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AEP

AEP Ohio's Electric Security Plan V (ESP V) Hearing Begins (Case Nos. 23-23-EL-SSO, et al.)

Summary: After a settlement approved by the majority of parties was filed in the ESP V case, the hearing on the settlement began this week with a few parties testifying in opposition.

The settlement significantly reduces the more than \$4 billion in new and increased charges to customers that AEP initially proposed, and it expands participation for both the BTCR Pilot and the IRP-E. The OMAEG's successful negotiation efforts ensured continued BTCR Pilot participation for its members, who previously participated in the BTCR during ESP IV at all of their sites with an opt-out option in the ESP's second year and the ability to designate alternative members, if necessary.

Similarly, the OMAEG secured continued and expanded IRP-E participation for its eligible members, as well as increased megawatt allocation for the program.

Additionally, among other benefits, the settlement significantly reduces the amounts that AEP can recover through various riders. (Distribution Investment Rider caps decreased to \$1.022 billion from \$2.712 billion, and Enhanced Service Reliability Rider caps decreased to \$244 million from \$539 million.) The settlement also removes a number of costly programs, withdraws several new riders, and decreases AEP's return on equity to 9.70% from 10.65%.

Dominion Gas

Dominion Increases Default Standard Choice Offer (SCO) Rate

Summary: Based on recent competitive auctions, the default service rate for Dominion increased to \$3.154/Mcf from \$2.946/Mcf, effective Oct. 11.

(Continued)

Duke

OMAEG Requests Rehearing on Order Approving OVEC Costs (Case No. 20-167-EL-RDR)

Summary: The OMAEG [requested](#) that the PUCO reconsider its order determining that the \$24.6 million collected from customers through Duke's Price Stabilization Rider (PSR) for Ohio Valley Electric Corporation (OVEC)-related costs was prudent, and that OVEC's must-run commitment strategy and its high-cost coal procurement practice were prudent.

The OMAEG argued that Duke failed to prove the \$24.6 million collected through the PSR was just, reasonable, and prudent, or that all of Duke's actions during the 2019 audit period were in the best interests of customers.

Additionally, the OMAEG explained that the Commission failed to determine whether Duke's actions were reasonable and failed to consider the best interests of customers when making its decision.

Lastly, the OMAEG argued that the Commission should disallow and refund to customers all of the imprudent and unreasonable costs collected by Duke during the audit period.