sheets today, but without looking at the tariff sheets that we have today, I'm going to -- I'm going to assume those are correct, those are the current rates, because that's what I say here, and this does go through review.

But without looking at the tariff sheets, I can't --

- Q. Can we assume for purposes of our --
- A. Yes, we can, I just don't want to, under oath, say absolutely.
- Q. The rates listed in Column C listed as of April 1st, 2023, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Can we safely assume for purposes of the record that those listed in Column C are the rates for Rider NMB as of April 1st, 2023?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And in Column D, the proposed rate,

that's an NSPL rate expressed in kilowatts, correct?

- A. NSPL as in kilowatts, yes.
- Q. And that number we saw you came up with in JL-4 of your testimony, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. Now we have the sources of Column C and D. So on a just straight basis, again, if a customer under this typical bill impact analysis, if a customer is moving from NMB1 to NMB2, assuming monthly billing demand of that prior month equals their NSPL from the prior year, they are going to see their rates in Ohio Edison territory, this is row 8, jump from \$4.15 to \$6.10, correct, under this analysis?
- A. Those are not NMB1 rates, those are the current rates.
 - Q. Those are the current rates?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. This is just a benchmark?
- 20 A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Now, let's look at how you came
 up with rate impact analysis. When you did the rate
 impact analysis you made a couple assumptions,
 correct?
- 25 A. Yes.

Q. One assumption you made is that all nonresidential customers are going to be Rider NMB2 rate, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Now, that's not actually going to happen, right? I mean, we all know that we saw the statistics in Ohio Edison territory, it's less than 30 percent of nonresidential had advanced meters, we know that day one that's not going to occur, correct?
- A. Again, I can't predict the future. If it were the customers as they are in August and September, yes, not all customers would be NMB2.
- Q. So you know which customers have an interval or advanced meter, correct?
- A. I had a list of them as of August and September. Somebody in the Company knows.
- Q. Why didn't you prepare an NMB2 rate impact analysis only for those customers in a separate NMB1 rate impact analysis for those customers without an interval and Smart meter?
- A. Again, as I said, I don't know who is going to be on the rate at the implementation of the rate, it's approved as is.

So I -- instead of assuming who would be on it in April of 2025, we just used everybody just

to see the overall impact. And again, we don't -when we're normally doing typical bills we use
everybody, so we just followed suit.

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- Q. But when you do a typical bill analysis you're not separating customers into different rate classes based on their meter to have a completely different methodology, right?
- A. Again, I don't know who is going to be on which rate in April of 2025.
- Q. Right. But we know today who would be, correct?
- A. I can't speak to why or why not we did something other than what I've already said. This just -- this is what we did, this is what we prepared.
- Q. I'm just trying to explore that, because you know who -- you know who would be in Rider NMB2, was there a conscious decision not to do a rate analysis of those customers that would be in Rider NMB2?
- A. No. Actually at that point we didn't even have those customer lists who would be in each rate. We didn't explore that at all.
- No, it wasn't that we were trying to do it in this one way or another, no, we just did a

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hundred percent of the customers.
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- Q. When did you know which customers would be in this rate?
- A. We actually pulled that from one of the discovery responses, I believe it was a Staff request. We pulled those customer counts, but we -- at that point -- I didn't personally ask the meter department all premises numbers by meter type.
- Q. You're the witness for the Company on the Rider NMB proposal, correct?
- 11 A. Yes.

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- MR. ALEXANDER: Objection.
- EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds?
- MR. ALEXANDER: Argumentative.
- 15 EXAMINER PRICE: Can I have the question
- 16 back again?
- 17 (Record read back.)
- 18 EXAMINER PRICE: You're not the only
- 19 | witness --
- 20 THE WITNESS: Right, I wasn't done
- 21 answering.
- 22 EXAMINER PRICE: Finish your answer.
- 23 Overruled.
- 24 THE WITNESS: Yes, among others.
- 25 By Mr. Proano:

Q. Okay. And is it fair to say then, based on what you just testified under oath, that at the time you prepared your testimony on the Rider NMB2 proposal, you did not know which resident -- which commercial customers had interval or Smart meters in the different territory, counts or percentages, correct?

MR. ALEXANDER: Objection.

EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds?

MR. ALEXANDER: First of all, the reminders of under oath are unnecessary and argumentative.

Second, the witness has already covered this ground, several times. She specifically described when those calculations were done and why, and so it's been asked and answered.

EXAMINER PRICE: Sustained on both grounds.

19 By Mr. Proano:

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Q. Let me ask, when you prepared your testimony for the Rider NMB proposal did you have anything in front of you that indicated how many commercial customers or industrial customers would be included in Rider NMB2 at the time you made your testimony?

- A. The Companies did, yes.
- Q. Did you? Did you know those numbers?
- A. I did not know the exact numbers.
- Q. Now, going back to your analysis, which is OELC 28, one assumption we just covered you made was assuming all customers are Rider NMB2, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. A second assumption you made that I want to talk about is you assumed NSPL value matched exactly that customer's average monthly billing demand, correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Now, when I talk about average monthly
 billing, that's their average monthly demands over a
 prior 12-month period, correct?
 - A. In this analysis I did not say exactly which 12-month period, but it would be a prior 12-month period, yes.
 - Q. Now, we know that in practice, NSPL is not going to necessarily match monthly billing demand, correct?
 - A. I can't say how often it would or would not happen, but yes, it varies.
- Q. And in fact, Column I shows some of the variation on an aggregate basis, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. So explain for the Bench what
- 3 | Column I shows.
- A. So Column I is just the NSPL of the total of NSPL -- as a percent of the NSPL in demand.
- 6 Q. It's G8 divided by F8?
 - A. So NSPL compared to demand, what percentage of NSPL is of the total demand.
- 9 Q. So let's break this down so we all understand what we're talking about.
- 11 A. Okay.
- Q. So there's a -- in that service

 territory we're talking about Ohio Edison for Rate

 GS?
- 15 A. Okay.
- Q. That's the secondary voltage
 noncommercial customers. Looking back at the prior
 NSPLs, you can aggregate all those customers' NSPLs,
- 19 | correct?
- 20 A. Yes.
- Q. And that 15.3 million is an aggregate
 total of those customers' NSPL values in kilowatts,
 correct?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. And then Column F shows those same

customers' average monthly billing demand on an aggregate basis as well, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. So for purposes of row 8, the NSPL values are actually over 32 percent or so lower than the monthly billing demand on an aggregate basis, correct?
 - A. 31 percent -- yeah.
- Q. Now, for some you actually have a different swing, right? Let's look at Toledo Edison, rate GP which is the primary voltage customers, you have an average aggregate monthly billing demand about 2.8 million kilowatts, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. But if you took those customers' aggregate NSPLs on a kilowatt basis it's nearly 3.8 million, correct?
- 18 A. Yes.
- Q. So the NSPL is actually 135 percent
 higher than the aggregate monthly billing demand on
 an average basis, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, this doesn't show a specific customer's potential rate impact, correct?
- 25 A. No.

- Q. It just shows on an aggregate basis how NSPLs are different for monthly billing demand, right?
- A. This specific calculation here, or this spreadsheet.
- Q. The spreadsheet. It shows -- this little table you prepared -- this table you prepared just shows, in general, the NSPLs don't match monthly billing demand one for one, there's a variation, correct, overall?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And on a specific customer basis you're going to see variation as well, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Some customers could make out very well under NMB2 because their NSPL values happen to be very low because they happen to be lower demand on those 5 CP days, correct?
 - A. I haven't analyzed this by customer.
- Q. No, I'm just running through what perhaps it would mean for an individual customer.

An individual customer could see variation between their monthly billing demand and their NSPL values, correct?

A. A customer has an opportunity to save

money by being on an NMB2.

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- Q. That's not my question. My question is you can see variation between NSPL and monthly billing demand, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. All right. So then let's move over to your next chart on this tab, inputting summary called "Summary of Typical Bill Impacts." What are you purporting to show in this chart?
- 10 A. The typical bill impact by switching
 11 from the current NMB to an NMB2 for different usage
 12 levels.
 - Q. Meaning the typical expected bill impact in year 1 of the NMB2 rate, correct?
 - A. Yes, it's just based on all estimates.
- 16 Q. I'm sorry?
 - A. Yes, which is based on all estimates.
 - Q. Now, you have this broken down both by service territory and the four different commercial or industrial rate classes, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. What does HU stand for?
- A. Hours use.
- Q. And is that expressed in kilowatt-hours?
- A. Can you go to like one of the -- sorry,

- I don't actually calculate typical bills, so I depend
 on Dhara's calculation of -- Company witness Patel's
 calculations.
 - Q. Does this refresh your recollection what HU means in your own analysis?
 - A. I know it means hours used.
- 7 Q. Is it a kilowatt number, is it 8 kilowatt-hour number?
- 9 A. Can you click on cell K8? Can you click
 10 on 89? Can you control back bracket so I can see
 11 exactly where that came from?
- EXAMINER PRICE: Did you prepare this sheet?
- 14 THE WITNESS: I did.
- 15 EXAMINER PRICE: Okay.
- 16 THE WITNESS: This table I did have
- 17 | assistance with.
- 18 By Mr. Proano:

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- 19 Q. Want me to go anywhere specific,
- 20 Ms. Lawless?
- 21 A. Can you just hit control and back
- 22 bracket? It should take you to that OEGS.
- Q. That's all it says.
- A. Can you just go to OEGS.
- 25 | O. OEGS -- looks like L15? Was it 12.1

percent, right? It comes from here?

- A. Okay. So the -- I'm guessing that is kW as opposed to kWh, because that's 550 there, but --
- Q. So I'm just trying to understand this so the record is clear. Do you know what HU is?
- A. I would have thought hours used. I guess I don't remember this table very well.
 - Q. Okay.

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- A. I would rather just look at each tab because I did calculate each one of those tabs on my own.
- Q. Looking at this chart, we don't know what HU means, but it looks like rate impacts here vary anywhere from nearly 40 percent in cell S16, down to some negative impacts about negative point-9 appears to be the lowest. Do you see that variation?
- A. I don't really think this is indicative of anything in particular since you're looking at rate GT, that 39.8 percent being the highest, but there could be no customers in that.
- I can't say that for certain, so looking at the individual tabs would give you a better insight on that.
 - Q. We'll go to the tabs in a second.
- 25 A. Okay.

- Q. But since this was produced --
- A. But yes, over all, yes.
- Q. Overall we see a rate impact of about negative 1 percent up to almost 40 percent, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Now, explain what this lower part of this chart is, this max/min with the highlighting. What is this trying to show.
- 9 EXAMINER PRICE: I have a question 10 first. Did you do the highlighting.
- 11 THE WITNESS: I did it in the

 12 non-supplemental version which used a different

 13 customer count than the supplemental version. And

 14 then I just don't recall if I updated the

 15 highlighting.
- 16 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.
- 17 By Mr. Proano:
 - Q. So if we go back, let's go to OELC 21, you can see the highlighting. You said you did do this highlighting in the original version, correct?
 - A. In the original version, yes.
 - Q. Okay. And you said your highlighted amounts reflected hours use for the most customers on this rate schedule as of March 2023?
- A. Yeah, as of March 2023. Okay. So it

looks like we did not update the highlighting.

- Q. Now, just so the record is clear, we're back at OELC 28, tab inputs and summary, looking at the highlighting in the right-hand box.
- A. My apologies, I thought you were looking at the supplemental.
 - O. Now we are.

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- A. Now we are, okay.
- Q. So the highlighting shows those rate classes for the most customers, correct?
 - A. That's what it says.
- Q. Let's go to Ohio Edison GS, that second tab in this Excel file. And could you explain what this sheet shows?
- A. It shows for each level of demand NSPL, which is a hundred percent of the demand, and level usage, what their current total bill is, versus their proposed bill, and then the dollar change from updating from the current NMB to MNB2, and the percentage change in that customer's bill, and then the supplemental includes how many customers are in that level usage.
- Q. So in Ohio Edison territory, you have 32,000 and change secondary voltage customers that under the proposed NMB2 rate would see a 14.26 rate

increase, correct?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. And an additional, in the next rate category, 18,000 customers at the next usage level that would see a 12.1 percent rate increase under Rider NMB2?
- A. If all customers were going to NMB2, which we clarified earlier, especially in Rate GS it's only about 30 percent of the customers, and that the NSPL is a conservative amount.
- 11 Q. Okay.
- A. But yes, the table, you are reading it properly.
 - Q. So as of today -- this is important, you brought this up.

As of today in Ohio Edison territory only about 30 percent of Ohio Edison customers would actually see this rate increase, correct?

- A. As of August and September.
- Q. So you have a rate mechanism that's going to kick in and it's going to mean a rate increase for 30 percent of secondary customers in Ohio Edison territory, but not for the remaining 70 percent, correct?
- MR. ALEXANDER: Objection.

1 EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds?

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MR. ALEXANDER: The question assumes facts there being a rate increase as to the entirety of the customers shifted to NMB2.

EXAMINER PRICE: Overruled. I think he laid a foundation just fine.

THE WITNESS: Can you repeat the question?

(Record read back.)

THE WITNESS: Well, I believe we would have to look at the typical bill impacts of NMB to NMB1 to see if that second part of your statement is true. I can't say whether or not they have increases off the top of my head, we didn't prepare that.

Also this is just as of today. I cannot predict what customers will do with their opportunity to curtail their loads, whether or not their NSPLs will be different, and this is just a conservative analysis and this, of course, is just an estimate.

So I can't say exactly what will happen.

This is just what was prepared at the time of the proposal.

23 By Mr. Proano:

Q. What you're showing the Staff in your testimony is a rate impact that we're showing here in

- Column I that would only impact a portion of customers, correct?
- A. With the counts that we have as of August and September, yes.
- 5 EXAMINER PRICE: Could I ask, is this a 6 total bill or just transmission?
- 7 THE WITNESS: This is total bill.
- 8 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.
- 9 THE WITNESS: You're welcome.
- 10 By Mr. Proano:
- Q. And so the record is complete, we're
 just going to flip through the rest of the tabs and
 then we're going to move on, okay?
- 14 A. Okay.

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- Q. So for Ohio Edison primary voltage customers you're showing a total bill impact between 2.4 percent and 8.1 percent, do you see that?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 20 Showing a bill impact that ranges from about 4.8 percent up to about 21.1 percent, correct?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. Ohio Edison transmission voltage

 customers, you're calculating estimated total bill

 impact for this proposal of between 2.4 percent and

10.6 percent, right?

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- A. That's what is shown.
- Q. Then going to CEI, we're going to do the same for CEI for secondary. The proposed rate impact on the total bill is about 1.2 percent up to about 3.7 percent, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. For CEI primary voltage customers you're actually going to see, under your estimate, some total bill decreases, very minor total bill rate decreases?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. For CEI subtransmission you are also going to see very, very minor rate decreases potentially under this estimate of less than one percent?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And the customer counts are fairly small here for CEI, but for transmission voltage customers you're seeing anywhere from a total bill increase of 7.22 percent to 28.2 percent total bill increase, correct?
- 23 A. In this, yes.
- Q. And for the Toledo Edison, final territory, for secondary voltage customers you're

seeing a potential rate increase in the total bill bases from 3.8 percent to 15 percent, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And then for Toledo Edison primary voltage customers you're estimating a total bill rate increase between 2.4 percent and 9.3 percent?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Toledo Edison subtransmission voltage customers appear to be very increased, but that goes from 5.9 percent to 11.7 percent, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And finally, Toledo Edison transmission voltage customers, you're saying a range that goes from about 2.9 percent to 13.7 percent on the total bill?
- A. Yeah. This also does not incorporate any of the other proposals from ESP V. This is strictly NMB's proposal for NMB, but yes, you're correct.
- Q. Have you reviewed the report filed by Exeter & Associates?

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the
record. You seem to be making a change in topic, so
at this time we'll go ahead and take a ten-minute
break.

1 (Recess taken.)

2 EXAMINER PRICE: Back on the record.

3 Please proceed, Mr. Proano.

hired for that review?

- 4 MR. PROANO: Thank you, your Honor.
- 5 By Mr. Proano:
- Q. Ms. Lawless, are you familiar with a 6 7 PUCO case in which the Commission opened a matter to review Rider NMB?
- 9 A. Yes.

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- 10 Q. Did you have any role in responding to data requests from the Staff or the Exeter experts 11
- 13 A. I'm sorry, what was the second part of 14 that question?
- 15 Q. Or the Exeter experts hired for that 16 review.
- 17 A. Yes.
 - Q. Did you read the Rider NMB audit report that was submitted on the docket in PUCO 22-391 on July 17th, 2023?
- 2.1 A. Mostly, yes.
- MR. PROANO: May I approach, your Honor? 22
- 23 EXAMINER PRICE: You may.
- 24 MR. PROANO: I know you've taken
- 25 administrative notice of this audit. Do you want me

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to mark it as OELC 27?
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EXAMINER PRICE: Yes.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MR. PROANO: And for the record, I've marked as OELC Exhibit 27 the publicly available Exeter audit filed in case 22-391-EL-RDR on July 17th, 2023.

8 By Mr. Proano:

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- Now, OELC 27 was the audit report you said you mostly read, correct?
- 11 Α. Yes.
- 12 And turn to page 17, if you could. Q.
- 13 A. I'm there.
 - Let's take a minute to reorient yourself Ο. in this Section B, and let me know -- it's a couple pages. Let me know if you've read this before.

MS. BOJKO: I'm sorry, which page?

18 MR. PROANO: 17.

> THE WITNESS: I can't say I read it very thoroughly or analyzed it, but yes, I have seen this section.

22 By Mr. Proano:

> Q. If you look at the first paragraph under Section B, the last sentence says, "If the Pilot had not existed (i.e., counterfactual), the Rider NMB

revenue requirement for all customers from March 2017 to February 2023 would have been \$4,788,450,723, or \$231,092,997 higher." Do you see that sentence?

- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And do you know that is referring to the revenue requirement that's recovered by FirstEnergy through Rider NMB?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And if that revenue requirement had been \$231 million higher, that would have had to have been recovered from FirstEnergy's customers, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. I'm going to ask you real briefly about a couple of charts that appear a few pages from here.

 There's a Figure 3 on page 19.
 - A. I'm there.
 - Q. And Table 2 on page 20. I'm going to ask you a question about the statement in the heading of the table and see whether or not you know what Exeter is referring to.

In Figure 3 they call it, "Estimated costs by Year, and Utility, and Rate Class Assuming No Pilot and No Load Reduction by Pilot Participants." Do you see that?

A. I do see that.

- Q. And you understand the first part, assuming no pilot, means assuming no Rider NMB pilot?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Do you know what Exeter means when they say no load reduction by pilot participants?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. What do you think they are referring to?
- A. So the pilot participants -- the general idea behind the pilot is that customers have the -- certain customers have the ability to curtail their loads in order to reduce their transmission costs, and so this is saying assuming that they did not do that and their loads remain the same.
- Q. And same thing for Table 2 on page 20, assuming no pilot and no load reduction by pilot participants, do you have the same understanding regarding that statement as in Figure 3?
 - A. Yes, that statement, yes.
- Q. Now, are you familiar at all with load curtailment by the Rider NMB pilot participants?
 - A. What they actually were?
- Q. Yeah, whether or not load was curtailed or is curtailed by pilot participants in the Rider NMB pilot?
- A. I have not analyzed that myself.

- Q. And did you read the section of the Exeter report that discussed that Section C on page 21 and on?
 - A. I did.

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- Q. And do you appear on -- on page 25 if you could there's a sentence below Table 5 that says, "As is evident from the presented data in Table 3 and Table 4, Pilot participants also appear to respond to PJM capacity peaks." Do you see that?
 - A. I see that.
- Q. Do you know what Exeter is referring to there?
 - A. I haven't looked at Table 3 and Table 4.

 I can tell you what I believe the sentence means.
 - Q. Sure. Why don't you do that?
 - A. It means that pilot participants have changed their behavior during PJM capacity peaks.
- Q. And the Rider NMB pilot is a voluntary program, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. But under the Rider NMB2 proposal,
 that's not voluntary, correct? If you have an
 advanced on interval meter you have to be NSPL
 billed, correct?
- A. I believe that if you did not want to be

on NMB2 and you have an advanced or interval meter, you could, in my assumption, have that meter removed or file for a reasonable arrangement to be billed differently.

So whereas, yes, we are applying it to those customers, I believe there are ways for customers to not have to be on NMB2.

- Q. So if the PUCO adopts NMB2, is

 FirstEnergy willing to make the commitment that any
 commercial or industrial customer that doesn't want
 to be on NMB2 can have their Smart or interval meter
 removed?
- A. I can't say that for certain. Again, I don't know about meter removal or anything like that, which is why I said it was my assumption. I can't commit to that.
- Q. Okay. That's your personal assumption, you're not basing that on an actual proposal by the Company?
 - A. No, I'm not.

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Q. You can set aside OELC 27.

Now, in your testimony you don't say that it's optional for NMB2, you say customers with an advanced interval meter must be on NMB2, correct?

A. I don't believe I used the word must.

- Q. But there's no optionality, if you have an interval or advanced meter, you have to be on NMB2, correct?
- A. I don't believe I say have to be, but yes, if you have an interval or advanced you are updated to a rate NMB2.
- Q. And there's nothing in your testimony that says it's optional, meaning a customer can elect to change a meter and be back on NMB1, correct? There's nothing in your testimony that says that, correct?
- A. Correct.
- Q. So let's take a step back and look at this proposal holistically.
- A. Okay.

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- Q. Rider NMB is revenue neutral to the Company except, potentially, for carrying costs, right?
- A. Correct.
- Q. So FirstEnergy is not making any money off of Rider NMB2 -- or Rider NMB, correct?
- A. Correct.
- Q. And now we've seen through discovery in this case that as the meters stand today, Rider NMB2 would only apply to a minority of commercial and

industrial customers, as it stands today, correct?

- A. As of August and September.
- Q. And we have also seen today in your testimony, based on your analysis produced to Staff, that there is going to be a wide variety of total bill impacts to commercial and industrial customers that could potentially be moved to Rider NMB2, correct?
 - A. Yes, using a conservative NSPL.
 - Q. It's an estimate, correct?
 - A. Yes, just an estimate.
- Q. And in practice for each specific customer, it's going to depend on their specific NSPL and specific monthly demand, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And it's also going to depend on their specific rates that are set in the future for NMB1 versus NMB2, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, the Companies proposed NMB2 as a way to move toward aligning the rates with cost causation, correct?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. Is there any harm to FirstEnergy to wait until all the advanced meters are rolled out before

Proceedings

1217 transitioning customers to an NSPL billing for Rider 1 2 NMB? A. To the Company? 3 O. Correct. 4 5 A. No. 6 MR. PROANO: Thank you, your Honor. No further questions. 7 8 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. Mr. Kurtz. 9 10 CROSS-EXAMINATION 11 By Mr. Kurtz: 12 Q. Good morning, Ms. Lawless. Could you 13 turn to your Exhibit JL-4, Attachment JL-4, 14 Exhibit A, page 1 of 5? 15 A. I'm there. Q. Okay. Let's just go through each 16 17 column. I know Mr. Proano talked about some of 18 these, but I want to ask different questions. Demand Allocators, this is the 4 CP 19 20 summer allocator from the page 2 of this exhibit? 2.1 Α. Yes, that is correct. 22 Okay. And so you took the revenue Q. 23 requirement by utility and multiplied by the demand 24 allocator to get a revenue requirement?

A. For each class, yes.

Q. And then so, for example -- let's skip residential, let's go to GS Ohio Edison, the revenue requirement for CAT taxes is 93.864 million?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. Then you divided by the NMB1 billing units, those are the 12 -- the 12-monthly billing demands, the 30-minute integrated by rate schedule?
 - A. Yeah, by average billing demand.
- Q. By the way, there is a demand drafted in your rates, it's 60 percent of contracts or the 12 -- or the monthly billing demand, but that's detail.

So the 22,495 -- 22-million-495 billing units for Ohio Edison GS rate schedule is divided by the 93.864 million revenue requirements to get a cost per kW of \$4.17?

- A. And the 93 is divided by 22, yeah.
- Q. And then to get the NMB2 proposed -- by the way, these billing units, these are monthly actually, you have to multiply by 12 to get the annual?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. So when you multiply by 12 for all three operating companies for the GS primary subtransmission and transmission to get total billing

units, you would then divide by the total revenue requirements to get the uniform \$6.10 in the kW month per NSPL that is shown in the last column?

- A. I'm sorry, can you repeat that?
- Q. Yeah. You're proposing the same NMB2 rate for all three operating companies, so you would essentially take the revenue requirement for all three, divide it by the NSPL for all three, to get the \$6.10 --
 - A. Yes.

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- 11 Q. -- is that correct?
- A. Yes, and it does explain the formula for the NMB2 rates in Note 3.
 - Q. Okay. So let's just very quickly -- the monthly billing demand for Ohio Edison GS, you have 1276105 times 12. Would you agree that's 15,313,260?
 - A. I don't have a calculator, but I'll --
 - Q. It's in your next exhibit.
- 19 A. Okav.
- Q. So essentially what this is showing is
 that to get the same amount of money, FirstEnergy is
 going to have to charge more in this example, \$6.10 a
 kW month, versus 4 .17, if you have less billing
 units to get the same revenue requirement, you have
 to charge more?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And certain customers will have more NSP demand versus their monthly billing demand, or less, but it will average out to the Company to be revenue neutral and the same?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, you understand that the Staff and the Commission may be concerned with individual customer bill impacts?
 - A. Yes.
- 11 0. And so that's -- there was a lot of 12 discussion about that. And this is -- and in order 13 to address Staff's concern you drafted a response 10, this is the PUCO DR 10, which is your Attachment 2, 14 15 the bill impact analysis? Mr. Proano was asking you -- I don't know, OELC Exhibit -- I have a --16 17 MR. ALEXANDER: Mr. Kurtz, are you 18 referring to OELC Exhibit 22?
 - MS. CURTIS: I think so. I have paper copies. Could I hand these out, your Honor?

 EXAMINER PRICE: You may.
- MR. KURTZ: Make it a little bit easier.
- MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, could we ask
- 24 Mr. Kurtz to use the microphone?
- 25 EXAMINER PRICE: Yes.

MR. KURTZ: Could we have this marked as OEG Exhibit 4?

EXAMINER PRICE: It will be so marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

5 By Mr. Kurtz:

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- Q. Okay. So will you turn to the first yellow tab which is the summary of Attachment 2?
- 8 A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. So looking at GS -- Ohio Edison

 GS, this is the -- this is the current NMB rate as of

 April 1, 2023?
- 12 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Okay. And you propose \$6.10 -- I should have mentioned that -- that's for the period April '25 through March of '26?
 - A. I'm sorry, what was that?
- Q. The \$6.10 from your exhibit -- in your
 Exhibit A to JL-4, this is a projection for the
 period April '25 to March '26?
- 20 A. Yes, that is correct.
 - Q. So right off we have got a little bit of apples to oranges, you're comparing April of '23 to projected cost in '25 and '26?
- A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. So -- and then we see the demand

also for GS, we see the 22-million-495, which is the same number on your Exhibit JL-4 Exhibit A, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And then the 15-million-313 is the same as also on your exhibit when you take the monthly amount and multiply by 12?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. So I know you said it's conservative, but the bill impact analysis on the next page assumes that a business customer -- their NSPL demand is exactly equal to their monthly billing demand?
 - A. Yes, that's the assumption.
- Q. So if you're going to charge more, \$6.10 versus \$4.17 -- if you're going to charge more for the same volume of kilowatts used, you're going to -- it's going to look like it's going to be a rate increase on those customers?
 - A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. It's conservative, but is it accurate, because you're going to be charging more but on less volume?
- A. Yes, in this example it is not accurate, it's just an estimate, and a conservative estimate at that.

- Q. So if the Commission is going to base a decision on this exhibit, and you admit it's not accurate, is that a good policy?
- A. I can't really speak to their policies, but I do see what you're saying, that maybe not using a hundred percent for this example, or for all of it, would be right.
- Q. You understand that OEG witness

 Mr. Baron agrees with you conceptionally that this is
 the right cost based approach when billing for
 transmission?
- 12 A. Yes.

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- Q. Do you understand that Staff has concerns through the testimony of witness Bass about bill impacts on individual customers?
- A. I know that she has concerns, I don't remember specific, but yes.
- Q. Okay. So we're comparing in this
 exhibit April '23 costs to '25/'26 projected costs,
 so that's a disconnect?
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. It's not -- and then you're assuming
 that 12-month billing demand and NSPL are the same,
 but we know that's not true, also?
- 25 A. Correct.

- Q. Okay. Turn to the next page of this OEG Exhibit 4.
 - A. The next yellow tab --
- Q. I'm sorry, no, the bill impact analysis for Ohio Edison GS category.
 - A. Okay.
- 7 Q. So this is on a total bill basis,
- 8 | correct?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. If you just look at transmission, the
 Dollar Change column that -- the last column -second-to-last column from the right, that's the
 transmission impact, but everything else is held
 constant, correct?
- 15 A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Let's just use a thousand kW

 customer, for example. Under this example, instead

 of the current bill you have being billed at \$4.19 a

 kW month is 4,191 a month times -- just multiply a

 thousand times the current GS rate -- I think you're

 on the wrong page?
- MR. ALEXANDER: Would you identify the page you're on?
- 24 By Mr. Kurtz:
- Q. I'm sorry, it's after the first yellow

tab, it's the bill -- "Typical Bills - Comparison

January 2023 versus NMB2" for Ohio Edison. This is
the GS rate schedule. It's the page directly
following your summary.

- A. Which line item were you looking at?
- Q. Let's just go to a thousand kW customer.
- A. Okay.

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- Q. They are going to pay \$1,918 more per month because you've assumed that this customer -- that same 1,000 kW customer will pay \$6.10 versus \$4.19, so this is -- that difference is what you show here, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So if you just look at the transmission component it's a much larger percentage increase than if you look at the total bill, correct, because the total bill will have any number of riders on it, including distribution base rates actually, as well?
- A. Yeah. I mean, I can't say for certain, but yes, I would believe so.
- Q. So if we just look at the transmission component it's going to be a bigger percentage increase than you show here on total bill, just mathematically?
- 25 A. Yeah.

- Q. And if you just look at GS, it's more in the neighborhood of a 46 percent increase, but again, that assumes that this customer would use -- the NSPL equals billing demand?
 - A. Yes, that is correct.

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- Q. And that's an assumption that is not going to play out in reality?
 - A. Most likely not, yes.
- Q. So if the Commission is going to rely on this bill impact analysis, we have got a current transmission cost versus projected in '25/'26, we have got this simplifying assumption that billing demand equals NSPL, which is not true, and we have got percentage increases that are different if you just look at the transmission in this.

So I will ask the same kind of question.

Is there a transition mechanism that you have come up with rather than flash-cut to full cost of service, something more -- a gradualism approach?

- A. Can you explain --
- Q. I'll rephrase. Have you thought about expanding the transmission pilot in lieu of going flash-cut to NMB2?
- MR. ALEXANDER: Objection. I'd ask for an instruction to the witness not to disclose either

privileged or confidential settlement communications.
By Mr. Kurtz:

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- Q. With that caveat, have you personally thought about expanding the pilot instead of going flash-cut to full cost of service?
- A. Personally I have thought about why I would not want to expand the pilot, as opposed to the proposal NMB2.
 - Q. And your rationale would be what?
- A. The pilot as is today is very manual.

 There is a lot of administrative burden to it. And that -- as of actually like August, that was only for 99 customers.

If we expanded it and it went even to a thousand customers or 500, that administrative burden would increase substantially especially if we continue the manual billing option, and it also leaves a lot of room for human error, which we would want to avoid.

But since it is so manual we would have to figure out a better way to manage it, and I don't know if that better way exists, which is why we made this proposal, because we thought it would be the most effective -- leave the least amount of room for human error, so the most accurate for the customers.

Q. Those administrative costs would be recoverable in rates, would they not?

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- A. I'm not actually certain if they would be or --
- Q. Maybe not in the NMB Rider, but in a distribution rate case certainly the cost of people who work on this program would be recovered in rates, would it not?
- A. Well, I suppose if those -- if the test year had those people. But if we -- if we had to hire people to manage it later, I can't say for certain it would be prudent.
- Q. Would it be true that the smaller the expansion of a pilot the less incremental cost the Company would incur?
 - A. The smaller --
- Q. So if it went up by a hundred megawatts a year, for example, instead of 500, would there be less incremental administrative costs?
- A. I guess I don't understand the 100 to 500.
- Q. Just hypothetical, if you expanded the
 program by -- the pilot program by a hundred
 megawatts per year, would that -- that would entail
 less incremental administrative costs than expanding

1229 1 it by a greater amount? 2 Α. Yes. 3 MR. KURTZ: Thank you, Ms. Lawless. THE WITNESS: You're welcome. 4 5 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Pritchard? 6 MR. PRITCHARD: Thank you, your Honor. 7 8 CROSS-EXAMINATION By Mr. Pritchard: 9 10 Q. Good morning, Ms. Lawless. 11 A. Good morning. 12 Q. I want to stick with these bill impacts, 13 but run through a different hypothetical. So as we were discussing here, these 14 15 bill impacts took the current rate compared with a 16 projected rate in April '25, correct? 17 Yes, that is correct. Α. 18 And they looked at customers that had Q. 19 the same NSPL demand as monthly billing demand, 20 correct? 2.1 Α. It assumed, yes. 22 And so that's how you calculated, as 23 Mr. Kurtz just walked through, this dollar impact 24 here?

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A. Yes.

Q. Let's walk through a hypothetical, and let's just stick with the same year. If you looked at a customer -- let's back up a second.

PJM has a NITS rate stated for all load in the ATSI transmission zone, correct?

- A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. And if we look at the auditor report that Mr. Proano was just walking through -- will you turn to page 13 of that?
- EXAMINER PRICE: You are referring to

 OELC 27?
- MR. PRITCHARD: Yes, your Honor.
- 13 THE WITNESS: I'm there.
- 14 By Mr. Pritchard:

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- Q. And this chart, Figure 2, is labeled

 "ATSI NSPL Compared to ATSI NITS Rates," correct?
- 17 A. Yes.
- Q. And the blue line will be ATSI NITS

 rate. It's a figure stated in dollars per megawatt

 year, correct?
- A. Yes. I'm assuming the line is blue,
 this is black and white for me.
- Q. Yes. And you could see it starts around \$55,000 per megawatt year back in 2018, and in 2023 it was a little north of what appears on this chart

of \$65,000 per megawatt year, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. So let's just assume round numbers here, customer uses one megawatt, NSPL demand of one megawatt, and that the rate was \$65,000 per megawatt per year, okay?
 - A. Okay.
- Q. Let's leave aside the line losses, but that customer NITS charge for the year will be \$65,000, correct, if they had NSPL demand of one megawatt?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. So if we look at Rider NMB there's a bunch of different allocations, as you talked with Mr. Proano this morning and last Friday, about how you allocate that total pot of dollars down to the rate schedules and rates, correct?
 - A. Can you repeat that?
- Q. Yes. Rider NMB has a revenue requirement that's -- these various cost components that are allocated to the three different utilities, allocated to customer classes, and then converted into the monthly billing demand rates, correct?
- A. Yes. Correct.
- Q. So if we looked at and assumed in a

hypothetical there's two customers, and one was billed per Rider NMB, if there was only one charge, it was NITS, if they had a 1 megawatt demand and they paid less than \$65,000 per year, that would mean the second customer -- there's only two -- would have to mathematically pay more than \$65,000, correct?

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- A. If a customer who had the 1 megawatt, as we said, should be 65,000, if they paid less than 65,000, then the excess would be subsidized by other customers.
- Q. That's what I'm getting at, that subsidy component. So your -- as we have been discussing today and Friday, NMB rates are not charging NMB customers NITS based on these stated dollars per megawatt year rates, correct?
- A. Correct, we're charging based on demand, except the pilot customers.
- Q. And so these bill impacts, they are not just -- would it be fair to say you could look at them not just as cost increases, but undoing cost subsidization between customers?
- A. If all customers went from the current NMB to NMB2, so that are aligning with the cost causers which would avoid subsidizing costs to other customers, is that what you're asking?

- Q. Yes.
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And there's been circumstances where the Commission has looked at bill impacts of Rider NMB and directed the Companies to implement a phase-in approach to minimize impacts, correct?
 - A. I'm sorry, can you repeat that?
- Q. I'll be more specific. Did you work on the NMB rate updates over the last few years that updated the rates that flowed through the Legacy RTEP charges?
- A. That flow through the Legacy RTEP charges?
- O. Yes.
- 15 A. I'm sorry, I don't understand what you 16 mean by that.
 - Q. Do you recall that the Companies were authorized to defer Legacy RTEP when they moved from MISO to PJM?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And is it your recollection that at some point in time the Companies made an application to the Commission to collect that deferral and the Commission authorized it?
- A. When you say collect that deferral, so

that the Companies were able to prove that they had met what was -- what was directed of them in regards to the Legacy RTEP costs, and then when you say to recover the deferral, I guess I'm not exactly understanding that.

- Q. And if we look at your testimony on Attachment JL-4, Exhibit A, there are costs in the cost category of Legacy RTEP expenses, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. So -- and this period of time you had projected recovery of Legacy RTEP, correct?
- A. Yes. So the Companies are able to now recover RTEP costs, yes.
- Q. And do you recall, when you were implementing that cost recovery mechanism -- or cost recovery component of Legacy RTEP, if the Commission Staff identified bill impacts of concern?
- A. When we switched to the recovery of Legacy RTEP costs, I believe that was in 2018, I do not recall if there were typical bill issues.
 - Q. Sorry. Let me ask it a different way.

If the Commission indicated that switching to your Rider NMB2 rate caused individual bill impacts that were of concern, are there mechanisms through a Company rider where you could

mitigate the impacts an individual customer might see from migrating to Rider NMB2?

- A. Actually in 2021, I believe, we looked at the typical bill impacts from the proposed rates and we were able to adjust the rates for rate classes that were seeing typical bill impacts of more than 10 percent, and then we did an interim filing that year to try to recover those excess costs without having too much of an impact on the customer's typical bill.
- Q. And that example you gave was through Rider NMB, correct?
 - A. Yes, that was Rider NMB.
- Q. It would be possible for the Companies to charge customers the NITS rate if they have -- regardless of whether they have a Smart meter or not, correct?
- A. That's what we're doing in the rider, yes, currently.
 - Q. Well, let me state it a different way.

In the rider you're reallocating cost recovery, and the example you walked through with Mr. Proano and Mr. Kurtz, we see the total NMB rate of \$4 when billed on monthly billing demand and \$6 when billed on NSPL demand, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. There's nothing technologically prohibitive for you to every year just charge customers the stated NITS rate as part of the components of Rider NMB, correct?
- A. I'm sorry, I don't believe I'm following.

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We use the NITS rate in the calculation of the expense that goes into the revenue requirement, yes, and then we are allocating -- we're not allocating, the billing units are different than PJM's billing units.

So yes, there's a difference there, and we could charge everybody the same rate by charging everybody based on NSPL.

Q. Let me ask it slightly a different way.

In lieu of allocating that cost to each customer class and then customer, you could charge customers the NITS rate. I understand there's going to be adjustments for line losses and other things, but that would produce the exact same revenue that PJM bills you on an aggregate basis for NITS from all of your customers, correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And as we see in the audit report and in your workpapers, NITS is the vast majority of cost?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And in JL-4 you had projected for -just take the first month, April '25, 58.39 million
 of the total 66.138 was NITS, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And the second largest charge is going to be the RTEP cost, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And similarly, transmission enhancement charges at PJM, just like the NITS charges, they are a stated dollar per megawatt year, and you can go to the PJM website and find the transmission enhancement charge rates, correct?
- A. That is what we used to find the charge, yes.
 - Q. And so when you're developing customer's rates, you know, something like 95 percent of the NMB charges are based on these two stated rates that are NSPL based and available on PJM's website, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And just following up on a point

 Mr. Kurtz had made, under the current rider

 methodology, when you're looking at monthly billing

 demand, we have talked this morning and last Friday

 that monthly billing demand was based on a snapshot

of time of customer's highest integrated demand in a month, right?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And I believe you had testified that it was 30 minutes, except there might be one class that was 15 minutes?
- A. Yes, but that would be a different department to answer that.
- Q. And then part of your tariff provides a demand ratchet for monthly billing demand, correct?
- A. You mean like minimums or contract demands?
 - Q. Yes.
- A. Yes.
 - Q. What is your understanding of what the demand ratchet is for monthly billing demand?
 - A. It varies for rates. I'm sorry, what are you -- when you say "demand ratchet," can you explain that to me?
 - Q. Yes. I believe your answer was there's a floor and you could look at historics or contract capacity. Was that your answer to my prior question?
- A. Yes, there's a minimum demand for rate classes, and then there's also contract demands.
 - Q. And so when the Commission is analyzing

the monthly bill impacts, a customer that has a monthly billing demand of whatever the number is, that might not be the monthly billing demand that is actually used when the Company bills the customer, correct?

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- A. Correct. If it's less than the minimum or the contract, yes.
- Q. And sitting here today, do you know what that demand ratchet formula is for monthly billing demand?
- A. I'm not certain I know the formula. I know like for Rate GS the minimum demand is 5, but I don't know formulas or anything. I don't work on the contract demand side or --
- Q. Did you do any analysis about the Company expanding access to NSPL billing demand for nonresidential customers effective with the start of the ESP term?
- A. I can't say we did any analysis, but we had reasonings for the date that we proposed in our proposal. So I guess in that aspect you could say we thought about it and when it should be, whether it was the start of ESP or not.
- Q. And did you choose April 1st of 2025 because that aligns to the annual effective date of

Rider NMB?

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- A. Partially. We also chose that date so customers would be aware that they would be updated to NMB2 and would have those months to attempt to curtail their loads. They would be given an opportunity to curtail their loads.
- Q. If there's a customer that already engages in load management and has curtailed their load during the NSPL hours, is there anything that would, from a technical perspective, prevent them from being moved over to NSPL billing effective with the start of the ESP term?
- A. A customer would have to have an advance or interval meter to be switched to NMB2, so if they did not have one of those.
- Q. Okay. Let's assume there's a customer with an advanced interval meter that's not currently in the pilot.
- If they have engaged in load management historically is there anything from a technological limitation that would prevent the Company from moving them over to NSPL billing with the start of the ESP term?
- 24 A. No.
- MR. ALEXANDER: Objection.

1 EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds?

2 MR. ALEXANDER: Vague as to

technological limitation. The witness previously testified as the administrative burden associated with manual billing, so it's unclear whether the question is asking about that, or something different.

MR. PRITCHARD: Happy to clarify my hypothetical.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay.

By Mr. Pritchard:

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- Q. Even if there is additional administrative costs, is there anything from a billing system technological limitation that would prevent that customer from being moved to NSPL billing at the start of the ESP term?
- A. If it wasn't adapted -- if our proposal is adapted as proposed, a customer who has an advanced or interval meter will be updated to Rider MMB2 regardless of their curtailment of loads in the prior year or years prior to that.
- Q. Let's assume the Commission directs the Company to let anyone in prior to April 1st, into NSPL -- prior to April 1st, 2025, subject to the additional administrative burdens, is there any

technological limitation if the Commission orders you to do it effective with the start of the ESP term rather than April 1st, 2025?

A. Well, our IT department will have to update our billing system to be able to charge customers based on NSPL.

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We do not charge any rates based on NSPL as of today, so that is something that our IT department has to implement, and have not done so, which is just anticipating the result of this proceeding. So they would need to have time to implement that.

So unless they started doing it today I don't know if they would be able to technically do it, but I'm sure that's something we would have to look into. We haven't analyzed that.

- Q. So the Companies anticipate that an order is going to be issued between -- we're in November, the ESP starts in June, so if you get an ESP decision out of the Commission during that time frame you'll be able to implement it by next April of 2025, correct, that's your proposal?
 - A. Yes, by April of 2025.
- Q. But you don't know from an IT perspective if you could implement it in weeks,

months, or something closer to a year?

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- A. I do not know that, and which would mean we would have to manually bill, which it would be a burden.
- Q. If the Commission decided between the start period of the ESP and April 1st, 2025 to let additional customers into the transmission pilot -- additional nonresidential customers into the transmission pilot, outside of the administrative burden that you do for existing customers, is there any other technological limitation that would prevent the Company from enrolling additional customers during this initial interim period?
- A. I don't -- I don't believe so. We have many other customers who are eligible for the pilot who are not on the pilot, and that they could all join.

So I don't believe so with the pilot as it is today, other than the administrative burdens, especially with a manual billing option.

Q. Just want to make sure I understand your last part correct.

Did you state that there are a lot of additional customers currently eligible for the pilot, but are not currently enrolled in the pilot?

- A. I can't say how many, but there are other customers who are flagged as eligible through the ESP IV, they are eligible for the pilot but are not participating.
- Q. And are those the customers that, pursuant to the ESP IV decision, made the initial enrollment, but not activation in the pilot?
- A. So I wasn't here for ESP IV, but I believe just at ESP IV they said who would be eligible. I don't know if the customer actually had to do anything. We were just -- just marked as eligible the customers who were eligible through ESP IV.
- Q. So the Company has an eligibility list; not everyone on the eligibility list is enrolled?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. And there was a lot of discussion this morning about customers with an advanced or interval meter versus those without. Do you recall those discussions?
 - A. I believe so, yes.
- Q. Are you aware of whether FirstEnergy has any provisions in its tariff that allow a customer to purchase an interval meter if they don't have one?
 - A. I don't know of any provisions in any

tariffs, but through discussions and discovery responses I know that a customer has an opportunity to purchase an interval meter, I believe, but I don't know that for certain, I don't work with meters.

- Q. Okay. So if a customer was not scheduled -- or doesn't currently have an advanced or interval meter and perhaps is not going to be one of the people who get the advanced meter in Grid Mod II, it's your understanding that they can still acquire an interval meter?
- A. They can -- I know for certain they can request an advanced meter. I'm not certain about interval meters, but I know for certain they can request an advanced meter from the Companies.

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

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. Let's go off the record.

19 (Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Finnigan, please proceed.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

23 By Mr. Finnigan:

- Q. Good morning, Ms. Lawless.
- A. Good morning.

- Q. Ms. Lawless, my name is John Finnigan.

 I represent the Office of the Ohio Consumers'

 Counsel. I have a few questions for you, but I'd

 like to change the topic and ask about the Storm Cost

 Recovery Rider.
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. And before we get into this, what was your role in preparing that proposed tariff?
- 9 MS. BOJKO: Could we ask Mr. Finnigan to turn on the mic?
- 11 THE WITNESS: I worked with a team to
 12 prepare the calculations for that rider.
- 13 | By Mr. Finnigan:
- Q. And who developed the language for the tariff?
- A. I was part of the group of people. It
 went through many levels of review, but I did have a
 part of that, yes.
 - Q. Who worked with you on developing the tariff language?
- A. I don't remember exactly who reviewed
 it. I know that Company witness Fanelli was part of
 the review team, Company witness McMillen, and I also
 worked on the initial language.
- Q. Could you please turn to Attachment JL-2

of your testimony?

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- A. I'm there.
- Q. Can you describe what that is?
- A. Yes, this is the proposed tariff for the storm rider.
- Q. So this defines how the tariff would operate?
 - A. This defines how the rate would operate.
- Q. And what type of storms or events would this tariff apply to?
- A. So it explains in my testimony what our definition of a storm is. On page 3 of my testimony, line 8, it explains, "A major storm is defined as an event that is anticipated to last longer than 12 hours (using local only crews), including the time required to pre-stage personnel for that event."
- Q. Now, if someone were to just read the tariff, how would they know what type of storm or event this rider would apply to?
- A. I suppose they wouldn't know that by reading the tariff.
- Q. Don't you think it's good utility practice to define how a tariff would operate within the terms of the tariff itself?
- A. Well, I don't believe the Companies

would be opposed to updating the language in the tariff.

- Q. Okay. Now, let me direct your attention to the screen. Do you see the definition on the screen of major event?
 - A. I do.

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- Q. Do you know whether Ohio has adopted this definition of major event for utility reliability reporting?
- 10 MR. ALEXANDER: Objection.
- 11 EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds?
- MR. ALEXANDER: I don't believe it's

 appropriate to just show the witness a random Word

 document that may not accurately reflect the language

 of the Administrative Code.
- MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, I have the complete document. I'll be happy to share that.
- 18 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you,
- 19 Mr. Finnigan.
- MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, I'm not going
 to mark this as an exhibit because it's part of the
 Administrative Code and the Commissions rules.
- 23 By Mr. Finnigan:
- Q. Ms. Lawless, let me ask if you could turn -- strike that.

Let me just state for the record that I've handed you a document, this is a document from Case No. 06-653-EL-ORD, and it's a finding and order adopted in that case on November 5th, of 2008. Is that what you have before you?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And could you please turn to the page that's marked with the red tab?
 - A. I'm there.
- Q. And you see that definition of major event on that page?
- 12 A. I do.

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- Q. And that is -- if you turn to the prior page you can see that that's part of the definitions 4901:1-10-01(Q)?
- A. I don't see the Q -- I'm sorry, yes.
- Q. It's hard to see the Q as opposed to a

 P. But do you know whether Ohio has adopted this
- 19 rule for major events?
- 20 A. In regards --
- MR. ALEXANDER: Objection.
- MR. FINNIGAN: In regards -- I'm sorry.
- MR. ALEXANDER: I believe the question
 is vague as to this rule in that the rule at issue
 here, there's going to be questions about it, was

updated subsequent to the decision. So this is not the most recent version of the Administrative Code being referenced.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Finnigan.

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, I'm just simply trying to get to the point of how long ago this rule was adopted in Ohio, and that's why I'm bringing up the first iteration which was adopted in 2008.

EXAMINER PRICE: Objection is overruled.

By Mr. Finnigan:

- Q. And, Ms. Lawless, are you aware that Ohio has adopted this rule for major events for purposes of utility reliability reporting?
- A. I'm not really familiar with this section of the code. The first time I saw it was in somebody's testimony in this case.
- Q. So when you were discussing with Mr. Fanelli and others how to draft the tariff language, was there any discussion about drafting it using this definition of major events?
- A. No. This definition -- as I stated, I was not even aware of this until just recently, so at the time of the proposal of the tariff, I believe for this specific tariff, we were just mirroring how we

usually compose tariffs, including a definition that I didn't even know of.

I can't speak for Mr. Fanelli, if he knew of it or not, but it didn't have anything to do with my calculations of the storm rider.

- Q. Now I want to go to the part of your testimony that we referenced a moment ago on the Companies' definition of storms.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. So if you could turn to page 3, lines 6 through 9, and let me know when you've reached that point.
 - A. I'm there.
- Q. And is this what you were referencing a moment ago when you talked about the definition of major storm to which this rider will apply?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And this is a part of your testimony I have up on the screen here, is that right?
 - A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. Okay. And this is the same language that the Company currently uses for its deferral of storm costs; isn't that right?
 - A. Yes, that is correct.
- 25 Q. Now, could you walk through this

definition with me, and I want to just make sure I understand how this applies?

It says that, "A major storm is defined as an event that is anticipated to last longer than 12 hours," have I read that part right?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And anticipated by whom?
- A. I did not work on this definition at all. That was agreed to, I believe, in 2010, so I can't speak to what each part is saying.
- Q. Okay. And then in the next part it talks about including the time required to pre-stage personnel for the event. Have I read that part correctly?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. What does pre-stage mean?
- A. I do not know.
 - Q. Now, sometimes I see these utility storm crews in the Wal-Mart and Kroger parking lots on the way home when a big storm is coming.

Is that what pre-staging means, when you deploy people out into the field so that they are ready to respond before the event actually hits?

- A. I don't know.
- Q. Okay. Do you know how the Company

documents when a storm is anticipated to last more than 12 hours?

- A. Our accounting department does that.
- Q. Do you know how they do it?

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- A. I have seen the deferral sheets and I have seen their breakdown of storms, but I'm not aware of the details behind everything.
- Q. Okay. So somebody -- so somebody in the accounting department verifies that there was a storm that was anticipated to last longer than 12 hours?
- A. I'm not sure if they are the ones who verify it, or if it's done by a different department and then given to the accounting department. I don't know that process.
- Q. Okay. Now, did you read the testimony of Staff witness Mr. Borer?
 - A. I did read it, I didn't analyze it.
- Q. Now, he did an analysis of the different number of events that would be covered by the Companies' definition of major storms versus the Commission rule definition of major events.

Did you read his analysis about the different number of situations that would be covered?

A. I don't remember the exact numbers, but yes, I do recall that section.

- Q. Do you have any reason to dispute his calculation of how many storms would be covered if the major storm definition were used versus the major event definition?
- A. I do not have reason to dispute the number of storms.

7 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the 8 record.

(Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINER PRICE: Go back on.

By Mr. Finnigan:

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- Q. Is this rider limited to distribution costs, or does it include situations where a transmission outage would occur?
- A. I don't know if I can answer that properly, that would be a question for our accounting department. I know O&M costs that are in the deferral, but that's --
 - Q. Now, you're aware that when the Companies' employees go out and respond to a storm and restore service, they -- their base pay is included in base rates; isn't that right?
- A. I've never worked on a base rate case so I can't speak to whether that's included or not.
 - Q. Do you know whether the rider covers all

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employee costs for responding to a storm, or only overtime costs beyond the first 40 hours?
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- A. That would be a question for our accounting department.
- 5 MR. FINNIGAN: That's all the questions
- 6 I have. Thank you, Ms. Lawless.
- 7 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you,
- 8 Mr. Finnigan. At this time we'll break for lunch.
- 9 Let's go off the record.
- 10 (Lunch recess from 12:05 to 12:50.)
- 11 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the
- 12 record. Ms. Bojko.
- MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor.
- 14 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 15 | By Ms. Bojko:
- Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Lawless.
- 17 A. Good afternoon.
- 18 Q. Let's turn to page 7 of your testimony,
- 19 please.

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- 20 A. I'm there.
- 21 Q. The Rider NMB pilot allows certain
- 22 customers to obtain transmission and ancillary
- 23 | services through PJM's Open Access Transmission
- 24 Tariff through a CRES, a retail electric supplier
- 25 | rather than FirstEnergy; is that correct?

- A. I'm sorry, are you reading from my testimony?
 - Q. No, I'm not. I wasn't.
 - A. My apologies.

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- Q. That's what you describe on page 7 of your testimony, right?
- A. I think it's page 8. But can you repeat what you said?
- 9 Q. Sure. I was just asking if the Rider
 10 NMB pilot allows certain customers to obtain
 11 transmission ancillary services through PJM's Open
 12 Access Transmission Tariff through a CRES provider
 13 rather than FirstEnergy; is that correct?
 - A. Beginning in this year we now also have a manual billing option where the customers could pay through the Company, but yes.
 - Q. Okay. And earlier you discussed that certain customers were eligible customers, do you recall that discussion?
- 20 A. Yes.
- Q. Do you have in front of you OELC Exhibit 26 still?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. As you discussed with prior counsel, this is the number of customers that are

participating by year in the pilot program, correct?

- A. To the OELC Set 1, INT-1, yes.
- Q. And the chart in response to part a) states that currently there are 71 participants; is that right?
- A. Customers, yes.
 - Q. Or excuse me, customers?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And 97 accounts; is that correct?
- 10 A. Yes.
- Q. So a customer can have multiple accounts enrolled in the pilot program, correct?
- 13 A. Yes.
- Q. And do you see that the -- since 2016
 and '17 were the same, but after that, the customer
 numbers have increased?
- 17 A. Yes.
 - Q. Except for 2023, I guess there was a slight decrease?
- 20 A. Yes.
 - Q. Are there any limits to the number of accounts a customer can have in the pilot program?
- A. I would have to rereview ESP IV, but I

 don't believe so. And it does include any new -- new

 accounts of eligible customers.

Q. And why did the eligible customer numbers change throughout the years?

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- A. When did I say that eligible customers changed?
- Q. I'm sorry, I misspoke. Is the eligible customer number set?
 - A. The eligible customers, yes.
- Q. Okay. And why did the number of customers participating change throughout the years?
- A. Just additional customers who wanted to participate in the pilot. Not all eligible customers have to be on the pilot, they are just eligible to be on the pilot.

So customers in 2016 who were eligible might not have wanted to partake in the pilot at that time, but joined at a later year.

- Q. But doesn't the customer have to be continuously participating in the program to remain eligible in the program?
- A. So each specific premise number, if they decide to leave the program, they are ineligible to return aside from the exception we made with the manual billing process.
- MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, at this time I'd like to mark for identification purposes OMAEG

1259 Exhibit 14 --1 2 EXAMINER PRICE: So marked. 3 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) MS. BOJKO: -- the Supplemental 4 5 Stipulation and Recommendation filed in case 6 14-1297-EL-SSO. May I approach? 7 EXAMINER PRICE: You may. 8 By Ms. Bojko: 9 Do you have in front of you what's been marked as OMAEG Exhibit 14? 10 11 Α. Yes. 12 Is this the Supplemental Stipulation Q. 13 that you referred to earlier about what -- how 14 customers were deemed to be eligible with regard to 15 the pilot program? 16 Α. Yes. 17 And if you turn to page 3 of the 18 Supplemental Stipulation -- you're familiar with this 19 Supplemental Stipulation; is that correct? 20 Α. Yes. 2.1 Ο. If you turn to page 3 of the 22 Supplemental Stipulation, the customers identified 23 here as eligible per the ESP IV are members of IEU, 24 which is now OELC, is that your understanding?

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Yes.

- Q. And OEG, Nucor, Material Science Corp; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And do you know how many customers were eligible at the time the stipulation -- Supplemental Stipulation was signed?
 - A. I do not know the exact number, no.
- Q. But it would have had to have been 77, is that accurate?
- 10 A. At least, yes, unless -- my apologies.

 11 There are some customers who are on the pilot via

 12 reasonable arrangements.
 - Q. Okay. That was my next question for you.
 - So it had to have been somewhere at least around -- do you know how many customers are on the pilot via reasonable arrangements?
 - A. I believe it's in one of the discovery responses, but I don't know off the top of my head, no.
- Q. Okay. So look at page 4 of the
 Supplemental Stipulation where it talks about the
 eligibility requirements. Do you see that, kind of
 in the middle of that page? Take a minute to read
 the page, please.

A. I'm not seeing where it's talking about eligibility. I think I'm seeing it. You mean for when pilot customers leave the pilot?

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- Q. Yeah. And it states that the pilot program -- the pilot participants have to be in the program consecutively to remain as a pilot participant; is that correct?
- A. It says that, "Any account or successor account voluntarily returning to Rider NMB or any Rider NMB successor, after 60 days advance notice, shall not, thereafter, make such OATT election and eligibility," so they cannot rejoin after they leave the pilot.
- Q. So in 2015 there would have had to have been, to your point earlier -- subtract out reasonable arrangements, there would have had to have been approximately 77 customers, 75 customers, in the pilot program as of 2015?
- A. Not in the pilot -- in the pilot program. They would have to be, as described on page 3, members of IEU, OELC, OEG, Nucor, Material Sciences Corporation. So they -- they didn't have to be in the pilot, they were just eligible to join the pilot if they wanted.
 - Q. Right. And I'm sorry, I'm using the

terminology in the Stipulation. It called those entities pilot participants on page 3.

So when I asked you they had to be eligible, so they had -- they were pilot participants, at least 75 of them, approximately?

- A. I see where you're seeing that. I

 don't -- I don't think that they are saying pilot

 participants as meaning actually enrolled in the

 pilot, just the list of the pilot eligible customers.
- Q. Okay. Fair enough. You're using the word eligible, we'll just -- I wanted to make sure our terminology was the same.

So you're saying at least 75 customers, approximately, were eligible to participate in 2015?

A. 2016, but yes.

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- Q. Well, this says it had to be done by December 31st, 2015.
 - A. My apologies. Yes.
 - Q. So as I read this Supplemental
 Stipulation they want -- if you don't participate
 continuously you can no longer be an eligible
 customer. Is that not your understanding?
- A. Yes. But again, I think there's some
 discretion between calling them a pilot participant
 and somebody who is eligible.

So not all of these eligible customers joined the pilot immediately, they remained eligible so they were still participating in the pilot program meaning that they could be part of it, so they were participating in that manner where they were eligible for it, but they were not actually on the pilot.

- Q. So an eligible customer could have not participated from 20 -- for six or seven years and then all of a sudden start participating?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And that's why you think the number of customers increased, setting aside the reasonable arrangement in customers?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And it's your understanding that only members of the two associations -- two groups and then two additional customers were eligible; is that correct?
 - A. Per the stipulation, yes.
- Q. Okay. Can you -- do you have OELC Exhibit 27 in front of you? It is the audit report.
- A. Yes. I'm sorry, that was the wrong one.
 Yes.
- Q. I have a few additional questions on the audit report. If you could turn to page 50. Are you

there?

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- A. I am there.
- Q. And if you look at the bottom of page 50 it has Recommendation 1, do you see that?
 - A. I do see that.
- Q. Okay. And Recommendation 1 is to "Eliminate Rider NMB for all customers"; is that correct?
- A. Yes. And it continues to say to assign

 PJM transmission charges through retail suppliers,

 yes.
- Q. So if Rider NMB is eliminated then those customers -- all customers, I guess, would pay for their own transmission charges; is that right?
 - A. Through their CRES provider, yes.
- Q. Then let's go to 51, which is the second recommendation. Do you see that?
- A. I do.
- Q. And this recommendation is an alternative recommendation, is that your understanding?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. If the Commission does not eliminate the Rider NMB for all customers, then the auditor is providing a second recommendation; is that your

understanding?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. And this alternative recommendation would eliminate Rider NMB for medium commercial, large commercial, and industrial customers; is that right?
- A. Yes, and continues to say that they will pay it through their retail suppliers, yeah.
- Q. And the auditor is also recommending that the Commission revisit the application approach used for Rider NMB if the Commission retains FirstEnergy's involvement in transmission cost allocation; is that your understanding?
 - A. Where is that stated?
- Q. I think it's on page 53. If you look down on page 53, second-to-last full paragraph.
 - A. I see that.
- Q. Okay. Now, if we go back to your testimony on page 10, your recommendation -- or FirstEnergy's recommendation, or proposal, I guess, in this case is to eliminate the pilot program; is that right?
 - A. If the Rider NMB2 is adopted, yes.
- Q. And the pilot will essentially be replaced by the NMB2 rate; is that right?

A. Essentially.

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- Q. And I believe you explained, maybe Friday, that under the Rider NMB2 rate all C&I customers with interval or advanced meters will be changed based on their NSPL, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And customers will not have the option to choose between NMB1 or NMB2, correct?
 - A. Right, it's not an optional proposal.
- Q. And you -- I believe you explained earlier today that you're familiar with Staff's testimony Botts on this issue; is that correct?
 - A. I have read it, yes.
- Q. And you're aware that Staff is recommending that the GS classes have the option to opt into rider -- or NMB2?
- A. I don't remember that exactly. I don't remember that exactly, but I know she made some recommendations.
- Q. Okay. And it's your testimony that replacing the pilot will remove the need for customers to procure their nonmarket-based service costs through their CRES providers, correct?
 - A. I'm sorry, can you repeat that?
 - Q. Sure. I believe it's on page 10 of your

testimony. You testify that replacing the pilot will remove the need for customers to procure their non-market-based service costs through their CRES providers?

A. Yes, that is correct.

- Q. And customers participating through reasonable arrangements will automatically be placed on NMB2; is that correct?
- A. If they have an interval or advanced meter.
- Q. And would you agree with me that changing how customers procure their non-market-based transmission services could have an effect on their CRES supply agreement?
- A. I'm not really familiar with CRES supply agreements.
- Q. Well, currently pilot participants contract with the CRES to pay their transmission, right?
- 20 A. Aside from those who are manually 21 billed.
- 22 Q. So for those that are not manually
 23 billed, this changing how the Rider NMB will be
 24 billed could have the effect or impact those CRES
 25 contracts, could it not?

A. From how you're stating it, yes.

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- Q. I take it from your response that you have not done any analysis on what potential effects that could have on CRES contracts?
- A. The only real analysis we have done -we have had discussions where I was informed of these
 CRES -- I forget how you stated it -- like contracts
 that they have with their customers regarding the
 transmission charges, and that was another reason why
 we wanted to push back the start, the implementation
 of our proposal, to 2025, so customers and their CRES
 providers would have time to work that out.
- Q. Well, if they have a longer term contract than April 1st, 2025, that might not be possible, correct?
- A. Again, I'm not familiar with CRES providers or contracts or what would be possible or not.
- Q. And who did you state you obtained that information from? You actually spoke with CRES providers or with customers?
- A. No, that was a Company conversation.

 EXAMINER PRICE: But you would agree

 that it could have an impact on CRES providers if

 their contract extends out beyond the date that she

1 said?

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THE WITNESS: I would assume so, yes.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, at this time I'd

4 like to mark as OMAEG Exhibit 15 -- it is OMAEG -- a

5 discovery response, OMAEG-02-INT-028.

EXAMINER PRICE: So marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MS. BOJKO: May I approach?

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

10 By Ms. Bojko:

- 11 Q. Do you have in front of you what's been
- 12 marked an OMAEG Exhibit 15?
- 13 A. I do.
- Q. And this data response was prepared by
- 15 | you; is that correct?
- 16 A. Yes.
- Q. And this interrogatory asks why the NMB2
- 18 charges is calculated using the total allocated
- 19 revenue requirement for all C&I customers rather than
- 20 only those being charged NMB2; is that correct?
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. And you responded that this method
- 23 | better aligns with how non-market-based service costs
- 24 | are assigned by PJM; is that correct?
- 25 A. Yes. Along with another explanation,

but yes.

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- Q. Are you aware that Staff is recommending that FirstEnergy allocate transmission charges to each EDU and to each class to follow PJM's allocation methodology?
- A. I am aware of Staff's recommendation to allocate different than how we proposed. I'm not sure of the specifics. Again, I haven't fully analyzed it.
- Q. Well, you would agree with me, from your discussion earlier today, that the EDU costs are different to each individual company; is that correct? Strike that. Poorly worded, sorry.

You would agree with me that each EDU is billed separately from PJM; is that correct?

- A. I would defer to Ed Stein on that. I'm not sure of how PJM bills exactly.
- Q. Okay. From the attachments that you have to your testimony, you would agree that the EDUs -- strike that. I'll ask Mr. Stein.
 - A. Okay.
- Q. You would agree that most customers'

 NSPL is lower than monthly demand, would you -
 wouldn't you?
- 25 EXAMINER PRICE: Could I have the

question back again, please?

(Record read back.)

THE WITNESS: Based on the exhibit that David had up earlier, we had the total NSPL from the total average demand, and in totality, yes, an NSPL was lower than demand.

I can't say that for certain for all customers, but in totality that is what we're seeing for commercial/industrial customers.

By Ms. Bojko:

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- Q. Did FirstEnergy conduct any analysis to assess the benefits or impacts of eliminating Rider NMB for all C&I customers?
 - A. No, we did not.
- Q. Are you aware that the Commission recently approved AES Ohio's ESP settlement where AES Ohio agreed to bill all nonresidential customers taking service at primary voltage and above, and any nonresidential customer taking services secondary voltage, to opt in for their demand charges on the basis of their NSPL?
- A. I'm not very familiar with the case. I know they were proposing changes to the transmission rider, I don't know the specifics of it, though, or whether or not it was approved.

Q. I have a -- switch to Rider SCR that you testified to. I have a few follow-up questions to Mr. Finnigan.

He talked to you about the definition.

Are you aware that the definition that he showed you has now been replaced by a new definition?

A. I'm not aware.

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- Q. Okay. Are you aware that Staff is recommending that FirstEnergy's definition be modified so that Rider SCR only recovers expenses related to storms considered to be major events consistent with the Administrative Code?
 - A. I am aware of that.
- Q. And are you aware that limiting recovery to only major events would be consistent with how the other EDUs have storm riders -- strike that.

Are you aware that limiting recovery to only major events would be consistent with the other EDU's storm riders?

20 MR. ALEXANDER: Objection.

EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds?

MR. ALEXANDER: Assumes facts regarding the other EDU storm riders which are not in evidence.

EXAMINER PRICE: Sustained.

25 By Ms. Bojko:

- Q. Are you aware that other EDU's storm riders utilize the Administrative Code definition of major events for their storm riders?
 - A. The other Ohio EDUs?
 - Q. Yes.

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- A. From Staff's testimony, I saw that, but I haven't looked at any of the other EDUs in Ohio.
- Q. In addition to storm-related costs,

 FirstEnergy is proposing to carrying charges or

 credits on unamortized storm deferral balance; is

 that correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. And FirstEnergy's proposing that that carrying cost be based upon the current approved cost of long-term debt; is that correct?
- A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. And then you also are proposing that it be grossed up for the CAT tax?
 - A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. And your proposal is to collect up to 35 million per year through Rider SCR, correct?
- A. That's incremental costs. So the
 proposal has the five-year amortization of the
 deferral as of May 31st, 2024, and then the
 incremental costs would be -- it would be the cost

incurred either over or under the baseline for the year after the end of that deferral through 5-31-24, and that is what would be capped at 35 million total.

O. Thanks for that clarification.

And the baseline that you're referring to in your response is the amount that's already collected for base distribution rates; is that correct?

A. Yes, that is correct.

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- Q. And in your testimony you testify that any storm costs not recovered in a given year due to the caps will carry forward or roll over to the next year; is that correct?
 - A. Subject to the caps.
- Q. And on page 5 of your testimony you state that these costs will be deferred and recoverable; is that correct?
 - A. What line are you looking at on page 5?
- 19 Q. It's lines 12 through 13, I believe -20 13.
- A. Yes, again, subject to the annual cap.
- Q. Okay. So are you seeking deferral authority in this case?
- A. On page 3 of my testimony. Starting on line 10 -- line 12 is where I'll be reading. "The

Companies propose to continue the current storm deferral during ESB5 under the same terms and conditions of ESP IV."

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- Q. Okay. And then if you go back to page 5, line 13, you say these caps will be deferred and any amounts not recovered in a given year due to these caps will be deferred and recoverable in the following years?
 - A. Subject to the annual cap.
- Q. And so you're requesting both deferral and recovery authority in this case; is that correct?
 - A. Can you clarify that a little bit?
- Q. Are you aware that the Commission typically does not approve preapproval of recovery of deferral?
- A. I'm not really familiar with how the Commission approves deferrals.
- Q. Okay. So in this case are you seeking -- you said you're seeking deferral authority, and I think you also, on line 13, are seeking to recover those deferrals in the next year; is that correct?
- A. So I think you're talking about two different things here.
- On line 13 you're talking about any

amounts in excess of the cap, so the deferral that we're asking to continue is the deferral that's been in place since the last rate base case which defers costs in excess or under the baseline. And we are seeking to recover the costs in the deferral from 2009 until May 31st of 2024, over five years.

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And then we are seeking to continue that deferral, so any incremental costs starting June 1st of 2024 through May 31st of 2025, any incremental costs above or below the baseline would be either recovered from the customer, or credited to the customer.

When you're looking at line 13 here on page 5, this is meaning any costs that are in excess of those caps that we put in place, which is the 35 million in total which we discussed.

So those amounts would continue to be deferred and recoverable at a later year subject, again, to those annual caps.

- Q. So I'm talking about the latter that you just talked about, that you're seeking Commission authority to defer and then to recover the deferral in the subsequent year under the caps?
 - A. Defer excess to the cap, yes.
 - Q. And then recover that excess?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. Are you aware that Staff is recommending that the Companies' existing deferral authority terminate when ESP V becomes effective?
- A. I'm not aware of that language particularly.
- Q. Okay. Let's go back and now talk about the first instance of deferral that you explained to me. That's on page 2 of your testimony, right? So let's talk about the existing deferral that already exists.

It's your understanding that the

Companies are authorized to defer actual major storm

damage expenses above or below the baseline amounts

included in the distribution rates, correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And FirstEnergy's authorization to defer those costs initially came from the last distribution rate case; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And those costs have been deferred for approximately 14 years; is that right?
- A. Since 2009, yes.
- Q. And it's the Companies' proposal to
 collect the 14 years' worth of storm-related costs

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over the baseline over a five-year period through Rider SCR?

- A. Over or under the baseline, but yes.
- Q. And the existing deferred amounts that FirstEnergy plans to collect do not count towards the proposed SCR Rider caps, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And it's true that deferring a cost does not necessarily mean that FirstEnergy's authorized to recover that cost, correct?
- MR. ALEXANDER: Objection.
- 12 EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds?
- MR. ALEXANDER: Calls for legal
- 14 | conclusion.

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- EXAMINER PRICE: She's testifying as a regulatory expert. She can answer if she knows.

 Would you like the question back?
- 18 THE WITNESS: No. I'm not certain.
- 19 know how deferrals that I've worked with are set up,
- 20 but I don't know how all deferrals are, so I can't
- 21 say whether or not they are recoverable or not.
- 22 By Ms. Bojko:
- Q. Regarding the current deferral balance,
 are you aware that Staff is recommending that that
 deferral balance be audited before FirstEnergy begins

recovery of that existing deferral?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And the costs that you're proposing be included in Rider SCR, those would be recoverable even if Rider SCR was not in existence, correct?
 - A. That is the Companies' understanding.
 - Q. And that's through base rates?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You're proposing Rider SCR revenue caps of 16 million for Ohio Edison, 17 million for CEI, and 2 million for Toledo Edison; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. And are you aware that Staff is proposing lower caps to coincide with the revised definition of the storm event?
- A. From my recollection, Staff is recommending removal of the caps if other portions of the recommendation are adopted.
- Q. Okay. Is it your understanding that
 FirstEnergy's proposal, the revenue requirement for
 Rider SCR will be allocated based on base
 distribution revenue from the last rate case?
 - A. I'm sorry, can you repeat that?
- Q. Sure. FirstEnergy's proposed Rider SCR revenue requirement will be allocated based on base

distribution revenue from the last case, is that your understanding?

3 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the record 4 for a minute.

(Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINER ADDISON: Go back on the

7 record.

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Would you like the question read back?

THE WITNESS: Yes, please.

(Record read back.)

11 THE WITNESS: Yes.

12 By Ms. Bojko:

- Q. And when FirstEnergy has its next distribution rate case and there's an order in that case, will the distribution allocation be revised for Rider SCR?
 - A. Yes, and I do say that in my testimony.
- Q. And the bill impacts that you've included in your testimony are based on the current base distribution allocation; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. So the bill impacts would change if there are new base rates put in place, correct?
 - A. They could, yes.
 - Q. Did you conduct any analysis of the bill

impacts based on increased allocations due to the increase in base distribution rates that will be proposed?

- A. Can you repeat that?
- Q. Sure. Did you conduct any analysis of bill impacts based on increased allocation due to increased base distribution rates?
 - A. No.

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- Q. And on page 6 of your testimony you testify that Rider SCR will be subject to an audit; is that correct?
- 12 A. Yes.
- Q. And will the cost of the audit be passed on to customers through Rider SCR?
- 15 A. We don't speak about the cost of the audit.
- Q. So you don't know?
- A. I don't know if there are costs to the audit. Yes, I do not know.
- MS. BOJKO: If I could have one minute, your Honor.
- EXAMINER ADDISON: Absolutely. Let's go off the record.
- 24 (Discussion off the record.)
- 25 EXAMINER PRICE: Go back on the record.

By Ms. Bojko:

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- Q. Would Mr. Stein be the appropriate person, I think you said just to clarify, to answer questions about how transmission costs are assigned by PJM?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. I will hold that one for him.

 MS. BOJKO: With that I have no further

9 questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. One Energy?

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Dunn:

Q. My name is James Dunn and I represent

One Energy Enterprises. I just have a few follow-up

questions. Hopefully be pretty quick and I won't

ruin everybody's ears.

Can you turn to page 10, lines 6 through 8 of your testimony, please? Let me know when you're there.

- A. I'm there.
- Q. You mention here that the Companies are
 proposing to modify Rider NMB and eliminate the Rider
 NMB pilot to better align with non-market-based
 service costs with cost causers, correct?

A. Yes.

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Q. Okay. But going back to a discussion you had with Mr. Kurtz earlier today, at one point he asked you whether you considered expanding the Rider NMB pilot, instead of eliminating it, as an option to promote a more gradual transition to the NMB2 approach. Do you recall that discussion?

A. Yes.

- Q. In that discussion you mentioned that you did not consider the expansion of the Rider NMB pilot as an option, correct?
- A. I believe that -- I don't remember exactly what I said, but I do know that speaking at least from my recollection, I thought of reasons why we shouldn't expand the pilot.
- Q. And some of the reasons you did not consider the expansion of the Rider NMB pilot were related to your concerns with administrative costs and manual processes, correct?
 - A. Yeah, and room for human error.
- Q. Did you consider or have discussions related to modifying the Rider NMB to make it bypassable for customers to better align non-market-based service costs with cost causers as an option to eliminating the Rider NMB pilot?

A. I'm sorry, can you repeat that?

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- Q. Sure. Did you consider or have discussions related to modifying the Rider NMB to make it bypassable for customers to better align with non-market-based services costs with cost causers as an option to eliminate the Rider NMB pilot?
- A. In what manner? Because that's what the pilot is doing now. So in what manner are you discussing?
- Q. In general, did you have discussions or consider modifying Rider NMB to make it bypassable for any customer class to better align non-market-based services costs with cost causers as an option to eliminate the Rider NMB pilot?

MR. ALEXANDER: I'm going to object.

EXAMINER PRICE: Grounds?

MR. ALEXANDER: Vague. Making Rider NMB bypassable, I don't know what that means.

EXAMINER PRICE: It means it could be avoided by any customer that chooses to shop for the transmission services.

MR. ALEXANDER: And so just to make sure I understand, so then those customers would be manually billed by the Company, is that what the proposal is?

1285 EXAMINER PRICE: I don't think so. 1 2 By Mr. Dunn: O. For clarification, or for example, if 3 customers were able to bypass Rider NMB and obtain 4 5 transmission billing from FERC? A. From FERC? No, that was not discussed. 6 7 MR. DUNN: That's all I had, your Honor. 8 EXAMINER PRICE: Kroger. 9 MS. CADIEUX: No questions, your Honor. 10 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Dove? 11 MR. DOVE: No questions, your Honor. 12 EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Grundmann? 13 MS. GRUNDMANN: No questions, your 14 Honor. 15 EXAMINER PRICE: NOAC? 16 MR. HAYS: Thank you, no. 17 MR. BARBARA: No questions, your Honor. 18 EXAMINER PRICE: Staff. 19 MS. BOTSCHNER O'BRIEN: Here is Staff. 20 2.1 CROSS-EXAMINATION 22 By Ms. Botschner O'Brien: 23 Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Lawless. I'm Amy 24 Botschner O'Brien on behalf of Staff. I want to 25 follow up on some questions that Mr. Finnigan gave

you a little bit earlier, and we're going to talk about major storm.

Can you turn to page 3, lines 8 to 9 of your testimony? Tell me when you're there.

A. I'm there.

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- Q. Okay. There you define major storm for purposes of storm deferral as, "A major storm is defined as an event that is anticipated to last longer than 12 hours (using local only crews), including the time required to pre-stage personnel for the event." Is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Why the 12 hours? Why did you pick 12 hours?
- A. Again, I was not part of the discussions of this definition, that was done in 2010, I believe, between Staff and the Companies, and I didn't even work for the Companies at that time.
- Q. Okay. I guess I was just curious, because you are the witness supporting this rider.
- A. I am -- Yes, I am. And to my knowledge, that was what was approved prior and has been what has been approved since 2010.
- And as I did state, I didn't even know

 of this definition of a major event, so in my mind we

were just continuing what we have been doing, and I was not aware that other EDUs do it differently. I did not know those other things, so this is what we have approved in the past.

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- Q. So just transitioning, how does
 FirstEnergy determine that an event will last longer
 than 12 hours?
- A. Again, I don't know. That would be another department that would have to answer.
- Q. Would that be any witness that is currently scheduled to testify?
- A. The people that I would go to first are not witnesses, no.
 - Q. Okay. How much time -- you may not know this, I guess. How much time is typically required to pre-stage personnel for the event as stated in your definition?
 - A. Yeah, I do not know that.
 - Q. Okay. And would that be done for all storms anticipated to last longer than 12 hours?
 - A. I do not know that.
- Q. How does FirstEnergy determine an event to be over?
- A. I do not know that.
- 25 Q. Is the end of event recorded?

A. I do not know.

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- Q. Do you know whether restoration needs to be a hundred percent complete in order for the event to be determined to be over?
- A. I know that the Company has guidelines for that, but I do not know personally.
- Q. If all customers but one are restored and only that one customer took over 12 hours to restore, is that storm booked under the deferral?
 - A. I do not know.
- Q. Once an event is over does FirstEnergy continue to book expenses to that storm?
- A. Our accounting department would have to answer that.
 - Q. Is there a witness currently scheduled to testify that could speak to this?
 - A. I don't believe so.
 - Q. Generally speaking, is it possible for an expense to be adjusted after it is booked?
 - A. From what was provided to me in discovery, they did say that there were adjustments, so yes, I would believe so.
- Q. If FirstEnergy has determined that a
 storm is anticipated to last longer than 12 hours,
 but does not, would the costs for that storm be

booked to the storm deferral?

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- A. Again, I do not know. Another department would have to answer that. We do have guidelines. I believe some were provided in discovery, but they were not provided by me.
- Q. Okay. And you don't know what witness currently scheduled could speak to this, correct?
- A. I do not know what the upcoming witnesses are speaking to. The people who assisted me in these preparations, the accounting people, are not witnesses in this case.
- Q. Okay. And then same question but just slightly different, so I may get the same answer.

If FirstEnergy has determined that a storm is not anticipated to last longer than 12 hours, but it does, would the costs for that storm be booked to the storm deferral?

- A. I do not know.
- Q. Let's move on. Turning to page 5 of your testimony, beginning at line 17, you describe updates that will be made to Rider SCR by a base distribution case, do you see that?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Then on lines 20 through 22 you give an example?

A. Yes.

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- Q. You say if Ohio Edison's baseline amount increased by \$3 million in the next base rate case, the Rider SCR revenue cap will decrease by \$3 million; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. If the Commission decreases the baseline amount by \$3 million, will the caps for Rider SCR increase?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. In that rate case can the Commission reset the rider caps irrespective of the baseline reset?
- A. I'm not certain what can be approved of in that kind of rate case, I've never worked on one.
- Q. You agree that storm expenses will be reviewed in the next rate case, correct?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 20 In resetting the total amount to be recovered for major storms?
- MR. ALEXANDER: Objection.
- EXAMINER PRICE: I'm sorry, could I have the question read first? Let's hear the question.
- 25 (Record read back.)

1291 MR. ALEXANDER: I'll withdraw the 1 2 objection. 3 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. You can answer if you know. 4 5 THE WITNESS: Can you read it back 6 again? 7 EXAMINER PRICE: Please. 8 (Record read back.) 9 THE WITNESS: So the baseline will be 10 reset in the base rate case. 11 By Ms. Botschner O'Brien: 12 O. But total storms includes the baseline 13 and the SCR, correct? 14 A. Yes, the SCR -- I'm sorry, is that me? 15 SCR recovers costs in excess or under the baseline, 16 so I don't know if in a base rate case changes can be 17 made to the actual rider. 18 Q. Okay. Let's move on to something else. 19 On page 4 of your testimony at line 8. I'll wait 20 until you get there. 2.1 Α. T see. 22 Q. Thank you. You state, "If approved, the

2024." Do you see that?

A. I do.

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initial Rider SCR rates will go into effect June 1,

Q. The initial Rider SCR rates will include amortization of the estimated storm deferral balance as of May 31, 2024, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Will the initial Rider SCR rates that go into effect on June 1st, 2024 include any projected costs for storms that occur on or after June 1, 2024?
- A. The rates that go into effect on June 1, 2024, will those include costs that are incurred after June 1, 2024, is that what you're asking?

EXAMINER PRICE: Projected costs.

12 By Ms. Botschner O'Brien:

- Q. Projected costs.
- A. No, I don't believe so. I did say, though, that there were adjustments to the deferral, and so I could be incorrect.

The accounting department could explain that maybe there are adjustments to that deferral, but that deferral itself will be audited completely and it will be updated with any changes, since the deferral we're including in that five-year amortization is through May 31st of 2024, and we will not have actual numbers at that time.

So two months will be forecasted. So we will adjust that five-year amortization to actual

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1 costs.
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- 2 MS. BOTSCHNER O'BRIEN: Your Honor, can 3 the Court Reporter read that answer back for us?
- 4 EXAMINER PRICE: Yes, please.
- 5 (Record read back.)
- 6 By Ms. Botschner O'Brien:
- Q. The reason I wanted that answer read

 back is because the first part of your answer was you

 said I don't believe so, it's going to include

 projected costs.
- A. Can I explain that why I don't believe so?
- EXAMINER PRICE: There's no question

 pending. If you want to explain, Mr. Alexander will

 ask you to on redirect.
- 16 THE WITNESS: My apologies.
- 17 By Ms. Botschner O'Brien:
- Q. All right. Let's move on to your
 Attachment JL-3.
- 20 A. I'm there.
- Q. Your Attachment JL-3 shows how you
 arrive at the Companies' proposed Rider SCR caps,
 correct?
- 24 A. Yes.
- Q. Now, these caps are in addition to the

amounts that were deferred through May 31st, 2024, correct?

- A. I'm sorry, can you repeat that?
- Q. Sure. These Rider SCR caps that are shown on Attachment JL-3, these caps are in addition to the amounts that were deferred through May 31st, 2024; is that correct?
- A. They are applicable to the incremental costs, not the deferral through May of 2024.
- 10 Q. Okay. So can we look at -- can we look 11 at page 5, line 9 of your testimony?
- 12 A. I'm there.

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- Q. Okay. So that's where you talk about the caps are excluding amortization of the May 31, 2024 balance, correct?
- 16 A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. So essentially for JL-3,

 Attachment JL-3 what you did is you're looking at the
 difference between storm expenses and storm baseline
 for each of 2016 through 2022, and you set the cap at
 the highest number during that period rounded to the
 nearest million; is that correct?
- A. The difference, yes, the highest -- the difference.
- Q. Okay. So under your proposal, for

example, CEI -- sorry. Under your proposal, for example, Cleveland Electric customers would pay up to 17 million each year in storm costs, correct?

- A. In incremental storm costs, yes.
- Q. So over the eight-year term the maximum they could pay would be 17 million times eight, or 136 million, correct?
 - A. In the incremental costs, yes.
- Q. Is it your expectation that Ohio Edison customers will actually pay 136 million over the Companies' proposed ESP term?
- A. Sorry, you were discussing Cleveland

 Illuminating and now we're discussing Ohio Edison?
- Q. I'm so sorry. Wait a minute. It is Cleveland, CEI, yeah.
 - A. Looking at historical differences, I do not expect them to hit the cap every year, but I can't predict the future.
 - Q. Okay.

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- 20 A. But historically, no.
- Q. So you would not expect customers to pay that full amount, correct?
- A. The cap each year I would not, based on historical data.
- Q. Okay. So you expect customers to pay

something less than the maximum amount over the ESP term, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And have you done any analysis to estimate what you expect customers to pay under the rider?
- A. I have not, and actually I did inquire about if we forecast costs, and the department who was assisting me with that said that their forecast is just a baseline, so they don't forecast costs above or below, so no. Your question was if I expect them to -- I'm sorry, go ahead.
- Q. No, you already testified that you do not expect the customers to pay something less than the maximum amount over the ESP term.
- MR. ALEXANDER: Can I have that question reread, please.
- 18 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's have the question back, please.
- 20 (Record read back.)
- 21 EXAMINER PRICE: Would you like to 22 rephrase your question?
- MS. BOTSCHNER O'BRIEN: Let me rephrase it, I stuck in an extra not in there and I didn't mean to.

By Ms. Botschner O'Brien:

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- Q. You testified that you expect customers to pay something less than the maximum amount over the ESP term, correct?
- A. I testified that based on my opinion and historical data, yes.
- Q. And then my next question was just about analysis.
 - A. I'm sorry?
 - Q. That was the followup to that.
- 11 A. There was no specific analysis done, no.
- 12 Q. That's all I wanted.
- MS. BOTSCHNER O'BRIEN: Okay. Can I
- 14 | just have one minute?
- 15 EXAMINER PRICE: You may.
- MS. BOTSCHNER O'BRIEN: We have nothing
- 17 | further. Thank you.
- 18 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. Redirect?
- MR. ALEXANDER: No redirect, your Honor.
- 20 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you, Ms. Lawless.
- 21 You're excused.
- 22 (Witness excused.)
- MR. KEANEY: Your Honor, may I approach?
- 24 EXAMINER PRICE: You may.
- MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, would now be

Proceedings

1298 a time to discuss the admission of exhibits? 1 2 EXAMINER PRICE: It would. 3 MR. ALEXANDER: The Companies would renew their motion for Companies Exhibit 7, which is 4 5 the direct testimony of witness Lawless. EXAMINER PRICE: Any objection to the 6 7 admission of Company Exhibit 7? Seeing none, it will be admitted. 8 9 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 10 EXAMINER PRICE: OELC. MR. PROANO: Thank you, your Honor. 11 12 have moved to admit OELC Exhibits 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 13 26, 27, 28. In addition I have three thumb drives 14 15 here that have Excel file -- five Excel files, 16 Exhibits 13, 15, and 16 from the Lee cross that previously were admitted, and the Bench requested 17 18 them on a thumb drive. 19 I've added to those same thumb drives 20 OELC Exhibits 21 and 28 that we reviewed with 2.1 Ms. Lawless today.

thumb drives to the Court Reporter at this time?

then one clean up from the Lee exam.

EXAMINER PRICE: Why don't you give the

MR. PROANO: Thank you, your Honor. And

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We had marked and had introduced, 1 2 admitted, OELC Exhibit 14, which was a screen shot of 3 the FirstEnergy CVP auction website. There was no hard copy handed out at the time, so I have a hard 5 copy. EXAMINER PRICE: You can do that on the 6 7 next break. 8 MR. PROANO: May I approach? 9 EXAMINER PRICE: You may. 10 MR. PROANO: Your Honor, that's a secure 11 drive, the password is written on there. 12 EXAMINER PRICE: Do we have any 13 objection to OELC Exhibits 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 14 and 28? I'll note for the record that we have 15 previously taken administrative notice of OELC 27. 16 MR. ALEXANDER: No, your Honor. 17 EXAMINER PRICE: At this time all those 18 exhibits will be admitted. 19 (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 20 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Kurtz. 2.1 MR. KURTZ: Thank you, your Honor. 22 for the admission of OEG Exhibit 4. 23 EXAMINER PRICE: Any objection to 24 admission of OEG Exhibit 4, which I note for the 25 record I think is identical to OELC 22 except it's

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     all in hard copy?
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               MR. KURTZ: But I like mine better.
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               EXAMINER PRICE: Generational thing.
               MR. ALEXANDER: No objection, just the
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     logistical issue. We're flexible however the Bench
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     would like to proceed.
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               EXAMINER PRICE: Let's admit that as
     Exhibit OEG 4.
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               (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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               EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Bojko.
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               MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor.
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     OMAEG moves admission of OMAEG Exhibits 14 and 15.
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               EXAMINER PRICE: We will go ahead and
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     take administrative notice of the -- administrative
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     notice of OMAEG Exhibit 14. Any objection to the
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     admission of OMAEG 15?
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               MR. ALEXANDER: No, your Honor.
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              EXAMINER PRICE: It will be admitted.
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              (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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               MR. PROANO: Your Honor, before we start
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     the next witness, just one quick administrative with
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     your permission.
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               Mr. Willison is going to be here
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     covering the next two witnesses. With your
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     permission, I'll exit.
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If I could make a request for Stein, I 1 2 have a family matter to attend to tomorrow morning, 3 if I could request to go after the other intervening parties but for Staff with Stein, I would really 4 5 appreciate it. 6 EXAMINER PRICE: We can certainly 7 accommodate that. 8 EXAMINER ADDISON: Companies may call their next witness. 9 10 MR. KEANEY: Your Honors, the Companies calls Shawn Standish. 11 12 EXAMINER ADDISON: Welcome, 13 Mr. Standish. Would you please raise your right 14 hand? Do you swear the testimony you're about to 15 provide in this proceeding is the truth? 16 THE WITNESS: Yes. 17 EXAMINER ADDISON: Thank you. 18 MR. KEANEY: And, your Honors, I would 19 ask that the testimony of witness Standish be marked 20 as Companies' Exhibit 8. 2.1 EXAMINER ADDISON: It will be so marked. 22 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 23 24 SHAWN T. STANDISH 25 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was

1 | examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

3 | By Mr. Keaney:

- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Standish. Could you
 please state your name and your business address for
 the record?
- A. Yes, Shawn Thomas Standish, 1501 Parkway

 8 Boulevard, York, Pennsylvania.
- 9 Q. And do you see a document that's in
 10 front of you that's been marked Companies' Exhibit 8?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. Do you recognize this document?
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 O. What is it?
- 15 A. It's my testimony.
- Q. It's your testimony in this proceeding, correct?
- 18 A. Correct.
- Q. Was your testimony in this case prepared by you or under your direction?
- A. Both prepared by me with my staff, and ultimately reviewed and finalized with.
- EXAMINER ADDISON: Mr. Standish, if you could speak a little closer to the microphone, it might help. Thank you.

By Mr. Keaney:

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- Q. And do you have any corrections to your testimony?
 - A. I do.
 - Q. What is your correct?
- A. On page 8, lines 6 and 7, corrections to the percentages, instead of 220 percent at Toledo Edison, it's 78, and 29 percent for CEI, and 114 percent at OE.
- I became aware of these in preparation for testimony here today, and wanted to make sure that was correct for the proceeding.
- EXAMINER PRICE: Is the average accurate?
- 15 THE WITNESS: The aggregate is correct.
- 16 By Mr. Keaney:
- Q. Are there any other changes to your testimony, Mr. Standish?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. And what are they?
- A. Page 11, it should read, "While the
 Companies, with limited exception, are currently
 satisfying all applicable regulatory requirements
 with respect to their existing plan."
- The reason I'm making that correction is

at this point, based on the progression for our year we will not complete some of our maintenance miles by the end of the year and they will roll into 2024.

At this point we anticipate that to be about 12 percent of our miles. However, we're going to continue to do what we can to mitigate the amount of miles that carry over into next year, and barring any crazy weather events or anything like that, we'll have those miles completed within the first 60 days of 2024.

EXAMINER ADDISON: Would you mind providing that revision one more time?

THE WITNESS: Sure. Starting at line 6,
"While the Companies," and here is the addition,
"with limited exceptions, are currently satisfying."

By Mr. Keaney:

Q. Are there any other corrections to your testimony?

EXAMINER ADDISON: Thank you.

A. Yes. On -- it's Attachment STS-1, and it should read, starting at the third line after, "requirements."

So I'll start on the second line, "the Companies have continued to meet their regulatory vegetation maintenance requirements," that's the

addition, with an exception in 2018 period.

So again, in preparation for this proceeding we missed a filing that we had in -- a report in 2018 that we had some miles carry over in our Cleveland Electric Illuminating service territory due to some permitting issues with Cleveland.

By Mr. Keaney:

- Q. Any other corrections to your testimony, Mr. Standish?
- A. Yeah, one more. On the last page, line (38), this is from the ICE tool and it's just -- at the very back where it says NPV (WACC, Line," it should say 27, and then line 36.
 - O. And this is on Attachment STS-3?
 - A. That is correct.

MS. BOJKO: Could we have that back?

THE WITNESS: So on Attachment SDS-3 at the very bottom it currently says "Line (26)" and Line (26) and (35), it should say Line (27) and (36) where it's talking about that present value.

21 | By Ms. Bojko:

Q. Mr. Standish, if I asked you the questions that appear in your testimony subject to the changes you just made today, would your answers today be the same as those that are set forth in your

1306 1 testimony? 2 A. Yes. 3 MR. KEANEY: Your Honors, the Companies move for the admission of Companies' Exhibit 8 4 5 subject to cross-examination. 6 EXAMINER ADDISON: Thank you, 7 Mr. Keaney. 8 Mr. Willison, any cross? 9 MR. WILLISON: None from OELC, thank 10 you. 11 EXAMINER ADDISON: Mr. Kurtz. 12 MR. KURTZ: No cross. 13 EXAMINER ADDISON: Mr. Long? 14 MR. LONG: No cross. 15 EXAMINER ADDISON: Mr. Finnigan? 16 MR. FINNIGAN: Yes, your Honor. 17 EXAMINER ADDISON: Please proceed. 18 MR. FINNIGAN: Thank you, your Honor. 19 SHAWN T. STANDISH 20 2.1 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 2.2 examined and testified as follows: 23 CROSS-EXAMINATION 24 By Mr. Finnigan: 25 Q. My name is John Finnigan. I'm an

attorney representing the Office of the Ohio
Consumers' Counsel. I have a few questions about
your testimony. Could you please turn to page 9,
lines 11 through 13, and read that sentence over?

A. Page 9?

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- Q. Page 9, lines 11 through 13.
- A. Okay. Starting with --
- Q. "The program would encompass."
- A. Yeah, "The program would encompass two four-year cycles to enhance vegetation maintenance beyond minimum regulatory commitments and would include the following?"
- Q. Okay. And are you generally aware of what the regulatory commitments are in Ohio for reliability based on your job as Director of Vegetation Management Services?
- A. Based on reliability, overall company standards?
- 19 O. Yes.
- 20 A. Generally.
- Q. And what is it that you understand the standards to be in Ohio?
- A. Well, what I'm referring to in my
 testimony here with minimum regulatory commitments is
 maintaining four years of clearance to the conductors

1 at the time of maintenance.

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- Q. Okay. And where, to your understanding, is that minimum commitment established?
 - A. It's in our filed plan.
- Q. Okay. Now, is the Company able to meet its current reliability requirements without the Enhanced Vegetation Management Plan?
- A. As far as the -- I'm sorry, can you repeat the question?
- Q. Yes. Is the Company currently able to meet its reliability requirements without this Enhanced Vegetation Management Plan?
- A. I can't speak for the overall Company.

 I'm generally aware of them, you know, where we're at with the -- achieving the overall filed commitment with the Commission. I'm not sure as I sit here.

EXAMINER PRICE: Could I have the question and answer back, please?

19 (Record read back.)

20 By Mr. Finnigan:

- Q. So is the answer you don't know?
- A. As far as where the Company overall -our overall reliability is with achieving overall
 reliability? I'm not sure.
- Q. I'm just asking you on a going-forward

basis, is the Company able to meet its reliability requirements without this Enhanced Vegetation

Management Plan?

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A. Going forward -- I can't predict the future on that exactly. I can speak to our program and what -- the work that we're able to complete today and the work that's in front of us and that we're proposing here and the benefits that that will provide to customers.

But as far as predicting how that plays in with all the other factors that impact the overall Company reliability, I can't predict that or speak to that.

- Q. And at least up to this point, the
 Company has been able to meet its reliability
 requirements without this Enhanced Vegetation
 Management Plan other than the minor exceptions that
 you noted in your testimony?
- A. Are you referring to anything else specific in my testimony, or --
- Q. No, just the corrections that you just made on the stand.
- A. I feel like you're talking about -- the way I understand your question, you're talking about our Company achieving our overall reliability goals,

and I'm just asking if that's referenced in my testimony.

- Q. Well, I thought you just referenced it when you were asked if you had any updates to your testimony about whether the Company has been able to meet its reliability requirements.
- A. Sure. And the corrections I made to my testimony were from the standpoint of the miles that will carry over into 2024. Is that what you're referring to?
 - Q. Yes.

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- A. Okay. So what we won't achieve there as far as the standard is completing our miles and achieving the necessary clearance for the time of maintenance, so we have -- so that's not directly tied to reliability.
- Q. Okay. Well, let me tie it to reliability.

Do you know what the requirements are for Ohio utilities in terms of the requirement to provide reliable service for its distribution system?

- A. I understand that we need to provide safe and reliable service, yes. The standards, I can't speak to that.
 - Q. And have you generally done that over

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1 | the last several years?
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- A. As far as the overall Company
 reliability goals? Yeah, again, I can't speak to
 that right now.
- 5 EXAMINER PRICE: Is there another
- 6 | Company witness that can speak to it?
- 7 THE WITNESS: I'm not sure.
- 8 EXAMINER PRICE: But you are familiar
- 9 with the tree caused outages and their impact on the
- 10 | Companies' CAIDI and SAIFI standard -- not standards,
- 11 | but --
- 12 THE WITNESS: I'm sorry?
- 13 EXAMINER PRICE: You are familiar with
- 14 | the impact of tree caused outages on the Companies'
- 15 | CAIDI and SAIDI?
- 16 THE WITNESS: Yeah, I talk about that in
- 17 my testimony.
- 18 By Mr. Finnigan:
- 19 Q. Now, could you please turn to page 15,
- 20 | lines 5 through 6 of your testimony?
- 21 A. Okay.
- 22 Q. Now, here you estimate that the costs
- 23 and benefits of the program over a ten-year period;
- 24 | is that right?
- 25 A. Yes, sir.

1312 1 Q. And what is your ultimate conclusion about the net present value of the program? 2 MR. KEANEY: Your Honor, just objection 3 here. That's totally overly broad, vaque, and 4 5 ambiguous. I don't even know how the witness would 6 begin to answer that without any specificity. 7 EXAMINER ADDISON: Could I have the 8 question back, please? 9 (Record read back.) 10 EXAMINER ADDISON: I think Mr. Finnigan pointed to a very specific point of his testimony. 11 12 You can answer. 13 THE WITNESS: Okay. So net present 14 value is a benefit of the program. It would be \$574 15 million. 16 So if we were able to complete this 17 program and that would be the benefit that customers 18 would see at the end of that program if we finished 19 it in one year, that would be the value. 20 And I would add that, you know, the 2.1 program -- the investment to complete this program 2.2 was \$300 million -- \$299 million, so that seems like 23 a good value to the customer.

Q. Would it be possible for the Company to

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By Mr. Finnigan:

implement this program and collect the costs through distribution rate cases?

- I can't -- I believe FirstEnergy witness Α. McMillen would be a better representative to answer that.
- Q. Can you think -- can you think of any reason why it wouldn't be possible to collect the costs for this program through a base distribution rate case?

MR. KEANEY: Objection, your Honor.

11 EXAMINER ADDISON: Grounds?

12 MR. KEANEY: He just answered he wasn't 13 able to answer that, now he keeps --

EXAMINER ADDISON: I think his answer was directing that McMillen would have been a preferable witness, but he can answer if he can.

17 THE WITNESS: Can you repeat the 18 question, sir?

19 By Mr. Finnigan:

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- Q. Yes. My question is can you think of any reason why it wouldn't be possible to collect the costs for this program through a distribution rate case?
- When I think of, you know, what we're 25 proposing for the rider, I think of the volume of

work and the amount of work that we have out there that could add value to the safety, improve reliability, help control our long-term costs, and there's also benefits to the environment by us completing this program, so I think that what I understand of this ESP and the rider proposal that we have here is this allows us to get that work done sooner, and I see it as a benefit -- my opinion is I see it as a benefit to the customer that the work that we're completing is more -- is directly tied to what they are paying for.

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And from my personal experience leading a vegetation management program across FirstEnergy since -- through reclamation of our transmission system, we also have experience with this reclamation type work in West Virginia, that we have been through this work and exercised that here, I think that this is the best way to get the work started sooner and the most efficient to make sure that the customers are paying for the service that we're completing.

- Q. Why couldn't you start the work sooner if you didn't have a rider?
- A. Well, I think at this point, you know, what we're -- the minimum regulatory work that we're completing out there right now, we're already in

excess of what we're recovering.

2.1

So decisions to invest beyond that are -- you know, that's -- I don't understand all that -- I can't speak to all that, but I do know that we're spending above what we're recovering right now.

- Q. Isn't that why you come in and file a rate case?
- A. Again, all the strategies for how that comes into play, maybe I don't understand all of that.
- Q. Now, you testified that this program has a benefit on a net present value basis of \$574 million over ten years?
 - A. Uh-huh.
- Q. If the rider is not approved, would you implement the program anyway because of this amount of benefit?
- A. At this time I don't believe that we would -- would implement this program.
- Q. Now, let me ask if you would turn to page 14 of your testimony, please. And I'd like to direct your attention to the question on line 4, and then your following answer down to that table. If you could just take a moment to review that.
- 25 A. Okay.

- Q. Now, could you explain how the vegetation management costs are expected to decrease? And my question is, you say here that they are expected to decrease by 21 percent, or \$22 million in year five; is that right?
 - A. 21 or 22 in year five, correct.

2.1

- Q. Now, is that a straight line progression through year five, or you don't get any savings until year five, or how does that work?
- A. So the work that -- if I could paint a picture for the work that we're doing right now, it's basically we have the conductors, and as efficiently as we can we're getting clearance to the conductors, and that's what I'm referring to as regulatory minimum in my testimony.

So the work that we're proposing here includes the removal and control of vegetation from within the right-of-way, so that could be trees to smaller brush.

It's removing and controlling that, it's removing vegetation that's over top of the conductors, call that overhang, and it's also looking at trees off of the right-of-way that we term them priority trees.

So those trees are trees that we have

identified, we look at, and they have to have a target, which is the facilities, and if we deem them -- or if they are predisposed to failure, they are dead, dying, diseased, leaning, significantly encroaching, those are the trees that we're proposing to remove in this program.

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So the reason you see this stepdown of reduced in spent, and this is a two-year program, is as we progress through that one cycle of this work, we reduce the volume of work that's there the next time through.

So that's ultimate -- that's why you see that stepdown. It's not a, you know, you do one year and then you get the benefit -- the full benefit.

It's at the end of the cycle when you start the second cycle it's a 21 to 22 -- or about a 21 percent reduction when you start that second cycle from what you did the first cycle.

- Q. So the second time around it's easier because you've reviewed -- you've removed so much the first time around?
- A. Yeah, I think to -- it's a fair statement, and to put my words on it, the first time through we're really -- you know, while implementing this -- I hate -- I call it an enhanced program, but

really it's a program that should be implemented.

2.1

We shouldn't have vegetation over top of our conductors, we should be removing priority trees and we should be removing and controlling vegetation on the right-of-way.

So yes, the second time through there will be less vegetation. We will have reduced them, we have will removed overhang, we will have removed some priority trees.

But again, through my experience of leading reclamation projects across our transmission system, our experience in West Virginia with a very similar program to this, it's not a -- you don't wave a wand in one cycle, you've accomplished all this work, there's a progression to it.

So as you indicated, as you open up the corridors the first time through, we're meeting our minimum regulatory requirement, we're investing in completing these other activities.

The second time through you're able to inspect -- we look at priority trees -- you know, first time through you're maybe seeing the edge -- at the edge of the right-of-way obvious trees, you know, because of the -- really the degradation of the system is from a priority tree standpoint where we're

removing priority trees.

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Next time through, we are able to look a little and we're focused a little further off of the right-of-way, but again, still only focused on trees that are tall enough to hit the conductors.

So generally, I gave you a longwinded answer to your point there, but yeah, that's one of the impacts.

- Q. Now, you're currently on a four-year vegetation management cycle, aren't you?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Now, how would this enhanced program work? Would it also be on a four-year cycle?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And would you do the same segment of your service territory for the enhanced plan at the same time you're doing your standard vegetation management plan for that part of your service territory?
- A. I think starting out there would be that component of where on our scheduled maintenance, we would stick with our scheduled maintenance, if we would start that, and we would maximize as much of this work as we could on that initial cycle.

But there's also some strategies where

we would utilize in rural areas some equipment and things like that to open up the right-of-ways, to reclaim the right-of-ways maybe off cycle.

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So again, so that we -- so, for example, if we're -- if we get this approved and we're starting next year, let's just say January 1, we're starting out with our regulatory maintenance work, we're increasing the amount of priority trees we're removing, we're trying to reclaim the right-of-way, we're trying to do the overhang, but also there's a strategy we would try to do is we would try to look ahead to the next scheduled year or the next year ahead of that to reclaim those right-of-ways to open them up before we get there, so that when we get there on scheduled maintenance we would be -- it would be easier to inspect, easier to identify, easier to plan, easier to coordinate the work, easier for our tree crews to get in, so it would be a combination is the short answer.

Q. So let's go back to what we were looking at on page 14, lines 5 through 9 where you talk about these savings, and you say a decrease of 21 percent.

The reason you put in year five is because, just as you explained, you remove so much during that first four-year cycle, it's -- you reap

the benefits, the second time you come back and do that same area because you've removed so much on the first four-year cycle, is that it?

- A. I would say there's less work to do, so it would cost less to finish -- to complete that work.
 - Q. That's what is driving these savings?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And so the savings are savings off of this Enhanced Vegetation Management Plan?
- A. That's right. Those are only attributed to the additional -- or the incremental 300 million above what we're spending to complete our regulatory requirements currently.
- Q. And when you estimate the cost of the plan in your testimony, did you incorporate these savings in your estimate of the total cost of the program?
- A. Are you -- where are you referring to in my --
- Q. Well, I'm just -- right now I'm still looking at page 14.
- A. Yeah. Yeah, the other -- the attachment in my testimony where we have the workpapers on the -- correct, attachment -- Attachment 2, yeah.

- Q. You want to turn there for a minute?
- A. Sure.

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- Q. Okay. And can you just show us how you reflected this savings that starts in year five on Attachment 2?
- A. So if you look, we showed the three operating companies, and we show the total on the top left. On the left side you see our minimum regulatory requirements, and that's our -- our spend is to achieve that. The additional reliability improvements are the dollars associated with this project.

So as you -- we input a breakdown of the where you see that value or that savings is created down below there where you transition from year four to year five, and there you see the additional reliability improvements drop from 50 to 26 million, and that's where the 21 percent is shown.

- Q. Okay. So which -- are you looking at the total on that --
- A. No, I'm looking at -- I'm not talking about the minimum regulatory requirements column, I'm talking about the additional reliability improvements, the additional investment to do the work that I lay out in our plan here.

So if you notice in year four, that additional money is 50 million, in year five that drops to 26 million. That's the 21 percent decrease.

- Q. That looks like more than a 21 percent decrease.
- A. Well, we took the 21 percent off the total -- the total commitment for the year to achieve regulatory commitment and the enhanced program.
- Q. Okay. So do the math for me on that calculation to get to the 21 percent. What are the totals that you're looking at for the, you know, prior level costs, and what is the year five cost to show a 21 percent reduction?
- A. So minimum regulatory requirements spend is 56.5 million. The additional reliability improvements, the investment for this enhancement is 50, so that's a total of 106.5 million.

And year five, our regulatory minimum spend ticks up three percent for inflation, but the investment for the program drops from 50 to 26, so 84 divided by 106.

- Q. Okay. Now, let me ask you to direct your attention to page 13 of your testimony, lines 14 through 16.
- 25 A. Okay.

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Q. And I want to ask you here about your estimated improvements in your SAIFI and CAIDI scores. So take a moment to just read over those lines in your testimony.

A. Okay.

2.1

- Q. And how did you determine that you would have an expected six to seven percent improvement in your SAIFI and CAIDI scores as a result of this program?
- A. Okay. So for -- again, we have about 2 million customers, so we looked at -- for our SAIFI we look at -- look at our average SAIFI contribution for the year, how much of an impact that happens -- yeah, our SAIFI number for the year.

And based on removing -- as a part of this program we're removing trees off the right-of-way, we are removing vegetation -- limbs off the right-of-way, or we are removing vegetation on the right-of-way, so we estimated the amount that that additional work would reduce or offset those SAIFI numbers, you know, and that calculation or where we ended up with that is how we arrived at the percent for SAIFI.

CAIDI, we looked at the SAIDI number for minutes, used that same -- the same percentage as if

improvement based on the work we're completing, and again, work down through the math to arrive at the amount of improvement that we'll see from a CAIDI standpoint.

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- Q. Now, if you're asking consumers to pay these higher amounts for vegetation management, is the Company willing to commit that it will deliver these higher levels of reliability?
- A. Yeah, I'm very confident that we'll -if we're able to implement this plan as it is here,
 very confident that we will be able to achieve these
 levels of reliability.
- Q. Is the Company willing to commit that if it doesn't achieve these levels of reliability, it won't collect these amounts through the rider?
- A. I can't commit to that sitting here today, but I understand your question, I respect it, but I would go back to, you know, again my confidence comes from my experience in the utility management field.

I've got 20 years of experience implementing programs like this on FirstEnergy's system, on the transmission side, working with our distribution partners in other states implementing this work.

We have an experienced staff out there, we have good data that went into this. We have very detailed time sheets that we built our estimates off of that were built off real numbers.

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Our folks are in the field. We validated this. I've been in the field, I've seen this work that unfortunately we're not able to do right now, and so I've seen this work produce results in the past, and I have no reason to expect that we wouldn't produce results here.

Q. Now, are you aware -- strike that.

Do you know whether the Company has any other initiatives in progress which might improve reliability like the Delivery Capital Recovery program or the AMI program?

A. I'm very vaguely aware there's a lot going on, but again, I'm focused on the condition of the system currently, what opportunity is there, and the work that we need to complete that's not outside of any industry standards, it's within the standard -- I mean the expectations of fundamentals of maintaining vegetation around wires.

We shouldn't have vegetation growing up and into conductors, we shouldn't have vegetation over top of conductors, and we should be maintaining

priority trees that are off the right-of-way that we think are going to impact the system before the next scheduled maintenance.

2.1

I think that's a basic foundation of the Utility's goal of safe and reliable power and reasonable price to the customers.

Q. Now, Mr. Standish, looking back at this same line in your testimony, page 13, lines 14 through 16, let's say that the Commission approves a program, eight years later you do have this level of improvement in your SAIFI and CAIDI scores that you indicate in your testimony.

How would you know that that resulted from this Enhanced Vegetation Management Plan as opposed to some other initiative like AMI or DCR?

- A. I think that's a fair point. I don't know -- well, can you repeat the question one more time?
- Q. Yeah. I'm just looking at your testimony here, and you say -- on page 13, lines 14 through 16, you say that you're estimating that if the Commission approves this program, after the eight-year term of the program you would expect to see a six to seven percent improvement in your SAIFI and CAIDI scores.

And so I'm asking you this question that if you assume the Commission does approve the program, and eight years later you do have this level of improvement, how would you know it's from the enhanced vegetation plan as opposed to AMI or DCR or some other cost?

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A. That's a fair question. I think we would look at it both ways. I mean, back to some of your questions at the beginning, we would look at the overall Company reliability and, you know, each of our business units and disciplines, we have a commitment -- or a contribution to how we impact reliability.

But you see in my testimony we're talking about trees, specific numbers, so we would evaluate ourselves -- I feel like we would evaluate ourselves off of our tree specific data and were we able to deliver on the -- on the expectations of this program.

So we would track that as leading indicators as we're completing the program and measure that, you know, similar to how I present our testimony here with our tree specific data.

Q. I know you would measure your reliability scores, and I understand you're required

to do that by the Commission's rules, but I'm just saying on a look back basis, if you hit this level of six to seven percent improvement, how could you say that yeah, that was due to our enhanced vegetation program, or it might have been due to some other program?

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A. I think we would work with our Corporate Reliability Group and fetter that out as best as we can, same as we do today, trying to manage a system as best we can and understand, you know, we're continually trying to drive our data to the point of targeting what needs improved, what should we be improving, and so based on what we're completing in our program now in the data that we see from our tree-specific data here this --

EXAMINER PRICE: But you're tracking tree caused outages, and so you -- would you be able to, at the end of the eight years, analyze the impact of reducing tree caused outages on the overall Company safety?

THE WITNESS: I can't answer that question because it's not my area of expertise as far as being specific like that.

I would think that's something we could look into and do everything we could to do that.

1 MR. FINNIGAN: That's all the questions

2 | I have. Thank you, Mr. Standish.

EXAMINER ADDISON: Thank you. OMAEG?

MS. BOJKO: Yes, thank you, your Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Bojko:

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- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Standish. My name is Kim Bojko. I represent Ohio Manufacturer's Association Energy Group. So you're the Director of vegetation management; is that correct?
- A. That is correct.
 - Q. And you're testifying today about the current vegetation management plan and the Enhanced Vegetation Management Program that you are proposing as part of ESP V; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
 - Q. And the Company is proposing a new rider in this case to collect those vegetation management costs, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And let's turn to page 3 of your testimony that's been marked as Company Exhibit 8.
- 23 A. Okay.
- Q. On page 3, lines 12 through 13 you state that the Company is currently spending about 45

million per year on the current vegetation management
plan; is that correct?

- A. That's right.
- Q. And is this O&M, capital, or both, in this 45 million number?
- A. It's O&M.

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- Q. Is -- it's your understanding that FirstEnergy currently recovers about 30 million in vegetation management costs through base rates; is that correct?
- 11 A. That is correct.
- MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, at this time I'd
 like to have marked as OMAEG Exhibit 16 a data
 request response from the Company. It's RESA set
 03-INT-039.
- 16 EXAMINER ADDISON: It will be so marked.
- 17 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
- MS. BOJKO: May I approach?
- 19 EXAMINER ADDISON: You may.
- 20 By Ms. Bojko:
- Q. Do you have in front of you what's been marked OMAEG Exhibit 16?
- 23 A. I do.
- Q. And are you the responsible person for this data response?

- A. Yes, as part of my testimony.
- Q. This interrogatory asks FirstEnergy for its total annual vegetation management expenses since 2009; is that correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. And after some objections by your counsel it says, "See Attachment 1." Could you turn to Attachment 1, please?
 - A. Is that the table?
- Q. Yes.

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- 11 A. Yeah.
- Q. And if you turn to Attachment 1, the total vegetation management cost is comprised of both cap and O&M, do you see that?
- 15 A. I do.
- Q. And is cap capital expenses?
- 17 A. It is.
 - Q. Is FirstEnergy proposing to recover these kind of capital expenses through Rider VMC?
 - A. All of our vegetation management -- all of our vegetation management activities as a part of our regulatory required work and our proposed work in the enhanced plan is O&M.
- Q. And if we look at the second page of
 Attachment 1, go to 2020. Here the FirstEnergy --

1 I'm looking at the total numbers, total aggregate,
2 FirstEnergy spent about 48 million in 2020; is that
3 correct?

- A. Correct.
- Q. And of that, 28.8 million was O&M?
- A. That's right.

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- Q. And then in 2021, FirstEnergy spent about 48 million, and of that 39.8 million was O&M; is that correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. And then in the last year on the table
 FirstEnergy spent about 55.4 million, and was that
 all O&M?
- 14 A. Correct.
 - Q. Now let's turn back to your testimony at page 12. Here FirstEnergy's estimating that O&M expenses for the new vegetation management program will be 759.8 million over the eight-year ESP term; is that correct?
 - A. Yeah, Table 3, the totals for Table 3.
- Q. And 759.8 is what the proposed cap for Rider VMC is; is that right?
 - A. I'm sorry, can you say that again?
- Q. Is 749.8 million the proposed cap on how much FirstEnergy can recover through Rider VMC?

A. You said earlier cap as in capital.

2.1

- Q. Excuse me. I'm talking about a rider cap now. Is it your understanding that 759.8 million is what FirstEnergy is proposing to cap on recovery of cost is?
- A. I'll be honest, witness McMillen probably has a better answer to that. I understand that that is the amount of -- that we think -- that I think it will take to do this program for the two cycles. So I don't -- if it's a cap, how that regulatory is, I'm not exactly sure.
- Q. Okay. So it's your -- if we take the 759.8, it's about 95 million a year, that's what FirstEnergy is proposing to recover?
 - A. Seems reasonable.
- Q. And compared to the past three years that we just looked at, you intend to increase your annual spend by about 47 to 50 million; is that right?
 - A. I'm sorry, can you say that again?
- Q. Sure. Based on what we were looking at for 2020, 2021, 2022, on the table OMAEG Exhibit 16, what you're requesting is about approximately a 50 million increase annually; is that right?
- A. For the first four years of the program

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your number is a little high. I see 46.8, 47.8, 49.9, 50 million is what we're seeking in addition to what we would spend to complete our regulatory minimum requirements.
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- Q. And this additional -- I had originally said 47 to 50 million. So this additional 47 to 50 million, that's the amount you're going to recover through Rider VMC; is that right?
- A. Again, I think that's an easy question for Mr. -- witness McMillen.
- Q. Okay. Do you know whether Rider VMC is going to collect money in addition to what's collected through base distribution rates?
 - A. Can you say that again?
 - Q. Sure.

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MS. BOJKO: Can I have that reread?

(Record read back.)

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, again?

(Record read back.)

THE WITNESS: We're currently -- I mean currently, right now, we're recovering 30 million, so we're asking for -- we're asking for this to complete the additional work that we need to to help improve safety, reliability, control our long-term -- control the long-term spend for our vegetation program, and

add the benefits to the environment.

By Ms. Bojko:

2.1

- Q. So I take it the answer to my question is yes, whatever is collected through Rider VMC will be in addition to the amount of money you're already collecting from customers?
- A. I think that's an easy question for witness McMillen again.
- Q. Are you aware that FirstEnergy's required to file a new base rate case in May 2024?
- A. I'm aware that we -- I'm not sure it's required. Again, I'm not sure if it's required. I know there is discussion about having a base rate case next year.
- Q. Do you know whether FirstEnergy will request to increase its vegetation management baseline through that base rate case?
- A. An easy assumption that I can make is -- again, I would go back to what I said earlier.

I believe the more -- the sooner we can get to this work and complete these -- this obvious priority trees that are out there that are impacting our facilities, causing disruptions to service, remove the vegetation that's over top of the conductors, remove and control the vegetation that is

on the floor, the sooner we can get to doing that work, the sooner our customers can see the benefit.

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MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I move to strike his response and ask that my question be reread and he answer the question that was posed.

EXAMINER ADDISON: Thank you. I'm going to allow this witness his one bite of the apple, but I will instruct the witness to listen to counsel's question, to her question carefully and please answer her question directly.

If there's additional information that you'd like to bring out for the Commission to consider Mr. Keaney will have the opportunity to do that during redirect.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

MS. BOJKO: Could I have my question reread, your Honor?

(Record read back.)

THE WITNESS: As I sit here today, I'm not sure. I know that as a Director for this program I'm advocating to complete this work.

So I would certainly work with what -the experts in the Company that are in charge of that
and would be advocating to -- in whatever means
necessary, to get the resources to complete that

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So if that was -- if that's not through this, I would be advocating for this work through the rate case or whatever else -- other means there may be out there.

EXAMINER ADDISON: In your role would you be expected to be consulted whether or not to request an increase in the baseline in the distribution rate case to be filed in May of 2024?

THE WITNESS: In my role would I be consulted? Yeah, I think I would be part of that. By Ms. Bojko:

Q. And it sounds like you would be proposing, or you would be recommending that the Company do file to increase the baseline?

17 That mischaracterizes his testimony. That's not what

MR. KEANEY: Your Honor, objection.

EXAMINER ADDISON: Please rephrase.

20 By Ms. Bojko:

he said.

- Q. It sounds to me that you would -- I'll just ask you, would you recommend to the Company that you increase the baseline in the next rate case?
- A. What I said was I would advocate for this work. I understand the work that is out there,

the volume of it, and what this program could deliver, and I would advocate for that.

- Q. Are you aware that Staff in this proceeding is proposing to lower the Rider VMC caps, the amount that can be recovered from customers?
 - A. I'm not.

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- Q. Let's turn to page -- and so you're not sponsoring a cap, the amount total that can be collected from customers, are you?
 - A. I'm not sure what you're referencing.
 - Q. Okay.

EXAMINER ADDISON: You're not suggesting any limit on the amount the Company could -- the amount the Company could incur in costs related to the Enhanced Vegetation Management Plan over the eight-year proposed term?

THE WITNESS: What I put forward in my testimony is a testament of what we think it will take to do this work.

EXAMINER ADDISON: An estimate, but you're not suggesting, say if it -- the cost ultimately exceeds the \$759.8 million, you're not suggesting that the Company would not be able to recover those costs then, correct -- or you're not proposing that?

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, can you say that again?

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EXAMINER ADDISON: Sure. If the -- we recognize that you're estimating the \$759.8 million over the eight-year term of the Enhanced Vegetation Management Plan, correct?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

EXAMINER ADDISON: If the cost exceeds the \$759.8 million estimate, you're not suggesting that the Companies would not be able to recover the cost in excess of that amount for work completed under the Enhanced Vegetation Management Plan, correct.

THE WITNESS: I don't think I'm making that determination one way or the other.

EXAMINER ADDISON: So you don't offer any proposal either way about the recoverability of costs for that amount, correct?

THE WITNESS: Can you say that one more time, the last part? I'm sorry.

EXAMINER ADDISON: No, you're fine. So you're not suggesting -- as part of your testimony here today you're not suggesting any sort of -- you're not proposing anything to the Commission to consider for costs -- if they do exceed the \$759.8

million, you're not suggesting either way whether or not the Companies would be able to recover those costs, correct?

THE WITNESS: I think that's what I said, yeah.

6 By Ms. Bojko:

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- Q. Turn to page 8 of your testimony. On page 8, line 3, you testify that the Companies have experienced an increase in SAIFI attributed to trees, excluding major storms, is that correct?
- A. Which line on page 8? I'm sorry.
- 12 Q. 3.
- 13 A. That is correct.
 - Q. Isn't it true that FirstEnergy has been consistently outperforming having a SAIFI lower than the minimum standard since at least 2016?
 - A. I'm not sure.
 - Q. Isn't it also true that FirstEnergy's customer service -- surveys have found that customers' expectations are aligned with FirstEnergy's reliability performance?
- A. I don't know that. Yeah, I don't know that answer. I don't know that.
- Q. Are you testifying here today that without the proposed Vegetation Management

Enhancement Program FirstEnergy won't be able to meet reliability standards going forward?

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A. I'm testifying that I understand where our program is at today and the work that we're able to complete with the budgets that we put forward here.

We are not reducing the volume of work that's out there that will need done the next time, and we're not -- we are not doing as much work activities in the categories of priority trees, overhang, and removing and controlling vegetation on the right-of-way that is going to add value to improving those aspects.

So we are going to -- the system, in my words, as I describe it when I'm advocating for our program, the system will continue to degridate and the vegetation management contribution to the reliability, the amount of money it takes for us to fund our program will only increase because we're not -- we're not doing those other activities to any great extent, so the cost will go up, reliability will continue to be a challenge, safety and exposure to our workers based on the number of restoration events that we have out there, our contracted work force that's out there in the middle of the night

trying to restore power also to the customers in and around these facilities, will not decrease.

2.1

Consider that 80 percent -- we're the largest contribution to reliability from a negative standpoint to the Company, vegetation is, so it's easy for me to draw the conclusion that if we don't do this work we're not going to make an impact or a dent to the overall Company reliability metrics.

Q. Let me try it a different way.

If the Commission does not approve the Vegetation Management Enhancement Program and Rider, will FirstEnergy meet its reliability standards going forward?

A. I can't speak to the overall reliability standards, but again, I'm not going to reiterate everything I just said there, but the amount of --we're the leading cause of outages to the Company, we're the biggest impact to reliability.

The work that we're doing with our minimum spend is only achieving our regulatory requirements.

We're not able -- I promise you, I've been out in the field, I've seen some of this work that we're not able to complete out there with the funding -- the resources that we have at this point,

and I know that we can make an impact on that, I know that we can get help to drive the Companies' reliability.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I move to strike everything after he can't speak to the overall reliability of the system. I think he's had more than his one bite at the apple.

MR. KEANEY: If I could --

EXAMINER ADDISON: Let's have the first portion -- I'll tell you when to stop, Val, if you could read it back at the beginning.

(Record read back.)

2.1

EXAMINER ADDISON: Stop. Mr. Keaney.

MR. KEANEY: Thank you, your Honor. I just wanted to say, respectfully he's trying to answer the question.

The question is about what's going to happen in the future, and I think the witness is struggling with that. He's giving his answer to the best of his knowledge without trying to speculate about what is going to happen in the future, which he obviously doesn't know.

EXAMINER ADDISON: Thank you. I believe Ms. Bojko gave him a little bit of leeway in that first question so I'm going to grant the motion to

1345 strike starting with "but again." 1 2 We'll take a quick break. (Recess taken.) 3 EXAMINER ADDISON: Let's go back on the 4 5 record. Ms. Bojko. 6 MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor. I 7 have no further questions. Thank you, Mr. Standish. EXAMINER ADDISON: Thank you. Let's go 8 off the record, take about a ten-minute break. 9 10 (Recess taken.) EXAMINER ADDISON: Let's go ahead and go 11 12 back on the record. Any questions from Kroger? 13 MS. CADIEUX: No. 14 EXAMINER ADDISON: NOAC? 15 MR. HAYS: Yes, your Honor, just a few. 16 17 CROSS-EXAMINATION 18 By Mr. Hays: 19 Q. I'm Tom Hays from NOAC, and that's 20 the -- we're an aggregation. Are you familiar with 2.1 aggregations in Ohio? 22 A. I'm not. Q. Communities get together and they bid 23 24 out for power participants. 25 A. Okay.

Q. And so we cover Lucas County and northern Wood County, a few other places. Nice to meet you. When I look -- let me ask a different question.

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At one point did you say that part of this plan was to replace some of the vegetation that's growing underneath the lines with vegetation that would not grow as tall?

A. Well, what you're alluding to is in my testimony we talk about integrative vegetation management, and so previously here today I talked about removing and controlling trees and vegetation from on the right-of-way.

So right now, because we have been doing this program here, we have been able to do a program where we're basically getting clearance to the conductors.

The right-of-way is full of tree species, tall-growing tree species, so by -- it's not that we'll be planting anything, we're not going to be planting anything.

We may have a -- to get through this work we may have some small programs with communities or something to replace some trees or something, but generally, what you're referring to in my testimony

is when we remove and control those tall growing, fast growing species, trees and things like that, what comes back naturally is a right-of-way that's full of early successional plant communities, so that's grasses, flowers, things like that.

That's the cool part about my job,
that's why I like my job. Safe and reliable power,
reasonable price to our customers, and then there's
an environmental aspect, too, that when we do that
work, when we get that fast growing stuff out of
there, what occurs is a plant community that
doesn't -- that -- we're not planting, but is
beneficial to the community, plants, insects, all
that kind of stuff and, you know, that is real, that
is science.

So the cool thing with FirstEnergy is we're a part of State Game Lands 33. That's a research project, it's the longest ongoing and active current study in our whole industry.

A lot of the industry best management practices of why it's -- why removing and controlling the tree species is the right thing to do, comes from that study.

It's over 70 years old, and there's over 200 scientific journals that justify or -- basically

I've learned from that. I've been involved with that project since 2009.

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We continue to be a cooperator with Penn State University, another utility, Pico, and you know, continue to demonstrate that those plant communities that come back after we remove the tall growing are beneficial.

And that the better part about that, that also impacts -- there's four benefits I talked about in my testimony, safety, reliability, and controlling long-term costs.

So by us completing that work there's less work for us to do the next time through, because the plant community that is there is grasses and flora and things like that.

- Q. So let us take out some of the flowering language and kind of long answers. What kind of piece of equipment do you run in there to cut this brush down?
- A. All kinds. Whatever is safest, most efficient --
- Q. I didn't mean to interrupt. Go ahead, please.
- EXAMINER ADDISON: You may finish your answer.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Whatever is safest, most efficient. We use everything from a guy running a chain saw to a tractor with a brush hog piece of equipment, to a larger -- I guess if you're familiar with logging operations, a skidder type piece of equipment with a big feed kind of head on the front which is basically like an eight-foot stump grinder or fourth-foot stump grinder, we utilize helicopters with saws, aerial saws.

By Mr. Hays:

2.1

- Q. Okay. So once you've cut all this stuff down, and as you've explained in come these plants that are smaller, successional plants, why would you need 21 million the next -- after four years, \$21 million the next year? Wouldn't it, in fact, reduce your costs if you do what you just said?
- A. Yeah. Yeah. So -- and that's why there is a reduction in the enhancement the next time through, and especially on distribution.
- Well, I'll speak to my experience on transmission. Again, developed, implemented, and led our transmission program where we reclaimed our transmission system.
- So we did not -- it's not a one swipe of the paint brush that you've achieved this. You have

to continue to stay after it and do the maintenance to achieve that end goal. So that's why you'll see a reduction, because we reduced the volume of work.

Now, on transmission, we have better easements, so we were able to actually, you know, enforce easements and things like this.

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With distribution there -- you know, the easements are maybe not as great, so it's going to be a lot more engaging community, engaging property owners, making sure that people, you know, understand the work that we're doing, gaining acknowledgement of it, things like that.

So what that means is a success rate first time through may not be as good as what -- we won't bat a hundred percent and get the whole thing reclaimed first time through for sure just because of that.

MR. HAYS: Your Honor, I'm having kind of a problem because I'm getting like these long answers that are really far beyond anything I've asked.

EXAMINER ADDISON: You can move to strike any portion of his answer he gave. Let's move on with our question.

MR. HAYS: I could do that, your Honor,

but I would rather get the question answered so I can
ask the follow-up questions without --

EXAMINER ADDISON: Well, if you ask a very specific question, then I'm sure the witness will be able to provide you a very specific direct answer.

By Mr. Hays:

2.1

- Q. The first time through on this new enhanced program you're going to cut down all of the -- all of the trees that you were describing earlier that are growing up there now; is that correct?
- A. As you ask the question, no, we will not be able to cut down all the trees that are growing up.
- Q. You said before that you were going to go underneath the lines and you were going to cut a swath and that would remove the small trees that are growing there. Was that the not your testimony?
- A. You're kind of -- I feel like you're mischaracterizing it a little bit, but the reality -- again, I'll touch very briefly.

Distribution is the rates provided for us to do the maintenance. In order for -- for example, if we just cut down everything and just mow

it, there will be more vegetation back the next time because it will simply resprout and be thicker and more stems per acre than if we're not able to use herbicides, and we just hand cut or mow, you will get more vegetation back the next time.

2.1

- Q. Okay. In this program, how many swaths are you going to have to do before we're finally done with that and go back to just the regulatory maintenance?
- A. Yeah, I talk about that in my testimony.

 It's two cycles we plan to be through this, and then there's a graph in there where we show stepdown, and, you know, that's where we plan to be -- the work that we're completing would be part of our normal maintenance, you know, maintaining the overhang that we removed, continuing on with priority tree removals, continuing on with the brush control, removing trees on the right-of-way. It's at the end of those two cycles is when -- to answer your question, is when we'll be there.
- Q. Will that reduce the regulatory amount of work that you need to do when you're done with these two cycles?
- A. I don't believe that -- I don't believe that it will, because think about overhang,

vegetation over top of the conductors. You remove it once, trees grow, poles don't.

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So we removed the overhang, the trees are going to continue to grow. So it may be every cycle that we have to prune that tree to prevent it from getting over top of the wires, so that's going to continue to be an O&M expense.

We get the benefit from not having the vegetation over top of the wires, but if we don't maintain it, it will continue to grow over the top of the wires, so the expense with priority trees is always going to be there.

Think about -- think about storms that we have in any given day. Trees are a dynamic thing. So a storm can change the characteristic of a tree, it can damage trees, insect infestations, Emerald Ash Bore, Dutch Elm disease, we've got the new spotted lantern fly coming through.

There's any number of things that are continually impacting the vegetation that would necessitate us doing maintenance, which would -- it's not going to -- all those factors contribute to us not being able to reduce our required minimum spend. That's what we're predicting now.

MR. HAYS: There were a lot of good

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1 questions earlier, many of these are close to those.
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- 2 | I mean, I'm finished. Thank you very much.
- 3 Appreciate your time.
- 4 EXAMINER ADDISON: Thank you very much.
- 5 IGS?
- 6 MR. BARBARA: No questions.
- 7 EXAMINER ADDISON: OPAE?
- MR. DOVE: No questions, your Honor.
- 9 EXAMINER ADDISON: Wal-Mart?
- MS. GRUNDMANN: No questions, your
- 11 Honor.
- 12 EXAMINER ADDISON: Mr. Lavanga,
- 13 | questions?
- MR. LAVANGA: No questions.
- 15 EXAMINER ADDISON: Staff?
- MS. BOTSCHNER O'BRIEN: Nothing.
- 17 | - -
- 18 EXAMINATION
- 19 By Examiner Addison:
- Q. Very quickly, Mr. Standish, I have a quick question.
- 22 So in identifying the corridors that --
- 23 or circuits that you'll be focussing on with this
- 24 Enhanced Vegetation Management Plan if approved by
- 25 | the Commission, do you have a list of those already

compiled where you would turn your attention to first, or would it require a bit of time to conduct surveys to establish what areas would need the most help?

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A. I would say, you know, again, we would -- if approved, we would look to maximize the amount of work on our upcoming scheduled maintenance year.

So we would take our 2024 scheduled maintenance year and look to complete as much of this work as we can right out of the gate.

Beyond that, earlier I talked about looking for, you know, some of the mechanical work to open up the right-of-ways to get ahead of it.

In addition, another thing that we would do is -- we continue to be innovative with our program.

We have several other initiatives going on. One of them is looking at technology and risk modeling and things like that, so if we had -- if we're able to ramp up fast enough we would look to targets and maybe worse performing areas, or areas of the system that would provide greater reliability sooner, beyond what we would be doing on our scheduled maintenance. I think those are reasonable

things that we would look to.

2.1

But we would -- first out of the gate we would focus on our scheduled maintenance work and accomplish as much of this as we can within that, and then look beyond on some of that mechanical work to get ahead and looking at some -- looking at areas of the system we can make a bigger impact to reliability sooner.

- Q. But you don't, sitting here today, have a list of targeted areas that you would focus on primarily?
- A. As a part of our normal business for our upcoming -- for any given calendar year, we look at our worse performing circuits and we prioritize work based on the time of year so that we're as efficient as we can, and then also making the biggest impact to reliability.

So I feel like we have some of that work done already, but whenever we get the green light, if we get the green light, we'll look at any way we can to maximize the work that we can get to.

EXAMINER ADDISON: Thank you, that's helpful.

Mr. Keaney, any redirect?

MR. KEANEY: Can we just have a moment,

1 your Honor?

record.

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2 EXAMINER ADDISON: Absolutely. Go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

5 EXAMINER ADDISON: Let's go back on the

7 Mr. Keaney, any redirect?

MR. KEANEY: Yes, your Honor.

EXAMINER ADDISON: Please proceed.

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REDIRECT EXAMINATION

12 By Mr. Keaney:

- Q. Mr. Standish, you remember you were asked a question about -- it was page 13, lines 14 to 16? Again, that's page 13, lines 14 to 16.
- 16 A. Yes.
 - Q. Do you have any testimony you'd like to elaborate on today about that statement made on page 14 -- sorry, page 13?
 - A. Yeah, so I just want to be clear that in putting together our reliability benefits for this program, we looked at the impact of our trees off right-of-way, limbs off right-of-way, vegetation from within the right-of-way, and its contribution to the overall customer -- or overall Company reliability

- for SAIFI and minutes, so this six to seven percent is a reduction to the overall Company SAIFI and CAIDI based on our improvement from the vegetation standpoint.
 - Q. So that percentage isn't -- is specific to tree-caused outages of vegetation management, it does not also include DCR, AMI, or any other programs like that?
- 9 A. That is correct. This is just our
 10 impact based on those three categories of work that I
 11 described.
- MR. KEANEY: No further questions, your

 Honor.
- EXAMINER ADDISON: Thank you. OELC, any questions?
- MR. WILLISON: No questions, your Honor.
- 17 EXAMINER ADDISON: RESA?

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- 18 MR. KURTZ: No, your Honor.
- 19 EXAMINER ADDISON: OCC?
- 20 MR. FINNIGAN: No questions, your Honor.
- 21 EXAMINER ADDISON: OMAEG?
- MS. BOJKO: No, thank you.
- 23 EXAMINER ADDISON: Kroger?
- MS. CADIEUX: No questions, your Honor.
- 25 EXAMINER ADDISON: IGS?

Proceedings

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               MR. DUNN: No questions, your Honor.
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               EXAMINER ADDISON: OPAE?
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               MR. DOVE: No questions, your Honor.
               EXAMINER ADDISON: Wal-Mart?
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               MS. GRUNDMANN: No questions, your
 6
     Honor.
 7
               EXAMINER ADDISON: NOAC?
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               MR. HAYS: Thank you, none.
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               EXAMINER ADDISON: Nucor?
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               MR. LAVANGA: No questions, your Honor.
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     Thank you.
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               EXAMINER ADDISON: Thank you. I have no
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     additional questions.
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               You're excused, Mr. Standish, thank you
15
    very much.
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               (Witness excused.)
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               EXAMINER ADDISON: Mr. Keaney, you had
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     previously moved for the admission of Company Exhibit
     8; is that correct?
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               MR. KEANEY: That is correct, your
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     Honor.
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               EXAMINER ADDISON: Are there any
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     objections to the admission of Company Exhibit 8 at
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     this time? Hearing none, it will be admitted.
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               (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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1360 EXAMINER ADDISON: Ms. Bojko. 1 2 MS. BOJKO: Thank you. I'd like to move 3 OMAEG Exhibit 16. EXAMINER ADDISON: Any objection to 4 OMAEG 16 into the record? 5 MR. KEANEY: None from the Company, your 6 7 Honor. EXAMINER ADDISON: Thank you. It will 8 be admitted. 9 10 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 11 EXAMINER ADDISON: And I believe that 12 concludes our witnesses that will be providing 13 testimony today, is that correct? Mr. Keaney or 14 Mr. Alexander, whoever would like to address that. 15 MR. KEANEY: Yes, your Honor. 16 EXAMINER ADDISON: Thank you. We'll be taking up the testimony of Company witness Richardson 17 18 and Stein tomorrow, and we will begin at 9:15 a.m. 19 Anything else before we go off the 20 record today? Thank you. We are adjourned. 2.1 (Thereupon, the hearing was 22 adjourned at 3:40 p.m.) 23 24

CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Monday, November 20, 2023, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes.

Valerie J. Grubaugh,
Court Reporter and Notary
Public in and for the State
of Ohio.

My commission expires August 11, 2026.

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

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