DUKE ENERGY OHIO EXHIBIT ____

BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

SUPPLEMENTAL TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM DON WATHEN JR.	
SUPPLEMENTAL TESTIMONY OF	
Energy Ohio, Inc. to Adjust and Set the) Case No. 10-1268-EL-RDR Annually Adjusted Component of its) Market-Based Standard Service Offer)	

DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC.

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November 29, 2010

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I. INTRODUCTION

1	O.	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
1	v.	THEORY OF ALL TACKTUMING WITH HANDING WENTERS.

- 2 A. My name is William Don Wathen Jr., and my business address is 139 East Fourth Street,
- 3 Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.
- 4 Q. BY WHOM ARE YOU EMPLOYED AND IN WHAT CAPACITY?
- 5 A. I am employed by Duke Energy Business Services LLC (DEBS) as General Manager and
- Wice President of Rates, Ohio and Kentucky. DEBS provides various administrative and
- other services to Duke Energy Ohio, Inc., (Duke Energy Ohio or the Company) and other
- 8 affiliated companies of Duke Energy Corporation (Duke Energy).
- 9 O. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL
- 10 EXPERIENCE.
- 11 A. I received Bachelor Degrees in Business and Chemical Engineering, and a Master of
- Business Administration Degree, all from the University of Kentucky. After completing
- graduate studies, I was employed by Kentucky Utilities Company as a planning analyst.
- In 1989, I began employment with the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission as a senior
- engineer. From 1992 until mid-1998, I was employed by SVBK Consulting Group,
- where I held several positions as a consultant focusing principally on utility rate matters.
- I was hired by Cinergy Services, Inc., in 1998, as an Economic and Financial Specialist
- in the Budgets and Forecasts Department. In 1999, I was promoted to the position of
- Manager, Financial Forecasts. In August 2003, I was named to the position of Director -
- Rates. On December 1, 2009, I took the position of General Manager and Vice President
- of Rates, Ohio and Kentucky.

1 Q. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILI
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- 2 **COMMISSION OF OHIO?**
- 3 A. Yes. I have presented testimony on numerous occasions before the Public Utilities
- 4 Commission of Ohio (Commission) and various other state, local, and federal regulators.
- 5 Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR DUTIES AS GENERAL MANAGER AND VICE
- 6 PRESIDENT OF RATES, OHIO AND KENTUCKY.
- 7 A. As General Manager and Vice President of Rates, Ohio and Kentucky, I am responsible
- 8 for all state and federal matters involving Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Kentucky,
- 9 Inc.
- 10 Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY IN THIS PROCEEDING?
- 11 A. The purpose of my testimony is to respond to the direct testimony offered by the Office
- of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel (OCC) with regard to its proposed adjustments to the
- 13 Company's Rider PTC-AAC (price-to-compare: annually adjusted component) revenue
- requirement calculation. In particular, my testimony serves to correct inaccuracies that
- have been advanced by the OCC as a result of what appears to be a misunderstanding of
- the Company's filing. Furthermore, my testimony refutes the mischaracterization of the
- impacts of recent environmental litigation, particularly with respect to Duke Energy
- Ohio, as offered by the OCC's witness.

II. RESPONSE TO OCC TESTIMONY

- 19 Q. HAVE YOU REVIEWED THE TESTIMONY OF DAVID MARCZELY FILED
- 20 ON BEHALF OF THE OCC IN THIS CASE?
- 21 A. Yes, I have read Mr. Marczely's testimony.

Q. WILL YOU SUMMARIZE YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF MR. MARCZELY'S

RECOMMENDATIONS?

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Mr. Marczely essentially makes two recommendations in his testimony related to the outcome of recent environmental litigation involving Duke Energy Ohio. His first recommendation relates to the 2008 Consent Decree reached in a lawsuit brought by the Sierra Club and others that alleged violations of environmental law resulting from operations of the J.M. Stuart generating station. This particular generating station is coowned by Duke Energy Ohio (39% ownership interest), Dayton Power and Light, and Columbus Southern Power. Although the Consent Decree addresses a number of issues, the focus of Mr. Marczely's argument in this case is the requirement that the co-owners surrender 5,500 SO₂ emission allowances (EAs) before January 31, 2017. Mr. Marczely claims that because of this requirement to surrender allowances, Duke Energy Ohio should credit its Rider PTC-AAC revenue requirement with the product of its share of the 5,500 SO₂ EAs (39% would be 2,145) times the average cost of SO₂ EAs for the year ended March 31, 2010. Adopting Mr. Marczely's logic, the impact on the Rider PTC-AAC revenue requirement in this case would be to reduce the annual revenue requirement by \$171,600.

The second recommendation Mr. Marczely makes is that Duke Energy Ohio should reduce its Rider PTC-AAC revenue requirement by the value of SO₂ EAs that will be surrendered as a result of separate litigation involving Duke Energy Indiana's Wabash River Generating Station and Duke Energy Ohio's Beckjord Generating Station.

Sierra Club v. The Dayton Power & Light Company, et al., Civil Action No. 2:04-cv-905, United States District Court of Ohio, Easter Division, Consent Decree (August 7, 2008).

Apparently, Mr. Marczely believes that Duke Energy Ohio's ratepayers will be harmed by the surrender of EAs owned by Duke Energy Indiana attributable to the Wabash River Generating Station and, thus, he recommends that some value be credited to Duke Energy Ohio customers as a result of an action against a Duke Energy Indiana generating facility. Mr. Marczely offers no specific value for this recommendation, claiming that Duke Energy Ohio's refusal to provide data about Duke Energy Indiana activity limited his ability to formulate a recommendation.

III. THE 2008 CONSENT DECREE

- 8 Q. DO YOU AGREE WITH MR. MARCZELY'S RECOMMENDATION
 9 REGARDING THE SURRENDER OF EMISSION ALLOWANCES AS PART OF
 10 THE 2008 CONSENT DECREE?
 - A. Although I do agree that customers should not bear the cost of replacing SO₂ EAs surrendered in the 2008 Consent Decree, Mr. Marczely's recommendation is untimely and misguided. Pursuant to the 2008 Consent Decree, the surrender of the SO₂ emission allowances must take place before January 31, 2017. However, until the SO₂ EAs are actually surrendered, there is no impact to customers or to shareholders. Mr. Marczely clearly understands this distinction insofar as his testimony, on pages 3 and 4, suggest that Duke Energy Ohio "reduce [its] request for recovery, amounts equal in value to the loss of marketable emission allowances surrendered in the 2008 Consent Decree and the 2009 MO&O." It will only be after any of the SO₂ EAs are surrendered that Duke

² Prepared Testimony of David W. Marczely on Behalf of the Office of Consumers' Counsel, PUCO Case No. 10-1268-EL-RDR. (beginning on page 3, line 20).

Energy Ohio	may	be	required	to	replace	the	SO_2	EAs	in	order	to	meet	its	complia	nce
with emission	n stand	dan	de												

To date, the Company has not surrendered any of its share of the 5,500 SO₂ emission allowances specified in the 2008 Consent Decree. Consequently, there is no 'actual harm' to remedy regarding the surrender of SO₂ EAs at this time. Mr. Marczely's recommendation would give customers a credit for some arbitrarily determined value of SO₂ EAs that have not yet been surrendered and may not be surrendered until as late as January 2017. Furthermore, through at least the end of 2011 when the current electric security plan (ESP) expires, recovery of EAs is addressed in a completely separate rider, Rider PTC-FPP (price-to-compare: fuel and purchased power). Because recovery of the cost of EAs is not included in the Rider PTC-AAC, any real or perceived harm to ratepayers should only be addressed in proceedings dealing with the rider actually recovering such costs. It should be noted that the Rider PTC-FPP is audited annually by an external auditor hired by the Commission. The scope of the audit has always included a thorough review of how the Company manages its EA inventory. The OCC has been an intervenor in the prior audit cases and can, through intervention, submit discovery on the Company regarding its accounting for EAs in that case.

Q. IS THERE ANYTHING ELSE YOU WOULD LIKE TO ADD ABOUT MR. MARCZELY'S RECOMMENDATION REGARDING THE 2008 CONSENT DECREE?

A. Mr. Marczely's attempt to value the impact of surrendering Duke Energy Ohio's share of the 5,500 SO₂ EAs is unsupported by any of the facts in the case and is essentially just a calculation using an arbitrary price for SO₂ EAs. To calculate his proposed adjustment to

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the Rider PTC-AAC revenue requirement, he multiplies Duke Energy Ohio's share of the
SO ₂ EAs to be surrendered, 2,145 tons, by the average price of SO ₂ EAs for the twelve
months ended March 31, 2010. Again, because Duke Energy Ohio has not yet
surrendered any of the SO ₂ EAs at issue, it is fairly logical and intuitive to conclude that
the cost incurred to replace the not yet surrendered SO ₂ EAs is \$0. Mr. Marczely's
calculation would only be applicable at the time the SO ₂ EAs are actually surrendered.
Therefore, there should be no adjustment to either Rider PTC-AAC or Rider PTC-FPP
related to recovery of SO ₂ EAs inasmuch as there has not yet been any incremental cost
incurred due to the 2008 Consent Decree.

Mr. Marczely's choice of using the average SO₂ EA price for the twelve months ending March 31, 2010, significantly overstates the impact of the surrender at today's market price for SO₂ EAs. The current market price for SO₂ EAs, per NYMEX quotes, ranges from about \$2.90 per ton for 2010 to about \$0.90 per ton for 2016. Even at the higher valuation, the total cost to replace Duke Energy Ohio's share of SO₂ emission allowances to be surrendered is \$6,221 (\$2.90 per ton * 2,145 tons). Nevertheless, Duke Energy Ohio will commit to ensure that the cost of SO₂ EAs to replace the surrendered SO₂ EAs as part of the 2008 Consent Decree will not be flowed through either Rider PTC-AAC or Rider PTC-FPP.

IV. THE 2009 MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

- 19 Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE MR. MARCZELY'S RECOMMENDATION
 20 REGARDING THE 2009 MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER.
- A. The document attached to Mr. Marczely's testimony is a copy of the 2009 Memorandum

 Opinion and Order (2009 MM&O). This document is the result of extensive litigation

brought by a number of plaintiffs regarding the operation of generating plants owned by
Duke Energy Indiana and Duke Energy Ohio. The 2009 MO&O ultimately provides for
remedies associated with alleged violations at Duke Energy Indiana's Wabash River
Generation Station and at Duke Energy Ohio's Beckjord Generating Station. Although
Duke Energy Ohio has never owned, in whole or in part, any of the facilities at the
Wabash River Generation Station and its customers have never paid any of the
ownership, operating, or maintenance cost of that facility, Mr. Marczely claims that Duke
Energy Ohio should reduce its Rider PTC-AAC revenue requirement by the value of SO ₂
EAs surrendered by Duke Energy Indiana as a result of the 2009 MO&O.

IN YOUR OPINION, IS THERE A VALID AND LEGITIMATE REASON FOR DUKE ENERGY OHIO TO ADJUST THE REVENUE REQUIREMENT FOR RIDER PTC-AAC, WHICH RECOVERS COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH ASSETS THE COMPANY OWNS, FOR COSTS THAT MAY BE INCURRED BY AN AFFILIATE?

Not in my opinion. The 2009 MO&O is unambiguous in separately addressing assets owned by Duke Energy Ohio and assets owned by Duke Energy Indiana. As is readily apparent from the "remedy" sections of that document, the court set forth the remedy applicable to Duke Energy Indiana's Wabash River Generating Station, beginning on page 31 of the 2009 MO&O. The remedy for Duke Energy Indiana's station is set apart from the remedy ordered for Duke Energy Ohio's Beckjord Generating Station, which starts on page 50. The fact that the two issues are addressed in the same document is hardly a reason to comingle the jurisdictional aspects of the remedies. It will be up to the

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Indiana	Utility	Regulatory	Commission	to	address	the	impact	of	the	remedy	for	the
Wabash	River (Generating S	tation on Duk	e E	nergy In	dian	a's retail	l rai	es.			

It may be that Mr. Marczely believes Duke Energy Ohio is 'giving' Duke Energy Indiana SO₂ EAs to make up for those that will be surrendered. However, that is categorically not the case. Duke Energy Indiana is a fully regulated utility and operates its generation business independent from Duke Energy Ohio. There is no record of any SO₂ EAs being transferred, at any cost, between Duke Energy Indiana and Duke Energy Ohio since the date of the 2009 MO&O and, none were transferred in anticipation of the 2009 MO&O.

The only nexus evident between the surrender of SO₂ EAs associated with Duke Energy Indiana's Wabash River Generating Station and Duke Energy Ohio's recovery of environmental costs in its Rider PTC-AAC or its Rider PTC-FPP, is that the former was mentioned in the same document addressing Duke Energy Ohio's Beckjord Generating Station. It defies logic to suggest that the surrender of Duke Energy Indiana SO₂ EAs is, in any other way, related to Duke Energy Ohio's standard service offer rates. And Mr. Marczely fails to articulate any justification for Duke Energy Ohio's cost recovery mechanisms to be influenced by unrelated circumstances concerning a non-jurisdictional generating station.

Q. IS THERE ANYTHING NOTEWORTHY IN THE 2009 MO&O SPECIFICALLY ADDRESSING DUKE ENERGY OHIO?

21 A. Yes. The 2009 MO&O included a remedy specifically for the alleged violations at Duke 22 Energy Ohio's Beckjord Generating Station. Specifically, the Court ordered that a

1		penalty of \$687,500 be paid to the plaintiffs in that case and that additional equipment be
2		installed at Beckjord to control particulate emissions.
3		The penalty has already been paid and the Company will, of course, not seek
4		recovery of this penalty payment. The cost of any additional compliance equipment is
5		eligible for inclusion in Rider PTC-AAC as long as the rider exists.
		V. <u>CONCLUSION</u>
6	Q.	DOES THE COMPANY'S APPLICATION IN THIS CASE INCLUDE ANY
7		COSTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE RELATED TO THE
8		SURRENDER OF EMISSION ALLOWANCES OF RELATED TO
9		ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE RESULTING FROM THE SURRENDER
10		OF EMISSION ALLOWANCES AT THE J.M. STUART PLANT?
11	A.	No.
12	Q.	DOES THE COMPANY'S APPLICATION IN THIS CASE INCLUDE ANY
13		COSTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE RELATED TO THE
14		GENERATION FACILITIES OWNED BY COMPANIES OTHER THAN DUKE
15		ENERGY OHIO?
16	A.	No.
17	Q.	IN YOUR OPINION, SHOULD THE COMPANY'S CURRENTLY PROPOSED
18		RIDER PTC-AAC REVENUE REQUIREMENT BE ADJUSTED AS A RESULT
19		OF THE OCC'S RECOMMENDATIONS?
20	A.	No.
21	Q.	DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR PRE-FILED DIRECT TESTIMONY?

A.

Yes, it does.