

COMPANIES REMAND EXHIBIT NO.

BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

In the Matter of the Application of)	
Columbus Southern Power Company for)	
Approval of an Electric Security Plan; an)	Case No. 08-917-EL-SSO
Amendment to its Corporate Separation)	
Plan; and the Sale or Transfer of Certain)	
Generating Assets.)	
In the Matter of the Application of)	
Ohio Power Company for Approval of an)	Case No. 08-918-EL-SSO
Electric Security Plan; and an Amendment)	
to its Corporate Separation Plan.)	

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF
THOMAS E. MITCHELL
ON BEHALF OF
COLUMBUS SOUTHERN POWER COMPANY
AND
OHIO POWER COMPANY

Filed July 25, 2011

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BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO DIRECT TESTIMONY OF THOMAS E. MITCHELL ON BEHALF OF COLUMBUS SOUTHERN POWER COMPANY AND OHIO POWER COMPANY

1 PERSONAL DATA

- 2 Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
- 3 A. My name is Thomas E. Mitchell. My business address is 1 Riverside Plaza,
- 4 Columbus, Ohio 43215.
- 5 Q. DID YOU PREVIOUSLY FILE TESTIMONY IN THIS CASE?
- 6 A. No.
- 7 O. ON WHOSE BEHALF ARE YOU TESTIFYING IN THIS PROCEEDING?
- 8 A. I am testifying on behalf of Columbus Southern Power Company (CSP) and Ohio
- 9 Power Company (OPCo) or collectively AEP Ohio or the Companies.
- 10 Q. BY WHOM ARE YOU EMPLOYED AND IN WHAT CAPACITY?
- 11 A. I am employed by American Electric Power Service Corporation (AEPSC), a
- subsidiary of American Electric Power Company, Inc. (AEP), as Managing Director
- of Regulatory Accounting Services. AEP is the parent company of CSP and OPCo.
- 14 Q. WHAT ARE YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES AS MANAGING DIRECTOR OF
- 15 **REGULATORY ACCOUNTING SERVICES?**
- 16 A. My primary responsibilities include providing the AEP System operating subsidiaries,
- including CSP and OPCo, with accounting support for regulatory filings. This
- support includes the preparation of cost-of-service adjustments, accounting schedules,

and accounting testimony. I direct a group of professionals who provide accounting expertise, compile necessary historical accounting schedules, present expert accounting testimony and respond to data requests in connection with rate filings with eleven regulatory commissions and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

6 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND 7 PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE.

A.

I received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Accounting from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech) in 1977. I also hold a Master of Business Administration Degree from Virginia Tech and a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Government from the University of Notre Dame. I have been a Certified Public Accountant since 1978. I was first employed by Appalachian Power Company (APCo) in 1979, an affiliated operating company of CSP and OPCo and, except for employment with Norfolk Southern Corporation as an Assistant Accounting Manager (1984-1985), have held various positions in the Accounting Department continuously since that date. In 1998, I was promoted to Director, Accounting Policy & Research and in 2008, I was promoted to my present position as Managing Director of Regulatory Accounting Services. I have served as Chairman of the Accounting Standards Committee of the Edison Electric Institute (EEI) and am currently Chairman of the Joint Accounting Staff to discuss accounting issues of mutual interest to EEI and the FERC.

1 Q. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED OR SUBMITTED TESTIMONY IN

2 ANY REGULATORY PROCEEDINGS?

Yes, I recently submitted prefiled testimony on behalf of CSP and OPCo before the 3 A. Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO or the Commission) in the 2012 - May 4 2014 (2012 - 2014) Electric Security Plan (ESP) proceedings, Case No. 11-349-EL-5 AAM and Case No. 11-350-EL-AAM, and the Companies' distribution base rate case 6 in Case Nos. 11-351-EL-AIR and 11-352-EL-AIR. I also testified before the PUCO 7 on behalf of CSP and OPCo regarding the 2009 Significantly Excessive Earnings Test 8 (SEET) proceedings, Case No. 10-1261-EL-UNC. In addition, I have filed accounting 9 testimony and testified on behalf of APCo and Wheeling Power Company before the 10 Public Service Commission of West Virginia, and on behalf of APCo before both the 11 Virginia State Corporation Commission and the FERC. I have also filed accounting 12 testimony on behalf of Indiana Michigan Power Company before the Indiana Utility 13 Regulatory Commission. 14

PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY

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16 Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR REBUTTAL TESTIMONY IN THIS 17 PROCEEDING?

18 A. The purpose of my rebuttal testimony is to rebut certain testimony of IEU witness
19 Joseph G. Bowser given July 21, 2011 before the Commission concerning the
20 application of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) principally in
21 connection with amounts deferred pursuant to AEP Ohio's Fuel Adjustment Clause
22 (FAC) during the 2009-2011 ESP. Specifically, Mr. Bowser incorrectly refers to
23 deferred FAC expenses as "deferred revenues" throughout his written testimony (IEU

1		Remand Ex.3) and during his cross examination (e.g. Tr. IV at 600-616).
2		Consequently, I clarify that the amounts deferred pursuant to the FAC were deferred
3		costs and not deferred revenues. This concept discussed below of deferral of
4		expenses (and not deferred revenues) as regulatory assets is also applicable to other
5		regulatory assets including the Economic Development Rider recorded pursuant to
6		AEP Ohio's 2009-2011 ESP.
7		GAAP RELATED TO DEFERRAL OF FAC EXPENSES
8	Q,	FIRST, WHAT IS THE GAAP THAT APPLIES TO REGULATED
9		ACCOUNTING FOR REGULATED OPERATIONS?
10	A.	Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification
11		(ASC) 980-10-15-2 (formerly FASB Statement No. 71, Accounting for the Effects of
12		Certain Types of Regulation) applies to an enterprise that has regulated operations

that meet all of the following criteria:

- a. The entity's rates for regulated services or products provided to its customers are established by or are subject to approval by an independent, third-party regulator or by its own governing board empowered by statute or contract to establish rates that bind customers.
- b. The regulated rates are designed to recover the specific entity's costs of providing the regulated services or products. This criterion is intended to be applied to the substance of the regulation, rather than its form. If an entity's regulated rates are based on the costs of a group of entities and the entity is so large in relation to the group of entities that its costs are, in essence, the group's costs, the regulation would meet this criterion for that entity.
- c. In view of the demand for the regulated services or products and the level of competition, direct and indirect, it is reasonable to assume that rates set at levels that will recover the entity's costs can be charged to and collected from customers. This criterion requires consideration of anticipated changes in levels of demand or competition during the recovery period for any capitalized costs. This last criterion is not

intended as a requirement that the entity earn a fair return on shareholders' investment under all conditions; an entity can earn less than a fair return for many reasons unrelated to the ability to bill and collect rates that will recover allowable costs. For example, mild weather might reduce demand for energy utility services. In that case, rates that were expected to recover an entity's allowable costs might not do so. The resulting decreased earnings do not demonstrate an inability to charge and collect rates that would recover the entity's costs; rather, they demonstrate the uncertainty inherent in estimating weather conditions. This requirement must also be evaluated in light of the circumstances. For example, if the entity has an exclusive franchise to provide regulated services or products in an area and competition from other services or products is minimal, there is usually a reasonable expectation that it will continue to meet the other criteria. Exclusive franchises can be revoked, but they seldom are. If the entity has no exclusive franchise but has made the very large capital investment required to provide either the regulated services or products or an acceptable substitute, future competition also may be unlikely.

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Q. DOES AEP OHIO MEET FASB ASC 980 FOR APPLYING REGULATED

ACCOUNTING FOR THE FAC?

- Yes, the recovery of fuel costs via the FAC is a regulated portion of AEP Ohio because it was explicitly provided for in the ESP by the Commission in its final decision in these cases. Based on the advice of counsel, it is my understanding that the Supreme Court's April 19, 2011 decision did not reverse or remand any aspects of the Commission's initial decision involving either the FAC or the phase-in rate cap plan.
- Q. FOR REGULATED ENTITIES, WHAT REQUIREMENTS DOES FASB ASC

 980 PRESCRIBE TO RECORD A REGULATORY ASSET SUCH AS

 DEFERRED FAC COSTS?
- 31 A. FASB ASC 980-340-25-1 states that:
 - Rate actions of a regulator can provide reasonable assurance of the existence of an asset. An entity shall capitalize all or part of an incurred cost that would

1		otherwise be charged to expense if both of the following criteria are met:
2		a. It is probable (as defined in Topic 450) that future revenue in an amount at
4		least equal to the capitalized cost will result from inclusion of that cost in
5		allowable costs for rate-making purposes.
6		
7		b. Based on available evidence, the future revenue will be provided to permit
8		recovery of the previously incurred cost rather than to provide for expected
9		levels of similar future costs. If the revenue will be provided through an
10		automatic rate-adjustment clause, this criterion requires that the regulator's
11		intent clearly be to permit recovery of the previously incurred cost.
12		A part that does not most those paret massarition suitaria at the data the part is
13		A cost that does not meet these asset recognition criteria at the date the cost is incurred shall be recognized as a regulatory asset when it does meet those
14 15		criteria at a later date.
16		criteria at a rater date.
17		The term "probable" is defined in the Contingency Topic (450) under FASB ASC
18		450-20-20 as "the future event or events are likely to occur."
19	Q.	ARE FAC REVENUES DISTINCT AND IDENTIFIABLE REVENUE UNDER
20		THE COMPANIES' TARIFFS?
20 21	A.	THE COMPANIES' TARIFFS? Yes. The tariffs of both CSP and OPCo have FAC riders that include separate rates
	A.	
21	A. Q.	Yes. The tariffs of both CSP and OPCo have FAC riders that include separate rates
21 22		Yes. The tariffs of both CSP and OPCo have FAC riders that include separate rates for the collection of FAC expenses.
21 22 23		Yes. The tariffs of both CSP and OPCo have FAC riders that include separate rates for the collection of FAC expenses. SPECIFICALLY, CAN YOU PROVIDE A REFERENCE TO THE
21 22 23 24		Yes. The tariffs of both CSP and OPCo have FAC riders that include separate rates for the collection of FAC expenses. SPECIFICALLY, CAN YOU PROVIDE A REFERENCE TO THE COMMISSION ORDER THAT ADDRESSED THE TIMING OF THE
21 22 23 24 25	Q.	Yes. The tariffs of both CSP and OPCo have FAC riders that include separate rates for the collection of FAC expenses. SPECIFICALLY, CAN YOU PROVIDE A REFERENCE TO THE COMMISSION ORDER THAT ADDRESSED THE TIMING OF THE RECOVERABILITY OF THE DEFERRED FAC COSTS?
221 222 223 224 225 226	Q.	Yes. The tariffs of both CSP and OPCo have FAC riders that include separate rates for the collection of FAC expenses. SPECIFICALLY, CAN YOU PROVIDE A REFERENCE TO THE COMMISSION ORDER THAT ADDRESSED THE TIMING OF THE RECOVERABILITY OF THE DEFERRED FAC COSTS? Yes, the Commission's final decision in these cases provides for a quarterly
221 222 23 224 225 226	Q.	Yes. The tariffs of both CSP and OPCo have FAC riders that include separate rates for the collection of FAC expenses. SPECIFICALLY, CAN YOU PROVIDE A REFERENCE TO THE COMMISSION ORDER THAT ADDRESSED THE TIMING OF THE RECOVERABILITY OF THE DEFERRED FAC COSTS? Yes, the Commission's final decision in these cases provides for a quarterly reconciliation to actual FAC costs incurred, which establishes the charge for the

- Q. ARE THE DEFERRED AMOUNTS RECORDED BY AEP OHIO PURSUANT
 TO THE FAC, DEFERRED COSTS OR DEFERRED REVENUES?
- 3 A. The amounts are incurred costs (i.e. expenses) that were simply larger than the FAC
 4 revenues provided. In no way can deferred expenses recorded pursuant to FASB
- 5 ASC 980 be construed as deferred revenues under GAAP.
- 6 Q. WHAT ACCOUNTING ENTRY IS MADE WHEN THE FAC REVENUES
- 7 ARE SMALLER THAN FAC EXPENSES?
- 8 A. AEP Ohio records a regulatory asset for the shortfall and reduces the FAC expenses, 9 thereby providing equality between expense and revenue.
- 10 Q. DOES THE FASB ALSO PROVIDE FOR REGULATORY LIABILITIES
 11 UNDER GAAP?
- 12 A. Yes, FASB ASC 980-405-25-1 also provides for regulatory liabilities in three
 13 instances where refunds are imposed by the regulator, where revenues provide for
 14 future costs yet to be incurred, but for which the regulated entity is accountable, and
 15 lastly for instances where a gain is deferred and amortized over a period.
- Q. WHAT ACCOUNTING ENTRY IS MADE WHEN THE FAC REVENUES
 ARE LARGER THAN FAC EXPENSES?
- A. AEP Ohio would first reduce any previously recorded regulatory asset and then establish a regulatory liability for any excess revenue above FAC expenses, thereby providing an equality between revenue and expense.
- 21 Q. ARE REGULATORY LIABILITIES DEFERRED REVENUES?
- 22 A. No.

Q. DOES IEU WITNESS BOWSER APPEAR TO RECOGNIZE THAT AEP OHIO HAS, IN FACT, DEFERRED FAC EXPENSES AND NOT REVENUES ON THEIR BOOKS?

A.

A. Not exactly. He states on lines 21-24 on Tr. IV at 615 that "I believe it was an authorization of deferred revenues. But for accounting purposes the way the companies reflected that was deferring expenses on their books." At Tr. IV page 616, line 16, he describes the "deferred revenue" as "postponed." Whereas IEU witness Bowser suggests that the Commission authorized deferred revenues and the Companies unilaterally decided to account for the transaction by deferring expenses, I believe it is clear from the Commission's final decision that fuel costs (i.e. expenses) were being deferred under the adopted FAC and rate cap/phase-in plan (reference the March 18, 2009 Opinion and Order at pages 20-24 and as confirmed in the July 23, 2009 Entry on Rehearing at pages 6-10).

Q. WHAT IS THE INACCURACY UNDER GAAP RELATED TO IEU WITNESS BOWSER'S USE OF THE TERM "DEFERRED REVENUES" TO REFER TO AEP OHIO'S DEFERRED FAC EXPENSES?

As described above, GAAP allows for deferral of incurred costs (i.e. expenses). IEU witness Bowser confuses the GAAP terminology, apparently in order to support the notion that disallowance of recovery based on reasons having nothing to do with the prudence of fuel expenses actually incurred would be a prospective revenue change. In fact, a prospective rate change that would disallow (based on revenues prior to June 2011 for POLR revenues and carrying costs on 2001-1008 environmental investments) deferred FAC expenses entails a write-off of previously deferred FAC

- 1 expenses pursuant to Commission order.
- 2 Q. DO YOU AGREE THAT RECOVERY OF THE DEFERRED FAC EXPENSES
- 3 AUTHORIZED UNDER THE MARCH 18, 2009 OPINION AND ORDER IS
- 4 TO COMMENCE JANUARY 2012?
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO CLARIFY THAT THE DEFERRED FAC
- 7 COSTS ARE IN FACT DEFERRED EXPENSES AND NOT DEFERRED
- 8 REVENUES, UNDER GAAP?
- 9 A. The FAC expenses were deferred as noted above by comparing actual FAC revenues
- charged to customers under ESP tariffs to actual FAC expenses, with the excess
- expenses above the related revenue being deferred.
- Simply labeling the timing of the recovery of these expenses as prospective, in no
- way justifies reducing the deferrals or denigrates the amount of actual FAC expenses
- deferred or the prudency of the deferred FAC expenses that have been under-
- recovered during the 2009 through 2011 ESP period.
- 16 Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE WHAT FINANCIAL RESULT WILL OCCUR IF
- 17 THE COMMISSION AGREES WITH IEU TO USE CERTAIN BILLED
- 18 REVENUES PRIOR TO JUNE 2011 (THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE
- 19 REMAND REVENUES BEING SUBJECT TO REFUND) TO LOWER THE
- 20 RECOVERABLE FAC AMOUNT FOR OHIO POWER OR OTHER
- 21 REGULATORY ASSETS FOR CSP?
- 22 A. AEP Ohio would have to write-off any previously deferred FAC expenses that may
- be disallowed, as well as related carrying costs.

GAAP RELATED TO DEFERRAL OF ALTERNATIVE REVENUE PROGRAMS

- THE PRECEDING PART OF YOUR REBUTTAL TESTIMONY HAS 2 O.
- DISCUSSED THE GAAP REFERENCES TO DEFERRAL OF FAC COSTS. 3
- DOES GAAP ALSO ADDRESS THE DEFERRAL OF REVENUES BY 4
- **REGULATED ENTITIES?** 5

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- Yes. FASB ASC 980-605-25-1 through 4 addresses the accounting for certain 6 A.
- 7 Alternative Revenue Programs as follows:
- Traditionally, regulated utilities whose rates are determined based on cost of service 8 invoice their customers by applying approved base rates (designed to recover the 9 utility's allowable costs including a return on shareholders' investment) to usage. 10 Some regulators of utilities have also authorized the use of additional alternative revenue programs. The major alternative revenue programs currently used can 12 generally be segregated into two categories, Type A and Type B. 13

Type A programs adjust billings for the effects of weather abnormalities or broad external factors or to compensate the utility for demand-side management initiatives (for example, no-growth plans and similar conservation efforts). Type B programs provide for additional billings (incentive awards) if the utility achieves certain objectives, such as reducing costs, reaching specified milestones, or demonstratively improving customer service.

Both types of programs enable the utility to adjust rates in the future (usually as a surcharge applied to future billings) in response to past activities or completed events.

Once the specific events permitting billing of the additional revenues under Type A and Type B programs have been completed, the regulated utility shall recognize the additional revenues if all of the following conditions are met:

- The program is established by an order from the utility's regulatory a. commission that allows for automatic adjustment of future rates. Verification of the adjustment to future rates by the regulator would not preclude the adjustment from being considered automatic.
- b. The amount of additional revenues for the period is objectively determinable and is probable of recovery.
- c. The additional revenues will be collected within 24 months following the end of the annual period in which they are recognized.

- 1 Q. IS THE ACCOUNTING FOR ALTERNATIVE REVENUE PROGRAMS
- 2 APPLICABLE TO DEFERRED FAC EXPENSES OR TO OTHER
- 3 REGULATORY ASSETS RECORDED PURSUANT TO AEP OHIO'S 2009-
- 4 2011 ESP?
- 5 A. No. The regulatory assets recorded pursuant to Commission authorization in AEP
- 6 Ohio's 2009-2011 ESP including FAC expenses do not involve Alternative Revenue
- 7 Programs of either Type A or Type B.
- 8 Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR REBUTTAL TESTIMONY?
- 9 A. Yes.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that a true and correct copy of the foregoing Columbus Southern Power Company's and Ohio Power Company's Rebuttal Testimony of Thomas E. Mitchell has been served upon the below-named counsel via electronic mail, this 25th day of July 2011.

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