BEFORE

THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC. TO ESTABLISH AND ADJUST THE INITIAL LEVEL OF ITS DISTRIBUTION RATE RIDER DR) CASE NO. 09-1946-EL-RDR)		
SUPPLEMENT	`AL	
DIRECT TESTIMO	NY OF	
JAMES E. MEHR	UNG	
ON BEHALF (OF	
DUKE ENERGY OH	IO, INC.	
Management Policies, Practices, & C Operating Income	Organization	
Rate Base	2 2	
Allocations	2010 MAY I	
Rate of Return		

May 11, 2010

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Rates and Tariffs

Other

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I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

1	Q.	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
2	A.	My name is James E. Mehring. My business address is 139 E. Fourth Street
3		Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.
4	Q.	ARE YOU THE SAME JAMES MEHRING WHO PREVIOUSLY
5		SUBMITTED DIRECT TESTIMONY IN THESE PROCEEDINGS?
6	A.	Yes.
7	Q.	HAVE THERE BEEN ANY CHANGES TO YOUR EMPLOYMENT
8		SUBSEQUENT TO THE FILING OF THAT DIRECT TESTIMONY ON
9		DECEMBER 11, 2009?
LO	A.	Yes. Effective June 1, 2010, I will become Vice President, Gas Operations for Duke
Ll		Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Kentucky.
. 2	Q.	WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR SUPPLEMENTAL DIRECT
L3		TESTIMONY?
L4	A.	On February 23, 2010, the Staff of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio
L 5		(Staff) issued its Comments relative to Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.'s (Duke Energy
. 6		Ohio or Company) Application to Establish and Adjust the Initial Level of its
.7		Distribution Reliability Rider (Application). Comments were also filed by
.8		Intervenors, The Kroger Co. (Kroger) and the Office of the Ohio Consumers'
.9		Counsel (OCC). My Supplemental Testimony will respond to several of the
0		comments filed by the OCC.

parts of my Direct Testimony.

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Through my Supplemental Direct Testimony, I also plan to address certain

II. COMMENTS OF THE OCC

- 1 Q. PLEASE GENERALLY SUMMARIZE THE OCC'S COMMENTS IN
 2 RESPECT OF DUKE ENERGY OHIO'S APPLICATION.
- A. The OCC's comments can best be separated into two main categories financial and non-financial. The former category reflects the OCC's objections to expenses that Duke Energy Ohio incurred in responding to the widespread outages caused by the remnants of Hurricane Ike. The latter category reflects the OCC's objection to the manner in which Duke Energy Ohio actually responded to and performed storm restoration. My Supplemental Direct Testimony concerns those comments from the OCC that are non-financial in nature.
- Q. THE OCC CLAIMS THAT DUKE ENERGY OHIO FAILED TO
 PROPERLY REPORT THE NUMBER OF ITS CUSTOMERS WHO
 EXPERIENCED OUTAGES BECAUSE OF THE WIND STORM. DO
 YOU AGREE WITH THIS STATEMENT?
- 14 A. No. The 2008 windstorm caused unprecedented damage throughout southwest
 15 Ohio, including the Company's service territory. As detailed in my Direct
 16 Testimony filed on December 11, 2009, Duke Energy Ohio documented
 17 approximately 822,000 outages that lasted longer than five minutes. This
 18 information is accurate and indicative of the level of the storm's impact.

1	Q.	THE OCC CLAIMS THAT DUKE ENERGY OHIO'S APPLICATION IS
2		DEFECTIVE BECAUSE IT FAILS TO EXPLAIN WHY OUTAGES WERE
3		OCCURRING TWO DAYS AFTER THE STORM WAS OVER. DO YOU

4 AGREE WITH THIS STATEMENT?

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No. Given the impact of the storm upon trees and structures, it was reasonable to expect that outages would be occurring in the days immediately following September 14, 2009. The storm left trees in such weakened conditions that these trees or their limbs continued to fall in the days following the storm. To the extent these trees or limbs contacted the distribution facilities, additional outages occurred. The same held true for structures that were in a precarious position because of, but could not be stabilized or repaired immediately after, the storm. As these structures, or parts thereof, interfered with the distribution system after September 14, 2008, more outages occurred. These interferences with the distribution facilities resulted in some customers experiencing more than one outage in the days following the storm. Furthermore, and even without the level of catastrophic damage caused by the remnants of Hurricane Ike, it is not uncommon in the restoration process for subsequent outages to occur. By way of example only, if a transformer is re-energized and fails, it may cause other upstream devices on that same distribution line to operate, thereby causing additional outages.

Q. THE OCC CRITICIZES DUKE ENERGY OHIO FOR NOT REALIZING
THE EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE UNTIL SEPTEMBER 15, 2008, THE

DAY AFTER THE STORM STRUCK OHIO. DO YOU AGREE WITH

THIS CRITICISM?

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A.

A. Absolutely not. On September 14, 2008, the Company could not dispatch crews to inspect its entire distribution system. Doing so would have been a very careless decision as the conditions on September 14, 2008, were initially very unsafe. Even immediately after the hurricane-force winds dissipated, Duke Energy Ohio could not access all of its distribution system as city streets were closed or blocked, and downed trees and other debris needed to be removed. Furthermore, parts of the Duke Energy Ohio distribution system are located in rural areas. Certain faults on these systems could not be identified without physically walking the lines. As soon as the Company was able to safely divert resources to this function, it did so. But it could not assess its entire system on September 14, 2008.

Duke Energy Ohio did not delay in requesting additional crews or assistance in responding to the outages. This is an unfair – and irresponsible – criticism.

17 Q. THE OCC OPINES THAT THE NUMBER OF OUTAGES WAS CAUSED 18 BY THE CONDITION OF DUKE ENERGY OHIO'S DISTRIBUTION 19 SYSTEM, DO YOU AGREE WITH THIS STATEMENT?

No. The condition of Duke Energy Ohio's distribution system did not contribute to the number of outages caused by the 2008 wind storm. Rather, the outages were a function of the significant and extensive damage to that distribution system because of excessive winds and falling trees and debris. Indeed, Duke Energy

1	Ohio performs very well with respect to the reliability measures to which it is
2	subject.

- 3 Q. THE OCC HAS CRITICIZED DUKE ENERGY OHIO FOR ALLEGEDLY
- 4 NOT WANTING TO IMPROVE ITS RESPONSE TO STORM OUTAGES.
- 5 DO YOU FIND THIS TO BE A FAIR CRITICISM?
- No. Duke Energy Ohio reacted immediately to the 2008 wind storm. As the A. 6 Company began to identify the extent of the damage to its system and the 7 resulting customer outages, it promptly retained services from within the Duke Energy Corporation and from external contractors. The Company coordinated 9 with area emergency response agencies to ensure that critical areas of the system 10 were restored as quickly and safely as possible. Restoration efforts were also 11 prioritized so that the Company could maximize the number of customers to 12 whom service was restored. In this regard and after critical facilities have been 13 addressed, the Company will endeavor to first restore those circuits that serve the 14 largest numbers of customers. 15

III. <u>DIRECT TESTIMONY</u>

- 16 Q. YOU MENTIONED EARLIER THAT ONE OF THE PURPOSES OF
 17 YOUR SUPPLEMENTAL DIRECT TESTIMONY WAS TO ADDRESS
 18 CERTAIN PARTS OF YOUR DIRECT TESTIMONY. CAN YOU
 19 PLEASE ELABORATE ON THIS STATEMENT?
- 20 A. Certainly. My Direct Testimony referenced distribution poles and transformers
 21 that had to be repaired or replaced following the storm. A total of 707 distribution
 22 poles and 499 transformers were replaced; they were not repaired.

1	My Direct Testimony also addressed the various categories of expenses
2	that Duke Energy Ohio incurred in responding to the wind storm. These
3	categories are (1) internal labor for the Company and its affiliates; (2) third party
4	contractor labor; (3) materials and supplies; and (4) costs of logistical support for
5	field crews. In originally testifying as to the dollar amount associated with each
6	category, I was relying upon estimates. Furthermore, Duke Energy Ohio has
7	agreed to certain adjustments to its Application consistent with comments
8	received from Staff. For sake of clarity and confirmation, I summarize below
9	each category and the actual costs associated with each.
10	• Internal labor - \$12,898,598
11	o This figure includes all Company labor from Power
12	Delivery in addition to personnel from outside of Power
13	Delivery (e.g., Customer Call Centers, Information
14	Technology, Purchasing and Warehousing) who charged
15	Duke Energy Ohio's wind storm work code for the support
16	activities they performed.
17	 Contractor labor - \$13,202,611
18	o This category includes the various contractors and mutual
19	assistance from other utilities used during the storm event
20	to restore service or to provide support services such as
21	security.

o This category includes the cost of material and supplies,

• Materials and Supplies - \$775,010

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1	e.g., connectors and splices, used in the restoration of
2	service.
3	 Logistical Support - \$1,597,025
4	o This category includes the costs of lodging, food, and other
5	logistical support necessary to complete the storm
6	restoration effort.
7 Q.	IS DUKE ENERGY OHIO SEEKING TO RECOVER, THROUGH THIS
8	APPLICATION, ANY COSTS INCURRED IN REPAIRING ITS
9	TRANMISSION SYSTEM?
10 A.	No. As I explained in my Direct Testimony, the Company is seeking recovery of
11	only its distribution-related costs. The operating and maintenance expenses and
12	payroll taxes applicable to the transmission system total \$1.1 million. Duke
13	Energy Ohio did not include that amount in its Application and is not seeking
14	recovery from its customers for the transmission-related expenses and taxes. As
15	discussed in the Supplemental Direct Testimony of William Don Wathen Jr., the
16	Company is proposing to make adjustments to reduce the initial balance in its
L7 ·	deferred regulatory asset account. Included in these adjustments is a reduction of
L8	\$42,059 for a transmission-related item that was inadvertently included in the
L9	original Application.
20 Q.	THE OCC OBJECTS TO OVERTIME PAID TO SALARIED
21	EMPLOYEES WHO PARTICIPATED IN STORM RESTORATION
22	EFFORTS, CLAIMING THAT THEY ARE NOT NORMALLY PAID
23	OVERTIME. WILL YOU PLEASE EXPLAIN WHY THESE

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EMPLOYEES WERE PAID OVERTIME?

As a general proposition, salaried employees at Duke Energy Corporation, and its subsidiary companies, are not paid overtime. But Duke Energy Corporation also acknowledges that there are unusual circumstances that may require salaried employees to work excessive hours. In recognition of, and to reward, those employees who dedicate their time and talents in extreme circumstances, Duke Energy Corporation has a supplemental pay policy.

In connection with the 2008 wind storm, many salaried employees endured extremely long, chaotic, and stressful days diligently working to restore service to Duke Energy Ohio's customers. Indeed, it was not uncommon for employees to work in excess of 16 hours per day – for several consecutive days – dedicated to restoration activities. At management's discretion, salaried employees were given some compensation in addition to their regular salaries for their tremendous efforts.

IV. <u>CONCLUSION</u>

- 15 O. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR SUPPLEMENTAL TESTIMONY?
- 16 A. Yes.

A.