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BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

In the Matter of the Application of Ohio Power Company for Authority to Establish a Standard Service Offer Pursuant to R.C. 4928.143, in the Form of))	Case No. 16-1852-EL-SSO
an Electric Security Plan.)	
In the Matter of the Application of Ohio Power Company for Approval of Certain Accounting Authority.)	Case No. 16-1853-EL-AAM

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF DAVID J. EFFRON

On Behalf of The Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel

10 West Broad Street, Suite 1800 Columbus, Ohio 43215-3485

May 2, 2017

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1	I.	INTRODUCTION
2		
3		A. QUALIFICATIONS
4		
5	<i>Q1</i> .	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
6	<i>A1</i> .	My name is David J. Effron. My address is 12 Pond Path, North Hampton, New
7		Hampshire 03862.
8		
9	<i>Q2</i> .	WHAT IS YOUR PRESENT OCCUPATION?
10	A2.	I am a consultant specializing in utility regulation.
11		
12	<i>Q3</i> .	PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE.
13	<i>A3</i> .	My professional career includes over 30 years as a regulatory consultant, two years
14		as a supervisor of capital investment analysis and controls at Gulf & Western
15		Industries and two years at Touche Ross & Co. as a consultant and staff auditor. I
16		am a Certified Public Accountant and I have served as an instructor in the business
17		program at Western Connecticut State College.
18		
19	Q4.	WHAT EXPERIENCE DO YOU HAVE IN THE AREA OF UTILITY RATE
20		SETTING PROCEEDINGS AND OTHER UTILITY MATTERS?
21	A4.	I have analyzed numerous electric, gas, telephone, and water filings in different
22		jurisdictions. Pursuant to those analyses, I have prepared testimony, assisted

1		attorneys in case preparation, and provided assistance during settlement negotiations
2		with various utility companies.
3		
4		I have testified in over three hundred cases before regulatory commissions in
5		Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas,
6		Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New
7		York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas,
8		Vermont, Virginia, and Washington.
9		
10	<i>Q5</i> .	PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR OTHER WORK EXPERIENCE.
11	A5.	As a supervisor of capital investment analysis at Gulf & Western Industries, I was
12		responsible for reports and analyses concerning capital spending programs,
13		including project analysis, formulation of capital budgets, establishment of
14		accounting procedures, monitoring capital spending, and administration of the
15		leasing program. At Touche Ross & Co., I was an associate consultant in
16		management services for one year, and a staff auditor for one year.
17		
18	<i>Q6</i> .	HAVE YOU EARNED ANY DISTINCTIONS AS A CERTIFIED PUBLIC
19		ACCOUNTANT?
20	A6.	Yes. I received the Gold Charles Waldo Haskins Memorial Award for the highest
21		scores in the May 1974 certified public accounting examination in New York State.

1	<i>Q7</i> .	PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND.
2	A7.	I have a Bachelor's degree in Economics (with distinction) from Dartmouth
3		College and a Master of Business Administration Degree from Columbia
4		University.
5		
6		B. PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY
7		
8	Q8.	ON WHOSE BEHALF ARE YOU TESTIFYING?
9	<i>A8</i> .	I am testifying on behalf of the Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel ("OCC").
10		
11	Q9.	WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?
12	A9.	On November 23, 2016, The Ohio Power Company d/b/a AEP Ohio ("AEP Ohio'
13		or "the Utility") filed an application with the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio
14		("PUCO") to amend its electric security plan ("ESP"). As part of this application,
15		AEP Ohio is seeking to extend and modify its Distribution Investment Rider
16		("DIR"). In this testimony, I address the Utility's proposed DIR caps during the
17		term of the ESP and the proposal to include the effect of the expiration of the
18		theoretical reserve amortization approved in Case No. 11-351-EL-AIR in the DIR
19		revenue requirement.

1	<i>Q10</i> .	SHOULD YOUR TESTIMONY ON THE UTILITY'S PROPOSALS
2		REGARDING ITS DIR BE INTERPRETED TO MEAN THAT YOU AGREE
3		THAT APPROVAL OF THE DIR EXTENSION WOULD BE APPROPRIATE?
4	A10.	No. Riders allow regulated utilities to recover designated costs from customers
5		outside of the context of traditional base rate cases, where all elements of the cost
6		of service are examined. As a general matter, riders entailing the automatic
7		collection of certain utility costs are contrary to sound ratemaking policy. As such,
8		these mechanisms tend to either reduce or eliminate incentives to control costs, or
9		can potentially result in incentives that have the perverse effect of encouraging
10		uneconomic choices by the utilities. In addition, to the extent that costs covered by
11		riders result in efficiencies or offsetting cost reductions, customers may end up
12		paying for the cost increases without seeing the benefits of the related savings.
13		
14		To the extent that such riders are approved, they should be limited to costs that are
15		large, volatile, and outside of the utility's control. Examples of such costs could be
16		purchased gas costs for a gas distribution utility or purchased power supply costs for
17		an electric distribution utility.
18		
19		AEP Ohio has presented no evidence that the costs that it is seeking to collect
20		through its proposed riders meet these criteria or that its financial integrity would be
21		somehow compromised if those costs could be collected only through a traditional
22		base rate case where the costs would be subject to closer scrutiny and appropriate
23		incentives to control costs.

1	II.	DISTRIBUTION INVESTMENT RIDER

2		
3		A. PROPOSED CAPS
4		
5	Q11.	PLEASE DESCRIBE THE UTILITY'S PROPOSED ANNUAL RATE CAPS
6		ON THE DIR FOR THE TERM OF THE ESP.
7	A11.	The Utility is proposing a revenue cap of \$136 million for the last seven months of
8		2018, \$312 million in 2019, \$343 million in 2020, \$373 million in 2021, \$401
9		million in 2022, \$427 million in 2023, and \$185 million for the first five months of
10		2024. These revenue caps include the effect of the effect of the expiration of the
11		theoretical reserve amortization (as addressed later in this testimony) and reflect
12		the Utility's proposed indexed return on equity ("ROE") mechanism. (Without the
13		indexed ROE mechanism, the proposed caps would be \$130 million for the last
14		seven months of 2018, \$300 million in 2019, \$329 million in 2020, \$357 million in
15		2021, \$384 million in 2022, \$408 million in 2023, and \$178 million for the first
16		five months of 2024.)
17		
18	Q12.	ARE THESE CAPS APPROPRIATE?
19	A12.	No. First, as I explain below, the effect of the theoretical reserve amortization
20		should not be included in the DIR revenue requirement. Second, the PUCO has
21		found annual growth of three to four percent of customer base distribution charges
22		"to be a reasonable level to allow AEP Ohio to continue to replace aging
23		distribution infrastructure in order to maintain and improve service reliability over

the term of this ESP." This finding was consistent with the caps permitted for the 1 DIR in AEP Ohio's ESP 2 case, and was reaffirmed by the PUCO in its Fourth 2 Entry on Rehearing in Case No. 13-2385-EL-SSO.² AEP Ohio has presented no 3 4 evidence that this standard is unreasonable or no longer applicable. Therefore, the DIR caps in the present case should continue to reflect annual growth of three to 5 6 four percent of customer base distribution charges. 7 8 *Q13*. WHAT DO YOU RECOMMEND? 9 *A13*. If the PUCO approves continuation of the DIR, then the caps proposed by the 10 Utility should be modified. In its Fourth Entry on Rehearing in Case No. 13-2385-11 EL-SSO, the PUCO established a DIR cap of \$89.6 million for January through March of 2018.³ This translates into an annualized cap of \$215 million. I 12 13 recommend that this cap be maintained for the remainder of 2018, which results in 14 a cap of \$125.4 million for the months April through December of 2018. 15 Consistent with an annual level of growth of three to four percent of base 16 distribution charges, I recommend that the DIR caps be established at \$240 million in 2019, \$265 million in 2020, \$290 million in 2021, \$315 million in 2022, \$340 17

18

million in 2023, and \$152.1 million for the first five months of 2024.

¹ Case No. 13-2385, et al., Opinion and Order, February 25, 2015, at 47.

² Case No. 13-2385, et al., Fourth Entry on Rehearing, November 3, 2016, at 51.

³ *Id*.

B. THEORETICAL RESERVE AMORTIZATION

1

2		
3	Q14.	PLEASE EXPLAIN WHAT THE THEORETICAL RESERVE
4		AMORTIZATION THAT THE UTILITY IS SEEKING TO INCLUDE IN THE
5		DIR REVENUE REQUIREMENT REPRESENTS.
6	A14.	In Case Nos. 11-351-EL-AIR and 11-352-EL-AIR, the Utility's book reserve for
7		accumulated depreciation was deemed to be in excess of the theoretical reserve.
8		As part of the Settlement in that case, the parties agreed to the amortization of the
9		excess of the book reserve over the theoretical reserve over seven years. The
10		amortization of the excess book depreciation reserve over seven years resulted in
11		an annual reduction of \$38,746,032 to depreciation expense (including the
12		amortization of the excess reserve on general plant). The amortization commenced
13		January 1, 2012 and will be complete December 31, 2018. AEP Ohio is seeking to
14		increase the computation of the DIR revenue requirement by \$38,746,032 to offset
15		the increase to depreciation expense that will result from the completion of the
16		amortization of the excess book reserve. It should be noted that what the Utility is
17		proposing is not just an increase in the DIR cap, but an increase in the actual DIR
18		revenue requirement that will be collected from customers.

1	<i>Q15</i> .	SHOULD THE DIR REVENUE REQUIREMENT BE INCREASED TO
2		REFLECT THE EXPIRATION OF THE AMORTIZATION OF THE EXCESS
3		BOOK RESERVE?
4	A15.	No. The stated purpose of the DIR is "to provide capital funding, including
5		carrying cost on incremental distribution infrastructure to support customer
6		demand and advanced technologies." The amortization of the excess book
7		reserve bears absolutely no relationship whatsoever to "incremental distribution
8		infrastructure." Nor does the expiration of the amortization have anything to do
9		with costs incurred for distribution infrastructure modernization. The excess of the
10		book reserve over the theoretical reserve in Case Nos. 11-351-EL-AIR and 11-
11		352-EL-AIR was based on the balances of distribution and general plant as of
12		December 31, 2009. Incremental additions to plant for distribution infrastructure
13		modernization (or for any other purpose) subsequent to that date are totally
14		unrelated to the excess depreciation reserve or to the amortization of the excess
15		reserve.
16		
17		The \$38.7 million amortization of the excess depreciation reserve is certainly not
18		immaterial, and there is no dispute that it will result in an increase in the
19		depreciation expense recorded by the Utility when that amortization expires.
20		However, AEP Ohio has not even asserted, much less provided any actual
21		evidence, that it will be experiencing a revenue deficiency in its distribution
22		operations when the amortization of the excess depreciation reserve expires. If

⁴ Case No. 11-346, et al., Opinion and Order, August 8, 2012, at 42.

	AEP Ohio believes that it will be experiencing a revenue deficiency in 2019, then
	the proper method to address that revenue deficiency is to file an application to
	increase base distribution rates, not to automatically increase the DIR revenues
	recovered from customers by \$38.7 million without regard to whether the Utility
	actually has a revenue deficiency.
Q16.	WHAT DO YOU RECOMMEND?
A16.	The Utility's proposal to modify the DIR to include an additional \$38,746,032
	beginning January of 2019 should not be approved. The calculation of the DIR
	revenue requirement should not be modified to incorporate the increase in
	depreciation expense resulting from the expiration of the excess book depreciation
	reserve approved in Case Nos. 11-351-EL-AIR and 11-352-EL-AIR.
III.	CONCLUSION
Q17.	PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR TESTIMONY.
A17.	If the PUCO approves the continuation of the DIR, then the DIR caps should be
	established at no more than \$125.4 million for the months April through December
	of 2018, \$240 million in 2019, \$265 million in 2020, \$290 million in 2021, \$315
	million in 2022, \$340 million in 2023, and \$152.1 million for the first five months
	of 2024.
	A16. III. Q17.

1		The DIR should not be modified to include an additional \$38,746,032 beginning
2		January of 2019 to accommodate the expiration of the excess book depreciation
3		reserve approved in Case Nos. 11-351-EL-AIR and 11-352-EL-AIR.
1		
5	Q18.	DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR DIRECT TESTIMONY?
5	A18.	Yes. However, I reserve the right to incorporate new information that may
7		subsequently become available.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true copy of the foregoing *Direct Testimony of David J*.

Effron on Behalf of the Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel was served via electronic transmission to the persons listed below on this 2nd day of May 2017.

/s/ William J. Michael
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Summary: Testimony Direct Testimony of David J. Effron on Behalf of the Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel electronically filed by Ms. Deb J. Bingham on behalf of Michael, William J. Mr.