### BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

In the Matter of the Annual Application )	
of Columbia Gas of Ohio, Inc. for an )	Case No. 12-2923-GA-RDF
Adjustment to Rider IRP and Rider)	
DSM Rates	

# PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY OF SHAWN ANDERSON ON BEHALF OF COLUMBIA GAS OF OHIO, INC.

#### COLUMBIA GAS OF OHIO, INC.

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February 28, 2013

# PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY OF SHAWN ANDERSON

1	Q.	Please state your name and business address.
2	A.	Shawn Anderson, 200 Civic Center Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43215.
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4	Q.	By who are you employed?
5	A.	I am employed by Columbia Gas of Ohio, Inc. ("Columbia").
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7	Q.	Will you please state briefly your educational background and experi-
8		ence?
9	A.	I attended The Ohio State University, receiving a Bachelor of Science in
10		Business Administration, and Ohio University studying for a Master of
11		Business Administration. I spent over seven years at Red Roof Inns hold-
12		ing a variety of roles in human resources, operations, and finance. I came
13		to NiSource in 2010 focusing on corporate finance before moving into my
14		current capacity with Columbia, in 2012.
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16	Q.	What are your job responsibilities as Director, Regulatory Affairs?
17	A.	My primary responsibilities include the planning, supervision, prepara-
18		tion and support of all Columbia regulatory filings before the Public Utili-
19		ties Commission of Ohio ("Commission"). These responsibilities also in-
20		clude the preparation of exhibits, proposed tariff changes and testimony
21		filed by Columbia in support of the Infrastructure Replacement Program
22		("IRP") rider proposed by Columbia in this case.
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24	Q.	Have you ever testified in front of this Commission before?
25	A.	No, I have not.
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27	Q.	What is the purpose of your testimony?
28	A.	My testimony is to support the reasonableness of Columbia's request for the
29		proposed rate adjustments in Riders IRP and DSM. I am providing detailed
30		explanation of the program and the schedules filed by Columbia on Febru-
31		ary 28, 2013 in support of the proposed adjustments.
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33	Q.	What schedules are you sponsoring in this proceeding?
34	A.	Following, is a list and brief description of the schedules I am sponsoring in
35		this proceeding, which are applicable to Riders IRP and DSM:

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**Rider IRP:** 

Schedule/Exhibit	Description
Schedule AMRP-1	Summary of Rate Base and Revenue Requirement.
Schedule AMRP-2	Detail of Monthly and Cumulative Plant Additions
Schedule AMRP-3	Detail of Monthly and Cumulative Cost of Removal
Schedule AMRP-4	Detail of Monthly & Cumulative Original Cost Plant
	Retired
Schedule AMRP-5	Detail of Monthly & Cumulative Provision for Deprecia-
	tion
Schedule AMRP-6	Detail of Computation of Post in Service Carrying Costs
Schedule AMRP-7	Computation of Annualized Property Tax Expense
Schedule AMRP-8	Computation of Deferred Taxes – Liberalized Deprecia-
	tion
Schedule AMRP-	Operation & Maintenance Expenses
9A	
Schedule AMRP-	Computation of Operation &Maintenance Expense
9B	Savings
Schedule AMRP-	Reconciliation of Revenue With Prior Revenue Re-
10	quirement
Schedule AMRP-	Computation of Revised IRP Rate Component
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Schedule R-1	Summary of Rate Base and Revenue Requirement.
Schedule R-2	Detail of Monthly and Cumulative Plant Additions
Schedule R-3	Detail of Monthly and Cumulative Cost of Removal
Schedule R-4	Detail of Monthly & Cumulative Original Cost Plant
	Retired
Schedule R-5	Detail of Monthly & Cumulative Provision for Deprecia-
	tion
Schedule R-6	Detail of Computation of Post in Service Carrying Costs
Schedule R-7	Computation of Annualized Property Tax Expense
Schedule R-8	Computation of Deferred Taxes – Liberalized Deprecia-
	tion
Schedule R-9	Operation & Maintenance Expenses
Schedule R-10	Reconciliation of Revenue With Prior Revenue Re-
C1 11 D44	quirement
Schedule R-11	Computation of the Revised IRP Rate Component
Schedule AMRD-1	Summary of Rate Base and Revenue Requirement.
Schedule AMRD-2	Detail of Monthly and Cumulative Plant Additions
Schedule AMRD-3	Detail of Monthly and Cumulative Cost of Removal

Schedule/Exhibit	Description	
Schedule AMRD-4	Detail of Monthly & Cumulative Original Cost Plant	
	Retired	
Schedule AMRD-5	Detail of Monthly & Cumulative Provision for Deprecia-	
	tion	
Schedule AMRD-6	Detail of Computation of Post in Service Carrying Costs	
Schedule AMRD-7	Computation of Annualized Property Tax Expense	
Schedule AMRD-8	Schedule AMRD-8 Computation of Deferred Taxes – Liberalized Deprecia-	
	tion	
ScheduleAMRD-	Operation & Maintenance Expenses	
9A		
Schedule AMRD-	Computation of Operation & Maintenance Expense	
9B	Savings	
Schedule AMRD-	Reconciliation of Revenue With Prior Revenue Re-	
10	quirement	
Schedule AMRD-	Computation of the Revised IRP Rate Component	
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#### **Rider DSM:**

Schedule/Exhibit	Description
Schedule DSM-1	DSM Revenue Requirement Calculation
Schedule DSM-2	Detail of Deferred DSM Expenditures by Month
Schedule DSM-3	Detail of DS< Recoveries by Month
Schedule DSM-4	Computation of DSM Carrying Costs
Schedule DSM-5	Shared Savings Incentive
Schedule DSM-6	Computation of DSM Rate per Customer

#### **EXPLANATION OF RIDER IRP PROGRAM:**

- Q. Are you familiar with the Stipulation and Recommendation ("Stipulation") filed with the Commission on October 24, 2008, and approved by the Commission in its Opinion and Order ("Order") dated December 3, 2008 in Case Nos. 08-0072-GA-AIR et al.?
- 11 A. Yes.

- Q. When was Rider IRP first authorized by Commission?
- **A**. Columbia was first authorized to establish Rider IRP by the Commission in its Opinion and Order ("Rate Case Order") issued on December 8, 2008 in

Case Nos. 08-0072-GA-AIR et al. Pursuant to that Order, Rider IRP provides for recovery of and the return on Columbia's plant investment and related expenses as provided for in the stipulation filed in that case on October 24, 2008.

# Q. According to the Rate Case Order, what information should be included in the annual application to adjust Rider IRP?

A. Columbia's annual applications will include three independent revenue requirement calculations. Each calculation will be computed in the same manner, based on the costs of the specific program. Each application will be based on actual data through December of the prior year. A true-up of authorized revenues to those actually collected will be included in each subsequent filing. Columbia will also list its construction plans for the current calendar year. Columbia will provide evidence in its annual Rider IRP applications to show that the rider was not used to recover the costs of projects that otherwise would have been included in its capital replacement program. Columbia also agreed to provide Commission Staff with audited accounting and billing records, prepared by Columbia's external auditor.

#### Q. Please describe Rider IRP.

A. Rider IRP consists of three components. The first component recovers the costs associated with the replacement of natural gas risers that are prone to failure, along with the costs associated with the installation, maintenance, repair and replacement of customer service lines that have been determined to present an existing or probable hazard to persons and property. Schedules filed in support of this component are identified through the use of the letter "R."

The second component recovers the costs associated with Columbia's Accelerated Mains Replacement Program ("AMRP"). Under the AMRP, Columbia plans to replace approximately 4,100 miles of priority pipe and an estimated 350,000 to 360,000 metallic service lines over a period of approximately 25 years. Schedules filed in support of this component are identified through the use of the acronym "AMRP."

The third component recovers costs associated with Columbia's installation of Automated Meter Reading Devices ("AMRD") on all residential and commercial meters served by Columbia over approximately five years, be-

ginning in 2009. Schedules filed in support of this component are identified through the use of the acronym "AMRD."

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- Q. Did Columbia include each of these components in the schedules or supporting testimony filed February 28, 2013 in support of the application filed in this proceeding?
- 7 A. Yes. The three independent revenue calculations are detailed on Schedules
  8 AMRP-1, AMRD-1, and Riser-1. AMRP construction plans for calendar year
  9 2013 are detailed in Columbia witness Belle's testimony. Columbia witness
  10 Belle also addresses the factors used to determine the pipe replacement pri11 ority.

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- 13 Q. Has an Independent Accountant's Report been separately docketed in this case?
- 15 A. No. On December 7, 2010 in Case No. 10-2353-GA-RDR, Columbia filed a motion for waiver to forego the audit requirement. On March 9, 2011, the Commission issued an Entry in that case in which it found Columbia's motion for waiver of the audit requirement reasonable in that case and all future filings to update Rider IRP and Rider DSM unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

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- Q. How are the schedules included in Columbia's November 30, 2012 Notice of Intent different from the updated schedules filed in this proceeding on February 28, 2012?
- 25 A. The schedules included in Columbia's Notice of Intent contained nine 26 months actual and three months estimated calendar year 2012 data, while 27 the schedules filed February 28, 2013 contain twelve months of actual calen-28 dar year 2012 data.

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- 30 Q. Does your testimony support the estimated data?
- A. No. My testimony supports the actual data filed in this proceeding on February 28, 2013, in support of the Rider IRP rate calculated on Attachment A of the application that will ultimately be billed to customers.

- 35 Q. What is included in the annualized IRP revenue requirement calculations?
- A. Each of the revenue requirements set forth on Schedules AMRP-1, R-1 and AMRD-1 includes return on and return of Columbia's investment in each of these programs and related costs such as program operating expenses and

deferred expenses. The Rate Case Order authorizes the pre-tax return on rate base of 10.95%. Costs included for determination of revenue requirement are consistent with those costs components identified for recovery in the Joint Stipulation and Recommendation filed in Case 08-0072-GA-AIR et al. on October 24, 2008 and the Order issued on December 3, 2008.

#### Q. What types of IRP related costs are capitalized and included in rate base?

A. The development of Rate Base used for computation of pretax return on rate base is also shown on Schedules AMRP-1, R-1 and AMRD-1. Capitalized costs include contract labor and associated expenses, materials and supplies, internal labor and associated overheads, and AFUDC are all examples of the types of costs included in rate base. The plant additions are capitalized at Columbia's actual cost of replacement and shown as an increase to rate base as projects are placed in service. The associated accumulated reserve for depreciation is detailed as a reduction to rate base. Each of the rate base components is based on the cumulative investment made by Columbia during the five calendar years ended December 31, 2012.

#### Q. What types of IRP related deferred expenses are included in rate base?

A. Deferred depreciation expense, deferred property tax expense and deferred PISCC are the three types of deferred expenses included in rate base. In general, expenses are deferred beginning with the month the plant goes in service or the month the expense is incurred, until Columbia begins earning a return on its investment through rates. The cumulative deferred expenses recorded during calendar years 2008-2012 have been included as part of rate base in this filing.

#### Q. Why are deferred taxes shown as a reduction to rate base?

A. Deferred taxes are a non-investor source of funds, resulting from a tax treatment of expense that is different from the book treatment. Recognition of deferred taxes properly measures Columbia's net investment resulting from implementation of the IRP program. These non-investor sources of funds reflected as an offset to rate base include deferred taxes resulting from the use of higher tax depreciation and current year recognition of deferred PISCC and property taxes.

#### 37 Q. Describe how recent federal tax legislation impacts deferred taxes.

A. Pursuant to recent federal tax legislation, the costs associated with capital projects that began and were placed in service after September 8, 2010 were

treated as 100% depreciation expense for federal tax purposes. The costs associated with the majority of Columbia's remaining calendar year 2010 projects qualified for 50% tax depreciation expense in 2010. The costs associated with all 2011 capital projects qualified for 100% tax depreciation in 2011. The costs associated with all 2012 capital projects qualified for 50% tax depreciation in 2012. The increase in deferred taxes resulting from recognition of the higher tax depreciation treatment, net of the associated net operating losses, has been reflected in Columbia's deferred tax calculations because these are a non-investor source of funds.

### 11 Q. Are there any other updates to the calculations for deferred taxes reflected in this filing?

A. Yes, Columbia received a favorable IRS audit resulting in a settlement for a remaining repairs and mixed services deduction originally claimed by Columbia on its 2008 and 2009 federal tax returns, respectively. Columbia is flowing the entire benefit of this deduction back to customers through recognition of the additional deferred taxes produced by this tax change, even though the cash for this will not be received until July, 2013.

- Q. Does this annual filing provide for recognition of this additional annual deduction for 2012 available to Columbia in its determination of its Federal income tax liability?
- A. Yes, this deduction was recognized in the calculation for Columbia's accelerated depreciation adjustment for 2012 in schedules AMRP-8, R-8, AMRD-8.

### Q. What types of Operating Expenses are included in the IRP revenue requirements calculation?

Annualized depreciation, annualized property tax, annualized amortization of deferred expenses, customer education expenses, and riser survey and investigation expenses are included in the IRP revenue requirement calculations. In addition, one quarter of Columbia's 2008 customer education expenses were included in the AMRP and Riser revenue requirements calculations per the Joint Stipulation and Recommendation in Case No. 09-006-GA-UNC.

Q. Please describe the property tax calculation set forth on Scheduled AMRP-7, R-7 and AMRD-7.

1 A. These schedules provide for the computation of property tax based on the 2 sum of plant additions excluding the original cost retired. The calculation 3 follows the process used in Columbia's Annual Report to the Ohio Depart-4 ment of Taxation to determine the Net Property Valuation and uses the lat-5 est projected average property tax rate per \$1,000 of valuation. It reflects the 6 ongoing property tax that Columbia projects it will incur during the twelve 7 months that the proposed IRP rate will be in effect. These schedules further 8 detail the development of the deferred property taxes and annualized amor-9 tization of the deferred expenses included in the revenue requirement.

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- 11 Q. Is the property tax calculation provided in this filing identical to the calculations used in previous IRP filings?
- 13 A. Yes, the calculation methodology is identical to the methodology used in 14 previous IRP filings, and prescribed by the Ohio Department of Taxation.

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- 16 Q. Has Columbia modified any valuation within the calculation of property taxes?
- 18 A. Columbia has modified the valuation of the original cost retired for AMRP-19 7. Ohio Administrative Code § 5703-3-11 requires the calculation of property 20 taxes to consider the true value of the depreciable tangible asset in consider-21 ation for the payment of property taxes. The "true value computation" used 22 to file annual taxes with the Ohio Department of Taxation uses the vintage 23 year associated with the retirement of an asset for the calculation of true tax 24 value. In the 2012 IRP filing, Columbia has aligned the "true value computa-25 tion" to mirror the methodology used annually in the company's filing with 26 the Ohio Department of Taxation.

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- Q. Is a common basis used to calculate accumulated depreciation, depreciation expense, and deferred depreciation expense shown on Schedules AMRP-5 and AMRP-6, R-5 and R-6 and AMRD-5 and AMRD-6?
- A. No. Pursuant to the Joint Stipulation and Recommendation in Case No. 09-006-GA-UNC, accumulated depreciation was calculated using gross plant additions; however, deferred depreciation and annualized depreciation expense were calculated using plant additions net of retirements. In all three cases, the depreciation rates used were those most recently approved by the Commission.

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38 Q. Please explain the annualized amortization of deferred expenses calcula-39 tions.

1 A. Deferred expenses such as deferred depreciation, deferred property taxes, 2 and deferred PISCC are amortized over the life of the associated assets using 3 the current depreciation rate. Amortization does not start until Columbia 4 begins recovering the associated expense through rates and is calculated 5 based on the cumulative date certain balance and current depreciation rate. 6 Amortization of Deferred Depreciation Expense is shown on Schedules 7 AMRP-5, R-5 and AMRD-5. Amortization of Deferred PISCC is shown on 8 Schedules AMRP-6, R-6 and AMRD-6 with the determination of the amorti-9 zation of Deferred Property Taxes being set forth AMRP-7, R-7 and AMRD-10 7.

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### Q. Is there recognition of O&M savings included in the revenue requirement calculation?

A. Yes. The combined revenue requirement provides for recognition of approximately \$4.25 million of O&M savings. There are two types of savings passed back to customers: meter reading expense savings of approximately \$3.5 million, and mains and services expense savings of \$0.75 million. Both types of savings are included as a reduction in the associated revenue requirements.

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#### Q. Please describe how meter reading expense savings on Schedule AMRD-9b were calculated.

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A. The Rate Case Order states that each annual IRP filing shall contain a comparison of that year's meter reading expense (FERC 902) against the meter reading expense for the twelve months ended September 30, 2008. If that year's meter reading expense is lower than the test year amount, the savings should appear as a reduction to the revenue requirement. The parties further agreed that additional savings (e.g. meter reading plan and call center savings) that may result from the AMRD program should also be passed back to customers. Subsequently, Staff, OCC and Columbia agreed to four separate AMRD savings baseline calculations. Savings in one baseline calculation will not be netted against added costs in another. The first is the FERC 902 savings described above. The second calculation compares the expense incurred on minimum gas service standard mailings from the twelve months ended September 2008 to the current year's expense. If the current year's expense is lower than the test year, the savings will appear as a reduction to the revenue requirement. The next calculation compares the expense incurred for meter reading contacts at the customer call center from the twelve months ended September 2008 to the current year's expense. If the current year's expense is lower than the test year expense, the savings will appear as a reduction to the revenue requirement. The final calculation removes the amount of AMRD installation expense that is included in base rates to further ensure Rider IRP is not used to recover costs already embedded in base rates.

### Q. Please describe how mains and services O&M expense savings shown on Schedule AMRP-9b were calculated.

A. The calculation of O&M savings in Columbia's prior annual IRP filings has been a matter of some controversy. Columbia recently filed an application in Case No. 11-5515-GA-ALT in which it requested authority to extend its IRP program for an additional five years. The parties resolved all issues in that case, as reflected in a Joint Stipulation and Recommendation filed on September 26, 2012. The Commission approved the Joint Stipulation and Recommendation by Opinion and Order dated November 28, 2012. In the Joint Stipulation and Recommendation Columbia agreed to include the greater of Columbia's actual O&M savings or \$750,000, for 2012 expenditures included in Rider IRP. Columbia's actual O&M savings for 2012 totaled \$384,866; however, in following the requirement prescribed in Case No. 11-5515-GA-ALT, Columbia has included an additional \$365,134 of expenditures into the O&M savings calculation as part of the revenue requirement for Rider IRP.

#### Q. How did Columbia calculate its actual 2012 O&M expenses of \$384,866?

A. Columbia used the same methodology that it used in its two prior Rider IRP applications. The Stipulation approved by the Commission in Case No. 09-1036-GA-RDR changed the calculation of future O&M savings related to mains and services. Rather than using the methodology detailed in Case Nos. 08-0072-GA-AIR et al., the savings attributable to Columbia's AMRP program is now calculated by including specified account activities. Those activities experiencing savings are included in the calculation of O&M savings; therefore, activities experiencing increased expenditures are not included.

### Which mains and services activities were included in the O&M savings calculation?

37 A. Subsequent to the issuance of the Order in Case No. 09-1036-GA-RDR, 38 PUCO Staff, OCC, and Columbia spent time discussing each of the mains 39 and service activities. As a result of those discussions, Columbia decided that four activities should be included in the O&M savings calculation: leak inspection, leak repair, general/other, and half of supervision and engineering. Columbia's application contains a comparison of 2012's expense for these four O&M activities against the expense for these activities during the twelve months ended September 30, 2008. Those activities experiencing savings are included in the calculation of the 2012 actual O&M savings of \$384,866.

# Q. Are there any other matters addressed in Case No. 11-5515-GA-ALT that impact the information set forth in this filing?

A. Yes. The scope of the AMRP component of Columbia's IRP was clarified to expressly include interspersed sections of non-priority pipe contained within the bounds of priority pipe replacement projects, where it is more economical to replace such pipe, as opposed to attempting to tie into existing sections of pipe. The determination and explanation of "more economical" is further detailed in witness Belle's testimony filed in conjunction with this application. Columbia has included in this filing interspersed sections of non-priority pipe.

The scope of Columbia's AMRP component was also clarified to expressly include first generation plastic pipe or Aldyl-A plastic pipe when such pipe is associated with priority pipe in IRP replacement projects. The scope of Columbia's AMRP component was also clarified to include ineffectively coated steel, subject to specific criteria. Steel pipe installed and field coated before 1955 is considered to be ineffectively coated without the need for further testing, and thus within the scope of the IRP.

### Q. How are the revenue requirements to be spread over Columbia's customer base?

A. Each of the respective revenue requirements is allocated by customer rate class based on cost occurrence reported in the Class Cost of Service Study filed as Schedule E-3.2-1 in Case Nos. 08-0072-GA-AIR et al. Next, the allocated program costs will be converted to a monthly fixed charge based on the class specific total actual number of bills for the calendar year 2012. The impact on individual rate schedules for each program will then be aggregated for determination of Rider IRP. The AMRP revenue requirement is allocated by rate class based on the gross plant in service for distribution plant account 376, Mains to customers in all of the Small General Service, General Service, and Large General Service rate schedules. The allocation of the

AMRP revenue requirement and development of the applicable IRP rate component is shown on AMRP-11. The Riser and Hazardous Services revenue requirement is allocated by rate class based on the gross plant account 380, Services to customers in all of the Small General Service and General Service rate schedules. This allocation of revenue requirement and development of applicable rate component is detailed on Schedule R-11. The AMRD revenue requirement is allocated by rate class based on the gross plant account 381, Meters to customers in all of the Small General Service and General Service rate schedules with allocation of the revenue requirement and development of the applicable rate component shown on Schedule AMRD-11.

#### Q. What is the source for the actual data shown on these schedules?

A. Generally, the information came from either the General Ledger or the supporting sub-ledgers of Columbia. When data came from another source, it was indicated on the appropriate schedule or elsewhere in this testimony.

Q. Is specific evidence provided to show that Rider IRP was not used to recover the costs of projects that otherwise would have been included in Columbia's capital replacement program?

A. No. Columbia is not providing specific evidence to demonstrate that Rider IRP was not used to recover costs of projects that otherwise would have been included in Columbia's capital replacement program as a result of spe-cific language found in the Opinion and Order issued on November 28, 2012 in Case No. 11-5515-GA-ALT. This Order specifically states, "in light of all other provisions of this Stipulation, the signatory parties agree that, for Co-lumbia's Rider IRP adjustment cases covering investments for years 2012 through 2017, all such IRP projects completed during those years are not considered to be projects that otherwise would have been included in Co-lumbia's capital replacement program, and therefore, there should not be any adjustment to the Rider IRP rate on that basis."

#### **EXPLANATION OF RIDER DSM SCHEDULES:**

Q. Are you familiar with Columbia's Application to Establish Demand Side Management Programs, Case No. 08-0833-GA-UNC, filed on July 1, 2008 and approved by the Commission on July 23, 2008?

1 A. Yes. Among other things, this Application defines the DSM program portfolio, program benefits, funding limits, customer base, program evaluation plan, and program timeframes.

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#### Q. What other cases impact Columbia's DSM program?

6 A. On March 3, 2008 Columbia filed its Application for Approval to Change 7 Accounting Methods in PUCO Case No. 08-0074-GA-AAM in which Co-8 lumbia requested authority to defer expenses incurred in the development 9 and implementation of the DSM program. Columbia filed its Application for 10 Authority to Increase Rates for Gas Distribution Service and for Approval of 11 an Alternative Regulation Plan in PUCO Case Nos. 08-0072-GA-AIR et al. 12 As part of its Alternative Regulation Plan, Columbia requested approval of 13 the proposed Rider DSM to recover DSM costs, including those deferred ex-14 penses incurred in the development and implementation of the DSM pro-15 grams. The Order in Case Nos. 08-0072-GA-AIR et al. approved the request-16 ed accounting authority and implementation of Rider DSM. On September 17 9, 2011, Columbia filed an application in Case No. 11-5028-GA-UNC to con-18 tinue and expand its demand side management programs with recovery to 19 continue to be provided for through the use of accounting previously ap-20 proved in Case Nos. 08-0072-GA-AIR et al. for five additional years. This 21 application was approved by the Commission in a Finding and Order dated 22 December 14, 2011.

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#### Q. Please describe Rider DSM.

A. Rider DSM authorizes Columbia to recover the costs of implementing a comprehensive, ratepayer funded, cost-effective energy efficiency program made available to all residential and commercial customers during calendar years 2009-2011. This time period was extended in Case Nos. 11-5028-GA-UNC for program costs incurred in calendar years 2012-2016.

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Rider DSM will be determined annually based on the actual cost of the program for the previous calendar year with rates to become effective the following May. The procedure for the filing of Rider DSM adjustments is identical to the filing procedure applicable to Rider IRP, as set forth in the Order.

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Q. How are the schedules included in Columbia's November 30, 2012 Notice of Intent different from the updated schedules filed in this proceeding on February 28, 2013?

A. The schedules included in Columbia's Notice of Intent contained nine months actual and three months estimated calendar year 2012 data. The schedules filed February 28, 2013 contain twelve months of actual calendar year 2012 data.

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#### Q. Does your testimony support the estimated data?

A. No. My testimony supports the actual data filed in this proceeding on February 28, 2013 because the actual data is what supports the Rider DSM rate calculated on Schedule DSM-5 that will ultimately be billed to customers.

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#### Q. What types of DSM expenses are deferred?

A. Expenses incurred in the development, implementation, and administration of the comprehensive energy efficiency programs are deferred using actual costs as incurred. In addition, carrying costs were deferred as actual costs and calculated using Columbia's actual 2012 weighted cost of debt rate, 5.80%. The Commission Orders in Case Nos. 08-0833-GA-UNC and 11-5028-GA-UNC authorizes the inclusion of carrying costs.

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#### 20 Q. What is included in the annualized DSM revenue requirement?

A. Deferred expenses incurred through December 31, 2012 have been included in the DSM revenue requirement.

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### Q. How is the DSM revenue requirement allocated to Columbia's customer base?

A. Pursuant to the Commission's Order in Case No. 08-0833-GA-UNC, the DSM program costs will be recovered from those customer classes eligible to participate – Small General Service customers. The total revenue requirement calculated on Schedule DSM-1 is divided by the projected annual throughput for the twelve months rates will be in effect and the resulting rate will be billed volumetrically.

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# Q. What is the basis for including all of the items described in the paragraphs above in the development of the DSM revenue requirement?

A. Each item included in the revenue requirement is a reasonable, necessary, business-related expense directly resulting from the development, administration, and implementation of the DSM program.

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#### Q. What is the source for the actual data shown on these schedules?

A. Generally, the information came from either the General Ledger or the supporting sub-ledgers of Columbia. When data came from another source, it was indicated on the appropriate schedule or elsewhere in this testimony.

### Q. What schedules did Columbia file in support of its proposed Rider DSM rate?

A. As part of its Application filed at the same time as this testimony, Columbia filed the following schedules:

Schedule/Exhibit	Description
Schedule DSM-1	DSM Revenue Requirement Calculation
Schedule DSM-2	Detail of Deferred DSM Expenditures by Month
Schedule DSM-3	Detail of DSM Recoveries by Month
Schedule DSM-4	Computation of DSM Carrying Costs
Schedule DSM-5	Shared Savings Incentive
Schedule DSM-6	Computation of DSM Rate per Customer

#### **EXPLANATION OF REMAINING SCHEDULES:**

#### Q. Are there any other schedules included in the Application?

A. Yes. Columbia included the following remaining schedules.

Schedule/Exhibit	Description
Attachment A	Summary of Rates by Class
Attachment B	Proposed Rate Schedules
Attachment C	Typical Bill Comparison

A.

#### Q. Would you please provide a brief explanation of each of the schedules?

Attachment A computes the proposed combined monthly IRP rate by customer class. It also computes the volumetric DSM rate. Attachment B details the rate schedules to which Rider IRP applies. Attachment C compares typical bills for each rate schedule between current rates and the proposed Rider IRP and DSM rates.

REASONABLENESS OF REQUESTED INCREASE AND BENEFITS TO RATEPAYERS AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST

- Q. Did Columbia agree to a Rider IRP rate cap for the Small General Service ("SGS") class of customers?
- 3 A. Yes. The cap mechanism defined in the Rate Case stipulation limits the IRP rate that becomes effective May 2013 to \$5.20 per SGS customer per month.

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- 6 Q. Are Columbia's proposed rates within the permitted caps?
- 7 A. Yes. Columbia's proposed SGS class rate is \$4.71 per customer per month beginning May 2013.

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- 10 Q. Does the combined revenue requirement detailed on Schedules R-1, 11 AMRP-1, AMRD-1, and DSM-1 exceed what was presented in Columbia's 12 Notice of Intent filed in this docket on November 30, 2012?
- 13 A. No. Columbia is proposing a combined annualized revenue requirement of \$95,688,160 in the updated schedules supported by my testimony. This does not exceed the combined annualized revenue requirement of \$97,243,617 estimated on November 30, 2012. Columbia estimates that the rate changes proposed herein, if granted in full and factoring in the applicable rate caps approved by the Commission, would increase gross revenues by an additional \$28,885,805 or 4.0%.

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- Q. Do you have an opinion regarding whether Columbia's request to adjust Riders IRP and DSM are reasonable?
- A. Yes. I believe Columbia's request to adjust its Riders IRP and DSM is fair and reasonable. I believe that the costs of service are properly allocated to the appropriate customer classes and the rate design was properly computed in accordance with the terms and conditions of prior Commission orders. Furthermore, the proposed Rider IRP rates are within the rate cap established in the Order.

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- 30 Q. Do these programs benefit ratepayers and the public interest?
- 31 A. Yes, for the reasons explained below.

- 33 Q. How do these programs promote safety and reliability?
- A. Columbia has invested more than \$365 million since 2008 to replace its aging distribution system. These types of investments will eventually result in fewer leaks, fewer outages and reduce the need to excavate in roads and streets to make repairs. In addition, Columbia has invested over \$246 million to resolve safety issues associated with prone-to-failure risers and hazardous customer service lines through its systematic replacement program.

#### Q. Explain the anticipated benefits of Rider IRP on natural gas consumption.

A. Repairing leaks has reduced the amount of natural gas needed to operate Columbia's system because less gas is leaking from the system. Because Columbia's customers pay for natural gas lost through leaks through the gas cost portion of their bill, customers are paying less for gas now than they otherwise would.

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The volumetric impact of these leaks cannot be easily quantified; however, by resolving these leaks, less gas is needed in Columbia's system. This has already resulted in a reduction to the gas cost portion of customer's bills.

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# Q. Are there additional financial benefits to Rider IRP not specifically quantified in this application?

15 A. Yes. Over the past five years, Columbia has invested approximately \$689 16 million in labor, materials, and other associated costs related to the IRP. 17 New jobs have been created, local taxes have been generated, and the output 18 or sales of materials have increased as a direct result of Columbia's infra-19 structure investments. Although harder to quantify, these investments have 20 also stimulated indirect economic ripple effects throughout the economy. 21 Over 300 jobs have been created by Columbia's investments in these pro-22 grams. Numerous additional jobs are currently supported by the IRP. 23 Throughout 2013, additional jobs will be required to support Columbia's in-24 creased infrastructure investment efforts. Revenue generated by state and 25 local government wage taxes has increased because of the new jobs. Addi-26 tionally, there has been an increase in property tax base for local communi-27 ties across the State of Ohio. Over five years, Columbia's IRP investment has 28 generated approximately \$35 million of incremental property taxes for local 29 communities.

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#### Q. Are there anticipated benefits of the AMRD program?

32 A. Yes, and they are explained in the testimony of Columbia witness Bohrer.

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### Q. Explain the anticipated benefits of Rider DSM on natural gas consumption?

A. The DSM programs will provide residential and small commercial customers easy access to energy saving measures, which will directly reduce natural gas usage, improving the affordability of natural gas service. Columbia's energy usage reduction targets for the DSM programs are three-quarters percent to one percent of Columbia's total annual residential and commercial tariff sales, adjusted for weather. This is further discussed in the testimony of Columbia witness Laverty.

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#### Q. Are there other benefits from program DSM?

A. Beyond the value of energy savings, DSM programs provide other nonenergy benefits such as: economic development through hiring of firms and employees to provide DSM services, increased sales of products made in Ohio and sold by Ohio firms, improved health, safety, durability and comfort, reduced greenhouse gas emissions and a lower carbon footprint, and reduced water and electricity consumption.

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#### 13 Q. Does this complete your Prepared Direct Testimony?

A. Yes, it does.

#### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing Prepared Direct Testimony of Shawn Anderson was served upon all parties of record by electronic mail this  $28^{th}$  day of February 2013.

/s/ Stephen B. Seiple
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Summary: Testimony of Shawn Anderson electronically filed by Cheryl A MacDonald on behalf of Columbia Gas of Ohio, Inc.