BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

In the Matter of the Application :

of Duke Energy Ohio, Inc., for : Case No

: 12-1685-GA-AIR an Increase in Gas Rates.

In the Matter of the Application:

of Duke Energy Ohio, Inc., for : Case No.

: 12-1686-GA-ATA Tariff Approval.

In the Matter of the Application:

of Duke Energy Ohio, Inc., for : Case No.

Approval of an Alternative Rate : 12-1687-GA-ATA

Plan for Gas Distribution

Service.

In the Matter of the Application :

of Duke Energy Ohio, Inc., for : Case No.

Approval to Change Accounting : 12-1688-GA-AAM Methods.

PROCEEDINGS

before Ms. Christine M. T. Pirik and Ms. Katie Stenman, Attorney Examiners, at the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, 180 East Broad Street, Room 11-A, Columbus, Ohio, called at 10:00 a.m. on Monday, April 29, 2013.

VOLUME I

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Monday Morning Session, 1 2 April 29, 2013. 3 4 EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go on the 5 record. 6 At this time the Public Utilities 7 Commission of Ohio calls for hearing Case Nos. 8 12-1685-GA-AIR, 12-1686-GA-ATA, 12-1687-GA-ALA, and 12-1688-GA-AAM, captioned In the Matter of the 9 10 Application of Duke Energy Ohio for an Increase in 11 its Natural Gas Distribution Rates, for Tariff 12 Approval, for Approval of an Alternative Rate Plan 13 For Gas Distribution Service, and for Approval to 14 Change Accounting Methods. 15 My name is Katie Stenman and with me is 16 Christine Pirik and we are the attorney examiners 17 assigned by the Commission to hear this case. 18 At this time let's start with appearances 19 starting with the company and then we will go around 2.0 the table. 2.1 MS. WATTS: Thank you, your Honor. 22 behalf of Duke Energy Ohio, the applicant in these 23 proceedings, Amy B. Spiller who has just arrived, I believe. 24 25 MS. SPILLER: Good morning, your Honors.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Good morning.

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MS. WATTS: Elizabeth Watts and Duke Energy Ohio's offices at 139 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201, and also with me today and co-counsel in these proceedings we have Kay Pashos from the firm of Ice Miller, which has offices in Indianapolis and Columbus, and Kevin McMurray from the firm Frost, Brown & Todd, which also has offices in Cincinnati and Columbus.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

MS. WATTS: Thank you.

MR. SAUER: Thank you, your Honor. On behalf of the residential customers of Duke Energy Ohio, the Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel, Bruce J. Weston, Consumers' Counsel, Larry S. Sauer, Joseph P. Serio, Edward Berger, Assistant Consumers' Counsel, 10 West Broad Street, Suite 1800, Columbus, Ohio 43215. Thank you.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

MS. MOONEY: Yes, on behalf of Ohio

Partners for Affordable Energy, I'm Colleen Mooney,

231 West Lima Street, Findlay, Ohio.

MR. CLARK: On behalf of the Direct Energy Services, LLC, and Direct Energy, Joseph M. Clark, 21 East State Street, 19th Floor, Columbus,

Ohio 43215.

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EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

MS. PETRUCCI: Good morning. On behalf of the Interstate Gas Supply, Inc., the law firm of Vorys, Sater, Seymour and Pease, M. Howard Petricoff, and I am Gretchen Petrucci, 52 East Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio.

MR. O'BRIEN: On behalf of the City of Cincinnati, Bricker & Eckler, LLP, by Thomas O'Brien, 100 South Third Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215. Thank you.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honor. On behalf of the Kroger Company, the law firm of Carpenter, Lipps & Leland, I'm Kimberly W. Bojko, Mallory M. Mohler, 280 North High Street, Suite 1300, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

MR. HART: On behalf of the Greater Cincinnati Health Council and Cincinnati Bell, Douglas E. Hart, 441 Vine Street, Suite 4192, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MR. PARRAM: Good morning. On behalf of the staff of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, Attorney General Mike DeWine, Assistant Attorney General William L. Wright, Section Chief, Thomas

McNamee, Steve Reilly, and Devin D. Parram, 180 East Broad Street Columbus, Ohio 43215, 6th Floor.

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EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

As we discussed off the record, we do have a few pending motions before us. Take the easy one first which would be a motion for admission pro hoc vice filed by Duke Energy Ohio filed on March 20, 12-1685-GA-AIR only, on behalf of Kay Pashos. That motion will be granted.

We also have a motion to clarify the scope of the proceedings filed on April 16, 2013. That motion doesn't request any specific action from the Commission but the attorney examiners construe that motion as requesting to limit testimony with respect to the prudency of the environmental remediation for which Duke seeks recovery in its application. Staff and OCC both filed memoranda contra.

Upon consideration of that motion to clarify the scope of these proceedings, that motion will be denied as we believe that the prudency of the environmental remediation is pertinent to the recovery sought by the company.

Also the motion to strike the testimony of James R. Campbell will be denied. More limited

motions to strike Mr. Campbell's testimony will be entertained at the time his testimony is sought to be admitted into evidence.

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On April 24, OCC filed a motion to strike additional testimony that was filed by Duke on April 22. Duke filed a memo contra. Given that the attorney examiners' April 4, 2013, entry clearly invited the filing of additional testimony by staff and the parties, OCC's motion to strike will be denied.

On April 24, OCC and OPAE filed motions for continuance of the hearing and to provide more discovery and deposition of Duke's witnesses. I believe in that motion you indicated that you did have potentially a deposition scheduled. Did you get to depose those witnesses?

MR. SAUER: We did, your Honor.

EXAMINER STENMAN: You did?

MR. SAUER: On a hurried basis.

EXAMINER STENMAN: We understand. That motion will also be denied. The case has been pending for a while and you did have an opportunity to conduct depositions, so we will commence with the evidentiary hearing as scheduled today.

MR. SAUER: I'm sorry, I didn't hear

that. 1 2 The motion to continue EXAMINER STENMAN: 3 the hearing will be denied. We will commence with 4 the evidentiary hearing today as scheduled. 5 Are there any other motions that I 6 missed? 7 All right. At this point we do have a 8 stipulation and it looks like also a corrected 9 stipulation, if you want to go forward with that. 10 MS. WATTS: Yes, thank you, your Honor. 11 MR. SAUER: Excuse me, your Honor. 12 was one motion OCC had. There was a motion filed on 13 February 19 to strike Duke's objections to the Staff 14 Report. I don't believe that was ever ruled upon. 15 EXAMINER STENMAN: All motions to strike 16 will be addressed in the final opinion and order by the Commission, since those are tantamount to a 17 18 motion to dismiss, so they will be deferred until 19 that time. 2.0 Is there any way we can all slide around 2.1 the table so we can get OCC in around here? 22 Let's go off the record. 23 (Discussion off the record.) 24 EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go back on the 25 record.

Mr. Sauer, you had an issue.

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MR. SAUER: Thank you, your Honor. As you ruled, OCC had filed a motion to strike the testimony that was filed on April 22. However, it is our position that Mr. Fiore's testimony is actually rebuttal testimony and the fact that although he didn't mention in his testimony that he reviewed Dr. Campbell's testimony, in his deposition he admitted as much, that he had reviewed Dr. Campbell's testimony and that the sequence of topics follow Dr. Campbell's sequentially as well and he is actually rebutting Dr. Campbell's testimony.

I would ask that Mr. Fiore's -- the presentation of Mr. Fiore come in the rebuttal phase of the hearing as opposed to Duke's direct phase of this hearing.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

Response.

MS. WATTS: Yes, your Honor. Thank you. The substance of what Mr. Sauer is arguing is essentially the same as that which was in the motion which was just denied by the Bench so we understood that to be ruled upon.

But in addition to that, the testimony that was filed was filed pursuant to the Commission's

entry allowing such additional testimony so we disagree that it can be characterized as rebuttal testimony.

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EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you. As previously stated, the attorney examiners' April 4 entry did invite the filing of additional testimony. Your motion will be denied.

Let's turn to the stipulation at this point. It looks like we have a corrected version that doesn't have any signatures.

MS. WATTS: That's correct, your Honor.

And I can -- most of the parties that signed the original stipulation are present in the room today to affirm their position with respect to that amended stipulation.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Okay.

MS. WATTS: And I did not bring copies of the original stipulation but I do have copies of the amended stipulation and to support that stipulation we would like to call William Don Wathen to the stand as a witness.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Okay. Are there any signatory parties in the original stipulation that are here that do not agree to the corrected stipulation? This is your opportunity.

Okay. It looks like we are missing

People Working Cooperatively. It would be wonderful

if they could file something in the docket or appear

at this hearing and let us know they are in agreement

with the corrected stipulation.

MS. WATTS: Yes, thank you, I will have them do that.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Wathen, please raise your right hand.

(Witness sworn.)

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MS. PETRUCCI: Your Honor, if I may interrupt for a moment, I just wanted to note on the record Interstate Gas Supply did not sign the original stipulation and is not going to be a signatory party to the corrected stipulation. It does not oppose the corrected stipulation, but I thought it would be appropriate to mention on the record that they — that they are not going to be a signatory party.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

Is there anyone else who needs to make a similar statement?

MR. O'BRIEN: Madam Examiner, City of Cincinnati, due to the delay in getting authorization to execute the original stipulation did not sign but

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17
       they filed a letter in support of the stipulation.
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       That support would also apply to the corrected
 3
       stipulation.
 4
                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.
 5
                   Anyone else?
 6
                   All right, Ms. Watts.
 7
                   MS. WATTS: Thank you, your Honor.
 8
 9
                      WILLIAM DON WATHEN, JR.
10
       being first duly sworn as prescribed by law, was
11
       examined and testified as follows:
12
                          DIRECT EXAMINATION
13
      By Ms. Watts:
14
              0.
                   Mr. Wathen, would you state your name.
15
              Α.
                   My name is William Don Wathen, Jr.
16
                   I feel like you should say something like
              Q.
       "I'm back."
17
18
              Α.
                   They already did that.
19
                   Do you have before you -- one moment,
20
       please.
2.1
                   MS. WATTS: Your Honor, could we go off
22
       the record for a moment?
23
                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes. Let's go off the
24
       record.
                   (Discussion off the record.)
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EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go back on the record.

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MS. WATTS: Your Honor, what we are distributing is what we would propose to have marked and entered into the record in support of the stipulation and the company's application and so forth in this proceeding — in these proceedings. If the paradigm for marking the exhibits meets with your approval, that's how we would propose we go forward.

EXAMINER STENMAN: All right. I just need you to go over it on the record and we'll go from there.

MS. WATTS: Thank you, your Honor. So

Duke Energy's first exhibit will be the applications
in these proceedings -- I'm sorry, it would be the
prefiling notice in these proceedings, and that would
be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 1.

The application including all 14 volumes would be Duke Energy Exhibit 2.

The proof of publication that was filed in the docket on November 28, 2012, would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 3. The proof of publication filed on February 19, 2013, would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 4. The proof of publication filed March 12, 2013, would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 5.

The direct testimony of Julia S. Janson would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 6.

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The Direct Energy -- direct testimony of Keith G. Butler filed on July 20 would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 7.

The direct testimony of Stephen G. DeMay filed on July 20 would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 8.

The direct testimony of John J. Spanos filed on July 20 would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 9.

The direct testimony of James E. Mehring submitted on July 20, 2012, would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 10. And Mr. Mehring has supplemental direct testimony filed on February 25. His would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 10A.

Direct testimony of Carl J. Council, from July 20, 2012, would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 11.

The direct testimony of Patricia Mullins filed on July 20 would be Duke Energy Exhibit 12.

The supplemental direct testimony of Patricia Mullins filed February 25 would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 12A.

The direct testimony of Daniel J. Reilly filed July 20, 2012, would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 13. The supplemental direct testimony of Daniel J. Reilly filed on February 25 would be Duke

Energy Ohio Exhibit 13A.

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The direct testimony of Jose Merino filed on July 20, 2012, would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 14.

The direct testimony of Roger A. Morin, Ph.D., filed on July 20, 2012, would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 15. The supplemental direct testimony of Dr. Morin would be -- which was filed on February -- February 25 would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 15A.

The direct testimony of Peggy Laub filed July 20, 2012, would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 16. The supplemental direct testimony of Peggy A. Laub filed February 25 would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 16A.

The direct testimony of James A. Riddle filed July 20, 2012, would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 17. The supplemental direct testimony of James A. Riddle filed on February 25 would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 17A.

The direct testimony of James Zoilkowski filed July 20, 2012, would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 18. The supplemental direct testimony of James Zoilkowski filed on February 25 is Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 18A.

The direct testimony of William D. Wathen, Jr., filed on July 20 is Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 19. The supplemental direct testimony of William Don Wathen, Jr. filed on February 25 would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 19A. The second supplemental testimony of William Don Wathen, Jr., in support of the stipulation which was filed on February 2 would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 19B. And the third supplemental testimony of William Don Wathen filed April 2nd would be filed Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 19C. The direct testimony of Dr. Andrew C. Middleton filed July 20 would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 20. The supplemental testimony of Dr. Andrew C. Middleton filed February 25 would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 20A. The direct testimony of Jessica Badnarcik filed July 20 would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 21. The supplemental testimony of Jessica Bednarcik filed February 25, 2013, would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 21A.

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The direct testimony of Gary Hebbeler filed July 20, 2012, is Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 22. The letter of notice related to the direct testimony of Gary J. Hebbeler filed on July 30 would be Duke

Energy Ohio Exhibit 22A. The supplemental testimony of Gary J. Hebbeler filed February 20 would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 22B. The second supplemental testimony of Gary J. Hebbeler filed April 22, 2013, would be 22C.

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The direct testimony of Kevin D. Margolis which was filed on February 25 would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 23.

The direct testimony of Michael Covington filed February 25, 2013, is Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 24.

The direct testimony of James P. Henning filed February 25, 2013, is Duke Energy Ohio 25.

And the direct testimony of Shawn S. Fiore filed on April 22, 2013, would be Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 26, and I believe that brings us to the end of the list. I'm done for the day. I'm leaving now.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Those will all be so marked.

(EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
MS. WATTS: Thank you, your Honor.

Q. (By Ms. Watts) And with that, Mr. Wathen, do you have before you what has been marked as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 19B before you?

That's my second supplemental testimony. 1 Α. 2 Ο. Yes. 3 Α. I do. 4 Q. And do you also have --5 MS. WATTS: And, your Honor, we would ask 6 that the Amended Stipulation and Recommendation be 7 marked as Joint Exhibit 1. 8 EXAMINER STENMAN: And that's the 9 corrected stipulation that was filed on April 24? 10 MS. WATTS: That's correct. 11 EXAMINER STENMAN: It will be so marked. 12 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 13 Mr. Wathen, do you also have Joint 0. 14 Exhibit 1 before you? 15 Α. T do. 16 Turning to Exhibit 19 -- I have to look, 17 19B, could you identify that document, please. 18 Α. That's my second supplemental testimony I filed in this case. 19 2.0 And thank you. Did you prepare that Ο. 2.1 testimony? 2.2 I did. Α. 23 And if I were to ask you the questions Q. 24 contained in that testimony today, would your answers be the same? 25

Yes. 1 Α. 2 And are they true to the best of your 0. 3 knowledge? Α. 4 Yes. 5 And in that testimony you refer to a 6 stipulation. Do you have that stipulation before 7 you? I do. 8 Α. 9 And is that the Joint Exhibit 1 that was 10 just marked? 11 That's my understanding it was marked as 12 Joint Exhibit 1, yes. 13 MS. WATTS: Okay. Mr. Wathen is 14 available for cross-examination. 15 EXAMINER STENMAN: Any cross? 16 MR. SAUER: No questions, your Honor. 17 MS. PETRUCCI: No questions. 18 MS. MOONEY: No questions. 19 MR. CLARK: No questions. 2.0 EXAMINER STENMAN: Ms. Bojko? 2.1 MS. BOJKO: No questions. 2.2 EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Hart? 23 MR. HART: No questions. MR. O'BRIEN: No questions, your Honor. 24 MR. PARRAM: No questions, your Honor. 25

25 EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you, Mr. Wathen. 1 2 THE WITNESS: That was a lot easier than 3 last Monday. EXAMINER STENMAN: It possibly won't be 4 5 as easy next time. 6 MS. WATTS: Thank you, your Honor. 7 EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you. 8 MS. WATTS: I believe there are perhaps 9 some additional witnesses on behalf of the 10 stipulation. 11 EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes. Who would like 12 to call the next witness on behalf of the stipulation? 13 14 MR. SAUER: OCC would call Beth Hixon to 15 the stand. 16 Could we mark Ms. Hixon's testimony as 17 OCC Exhibit 1. 18 EXAMINER STENMAN: It will be so marked. 19 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 2.0 2.1 22 23 24 25

1 BETH E. HIXON 2 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows. 3 4 DIRECT EXAMINATION 5 By Mr. Sauer: 6 Please state your full name and business 7 address for the record. 8 My name is Beth E. Hixon. My business Α. address is the Ohio Consumers' Counsel, 10 West Broad 9 10 Street, Suite 1800, Columbus, Ohio 43215. 11 And are you the same Beth Hixon whose 12 direct testimony was filed in these cases on April 22, 2013? 13 14 Α. Yes. And on whose behalf do you appear? 15 Ο. 16 The Ohio Consumers' Counsel. 17 Do you have your prepared testimony with 18 you on the stand? Yes, I do. 19 Α. 2.0 Did you prepare the testimony or have it prepared at your direction? 2.1 2.2 Α. Yes. 23 Do you have any changes or corrections to Q. 24 your direct testimony? 25 No, I do not.

Α.

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And if I asked you today the same
 1
              Q.
 2
       questions in your direct testimony in OCC Exhibit 1,
 3
       would your answers be the same?
 4
              Α.
                   Yes, they would.
 5
                   MR. SAUER: The OCC moves for the
 6
       admission of OCC Exhibit 1 and tenders the witness
 7
       for cross-examination.
 8
                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.
 9
                   Any cross, Ms. Mooney?
10
                   MS. MOONEY: No cross.
11
                   MR. CLARK: No, thank you.
12
                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Ms. Bojko?
                   MS. BOJKO: No, thank you.
13
14
                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Hart?
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                   MR. HART: No.
                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. O'Brien?
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                   MR. O'BRIEN: No questions.
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Staff?
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                   MR. PARRAM: No questions, your Honor.
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you, Ms. Hixon.
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                   Let's go off the record for a moment.
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                   (Discussion off the record.)
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go back on the
       record.
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                   OCC had previously moved for the
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28 admission of OCC Exhibit 1. Are there any 1 2 objections? 3 MS. WATTS: No objection, your Honor. EXAMINER STENMAN: Hearing none, it will 4 be admitted. 5 6 (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 7 EXAMINER STENMAN: Staff. 8 MR. PARRAM: Yes, your Honor. Staff would like to call Staff Witness William Ross Willis 9 10 to the stand. 11 (EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 12 WILLIAM ROSS WILLIS 13 14 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows: 15 16 DIRECT EXAMINATION 17 By Mr. Parram: 18 Good morning, Mr. Willis. Ο. 19 Α. Good morning. 2.0 Could you please state your full name for Ο. 2.1 the record. 22 William Ross Willis. Α. 23 And by whom are you employed? Q. 24 I'm employed by the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio. 25

And do you have before you a document 1 that's been marked for purposes of identification as 2 Staff Exhibit 1? 3 4 Α. T do. What is that? 5 Ο. 6 It's the Staff Report of Investigation. 7 And do you also have in front of you a document that's been marked as Staff Exhibit 2? 8 9 Α. I do. 10 0. What is that document? 11 It's my prefiled testimony filed on 12 April 22. 13 Ο. As it relates to Staff Exhibit 2, did you 14 prepare this document? T did. 15 Α. 16 And did you prepare all the questions and 17 answers that were within it? 18 Α. I did. 19 Did you answer these questions within 2.0 this document truthfully when you prepared it? 2.1 Α. I did. 22 And if I were to ask you the same 23 questions today, would your answers be the same? Α. 24 Yes. 25 Q. And are you testifying in support of

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       Staff Exhibit 1 in this case?
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              Α.
                   T am.
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                   MR. PARRAM: Your Honor, I move for the
       admission of Staff Exhibit 1 and Staff Exhibit 2 and
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      tender Mr. Willis for cross.
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.
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                   Anything?
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                   MR. SAUER: No questions, your Honor.
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Ms. Mooney?
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                   MS. MOONEY: No questions.
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Clark?
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                   MR. CLARK: No questions.
                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Ms. Watts?
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                   MS. WATTS: No questions.
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Ms. Bojko?
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                   MS. BOJKO: No questions.
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Hart?
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                   MR. HART: No questions.
                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. O'Brien?
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                   MR. O'BRIEN: No questions, your Honor.
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you, Mr. Willis.
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                   Any objections to the admission of Staff
      Exhibits 1 and 2?
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                   MS. WATTS: No objection.
                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Staff Exhibits 1 and 2
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will be admitted.
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                   (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                   MR. PARRAM: Thank you, your Honor.
                   EXAMINER STENMAN:
                                      Thank you.
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                   Let's go off the record one more time.
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                   (Discussion off the record.)
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go back on the
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       record and you may call your first witness.
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                   MR. CLARK: Your Honor, I apologize.
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       Direct Energy wanted to also put in the prefiled
       testimony of Ms. Ringenbach into the record without
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       cross and wanted to know if I could do that as well,
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       and I contacted the parties earlier. I have not
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       heard anything, anybody did object, but I wanted to
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       also put it on if I could. I do have a copy for the
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       court reporter too.
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN: We are on the record.
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       You can go ahead and do that.
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                   MR. CLARK: Your Honor, Direct Energy
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       would like to put in the prefiled direct --
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Can you use a
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      microphone?
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                   MR. CLARK:
                               I'm sorry.
                   EXAMINER STENMAN: We have a lot of air
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       conditioning in the back.
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MR. CLARK: That better?
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Much better.
                   MR. CLARK: Direct Energy would like to
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       put in the direct testimony of Teresa Ringenbach as
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       filed on February 25 in this case as Direct Energy
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       Exhibit 1.
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Are there any
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       objections?
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                   MS. WATTS: No objection, your Honor.
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Hearing none, Direct
       Energy Exhibit 1 will be admitted.
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                   MR. CLARK: Thank you, your Honor.
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                   (EXHIBIT MARKED/ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                   MR. SAUER: Your Honor, if I may?
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN:
                                      Yes.
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                   MR. SAUER: OCC doesn't have any
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       objections but there is a lot of testimony being
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       submitted, everyone is waiving cross. There is a
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       provision in the stipulation that if there is a
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      material modification or there's a stipulation
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      rejected by the Commission, then we fall back as to
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       if there was no stipulation parties can call
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       witnesses.
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                   I would just like an acknowledgment of
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       these witnesses, their witnesses would be made
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available and that they wouldn't hold the fact we
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      waived cross here as an impediment to getting the
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      witnesses back on the stand in a future proceeding if
      that would take place.
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Clark.
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                   MR. CLARK: Certainly, your Honor.
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                   MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, Mr. Sauer, I know
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       you're standing, I can't hear anything when he's
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       talking.
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN: I do need to have you
       sit down when you address the Bench just so you can
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      use the microphone and it registers.
                   MR. SAUER: Okay.
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.
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                   MS. BOJKO: Also, your Honor, may we go
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       off the record for one moment.
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go off the
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      record.
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                   (Discussion off the record.)
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go back on the
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       record.
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                   Ms. Watts.
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                   MS. WATTS: Thank you, your Honor.
      Mr. McMurray is going to take -- sorry, Ms. Pashos is
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       going to take this first witness.
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34 1 EXAMINER STENMAN: Okay. 2 MS. PASHOS: Thank you. At this point we would call Dr. Andrew Middleton to the stand. 3 4 (Witness sworn.) 5 6 ANDREW C. MIDDLETON, Ph.D. 7 being first duly sworn as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows: 8 9 DIRECT EXAMINATION 10 By Ms. Pashos: 11 Q. Good morning. 12 A. Good morning. Would you please state your name and 13 Ο. 14 business address for the record? 15 It's Andrew C. Middleton, P.O. Box 58, Α. 16 Mount Sidney, Virginia. 17 And by whom are you employed and in what 18 capacity? 19 I'm employed by Corporate Environmental 2.0 Solutions as its president. And have you prepared testimony for this 2.1 22 proceeding? 23 Α. I have. And do you have something before you that 24 has or will be marked as Duke Energy Ohio's Exhibit 25

- 20 and representing your direct testimony filed in July of 2012?
- A. I did make that and prepare that testimony. I do not have it in front of me.
- Q. Okay. And did you also have -- do you also -- did you also cause to be prepared and filed in February of this year supplemental direct testimony that has or will be marked as Duke -- Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 20A?
 - A. I did.

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- Q. And do you have any changes or corrections to either of those pieces of testimony?
 - A. No.
- Q. And if I were to ask you the same questions as are contained in those testimonies today, would your answers be the same?
 - A. Yes, they would.
- Q. Do you adopt both petitioners' -- or Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 20 and Exhibit 20A as your sworn testimony in this proceeding?
 - A. I do.
- MS. PASHOS: At this point we would offer into evidence, if that's appropriate at this time,
 Dr. Middleton's direct and supplemental direct testimony, Duke Energy Ohio Exhibits 20 and 20A.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Are you tendering the 1 2 witness for cross-examination? 3 MS. PASHOS: Yes. 4 EXAMINER STENMAN: Do the parties have a 5 preferred order or should I start with OCC and go 6 around the table? 7 Hearing nothing, I will start with OCC 8 and go around the table. 9 MR. BERGER: Thank you, your Honor. 10 CROSS-EXAMINATION 11 12 By Mr. Berger: Good morning, Dr. Middleton. My name is 13 0. 14 Tad Berger, I am an attorney with the Office of 15 Consumers' Counsel and I just have some limited 16 questions on your testimony both for direct and your 17 supplemental. 18 First of all, Dr. Middleton, did you 19 review Dr. Campbell's testimony in this matter? 2.0 Α. T did. 2.1 Were you asked to provide any testimony 22 responding to it? 23 No, not -- not in what I filed. Α. 24 I'm not sure that answered the question. 25 Were you asked to provide any testimony responding to it?

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- A. No, not in response to Dr. Campbell's direct testimony.
- Q. And will you be submitting rebuttal testimony in this proceeding?
 - A. Not that I am aware of.
- Q. Now, beginning on page 30 of your testimony, Dr. Middleton, you discuss general approaches primarily by utilities to the remediation of MGP sites; is that correct?
- A. The approaches I have -- what page was that?
 - Q. Page 30 of your direct testimony.
 - A. Page 30. Yes, that is the question.
- Q. And you discuss all of the steps in your testimony of the site assessment and remediation process; is that correct?
- A. Yes. In the subsequent pages I discuss what I call the site assessment and remediation process that begins with preliminary investigation, goes through site investigations, and eventually remediation and site closure.
- Q. And that also includes remediation action development and feasibility studies; is that correct?
 - A. It includes the remediation action

development if remediation is found necessary and it includes the possibility of feasibility studies, they are often not done.

Q. What is the purpose of a feasibility study, Dr. Middleton?

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- A. Feasibility study is a result of regulations promulgated under a super fund which was passed in December of 1980. And in a USEPA super fund site it calls for the analysis of alternatives for remediation of the site to mitigate unacceptable conditions and they are at the federal level, it's part of the super fund process. It's not part of many, many state processes but when you hear the term "feasibility study," you think of the federally required process.
- Q. Okay. Well, would you agree with me, though, that generally if you have a large site to remediate that a feasibility study is a prudent thing to perform?
- A. Not necessarily. As I say in my testimony, it's entirely reasonable to proceed with an analysis of alternatives without preparing a formal feasibility study to address in particular if it's a state based cleanup, to address what's necessary to come to the applicable standards in a

state based cleanup.

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- Q. Okay. But even -- you said it's quite appropriate to perform an analysis of alternatives rather than to perform a formal feasibility study; is that what you said?
- A. It's appropriate to consider actions that would help you obtain the applicable state based cleanup standard.
- Q. Okay. And is it also appropriate in considering alternatives to evaluate the cost of various alternatives to remediate a particular site?
- A. That's one -- one factor to evaluate.

 The other factor -- there are other factors to

 evaluate in selecting a remedial alternative in terms

 of the overall future of the site, where the site is,

 and I've identified some of those.

It's a site situation, so cost is one of those factors. That's even true in the formal federal USEPA process where they have I think it's something in the order of 8 to 10 factors that you consider in selecting an alternative. Cost is one of those.

The threshold factors are protection of human health and environment and, you know, compliance with applicable state laws and

regulations, community acceptance is another one in the federal statute. And these are all reasonable to consider when you're cleaning up at the state level.

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- Q. Well, I appreciate your answer,
 Dr. Middleton. I was just asking you specifically
 about cost. It's not necessary for you to go far
 beyond that but cost, you agree, is an appropriate
 alternative to consider in performing a site
 accessibility and remediation?
- A. Cost is an appropriate factor to consider.
- Q. Okay. And is it -- is it an appropriate factor to consider even where it's a voluntary action program such as -- such as the state of Ohio has?
- A. The state of Ohio program is is named voluntary but people carrying out site investigation and cleanup under that program are satisfying a duty to protect human health and the environment, so in terms of cost being a factor to consider in selection of alternatives, it's certainly a reasonable factor to consider.
- Q. And do most of your clients ask you to consider cost as you develop alternatives in making recommendations regarding site assessment and remediation?

- A. Where alternatives are considered to obtain the applicable cleanup standards as required by its state cost is one of the factors in how -- in how to tactically get to that cleanup.
- Q. Well, my question to you was do most of your clients ask you to consider costs as an important factor in consideration of those alternatives?
- A. Yes, cost is an important factor to consider.
- Q. Would you agree with me with respect to the goals of a site assessment and remediation that public utilities are no different than any other entity, the goal is consistently to protect health and the human environment? Is that correct?
- A. The threshold goal of any cleanup by any party is to protect human health and the environment and -- and to comply with the applicable regulations that are in place.
- Q. Now, in this case did you review the Phase I and Phase II reports for the two remediation sites that are the subject of this proceeding, which I will call the West End site and the East End site?
 - A. Yes, I reviewed those.
 - Q. But you've not provided any testimony

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specifically with -- with respect to those reports; is that correct?

- A. No. The Phase I report had some historical information such as Sanborn maps that I reviewed in particular for some of the history in my supplemental testimony on the individual sites.
- Q. But you made no comments about the substance of those reports, did you?
 - A. No, I did not.

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- Q. Is there any instance where you would think that it's not appropriate to assess alternatives as part of developing the site assessment and remediation plan?
- A. In some situations the remedy would be somewhat obvious to do, so I can -- I can conceive of such situations. I can also conceive of situations where it's appropriate to consider different alternatives.
- Q. Do you know if a feasibility study was conducted with respect to the West End site or East End site?
- A. It is my understanding that alternatives were considered. I have not seen any formal feas -- written feasibility study.
 - Q. Did you see documentation in the Phase I

or Phase II reports of the consideration of alternatives?

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- A. As I sit here today, I don't recall that.
- Q. Would you agree with me that additional alternatives that similarly protect health -- human health and the environment can have significantly different costs?
- A. In protecting human health and the environment, there are different alternatives that can have different costs. But then there is that second requirement of obtainment of state or federal regulations and standards.
- Q. Well, I'm talking about alternatives and I use alternatives that are similar -- similarly -- excuse me, similarly -- similarly protective of health -- human health and the environment. Would you agree with me that even when you have similar -- a similar goal and even with that similar goal, you can have options, alternatives that have significantly different costs to meet that end result?
- A. They would be similar in a theoretical sense in that a containment alternative would be in theoretically protective of human health and the environment as would a -- could be -- as would be a

removal or treatment alternative. However, the long-term viability of such alternatives would be different, so similarity is only in certain aspects.

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- Q. Let me see if I understand what you're saying. You're saying that a containment alternative and a contaminant removal alternative may both be protective of human health and the environment but they may be accomplished in very different ways, or perhaps clarify what you were saying there.
- A. Alternatives are intended to reduce exposure of receptors, be they human or be they environmental receptors, to chemicals in the environment or those exposures down to acceptable levels. The containment alternatives that prevents that exposure in itself can do that and a removal can do that.

So on the surface they would be similar in the nature of the protection but the long-term viability of those alternatives and the acceptability under state regulations of those alternatives may be very different.

Q. But you haven't made any assessment of viability of alternatives in this case with respect to either the East End or West End sites; is that correct?

A. They seemed reasonable to me when they reviewed what they were doing so that's been my assessment.

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- Q. What you are saying what the company proposed, what Duke Energy proposed here seemed reasonable to you, but you earlier indicated that you saw no analysis of alternatives, correct?
 - A. No, I did not see a written feasibility.
- Q. So the only alternative you are talking about is the one that was selected by Duke; is that right?
- A. I am talking about the process that Duke went through of engaging contractors familiar with MGP sites, engaging certified professionals under the Ohio VAP program, considering the future use of the sites, and then going through that procedure resulting in the alternatives they arrived at that seemed reasonable to me.
- Q. Your understanding that alternatives were considered for the East End and West End sites, you indicated earlier, is not based upon any of the reports issued; is that correct?
- A. It's based in part on the reports issued which gave me some understanding of the site situation and the site conditions.

Q. Right. But you didn't see anything in those reports that discussed alternatives, you said earlier. So your understanding that alternatives were assessed is solely based — is not based upon any documentation; is that correct?

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- A. It's based upon the direct testimony filed by Ms. Bednarcik in terms of documentation.
- Q. When you were talking about the difference between a containment alternative and a removal alternative, would you agree with me that those alternatives can have very different costs?
 - A. Yes, they can have very different costs.
- Q. And you agree that both can be protective of health and human environment -- or human health and the environment.
- A. As I said, both can on the surface are —
 in the initial consideration be protective of human
 health and environment, they do not consider
 compliance or obtainment of state standards nor a
 longer term fix. Those would not be similar
 necessarily.
- Q. You would agree with me, you've seen all three of the categories of actions you indicate can be used to remediate a site used on a single site including reduction of containments, prevention of

exposure of contaminants, and immobilization of containments?

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- A. Yes, I have seen those used in combination or individually, depending upon the site.
- Q. And would you agree with me that this institutional controls can be some of the most effective measures to control exposure?
- A. I would state that they can be effective. You used the word "most effective" removal of contaminants from the environment such as they are no longer present at a site to me would be the most effective because they would be not dependent upon enforcement for institutional controls in the future.
- Q. And institutional controls can be something most effective -- most cost effective measures to control exposure; is that correct?
- A. Again, that term "most cost effective"

 cost effective is -- cost effective institutional

 controls can be lower cost but there is a -- the

 other factor to consider there is the need to

 maintain into the future those institutional controls

 in face of changing conditions in the future or

 changing regulations, accessibility to the site, many

 factors. So they are one of the tools, if you will,

 to consider, but I would be reluctant to use the word

"most" in that context.

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- Q. You don't believe that when presented with an option of removal versus utilizing an institutional control that the institutional control would generally be more cost effective than removal?
- A. The comparison of those two I think oversimplifies the situation in that cost is just one of the factors. Institutional controls would be lower cost which may or may not be the most cost effective for any particular site.
- Q. Okay. But an institutional control might, for example, include a deed restriction on a property indicating that groundwater on that property cannot be utilized.
- A. As a general matter, that's one of the possible institutional controls available in certain states.
 - O. Is Ohio one of those states?
- A. I am not intimately familiar with the VAP rules. It may be. That would be a question for Mr. Fiore.
- Q. Have you -- have you reviewed the VAP rules?
- A. I have gotten an overview of the VAP but
 I have not read the entire VAP rules.

Q. In your experience do site owners or operators generally try to correct the environmental situation more than is necessary to protect human health and the environment?

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A. As I said before, if we go back to the origins of the feasibility study, there are eight or 10 factors there. The two threshold conditions are protection of human health and the environment and complying with the applicable standards or regulations in the state so protection of human health and the environment is on a parallel course.

You must also comply with the state regulations, laws, and requirements or at the federal level, the federal level. So those two are parallel threshold requirements.

Beyond that there's other factors of which one is cost. Community acceptance, short-term and long-term implement of effectiveness, the ability to implement, you know, a remedy are all considerations as well as the environments of the site, future accessibility so it goes — it goes well beyond cost. Cost is one of the factors to consider.

Q. Well, but my question to you was do your clients generally try to remediate a site beyond meeting the applicable standards?

A. The remediation is --

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- Q. I'm talking about your clients.
- A. Applicable standards is generally the overarching goal of a state based remediation and the clients that I have experience with.
- Q. Do your clients seek to spend more than is necessary to remediate a site to applicable standards?
- A. The -- I do not think the clients intend or seek to do that. They seek to spend what is necessary to obtain applicable standards.
- Q. Now, in your testimony you talk about monitored natural attenuations. Do you remember that testimony on page 34?
 - A. Yes, I see that.
 - Q. And can you just tell us what that is?
- A. A -- if groundwater has chemicals in it, that this is a plume emanating outward or down gradient from a source area, natural processes within the subsurface environment will degrade often some of those chemicals depending on what they are.

Depending on where the groundwater plume that's affected by these chemicals are -- is going, and depending upon the degree to which source materials have been removed from the site, the plume

may decay over time down to acceptable standards.

There's certain conditions in certain sites where
that might be a reasonable approach as compared to
more active groundwater remediation.

- Q. So monitoring of the site to determine whether chemicals are migrating and the level of the chemicals over time might be the most effective could be the most effective way to manage contaminated groundwater; is that correct?
- A. In my experience monitoring natural attenuation comes after removal of the source materials at the site and where the plume is not reaching a surface water crossing a property boundary or many other factors so it is possibly an effective remediation tool.
- Q. And, again, my question to you was could it be the most effective tool?
- A. You could conceive of sites where it might be a most effective tool. Again, it's generally after source removal, but we're speaking of hypothetically constructing such sites and they could be conceived of.
- Q. You don't offer any testimony about prudence in your testimony, correct?
 - A. In my prudence on what topic?

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Q. Prudence with respect to the East End and West End sites, you haven't provided any testimony on that subject matter, have you?

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- A. I said that the process that Duke went through is reasonable in my supplemental testimony.
- Q. Did your -- since you didn't review any materials indicating a consideration of alternatives, would you agree with me in determining that the process that Duke went through was reasonable that that didn't reflect any consideration of alternatives?
- MS. PASHOS: I object. I believe that misstates that question. Misstates Dr. Middleton's previous testimony.

EXAMINER STENMAN: The objection will be overruled. He can clarify.

A. The clarification is I reviewed the reports to understand the sites and I spent probably two days with Ms. Bednarcik in — last summer, summer of 2012, going over the sites asking her what — what she did and why she did it and also I read her direct and supplemental testimony, so I have reviewed the decision—making process that's there, and as you've said, I believe the overall decision—making process was reasonable.

Q. And -- you can't tell me though what alternatives were considered; is that correct?

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- A. As I sit here today I recall that

 Ms. Bednarcik explained why what was being done was
 being done and some of the alternatives were changed
 in the field such as going to the targets

 measurements in the field once they were able -found if it was feasible to do with -- some of the
 changes to solidification of target materials versus
 removal so we did talk about some of the
 alternatives.
- Q. Did you review any documents that indicated pricing for different alternative remediation approaches?
 - A. I do not remember any such documents.
- Q. Now, you provide expert services with respect to site assessment and remediation; is that correct?
 - A. We provide --
 - O. Your firm.
 - A. We provide certain services.
- Q. Well, what expert services does your firm provide in the context of site assessment and remediation?
 - A. We -- well, we routinely provide our

services and support of site investigation programs by utilities with respect to MGP aspects of such investigation, with respect to risk assessments in certain cases, with respect to possible means of remediation and -- and the implications of those, with respect to the wide range of factors that should be considered in choosing a remediation alternative.

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In the past we have also done site investigations and closure analysis in certain states but that was some -- that was years ago.

- Q. When you perform these services,

 Dr. Middleton, would you agree with me that if you are performing these services in a jurisdiction where you haven't provided services before, you would go in and you would review any applicable laws or regulations in order to determine how to best perform those services in accordance with applicable standards? Is that correct?
- A. Actually today we would go in and seek to work with a firm that was familiar with that jurisdiction and the details of those regulations and procedures in that with the advent of state based cleanups across the country, the variation from state to state has become so significant that I would not say that I could, even if I went in and read the laws

and regulations that that would clue me in to all the nuances and the unwritten parts of these regulations that exist in the state and how they have been implemented.

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So we are selective as to where we would attempt to to into a particular state and do the complete program or partner with or subcontract with another firm to do that.

Q. Okay. My question to you again is when you go into a state to perform work, do you review applicable rules and regulations and statutes in order to determine applicable standards?

MS. PASHOS: Objection. Asked and answered.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. In one state we are working in now we have done that where we have gone through the rules and regulations of that state in conjunction with a local firm. Again, we we would not at least we have not gone into a state that we have not we don't have a long working history on without either partnering with or co-consulting with a firm that's local.
- Q. Do you -- have you done that in Ohio, performed site assessment and remediation services?

A. No. Let me ask one point. We have not done that as part of -- I have not done that as part of corporate environmental solutions.

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- Q. Have you done that in the past for other clients or employers?
- A. In the late 1990s, I want to say around 1998, 1999, in the company I was working for then, the construction division of the company which was a sister division came to me to ask what to do about obtaining a VAP closure on a construction project in the Cleveland area.

At that time I made some initial investigations into the VAP program, which was only four years old at the time, and very quickly concluded that the approach was to find certified professionals in Ohio and have them provide that service to the construction division, which is what happened.

Q. Dr. Middleton, if you're performing an investigation of a site and if you determine at the time that the investigation's performed that additional investigation will be required after the commencement of remediation, would you normally document that fact in your investigation Phase I report?

- A. I mean it could be documented there or it may not be obvious until the Phase I report has been prepared subsequent to that, so it's possible.
- Q. Wouldn't you document it if you had an intent -- if you determined that at the time of your Phase I investigation that additional investigation was going to be necessary subsequent to the commencement of remediation, wouldn't you document that in your Phase I report?
- A. In a Phase I investigation report it might be written as simply presenting the findings of the investigation, it would not necessarily be documented.
- Q. You wouldn't put it in writing in the Phase I report that additional investigation is going to be necessary because you weren't able to fully investigate a particular aspect because remediation would have to be commenced before you could do that investigation?
- A. Could you repeat that question, please.

 Or have it read back.
- MR. BERGER: Yeah, could the court reporter please read back the question.
- (Record read.)

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A. Not necessarily.

Q. Why wouldn't you document that?

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- A. As I understand your question, I may not understand at the time I had written the Phase I report that remediation is ongoing and that remediation may nullify the need for additional investigation or the investigative results may be taken or gained during the remediation itself.
- Q. Even if you believed that additional investigation would be necessary following the commencement of remediation, you wouldn't -- you wouldn't necessarily document that. That's my -- that's my understanding of your answer.
- A. Yeah. That does not mean that I would not necessarily make that recommendation to a particular client.
- Q. Now, you earlier referred to your testimony, your supplemental testimony on page 12 answering the question was the approach followed for investigation and remediation reasonable. Yes, it was.

Now, my interpretation of this -- this response was that since you hadn't discussed at all any of the investigation and remediation at the particular site, throughout your testimony you were just talking generally about the steps that were

taken and not perform a specific analysis of the site investigation or remediation; is that correct?

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Or were you actually making a statement about prudence here in this one sentence in your testimony where the only defense in your testimony where you talk about the reasonableness of what the company did?

- A. I was talking about the reasonableness of the overall approach and the discussions that I had confirming the steps that had been taken with regard to the site assessment or remediation and flow chart that I have in my testimony.
- Q. So you're saying that the approach the company took followed the flow chart in your testimony?
- A. And it followed considerations not necessarily explicitly in the flow chart such as accessibility to the site in the future after movement of electrical towers and things such as that.
- Q. Now, referring to your testimony -- your supplemental testimony on page 11, you talk about the repriortization of residuals in 2006 due to the anticipated changes in chemical exposure pathways.

 Do you see that testimony?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And do you know how that came about that the company had to repriortize its determination of when to proceed forward with remediation?
- A. It's my understanding that it was due to the movement closer of residences and landscape easements and things of that nature.
- Q. And with respect to that you are talking about the East End site, I take it; is that right?
 - A. Yes, I am.
- Q. And do you know how -- do you know what brought about the fact that residential development was being contemplated in that area when it had not been contemplated previously?
- A. It's my understanding there was a developer that expressed plans to do development next door to the East End site.
- Q. Were you aware that the company sold that developer property in order for that to happen?
- A. I'm aware there was a small piece of property sold to the developer prior to my involvement. It's not my understanding that was the entire piece of property that was going to be under development.
 - Q. So you believe that only a portion of the

property that the company had sold to that developer was a part of the total property that was going to be under development; is that correct?

- A. My understanding is that the company sold a small parcel to the developer which combined it with a larger parcel and somehow that entire parcel was the subject of the future redevelopment.
- Q. Do you know if the parcel that the company sold to the developer was a necessary part of what the developer needed to perform the residential development?
 - A. I do not know.

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- Q. Are you aware that the company bought back a portion of the property that it sold to the developer subsequent to that sale?
 - A. Yes, I'm aware of that.
 - Q. Do you know why that was?
- A. It was to gain access was my understanding to conduct remediation on part of that site and there were other factors involved with the negotiations of the developers is my understanding, but I'm not familiar with the details of those.
- Q. Do you know why the company sold that property in the first place if they were aware that there might be contamination on that parcel?

A. I don't know why the company sold the property.

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- Q. In your -- to your understanding if the company sold that parcel and the only area sold, let's call it the west parcel of the East End site, is it your understanding that the -- because of that sale that the entire East End site including the middle parcel and the east parcel would have to be remediated because of that change in use?
- A. I think that was one factor. I don't know that it was the entire factor because it's my understanding there is development in other areas and there's a landscape easement across much of the property or near the edges of the property.
- Q. But you're aware that the company had seen no need to do a site assessment and remediation prior to 2006; is that correct?
- A. All that I know is that they had not done one before 2006.
- Q. And would you agree that the reason that they the only reason they changed that approach or that determination was because of the sale of the property in 2006?
 - A. I don't know that that's the only reason.
 - Q. Are you aware of how much they sold that

property for originally in 2006?

A. No.

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- Q. With respect to the West End site and the Brent Spence bridge in particular did you specifically evaluate the Department of Transportation's plans for the Brent Spence bridge to determine whether the company's actions were necessary at the time that they began to perform site assessment and remediation with -- in order to prepare that property for the location or reconstruction of the bridge?
- A. I did not review anything from the Department of Transportation.
- Q. Do you know what the Department of
 Transportation's plans are with respect to when they
 want to construct that bridge?
- A. My understanding was that last year it was in the timeframe of several years, possibly beginning work in 2015 or thereabouts or something, so it was in the timeframe of a few years.
- Q. Now, Dr. Middleton, do you remember testifying in a 1995, approximately, Indiana Gas Company case in which the recovery of MGP costs was denied?
 - A. I believe the testimony was in 1993 and

the final decision was made in 1995. But my memory may be serving me -- may not be serving, but I did testify on behalf of Indiana Gas before the IEU RC in Indiana in that timeframe.

- Q. And you are aware they denied recovery of those costs at the time?
 - A. Yes, I am.

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- Q. Are you aware of the reason that they denied recovery of the costs?
- A. I remember I read it at the time but I couldn't sit here today and tell you something that was 15 years ago.
- Q. Do you remember testifying at all in that case as to whether the property that was being used to provide services was or was not related to the provision of -- I'm sorry. Strike that.

Do you remember testifying as to whether the property on which the MGP remediation was taking place was not -- was or was not related to the provision of public utility service?

- A. I remember testifying about the history of the sites but I do not remember that specific testimony you just cited.
- MR. BERGER: Can I just have a minute, your Honor?

EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes.

MR. BERGER: Thank you, your Honor.

- Q. Dr. Middleton, are you aware that there has been no remediation on the piece of property at the East End site, that I earlier called the west parcel that was sold in 2006?
- A. I'm aware that there has been substantial remediation on the East End site but as I sit here today, I cannot break it down into the parcels that were identified for the -- you know, for the convenience of the remediation.
- Q. Dr. Middleton, have you testified in other public utilities proceedings other than the Indiana Gas Company in 1993?
 - A. I have.

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- Q. Can you tell me in which cases you have testified?
- A. I testified before the Massachusetts

 Department of Utilities. I testified twice before
 the Utility Commission in New Jersey which I cannot
 tell you the precise name of that now. I believe it
 has changed. I testified before the Illinois
 Commerce Commission.

As we said, I testified in the Indiana

Gas Company before the IURC. I testified before the

Michigan Public Service Commission. And I filed direct testimony with the Public Utilities Commission of Oregon.

- Q. Have those all been in connection with MGP issues?
 - A. Yes, they have.
- Q. I take it you are not familiar with the definition of "prudence" before the Public Utilities

 Commission -- utilized by the Public Utilities

 Commission of Ohio in its case decisions, are you?
- A. Prudence to me is what a reasonable person would do given the circumstances, knowledge, in context of the times that the decision is made, and to me that's a general definition of prudence.
- Q. And a reasonable person would consider cost; is that correct?
- A. A reasonable person would consider cost as one of the factors.

MR. BERGER: Thank you.

That's all I have. Thank you, your

Honor.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

Let's just take a quick 5-minute break.

(Recess taken.)

EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go back on the

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2 MS. WATTS: Your Honor, the witness seems 3 to be indisposed.

EXAMINER STENMAN: I think he's back there.

Thank you. All right, since we lost

Ms. Mooney, Ms. Bojko, do you have any questions?

MS. BOJKO: I do, your Honor. Thank you.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Bojko:

- Q. Hello, Doctor. I am Kim Bojko, I represent the Kroger Company here today.
 - A. Good morning.
- Q. As I understand -- first let's talk about your direct testimony that you filed in July, 2012.

 As I understand that -- as I understand that testimony, it is just a general description of the MGP industry; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, it is.
- Q. And so it's not specific -- the first piece of testimony you put in the record is not specific to Duke at all; is that correct?
- A. Without rereading it and making sure there is no mention in there of the Duke sites, that

is generally correct. I can't recall something specific sitting here today.

- Q. And I can't either so that's my question is did you even review the Duke sites before drafting that piece of testimony?
- A. I had visited the Duke sites and reviewed what was going on at the Duke sites at the time and I had reviewed some of the history of the Duke sites before that.
- Q. Okay. But you hadn't included any of that in your direct testimony.
- A. No. That was not the objective of that testimony.
- Q. Okay. And then if we turn to your supplemental direct testimony. In that testimony and that's marked as Duke Exhibit 20A. Do you have that in front of you?
 - A. I do.

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- Q. And in that testimony you talk about the historical use of the East End and West End sites of Cincinnati Gas and Electric; is that correct?
 - A. I do.
- Q. So you received an overview of the history of the Duke specific manufactured gas plants for your supplemental testimony; is that right?

- A. I reviewed a number of $\--$ more than an overview. I reviewed details where I could find them.
- Q. And that information came from Duke; is that correct?
- A. It came from Duke and it came from independent research that I and my people had done.
- Q. Okay. And earlier in cross-examination you suggested you have gotten an overview of the Ohio VAP; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And when you say -- I am trying to use your words, when you said you had gotten an "overview," did Duke provide you that overview?
 - A. Actually Mr. Fiore did.
 - Q. Okay. And was that at Duke's direction?
- A. I requested an overview and Duke arranged a call for me to talk to Mr. Fiore about the VAP.
- Q. Okay. And on page 2 of your supplemental direct testimony, you stated that you believe Duke's management appeared to have followed common industry practices, and that's on line 10. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you don't have any personal knowledge of Duke's management practices at the time they made

those decisions; is that correct?

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- A. Well, first of all, we are speaking of historic management practices here.
- Q. It's your testimony, sir. I'm not sure, what are you referencing?
- A. Okay. The supplemental direct testimony is -- talks about the management of residuals appears to have followed common industry practice at the time of operation so this is about the operation of the MGP sites, so this is historically when these sites were operating.
- Q. So back to my question, you didn't have any contact with management at the time of operation or any personal knowledge -- knowledge of the decisions made at that time; is that correct?
- A. The last operation was in 1963 so, and I have not talked to anyone that was an operator at that time or going all the way back to 1843, no.
- Q. So you have no personal knowledge of management decisions; is that correct?

MS. PASHOS: Objection, vague.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

A. The knowledge that I have is often -- most often the case in -- when you're looking at MGP history comes from written records that have been

found either within company files or in the public utilities domain so I had reviewed a number of such files in coming to that conclusion.

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- Q. And the files that you reviewed you cannot sit here today and tell -- tell us that they were from management of Duke at the time of operation; is that correct?
- A. Well, there were the annual reports that were during the time of operation. So there were some files that were during the time of operation.
- Q. Okay. And throughout your testimony you use the word "apparently" a lot. You use it on page 4 a couple of times, you use it on page 6 a couple of times, page 9. And the same question you use the word "apparently" because you're reviewing historical records that you have obtained and you have no personal knowledge of any of the history of Duke's MGP plans; is that fair?
- A. It is an opinion based upon the historical information I can find rather than personal direct knowledge or finding a document that explicitly defined something.
- Q. Okay. And on page 4 of your supplemental testimony, line 17, you state that the "...decision was logical given the property's ownership by

- CG&E...." Do you see that?
- A. I do.

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- Q. Were you involved in that decision?
- A. I was not.
- Q. And you have no personal knowledge of that decision; is that correct?
 - A. I do not.
- Q. And before you talked about what was necessary to obtain applicable standards. Do you recall that? You said that your clients do what's necessary. Do you recall that discussion that you had with Consumers' Counsel counsel?
- A. It was a number of places we discussed that subject.
- Q. Do all of your clients get ratepayer cost recovery for their remediation efforts?
- A. With respect to utilities that's all of my clients except Indiana Gas and Duke, all my utility clients but private --
 - Q. You have other clients; is that correct?
 - A. I have other nonutility clients, yes.
- Q. And do they get cost -- ratepayer cost recovery for their remediation efforts?
 - A. They do not.
 - Q. And I think you mentioned -- I didn't

count them, but you mentioned a handful of utility rate cases or utility clients that you must have appeared before public utilities commissions before; is that correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. So also in your testimony there's -- I can't recall the number but you -- there are hundreds of cases that you've been involved in and those would necessarily not be for utility clients; is that correct?
 - A. Not hundreds, tens.
 - Q. Did you say -- is it 50?
- A. Actually maybe I'm confused of your use of the word "cases." Cases to me implies litigation and expert testimony. In terms of projects involving MGP sites there are hundreds.
- Q. Okay. Thank you for that clarification. I was speaking of your consulting services. You've had hundreds of clients that you've looked at remediation type efforts for under the MGP industry.
 - A. Tens of clients on hundreds of sites.
- Q. Okay. Fair enough. Thank you for that clarification.
- And, again, of those tens of clients, hundreds of cases, not all of your cases have

resulted in ratepayer cost recovery approved by a public utilities commission; is that correct?

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- A. In the cases in the projects that involve testimony before public service commissions, of the eight or so that I was involved in, only one did not result in rate recovery for MGP cleanup. The other utility clients that I have which I was not involved in their ratemaking received rate recovery for MGP cleanup.
- Q. And my question was to the nonutility, the other clients, they also did not receive ratepayer cost recovery; is that correct?
- A. Well, nonutilities are not subject to the jurisdiction of public utilities commissions.
- Q. So it's fair to say they would not be able to go in front of a public service or public utility commission and receive that kind of cost recovery; is that fair?
- A. That's fair but that's not something that would be done.
- Q. Right. And in those situations the shareholders of the company would likely have to pay for those remediation efforts?
- MS. PASHOS: Objection. Calls for speculation.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- In those cases the costs are borne by the company as a cost and however that company is organized, that's where the consequences would fall.
- So as I understand, you summarize in multiple places in your testimony, but as I understand it, you've reviewed historical information, you've relied on reports that were issued by Duke itself, and it seems that you allude to you've read some newspaper articles about different MGP sites for Duke over the historic time period that we have been talking about this morning; is that correct?
- Α. Yes, I cite some of them in the direct testimony -- or the supplemental testimony.
- And from here today, although it's -- or from here this morning it appears you've also had discussions with Duke personnel such as Ms. Bednarcik; is that true?
 - Α. Yes.

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- So your conclusion is based on the Duke reports, the Duke interviews that you've had with Duke employees, and some newspaper articles; is that correct?
 - Not entirely. In terms of the other Α.

things that I would cite here is I have been involved with the history of MGP sites since 1984 so I would put in the basis of my opinions all of the historic information I gained upon those hundreds of sites which includes hundreds of articles in the MGP literature and so forth.

So my basis is wider than that, plus I've also worked as a -- worked consulting on MGP sites that are investigation --

- Q. I understand your experience, sir.

 I'm -- my question went specifically to the Duke sites that are at issue here, the East End and West End sites.
- A. It's the documentation that you referred to and talking to Duke personnel.

MS. BOJKO: I have no further questions, your Honor. Thank you.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

Ms. Mooney, did you have any questions?

MS. MOONEY: Well, yes, I would like to

ask.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Can you use the microphone.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Mooney:

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- Q. I just want to go back to page 2 of your testimony that Ms. Bojko also asked you about and the sentences there that start on line 9, "The management of the residuals appear to have followed common industry practices at the time of operation," and you responded to her that the last operation was in 1963; is that correct?
- A. That would be the last operation that generated residuals. The operations have continued at East End since that in terms of the propane plant and West End on the other things.
- Q. But if you were finishing up the sentence there that starts at line 9 referring to the residuals, the common industry practices at the time of operation, that ended in 1963; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And then when you get into the next sentence it starts on page -- I mean, on line 10 of that same page 2, that Duke Energy has taken the steps to manage and remediate the residuals have been prudent and consistent with -- with current common industry practice, would that be at the time of operation also?

A. No. That has been more contemporary. That is the investigation, there I am referring to the investigation and remediation efforts that have been ongoing since 2006.

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- Q. Well, oh, because you are referring to the management and remediation of residuals?
 - A. Yes, and their constituents.
- Q. And their constituents, is that the propane or what?
- A. I'm sorry, I didn't understand your question.
 - Q. What are their constituents?
- A. Oh, the residual would be a tarring material a contender of tar might be benzene or Naphthalene, a chemical constituent.
- Q. So that second sentence there is not -you are saying is not limited to the time of
 operation that goes beyond 1963?
 - A. No, it is not.
- Q. And when the current common industry practice that you are referring to there, what is the date or timeframe of that?
 - A. Well, 2012-2013.
 - Q. So that goes beyond the operation?
 - A. Yes, it does.

79 Thank you. That's all. 1 MS. MOONEY: 2 EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you. 3 Mr. Hart? 4 MR. HART: No questions. EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Parram? 5 6 MR. PARRAM: No questions, your Honor. 7 EXAMINER STENMAN: Redirect? MS. PASHOS: Yes, your Honor, just a 8 couple of questions. 9 10 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 11 12 By Ms. Pashos: Just to briefly follow up where Ms. Bojko 13 14 was questioning, I think you stated in response to 15 one of your questions, and correct me if I'm wrong, 16 please, that your conclusions I think about the facts 17 about the actual Duke East End and West End sites 18 came from information provided by Duke; is that 19 right? In part provided by Duke. 2.0 Α. 2.1 And my question -- my question is your 2.2 conclusions about the reasonableness of Duke's actions to investigate and remediate and that sort of 23 thing, is that based solely on information provided 24

to you by Duke or does that come from a wider source

of information?

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- A. It comes from my experience working on these sites in that capacity for other utilities across the country and other parties.
 - Q. Thank you.

One more question. You recall your discussion with Mr. Berger about the Indiana Gas MGP case and other cases you may have testified in during that discussion?

- A. I do.
- Q. Are you aware of any other -- and this is in the utility context, public utility context. Are you aware of any other state other than Indiana that has completely denied recovery for MGP recovery costs?
 - A. No, I believe not.

MS. PASHOS: Thank you. That's all I have.

19 EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

Recross, OCC?

MR. BERGER: Dr. Middleton --

EXAMINER STENMAN: Can you turn your

23 microphone on.

MR. BERGER: I'm sorry.

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RECROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Berger:

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- Q. Dr. Middleton, when you were talking about working on sites in your redirect testimony, you've never worked on the East End or West End MGP sites, correct?
- A. In terms of being in charge of conducting investigations, no.
- Q. When you were asked the question a moment ago and you indicated working on sites; you weren't referring to working on these sites in particular, were you?
- A. No, I was speaking there of other MGP sites I have consulted on across the country.
- Q. And when -- when did you begin the preparation of the testimony that's included in your supplemental testimony?
- A. The physical assembly of that testimony was early 2013.
- Q. No, no, the supplemental testimony. When did you begin the supplement -- presentation of your supplemental testimony where for the first time you testify about prudence? When did you begin that?
 - A. In -- in the -- that testimony -- MS. PASHOS: Are you referring to Exhibit

82 20A? 1 2 MR. BERGER: Yes. 3 MS. PASHOS: Thank you. 4 Α. Yes. That testimony was filed on 5 February 25, 2013. And I physically began writing 6 that testimony sometime earlier than that in 2013. 7 MR. BERGER: Thank you. That's all I 8 have. 9 EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you. 10 Ms. Mooney? MS. MOONEY: No further questions. 11 12 EXAMINER STENMAN: Ms. Bojko? 13 MS. BOJKO: Yes, your Honor. Thank you. 14 15 RECROSS-EXAMINATION 16 By Ms. Bojko: 17 When you just referenced the 18 reasonableness of Duke and you stated broad base, 19 there's nothing in your testimony that lays out that 2.0 analysis except for the one sentence where you say 2.1 it's reasonable, is that correct, specific to the 2.2 Duke sites? 23 I described the process that they -- that 24 they went through as an overview but nothing beyond

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that.

Q. Correct. And when you referred to all your public utility clients that you've testified and whether they have received cost recovery, I found your Attachment ACM-1 in here and I'm looking at that. Isn't it true that the majority of the proceedings that established or even sought cost recovery were for remediation efforts that occurred from 1999 and before?

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- A. The -- in the Massachusetts case which was before the Department of Public Utilities, that case began in fall of 1989 and continued into 1990 and an agreement was reached as to cost recovery in that case in May of 1990. As far as I know, that recovery for MGP cleanup in Massachusetts continues to this date. So that's beyond 1999.
- Q. I'm talking, sir, I am looking at I see 21 proceedings that you've testified before where the cost recovery was for remediation efforts from 1999 and prior. Is that -- I am not talking about continuing. I am actually talking about the proceedings where they sought cost recovery.
- A. The proceedings were in the 1990s except --
 - Q. The majority were in the 1990s.

 If you would look at the very last case

which is 2011, that was before the Oregon Public Utilities Commission.

- Q. Sir, I asked you about the majority. I have 21 cases that occurred before -- about remediation efforts in 1990. Is that the majority or were in the '90s?
 - A. Yes, but it was --
 - Q. Thank you.
 - A. But --

MS. BOJKO: I have no further questions.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

Mr. Hart?

MR. HART: No questions.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Parram?

MR. PARRAM: No questions.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you,

Mr. Middleton -- Dr. Middleton.

Next witness.

MS. WATTS: Yes, thank you, your Honor.

MS. PASHOS: Our next witness is

Mr. Kevin Margolis.

(Witness sworn.)

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1 KEVIN D. MARGOLIS 2 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows. 3 4 DIRECT EXAMINATION 5 By Ms. Pashos: 6 Good morning. Would you please state your name and business address for the record? 7 8 Α. Kevin D. Margolis, 200 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio 44114. 9 10 And by whom are you employed and in what 11 capacity? 12 I'm employed by the law firm of Benish, Friedlander, Coplan & Aranoff. I am a partner. 13 14 0. And have you prepared testimony for these 15 proceedings here today? 16 Yes, I have. Α. 17 And do you have a copy of your prefiled 18 testimony marked as Duke Energy Ohio's Exhibit 23 before you? 19 2.0 I have a copy. The exhibit number is not Α. 2.1 on it but I have a copy of my testimony. 2.2 Okay. And is it dated February 25, 2013? 23 Α. It is. 24 Do you have any changes or corrections to 25 that testimony?

1 Α. No, I do not. 2 And if I were to ask you the same 3 questions as are contained in this testimony today, 4 would your answers be the same? 5 Yes, they would. Α. 6 Do you adopt Duke Energy Ohio's Exhibit 7 23 as your sworn testimony in these proceedings? 8 Α. I do. MS. PASHOS: At this point we would offer 9 10 into evidence Duke Energy Ohio's Exhibit 23 and make 11 Mr. Margolis available for cross-examination. 12 EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you. 13 OCC? 14 MR. SERIO: Thank you, your Honor. 15 16 CROSS-EXAMINATION 17 By Mr. Serio: 18 Good morning, Mr. Margolis. 0. Good afternoon. 19 Α. 2.0 My name is Joe Serio. We didn't formally 2.1 meet but I did your deposition over the phone. I 2.2 have some similar questions I'd like to ask you 23 today. First of all, you've appeared in numerous 24 25 cases and in representing clients you've appeared

only as an attorney, correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. You've never been an expert witness or subject matter expert?
- A. Actually I have been an expert witness once before but not in a proceeding. I was only deposed.
- Q. Okay. And when you've represented your clients, you've done so as an agent of those clients, correct?
 - A. I've represented them as their attorney.
- Q. Now, you're not a certified professional, are you?
 - A. No.
 - Q. And have you attended any of the initial training or ongoing training for certified professional?
 - A. No, I have not.
 - Q. And you're appearing today as an expert on the voluntary action plan or the VAP rules, correct?
 - A. Correct. That's part of the substance of my testimony.
- Q. And is it correct to say that your expertise on those rules is based on your experience

as an attorney and working with the rules and reading the rules?

- A. That's correct, as well as my experience work on projects where the rules and the laws are employed.
- Q. Now, have you ever represented an investor-owned utility in a proceeding regarding manufactured gas plants?
 - A. No.

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- Q. So it's safe to say that your clients in the past have been private sector clients?
- A. My clients in the past have been private sector clients, both public companies and private companies.
- Q. Now, when you represent your clients in a remediation action, the position that you take in those cases is the one that your client directs you to take, correct?
- A. The position I take -- they are not cases. They are not litigation. They are cleanups. The position I take is based on consultation with the client and discussion with the client and my advice to the client with respect to the numerous factors that relate to the particular project in the context of a particular project.

- Q. Would you agree with me that ultimately it's the client that makes the decision?
- A. Ultimately the client does make the decision.
- Q. Now, when you've worked with clients in the past and you've represented them, would you agree that one of the factors that's considered in remediation work is cost --
 - A. There are --

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- Q. -- of remediation?
- A. There are many, many factors. That's one of many, many factors that they consider.
- Q. What are the other factors that they consider?
- A. They consider the legal exposure. They consider the expediency or timeline of the remediation. They consider the business interests that may relate to a particular project. The context of projects are very different. Some are transactional in nature. Some are risk management or reliability management. Some are in anticipation of potential litigation. Some are in anticipation of enforcement by regulatory authority. Each of those situations may require priortization of different of different factors.

Q. But even with those other factors, cost is considered. For example, in enforcement actions your clients are going to consider the cost of the different alternatives they face, correct?

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- A. Actually, no. I mean cost is often a factor but I have been involved in situations where cost has specifically not been a factor because, as you just mentioned in an enforcement case, the issue that they're -- that's primary and the main focus is responding to the enforcement issues and resolving it and cost may not even be on the list of issues considered.
- Q. Generally speaking, how important is cost to clients?
- A. I don't know how to respond to that, it's such a broad question. You say "generally speaking."

 The context of each situation would demand a different set of priorities.
- Q. In your experience working with clients, you've had, you know, numerous clients, has it been your experience that the clients find cost to be an important factor generally or that they don't?
- A. Cost is one of many factors that enter into these decisions.
 - Q. Does the type of business that a client

has determine whether cost is more important to them or not?

- A. Not that I can recall. I'm not sure I can, sitting here giving testimony, specifically find a situation where cost is or isn't a factor.
- Q. Now, have you ever appeared before the PUCO before?
 - A. No, sir.
- Q. And do you consider yourself an expert on the PUCO ratemaking?
 - A. No.

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- Q. And you understand the difference between how investor-owned public utilities like Duke operate versus private sector clients -- companies, correct?
 - A. In general, I do.
- Q. Now, if I understand it, the other focus of your testimony was the conclusion that Duke has the legal liability to remediate the East End and the West End sites, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And when did you make that specific conclusion?
 - A. As I prepared my written testimony.
- Q. Prior to the preparation of your written testimony, was Duke of the opinion, if you know, that

they have legal liability and were you simply confirming that, or was Duke unsure and it was your analysis that led them to believe that they have legal liability?

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- A. My written testimony is my opinion; it's not Duke's. It was not offered to me by Duke.
- Q. Do you know if Duke had concluded prior to your testimony that they had legal liability?
- A. I don't know if Duke had concluded that they had legal liability. It's my testimony that based on the facts, as I understood them, that they have a duty and obligation to respond to the issues of these two sites.
- Q. To the extent that Duke has been involved in investigation and remediation prior to the filing of your testimony, would it be safe to assume Duke on its own concluded that they had liability to do that work?
- A. Yes, it be would be reasonable to assume that they reached that conclusion.
- Q. Did you have any discussion with anyone at Duke regarding their liability and how they viewed it regarding the East and West End sites?
 - A. No, sir.
 - Q. Now, did you use any specific criteria to

reach the conclusion that Duke had that liability?

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- A. I reviewed the testimony of -- when I prepared my written testimony of Dr. Middleton and Ms. Bednarcik and understood the general characteristics of the sites and what activities had been taken at the sites and the general ownership history of the sites and activities at the sites.
- Q. Is there any specific criteria that you identified as a basis for Duke's legal liability?
- A. It's my understanding that Duke is the owner and/or operator of both of these sites and as such is liable under the law.
- Q. Did you review Duke's potential legal liability in any of the other potential manufactured gas plant sites that Duke owns?
- A. No. It's not the subject of my testimony.
- Q. Now, you just indicated in response to your prior answer that the fact they owned and operated the sites, that is the basis for your conclusion of legal liability, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And generally speaking, it would be ownership and operation that would be two of the key factors that would determine legal liability of any

manufactured gas plant site, correct?

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- A. In general with respect to environmental liability for cleanup, the duty and obligation to cleanup, site ownership and/or operation at the time of the contamination are two of several factors that can result in liability.
- Q. Now, you didn't look at the other sites. Is that because you weren't asked to or because you just simply didn't do it?
- A. I wasn't asked to. I have no information about any other MGP sites.
- Q. So Duke just directed you to look at the two sites, the East End and the West End site only, correct?
 - A. Those are the only two sites I looked at.
- Q. Is that because Duke instructed you that way?
- A. That's the information that Duke provided me in order to form my testimony.
- Q. On page 1 of your testimony, Exhibit 23, you talk about environmental insurance matters. Can you describe or explain to me what you mean by "environmental insurance matters"?
- A. Yes. There are generically two kinds of environment insurance. Environment insurance that

- one could obtain to potentially ensure an
 environmental risk on a going-forward basis.

 Environmental insurance matters as they relate to
 historic insurance policies and cost recovery on
 insurance policies, that would be considered
 - Q. And with respect to the East End and West End sites, which of those two categories applies?
 - A. The latter.

environmental insurance.

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- Q. Latter. So it's really for any historic insurance policies that Duke had that might cover some of the costs of remediation of either one of the sites, correct?
 - A. To the extent any exist, yes.
- Q. And have you had an opportunity to review the policies that Duke has with the sites?
 - A. No.
- Q. But Duke does have some insurance policies that you're aware of, correct?
- A. I have no specific information about Duke's insurance or insurance policies.
- Q. And you've had clients in the past that pursued recovery of insurance coverage for remediation from older policies, correct?
 - A. I have clients that have considered it

and have pursued it. And I have clients that have considered it and not pursued it.

- Q. And none of them were investor-owned utilities, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

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- Q. Now, can you explain to me what you mean by "environmental risk allocation"?
- A. Environmental risk allocation is essentially a lawyer's term for what we do as lawyers as we negotiate dispositions or acquisitions or business transactions and allocate risk between parties.
- Q. So, for example, if -- if Duke was selling a property that might have remediation costs associated with it, that would be something that might be negotiated between the parties in the transaction, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Are you aware that years ago the Duke Company, its predecessor, was owned by Columbia Gas?
- A. I don't know -- I don't know the exact corporate history of the company. I know Duke is a successor to other companies.
- Q. To the extent that they are a successor company, did you look into the -- any transactional

factors that might have addressed any of the potential environmental factors for when -- for when Duke went from being owned by another company to being spun off as its own independent company?

- A. No. I have not reviewed any of those documents, if they are available.
- Q. Now, through your testimony, Duke is acknowledging legal liability for the remediation of the two sites. Are you familiar with the other parties in this proceeding?
 - A. In general.

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- Q. And is it your understanding that any of the parties in this proceeding have questioned -- questioned whether Duke has legal liability for remediation?
- A. It's my -- it's my understanding it's a subject of these hearings.
- Q. It's your understanding that parties have questioned whether Duke is legally liable for the remediation of the contamination at the East and West End sites?
- A. No. It was the subject of my testimony as a result of clarifying that they are, in fact, liable for the environmental -- historic contamination at these sites.

Q. Let me ask it this way, is it your understanding that any of the other parties are contesting when Duke actually had legal liability?

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- A. I don't know because I haven't reviewed that record.
- Q. So you haven't looked at the testimony from any of the other parties regarding the MGP issue?
- A. Not -- not with respect to liability issues.
- Q. Did you review any of the objections to the Staff Report filed by any of the other parties?
- A. I recently reviewed some of the staff objections that were filed, very recently.
- Q. But that was limited to just the staff objections?
 - A. I believe that's correct.
 - Q. Did you review the Staff Report at all?
 - A. I believe I did.
- Q. And anywhere in the Staff Report or in the staff objections or the testimony that you reviewed, did you see that anybody was contesting whether Duke had legal liability for remediation?
 - A. I don't recall.
 - Q. Now, your testimony does not in any way

deal with the prudence of the work done with regard to the PUCO standard of prudence, correct?

- A. My testimony does not speak to whatever may be the PUCO prudence standard. My testimony speaks to what I thought was reasonable and prudent in terms of activities at these sites based on the information I was aware of.
- Q. And the information that you are aware of, did you ever see any documentation that showed an analysis of comparing other potential remediation options to the options that Duke selected?
 - A. No.

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MS. BOJKO: May I have that question and answer read back, please.

(Record read.)

- Q. You never saw any documents that did any kind of cost comparison between other alternatives and the alternative that Duke selected, correct?
- A. I was not provided any documents like that.
- Q. Are you aware of any documents that might actually exist that would make that type of analysis?
 - A. No.
- Q. You are not an environmental engineer, correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. Now, on page 5 of your testimony, you talk about your understanding of what it takes to be a certified professional. And I believe you identify education, experience as two of the factors, correct?
- A. I am looking for the lines but those are two of several factors that are required to become a certified professional.
- Q. Whether someone has the requisite education, would you agree with me that's an objective standard that it's easy to determine if somebody has that minimum education or not?
- A. Are you speaking to the specific statutory requirements for becoming a CP?
 - O. Yes.
- A. That's one of the -- an objective, one of many standards and requirements to become a certified professional in Ohio.
- Q. Right. And another factor is experience, and would you agree with me experience is, again, an objective factor that you can look at based on someone's resume and whether they've actually done the type of work necessary, that they have done it for a sufficient period of time?
 - A. The rules are clear with respect to the

specific amount of experience to become a CP but there's also other requirements including training and then in terms of my own experience beyond the specific requirements, the experience with -- experience generally in their practice and the experience with voluntary action sites and the rules and regulations that relate to them.

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- Q. Now, when you talk about the training, that -- what's involved in that training is a one-day eight-hour course that's sponsored or put on by the Environmental Protection Agency, correct?
- A. No. There's initial training that's required to become a certified professional in the state of Ohio. I don't recall how long that takes. But then there is annual training that's required by the statute for all certified professionals and the certified professionals also attend what are called coffees which is where they exchange information with each other and they have to maintain their training each year and, in fact, I do believe if they don't file no further action letter for a period of four years, they have to go back and take the initial training over again.
- Q. Okay. I understand that there is initial training, and I was just focusing on the initial

training. Is it your understanding that initial training is a one-day eight-hour course?

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- A. I don't recall the specific requirements.

 That may be correct. I don't recall. I have to look at the statute.
- Q. Do you know if there is any kind of testing that is done at the end of that course to determine if the person attending the course actually learned anything from that course?
- A. I don't -- I don't believe that there is any testing. I would have to look at the statute.

 Remember, I'm a lawyer, I don't attend this training.

 The engineers, certified professionals, attend this training.
- Q. Right. Now, with the ongoing training it would be similar education courses to the initial course, correct?
- A. It would be ongoing training. I don't know how it relates to the initial training. It would be ongoing continuing education just as we as lawyers have continuing education.
- Q. And, again, do you know if there is any kind of testing at the ongoing training that, you know, determines whether you learned or how much you learned in attending those courses?

A. Not to my knowledge.

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Q. Would it be possible for someone to sit in either the initial course or the follow-up courses and learn nothing but simply by attendance get credit for the course and meet the requirement that they attend those courses?

MS. PASHOS: Objection. Calls for speculation.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

- A. It seems like a speculative question. I mean, anybody could sit in any room and not learn anything. I don't know what one individual certified professional might or might not learn or one individual in an individual CLE might or might not learn. But I know what the requirements are for the training and I know the rigor that's applied to the review of submissions by certified professionals in the terms of the face of EPA and I work with certified professionals on a regular basis and if they are not trained in what they are doing, it would be immediately evident.
- Q. Can you point to where in the -- what rule it is that talks about certification?
 - A. Specifically what rule number?
 - O. Yes.

- A. Doing this off the top of my head without the book in front of me, so I might cite this wrong but I think it's under 3745-300-50 but I would have to look at the actual regs to be certain that's the right citation.
- Q. Now, a certified professional is necessary if you're following the voluntary action plan rules and your ultimate end goal is to get a no further action or an NFA letter, correct?
- A. Absolutely necessary, you can't get one without one.
 - Q. I'm sorry.

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- A. You can't get an NFA without one. You need a CP to issue the NFA.
- Q. But can you do the investigation and the remediation at a site if your goal is not to get an NFA without a CP?
- A. Any person can read the -- read the rules and hire an engineer and attempt to follow the voluntary action program guidance, but without the guidance of the CP they would not, in my opinion as a professional, professional involved in many of these projects, be prudent in their approach to the project. You need a CP to be involved.
 - Q. In your experience how often does a

company in a voluntary action plan pursue an NFA letter versus cases where they complete remediation but don't go forward with an NFA letter?

- A. Often. I couldn't tell you the specific percentage.
- Q. So there's a significant number of cases where they don't attempt to get an NFA letter, correct?
- A. I can't speak to you what's significant but there are cases where clients do not ultimately pursue an NFA but I know many of my clients do pursue an NFA in an attempt not to sue. That's routine in my practice.
- Q. Now, as part of a process of being a certified professional, does a certified professional in any way to your knowledge have any experience or expertise with regard to public utility ratemaking standards and methodologies?
- A. Are you asking me whether that's required under the rules or?
 - Q. Yes.

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- A. Not to my knowledge is it required under the VAP rules.
- Q. You've worked with numerous certified professionals in the past, correct?

A. I have.

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- Q. To the best of your knowledge, did any of those certified professionals ever have expertise in the public utilities commission ratemaking process?
- A. Because I have not personally worked on this process, as I testified earlier, and -- earlier today, I haven't worked with certified professionals because I haven't worked on those matters.
- Q. Certified professionals who have expertise on PUCO matters.
 - A. One connects to the other.
- Q. So it never -- it never came up in any of your analysis of a CP's resume or discussions with a CP as to whether any of the CPs that you ever worked with in the past had any experience or expertise in the public utilities ratemaking.
- A. No, but it certainly would if I was involved in it -- in an MGP or public utilities ratemaking case. That would be part of the criteria I would evaluate with respect to engage in that kind of profession with that individual.
- Q. Now, do you know if Duke employed a certified professional in this case?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And do you know who that was?

A. Mr. Fiore.

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- Q. And was that for both East End and West End sites?
 - A. I believe that's correct.
- Q. And do you know if he was hired to do both investigation and remediation at both sites?
- A. I believe -- because I have limited information, I believe he was involved in those, but I don't have any expert testimony to offer to you as to what his specific involvement is.
- Q. Do you know if Mr. Fiore has any expertise in the public utilities ratemaking process?
 - A. No. I don't have specific knowledge.
- Q. Do you know what a Phase I property assessment report is?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Have you ever prepared or submitted such a report for clients in the past?
- A. No. Those reports are not prepared by lawyers. They are prepared by environmental professionals.
- Q. And those environmental professionals would include engineers, correct?
- A. Well, it would include a variety of
 people if you're talking about a Phase I that's not a

VAP Complaint Phase I. If you are talking about a VAP Complaint Phase I, it would involve an engineering firm and a person who is a certified professional that would meet the VAP standards.

- Q. Now, do you review those Phase I reports?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And did you review Duke's -- any of Duke's Phase I property assessment reports?
 - A. No.
 - Q. For either the East or West End site?
- A. No.

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- Q. Were you asked to do that, or were they simply not provided to you?
 - A. I was -- I didn't review them. I wasn't asked to or I didn't review. It wasn't provided to me.
 - Q. Did it ever occur to you that perhaps you should look at the Phase I property assessment report in making any of the conclusions that you made in your testimony?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Why not?
- A. Didn't -- I didn't believe it was necessary for me to prepare my testimony.
 - Q. And do you know what a Phase II property

assessment is?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. And you've had clients that have prepared Phase II property assessment reports in the past?
- A. Yes, but the same answer that I gave you with respect to the Phase Is would apply.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. VAP Compliant Phase II is a different document than a Phase II in general.
- Q. Are you familiar with the term "groundwater monitoring"?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Have you ever had clients that did groundwater monitoring at contaminated sites in the past?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know if Duke performed any groundwater monitoring or sampling at the East End or the West End sites?
- A. It's my general understanding there has been groundwater monitoring.
- Q. Do you know that for a fact or just general?
- A. General; I have not reviewed any specific data or environmental reports.

- Q. Did you -- are you aware if Duke has any groundwater monitoring reports for either the East or West End sites?
- A. I'm not specifically aware of any environmental documents. They have not been provided to me nor have I requested them.
- Q. So you couldn't have reviewed them because you are not aware of them, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Now, your testimony on page 3, line 6, page 3, line 17, and then on page 5, lines 8 and 17, you have a number of spots where you indicate that it's your understanding, and can you explain to me what you mean by your understanding in those areas of your testimony?
- A. My understanding based on discussions with Duke personnel.
- Q. So that understanding is based entirely on what you learned from talking to the company and not any independent analysis or review on your part, correct?
- A. In part -- it's in part based on those conversations as well as the review of some -- the documents I've discussed.
 - Q. Okay. So if I look on page 3, line 6,

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the company's objecting to the staff recommendations regarding recovery of MGP. Is there any documents that you reviewed to get your understanding there or was that based on discussion with Ms. Bednarcik?

- A. It's based on my discussions, my general understanding of the subject matter of this proceeding.
- Q. And then on -- same page on line 17, what was the basis of your understanding there? Is there any formal documents that you reviewed?
 - A. The review of Ms. Bednarcik's testimony.
- Q. And then page 5, line 8, are there any documents there or was that based on discussions?
- A. Page 5, line 8. It's the same answers I just provided to you.
 - Q. And would it be the same on line 17?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. So to the extent that you relied either on Mr. Middleton or Ms. Bednarcik's testimony, you have no independent basis other than just relying on those two pieces of testimony, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Do you know if Duke considered any remediation options other than the specific options that they selected at either the East End or the West

End sites?

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- A. No. I have not been party to any of those discussions or any discussions like that.
- Q. So you have no direct knowledge of whether they considered any other option, correct?
- A. I have no personal knowledge of any -- of any consideration of options.
- Q. So you don't know if any of the option -any of the other options that might have been
 available to Duke might have been options that would
 have cost less money, correct?
 - A. What options are you speaking of?
- Q. I'm asking if Duke looked at other options, you wouldn't know if there was any cost analysis or if any of them would have been less costly than the option Duke selected, correct?
- A. No. My testimony was based directly on the information I was provided. Your question suggests other options that I might have considered. I didn't review any other options.
- Q. When you've worked with clients in the past, have your clients in the past reviewed various different options before selecting a particular option with a remediation plan?
 - A. Sometimes.

Q. And when they look at those other options, is there any kind of analysis or documentation comparing the different options that are available?

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- A. Depends it depends on the transaction or the context of the situation or the priorities of the client or the issues related to the site. Every site is different.
- Q. Now, if you know, have any of the parties in this proceeding questioned whether the efforts that Duke undertook were reasonable in achieving protection of health and human welfare?
- A. Not to my knowledge based on what I reviewed.

You're speaking generally with respect to their actions or are you speaking with respect to specific activities?

- Q. To the actual activities that they selected to do remediation in this case.
- A. So are you asking me whether what they did was protective of human health and safety and the environment?
- Q. I am asking if any of the parties to this proceeding have questioned whether the actions that Duke took were reasonable in protecting health and

human safety?

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A. No. That's a different question. I don't think -- I must -- I misheard. I don't believe you asked me whether they were reasonable before. I think you asked me if anybody questioned them.

To my knowledge I don't know that anybody has questioned them. If you're asking me are they reasonable, that's a different question.

- Q. Okay, did -- to your knowledge did anybody question the activities that Duke actually performed?
- A. Yes, people have questioned the activities that they've performed in sitting through this hearing this morning and reviewing the testimony.
- Q. So that's based on what you heard today. That's not based on any other understanding in the case, correct?
- A. A general understanding of the case sitting here today.
- Q. Can you identify who those other parties might be and what they objected to?
- A. Based on the earlier testimony that I was sitting here listening to --
 - Q. Or your general understanding of the

case.

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- A. The methodology that Duke may have chosen for the remediation activities.
 - Q. And by whom?
 - A. And by whom?
 - O. Yes.
- A. By the other parties in this case. I can't speak specifically.
- Q. On page 7 of your direct testimony, bottom of the page you talk about the VAP being an efficient and cost effective alternative. And you would agree with me that alternative is compared to EPA coming in and ordering a specific type of remediation, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. The VAP does not indicate that there is only one specific way to investigate or remediate a site, correct?
- A. The voluntary action program statutes and rules provide guidance and an outline of how environmental -- voluntary environmental remediation project would be conducted in the state of Ohio.
- Q. And that outline is filled in combination of the certified professional, the company, and any

other experts that they have working on the matter, correct?

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- A. That outline is filled in by the client, certainly the certified professional who directs the cleanup, the experience of the certified professional, and more and probably as important or mostly important the specific facts as they relate to the site. Each site is different. Each site demands different responses and there are different responses required based on the context of the site.
- Q. I think you answered this but I want to make sure I understand. The VAP rules do not identify any single specific type of investigation or remediation plan that should be used at any particular site, correct?
- A. They do not identify a single methodology for how you would clean up a site because there are many sites with many different characteristics.
- Q. Now, in your experience does a certified professional evaluate different options that might be available to remediate a site?
- A. A certified professional may evaluate -would evaluate options. It depends on the site. It
 depends on how obvious the solution is or is not as
 it relates to a site. It depends on the human health

and safety risk factors present at the site. It depends on the legal risks that may be associated with the site, whether it's enforcement or otherwise.

- Q. Is it possible under the VAP rules that there could be different options on how to remediate a site and each of those options could have a different cost?
 - A. It's possible.
- Q. Have you had any clients that had instances where they had different options available to them on how to remediate a site?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Now, I think on your testimony on page 9 you talk about the fact that I think it was the East End site was impacted as a result of the real estate developer purchasing land, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you're aware that Duke sold a small piece of land to that developer, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know why Duke sold that land to the developer?
 - A. No.
- Q. Do you know if, at the time that Duke sold land to the developer, Duke was aware they might

have potential liability at the East End site?

A. No.

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Q. To the extent that Duke may have been aware that they had potential liability at the East End site and they went ahead and sold that piece of property to the developer, wouldn't you agree with me that -- strike that.

It's your understanding that Duke purchased the parcel that they originally sold to the developer and additional property back from that developer, correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know why they purchased that back from the developer?
 - A. No.
- Q. Do you know if they paid more for the property when they repurchased it than when they sold it to the developer?
- A. I have no specific knowledge about the business transactions involved with the transactions.
- Q. But the purchase -- the original sale from Duke to the developer occurred in 2006, correct?
 - A. Yes. That's part of my testimony.
- Q. And do you have any knowledge as to whether Duke in 2006 had acknowledged any liability

Duke Energy Ohio 12-1685 Volume I for any of the contamination at the East End site? I have no personal knowledge. EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Serio, I hate to break up your cross, but I think now would be a great time to take a lunch break. MR. SERIO: That's fine with me, your Honor. EXAMINER STENMAN: Great. Let's come back at 10 until 2. (Thereupon, at 12:45 p.m. a lunch recess was taken until 1:50 p.m.)

120 Monday Afternoon Session, 1 2 April 29, 2013. 3 4 EXAMINER STENMAN: All right. Let's go back on the record. 5 6 Mr. Serio. 7 MR. SERIO: Thank you your Honor. 8 9 KEVIN D. MARGOLIS 10 being previously sworn, as prescribed by law, was 11 examined and testified further as follows. 12 CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued) 13 By Mr. Serio: 14 0. Good afternoon, Mr. Margolis. 15 Good afternoon. Α. 16 Pick up where we left off. 17 Page 9 of your testimony, you talk about 18 the developer that was involved in the original 19 purchase of land and then the resell back to Duke 2.0 having an easement for ingress and egress of 2.1 utilities across the East End site. Do you know if 22 you had those easements before Duke sold that piece 23 of property?

> No, I don't. Α.

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And can you explain for me what the Q.

easement for ingress and egress of utilities means?

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- A. In general, and because I have not reviewed the specific easement, ingress and egress easement would be for access either between two sites or on to a site.
- Q. So essentially he had the ability to get utility lines or gas mains laid across to access his property.
- A. I don't know specifically whether -well, it -- I guess it was across the East End site
 so, yeah, across the site.
- Q. And then what's your understanding of a landscape easement?
- A. In general a landscape easement is an agreement between two parties usually with an abutting property allowing the party that doesn't own the property to put up some kind of landscaping, some kind of buffer or usually shrubbery of some sort.
- Q. So in this case it was the developer that had an easement to plant necessary landscape on his property or was it an easement that Duke had to plant such vegetation on the Duke property?
- A. The developer had the easement so I believe that means that he would have had the easement on what would then have been the Duke

property.

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- Q. And that would have required Duke then to put some landscaping up to separate the two?
- A. I don't know -- I haven't reviewed the easement so I don't know if it would have required Duke or permitted the developer to put it up. I don't recall who -- who, if anyone, had an obligation. I think it was just an easement so it could be put up.
- Q. You also say on page 9 that the change in potential exposure for historic contamination changed as a result of the -- of the sale. If Duke would have never sold the initial piece of property to the developer, if you know, would that have changed the necessity for Duke to do the investigation and remediation at the East End site at that time?

MS. PASHOS: I object. I think the

question mischaracterizes Mr. Margolis's testimony.

EXAMINER STENMAN: The objection is

overruled. He can clarify.

A. Duke's obligation under the law with respect to the historic contamination at the site existed before and after the sale of the real property. The liability under the law for cleanup as a result of being the owner and the operator of the

real property under the law and what the transaction or change in use may have done is changed the priorities perhaps as to when the remediation would have started.

- Is it your understanding that Duke began the investigation and remediation at the East End site because the developer initially purchased land in order to do the residential development on the property adjacent to the East End site?
- I believe it's my understanding that Α. transaction changed the -- the risk profile of the site and may have changed the decision-making process internal to Duke as to whether -- as to when to start the remediation with respect to various historic liability.
- So my question is had Duke not sold that piece of property to the developer, would the developer have been in a position to go forward triggering that change that Duke then reacted to?
 - Α. Can you repeat that question?
 - 0. Sure.

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MR. SERIO: Can you read that back, please.

(Record read.)

I don't know. I'm not sure I understand Α.

the question. I'm not sure I know how to answer your question.

- Q. Do you know if the developer would have been able to go forward with the development without purchasing the piece of property from Duke?
- A. No, I don't know what the developer's plans were.
- Q. So you don't know if he could have even gone forward without it.
- A. I don't know what the developer's plans were.
- Q. Are you aware, were there any third-party lawsuits that were threatened against Duke with regard to the sale of the land to the developer?
- A. I'm not specifically aware of any third-party lawsuits.
 - Q. Are you generally aware of any?
 - A. No. Not the subject of my testimony.
- Q. So no one from Duke spoke with you or informed you about any threats, real or threatened, with regard to the developer and the purchase of the property?
 - A. No.

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Q. Did you do any investigation on your own to determine if there were any potentially

responsible persons other than Duke for the East End and West End remediation site costs?

A. No.

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- Q. Do you know if Duke has done any investigation to determine if there's any potential third party that might be liable for any of those costs?
 - A. No.
- Q. Have you had clients in the past that looked into whether there was third parties that might be responsible for remediation costs at sites that they owned?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Would you consider it reasonable for a company to look to see if there was any third-party liability when they're in the process of remediating a site?
- A. It would it depends on the site and the circumstances and it certainly depends on the timing of that investigation. If they were to proceed with one, it would be highly dependent on the circumstances and the context of the site cleanup. Every site's different.
- Q. Are there any circumstances under which it would be unreasonable for a company to look to see

if there was any third-party liability associated with the site that they own?

- A. Yes. If the company had -- if a client of mine had determined that the liability was all or mostly theirs and/or the cost/benefit analysis they had made with respect to pursuing third parties made that effort not worth the effort. It's expensive, time consuming, and is often unproductive.
- Q. Do you know if Duke has done either one of those two steps?
 - A. No.

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- Q. Have you reviewed any of the insurance policies that Duke has with regard to potential coverage of the East End or West End sites?
 - A. No.
- Q. Do you know if Duke has any insurance policies that might cover the East or West End site?
 - A. No.
- Q. On page 14 of your testimony, you talk your question that begins on line 10 you talk about types of liability insurance policies and that there's this modern general commercial liability policies since 1985 that include the absolute pollution exclusion. Can you explain to me what that is?

- A. In 1985, commercial general liability policies that insurance companies provided to companies for general liability were changed to include a pollution exclusion which included coverage for sudden and accidental releases of contamination that previously had not been a standard part of commercial general liability policies.
- Q. So generally speaking, if you had a policy that dated prior to 1985, they did not have that absolute pollution exclusion?
- A. Generally speaking, but the policies that one might look at, you know, over the decades are all different and all have different provisions and coverage and limits.
- Q. But for -- for that -- is it correct to say that since '85, that absolute pollution exclusion has been a constant in those type of policies?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. You've indicated in your testimony on page 14 that sometimes it's very time -- it takes a lot of time and can be expensive to determine if there's insurance coverage. Do you know if Duke has done any of the analysis necessary to determine if they have appropriate insurance coverage?
 - A. No.

- Q. So when you talk about being time -- taking a lot of time and being expensive, that's just generally speaking, correct?
 - A. Yes, that's my testimony.
- Q. Now, are you familiar with soil removal as an -- as a means of remediating at a contaminated site?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And are you familiar with groundwater treatment as a remediation technique?
- A. Groundwater treatment is a broad term generally covering many, many different remediation technologies, but groundwater treatment as a remedial technology. In general terms I understand what that means.
- Q. And are you familiar with using barriers such as clay or asphalt caps as an option in remediating an MGP site?
- A. Well, those are two different caps that would likely be in two different locations, I believe, at a time and I generally understand using caps as part of remediation of a site.
- Q. Now, those are just three of the various types of remediation techniques that are available when you are cleaning up the site, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And the different remediation techniques all have different costs associated with them that is, in part, contingent upon the specifics of the site, correct?
- A. Yes. Everything is site specific and -site specific and based on all of the factors that
 affect the site and risks that are associated with
 the site.
- Q. Now, do you know if in particular Duke did any analysis as to whether soil removal, groundwater treatment, or use of barriers was an alternative they could have used at either the East End or West End site?
 - A. No.
- Q. Your attachment to your testimony KVM-3 is a 21-page attachment and it's titled "Ohio Voluntary Action Program Annual Report," and it says "September, '94, through June, '97." So that's more than a one-year period. Can you kind of explain to me how an annual report and those two and a half years there kind of work together?
- A. I am sure the Ohio EPA could explain it better. The reference I am looking for, the reference in my testimony to that KDM-2, KDM-3, and,

again, I don't know specifically, I am making an assumption here that it's Ohio EPA's terminology.

It's an annual report covering the annual periods of '94, '95, '96, and '97, but I can't speak specifically to what is in Ohio EPA's mind. I am still looking for the reference to KDM-3 in my testimony.

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- Q. While you are looking for it, let me put a question to you.
 - A. It's KDM, that's actually a typo.
- Q. What's the purpose of attaching this report to your testimony?
- A. In -- on page 13 of my testimony beginning in line 13, I make reference to this attachment. This is in connection with the question that was -- with respect to my experience does Ohio have a public policy in favor of appropriate response actions being taken with regard to historic contamination.

I attached this particular report as I was searching for a written document evidencing Ohio EPA's public policy which I believe continues to today which is that the voluntary action program as a -- as an approach and program to cleanup contaminated sites is an appropriate and reasonable

improvement approach for cleaning up contaminated sites as opposed to the other methodologies that preceded the existence of the voluntary action programs and other choices.

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- Q. Now, to the best of your knowledge, is this document still accurate and reflect the EPA policies today?
- A. Yeah, I believe that the state -- it's attached for the purpose of the statement that's included in my testimony, I believe that that statement is consistent with Ohio EPA policy today.
- Q. Do you know if there is anything in the attachment that's dated or no longer in effect today?
- A. I think there's references in here to —
 first of all, it's from 1997 and only references
 projects to that date, makes references to the list
 of NFA and covenants issued to that date which, of
 course, there are many more of them to this date but
 this particular document included that statement as
 to the intent of the program that was more timely
 connected to the creation of the program in 1994, the
 issuance of the regulations of the program in 1996,
 the initial issuance of the regulations. They have
 since been amended.
 - Q. Okay. If you could turn to page 3 of

KVM-3, it's 3 of 21, near the bottom of the page under "Financial Assistance" it says there that "The Voluntary Action Program offers financial relief to people undertaking voluntary cleanups in the form of loans, grants, and tax relief." Do you see that?

A. I do.

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- Q. Do you know if Duke, who is participating under the voluntary action plan, has discussed internally whether they would look to take advantage of any of the loans, grants, or tax relief offered under the VAP?
- A. This is, in fact, a piece of this attachment that is, in fact, dated. I don't know what Duke investigated with respect to financial assistance but the financial assistance that might have been available in 1997 through Ohio EPA or any other state agency of the state government of Ohio has significantly changed since then.
- Q. Do you know if there is anything that has been put in place in lieu of the loans, grants, and tax relief contemplated in '97 under the VAP?
- A. There is a program called the Clean Ohio Revitalization Program, Clean Ohio -- Clean Ohio Assistance Fund, which was formally run by the Department of Development and it's just moved. It's

a very involved process for remediation projects usually that are going -- that are being redeveloped into some other use.

I've typically not seen it used by private parties responsible for contamination in cleaning up their own sites. I have no specific recollection of anybody using it for that purpose.

- Q. Do you know if Duke has looked into any of the other options for loans, grants, or tax relief that might be available today?
 - A. I do not.

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- Q. Would it be reasonable if there were loans, grants, and tax relief available that a company would look into them as part of their remediation efforts?
- A. In general it would be reasonable as a component of looking at issues at the site, but addressing the issue of the environmental issues and the human health and safety concern contamination to the environment would be the primary issue that you would be wanting to look at, not whether there are loans or tax relief type issues.
- Q. I understand that, but once you made the decision to begin investigation and remediation, wouldn't it be reasonable then to look to see if

there is any type of programs available that would help defray some of those costs?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Are you familiar with VAP Rule 37 --3745-300-01?
- A. Those would be the definitions under the regulations.
- Q. And in general under the definitions engineering controls are one of the measures that are acceptable as a remediation methodology, correct?
- A. One of -- that's actually a definition of an engineering control but that's one of many, many, many approaches to resolving issues at a VAP site.
- Q. Is there anything in the VAP rules that would prohibit using institutional controls as a means of remediation in either the East End or West End site?
- A. There's nothing specific in the rules that would prohibit the use but the use one would not use the rules that way. The rules are the guidance that would be utilized by the certified professional who would be utilizing the rules and the law in order to determine what was the appropriate methodology for addressing contamination at a site. There are many, many tools that are available under

the statute including engineering controls.

- Q. Are you familiar with the variances that are available to a company to get a lesser restriction from one of the standards that's set out?
- A. Are you speaking about the variance that's specifically referenced in the VAP statute?
 - Q. Yes.

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- A. I'm aware of that provision in the statute.
- Q. And do you know if Duke has considered applying for any of the variances that might be available to them?
- A. I don't know of anyone who has ever utilized the variance provision of the statute because in my experience and in practicing law in Ohio and working on sites using the VAP, it is not a -- one of the tools that is useful or practical in terms of resolving issues at a site. I don't know if Duke has utilized it, but I also don't know of any other client that's utilized it.
- Q. Do you know what's involved in requesting a variance?
- A. Besides paying a significant fee, there's a variance board and I believe the complexity of the process has, at least in my experience when I have

looked at it several times for clients, been prohibitive.

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- Q. How much is the fee, if you know?
- A. \$28,000, and I'm just guessing at that but roughly in that range.
- Q. And what is involved in preparing your argument to go before that board?
- A. Oh, I don't know. I would have to look at the statute again to refresh my recollection what all is involved but I know when we looked at it before on behalf of clients, we've never pursued it and I don't believe Ohio EPA has issued very many, if any, variances since the program's inception but I don't know exactly what the statistics are. It's not a variance like a zoning variance at all. It's a completely different tool.

MR. SERIO: Give me just a second, your Honor. I believe I may be done.

Q. Could you turn to page 6 of your testimony. I don't know if I asked you this previously or not. I just want to close the loop. Beginning on line 11 you talk about Duke's liability, and at the end of your sentence you indicate that Duke is acting prudently in a reasonable manner and responsible manner in conducting their activities.

Now, when you make that statement, you're not making that statement with regard to prudently as used by the PUCO in a ratemaking formula, correct?

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- A. I'm making that statement that based on the -- on the information as I understand it with respect to Duke's ownership in connection to the site and remediation activities at the site, that they were reasonable and prudent in utilizing the voluntary action program and employing sophisticated and experienced environmental professionals and engineering firms and minimizing liability and risk to human health, safety, and the environment and the company.
- Q. But when you made that statement, you're not aware of any documentation that compared other remediation options that might have been available to the company, correct?
- A. No. I've already testified as to other remediation options.
- Q. Now, I think you indicated earlier you are not an engineer, so what's the basis that you're concluding that the cleanup of the contamination was done reasonably and responsibly?
- A. The basis for my conclusion is my experience as an environmental lawyer who has worked

with voluntary action programs and cleanups --1 2 cleanup sites, Brownfield sites, in the state of Ohio 3 for 20 plus years, I guess almost 20 years with the voluntary action program, that the approach and steps 5 and methodology that Duke has taken were reasonable 6 and prudent. 7 You're not qualified to put together any type of plan on how to remediate a site, correct? 8 9 Α. Correct. I'm a lawyer, not an engineer. 10 And any of your analysis on whether that could prudently is based on you looking back at it 11 12 based on the documents you've reviewed, correct? 13 Α. Yes. 14 MR. SERIO: That's all the questions I 15 have, your Honor. 16 Thank you, Mr. Margolis. 17 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 18 EXAMINER STENMAN: Ms. Bojko. 19 MS. BOJKO: Yes, thank you, your Honor. 2.0 2.1 CROSS-EXAMINATION 22 By Ms. Bojko: 23 Mr. Margolis, my name is Kim Bojko and I 24 represent the Kroger Company here today. 25 You had a discussion with Mr. Serio this

morning about enforcement activities, and isn't it true that if there's an enforcement order, that there could also be multiple ways to resolve those enforcement issues under that enforcement order?

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- A. Yes, depending on the enforcement order, the facts, the situation, and what statute was being referenced.
- Q. And it's not your testimony today that

 Duke has an enforcement order that it's been ordered

 to follow; is that correct?
 - A. I'm not aware of an enforcement order.
- Q. And that's why we've been discussing the VAP; is that accurate?
 - A. I'm -- I don't understand --
- Q. The VAP is an alternative to any kind of governmental enforcement activity?
- A. The VAP is an alternative -- insofar as it is an efficient and smart and practical and reasonable approach to cleaning up a site as opposed to an enforcement order which may put a company or a responsible party in a position where they would have to make much more expensive, complicated, and convoluted, shall we say, in my experience cleanup decisions based upon a demand and control approach that Ohio EPA would take with respect to an

enforcement order doesn't afford the flexibility that one has under the voluntary action program with a certified professional working on the cleanup.

- Q. I may have misheard what you just stated but you said that the VAP was -- I thought you just said a reasonable approach, but it's my understanding as you testified earlier today that it is more of an outline in the statute and that there are many reasonable methods for implementing those cleanup activities; is that accurate?
- A. It's both. The VAP is a reasonable approach for -- prudent approach for cleaning up a contaminated site, the VAP program itself. The statutes and the rules provide an outline of the approach that would be directed by a certified professional which one must employ to properly utilize the voluntary action program and who would direct -- ultimately direct the cleanup looking to the statutes and rules under the VAP.
- Q. And when Duke decided to enter into a VAP, you didn't have any part in the decision making of how they would implement the statute and the outline that you were just referencing; is that right?
 - A. No. I had no part in it.

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- Q. And isn't it -- I'm sorry.
- A. That's okay.

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- Q. I am getting some feedback so I'm not hearing you very well.
 - A. I had no part in that decision.
- Q. Thank you. Isn't it also true that you didn't look at other Duke remediation options that could have been available to them?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And so you don't -- you didn't go back and look at other options and determine whether those would also have been reasonable or prudent; is that correct?
- A. No. My testimony is with respect to being reasonable and prudent to utilize the voluntary action program as an appropriate approach to cleaning up a site, it would be the certified professional that would be directing a cleanup, that would be helping to direct the choices that one would be making throughout the cleanup in terms of investigation, remediation, et cetera.
- Q. Thank you. I appreciate the distinction. You're making a distinction between you believe it was prudent and reasonable to follow the VAP outlines and standards and do it under the -- under a VAP but

you didn't have any review or you're not testifying today to the reasonableness of what Duke actually did under the VAP; is that correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And you had some discussion earlier today and you spent a couple of pages in your testimony talking about insurance policies and that you're familiar with clients that you've had in the past pursue those insurance policies; is that accurate?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you stated that -- well, first of all, Duke wouldn't be any different than any of those other companies in its attempt to pursue an insurance policy or even with regard to the fact of having an insurance policy; is that correct?
 - A. I don't believe so.
- Q. And you stated that you didn't review

 Duke's insurance policies. In fact, you don't even

 know if they have one; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. Did you ask Duke if they had an insurance policy, or did you ask to see any documentation regarding an insurance policy?
- A. No. My testimony was just with respect to the utility of pursuing insurance cost recovery in

general.

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- Q. So whether Duke does or doesn't have an insurance policy, you're not sure as if they may or may not be able to recover under that if they have it; is that correct?
- A. No. It's not my opinion as to any specific insurance policy as to whether they could or could not recover. I did not testify to that.
- Q. And with respect to your other clients, you -- those clients have pursued the insurance policy claims as you've suggested, correct?
 - A. Some have.
- Q. And some of those have been successful in that pursuit and have recovered money from insurance companies; is that correct?
- A. Some have. A percentage of those clients who pursued recovery recovered funds and many have not.
- Q. And you talked a little bit earlier, it's in your testimony as well, about the sale of the property to the developer. Do you recall that discussion?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And when Duke would have sold the property to the developer, would they have been --

would they have had to disclose if they had some kind of liability with regard to contamination and remediation efforts that they were required to do under the statutory provisions you've set forth in your testimony?

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- A. I testified to the voluntary action program, and I spoke to the federal statute CERCLA.

 None of those are disclosure statutes. I don't know what Duke did in terms of disclosure.
- Q. So it's your testimony today, at least under the environmental statutes that you know about, that they wouldn't have had to disclose such a fact?
- A. Ohio does not have a disclosure law that would apply. That doesn't mean that in the course of a private transaction one party would not be disclosing environmental liability in the course of that transaction pursuant to negotiations, and I do not know any of the details of those negotiations or what was disclosed or not disclosed.
- Q. And when you just stated Ohio does not have a law, are you talking about an environmental --
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. -- provision?

You are not here to testify as a real estate agent and whether there would be any

requirements under real estate laws, correct?

A. I am not testifying to an Ohio real estate transaction.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you.

I have no further questions, your Honor.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Hart?

MR. HART: Yes, your Honor.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Hart:

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Q. Mr. Margolis, I want to go through your testimony and identify where you have actually rendered opinions and try to understand exactly what the scope of those opinions is.

First one I've identified is on page 6 starting at line 11. I understand here you are rendering an opinion that Duke has liability under CERCLA, correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And assuming these sites, whatever activities occurred on them, ceased as of 1963, would you agree that CERCLA liability would have existed starting in 1980?
- A. That was when CERCLA was passed but CERCLA is a retroactive statute.

Q. But there wasn't any CERCLA liability before 1980. That's when the liability came into existence.

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- A. CERCLA didn't exist before 1980.
- Q. So Duke has had that liability under CERCLA for over 30 years.
- A. As a matter of CERCLA, they have had that liability for more than 30 years. With respect to the common law and their responsibility as an owner of the site, I'm not opining to that.
- Q. Okay. The last two lines of that opinion, lines 15 and 16, you say Duke "is acting prudently and in a reasonable and responsible manner in conducting these activities," and I want to understand exactly what you're opining about as far as "these activities." What activities?
- A. Responding to their legal liability and duty under CERCLA as the responsible party for historic contamination.
- Q. So the fact they are investigating and obtaining some sort of remediation action?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. I take it you're not opining at all as to the appropriateness or reasonableness of the actual activities that they have engaged in.

- A. I am opining with respect to -- in other parts of my testimony as to the general methodology of utilizing the voluntary action program and certified professional and following that course of -- course of action in connection with their cleanup as being reasonable and prudent.
- Q. If I can characterize it then, you're talking about they were procedurally reasonable in following that process.
- A. Yes, they were -- I don't know procedurally what word I would use, but they were prudent and reasonable in following that process.
- Q. You're not offering an opinion on the substantive reasonableness of the remediation activities they have conducted.
- A. When you say "substantive," do you mean the actual techniques they used to remediate the sites?
 - O. Correct.

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- A. I am not opining as to the actual remediation techniques.
- Q. It's reasonable to do remediation but what remediation they do you are leaving up to engineers to talk about.
 - A. That's correct.

Q. The same would be true with the investigation; that it's reasonable to investigate but exactly how they go about investigating you would leave to the engineering professionals?

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- A. Yes, that's -- that would be consistent with every other site that would be cleaned up under the voluntary action program in Ohio.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. I guess I should ask you before I move on, was that the first opinion, that paragraph we have been talking about, was that the first opinion you rendered in your testimony?
 - A. Let me read my testimony.
- Q. I'm searching on the word "opinion," so I really want to figure out whether you were offering any opinions where you don't actually use those words.
- A. I don't know if you are searching. I guess my entire testimony is my opinion.
- Q. Well, let's go to page 9, line 6. You are asked is it reasonable for Duke to conduct its investigation and remediation of the West End and East End sites pursuant to the VAP, and, again, I think you're giving the opinion that VAP is a reasonable way to go about this.
 - A. Yes. It's my opinion that the VAP is a

reasonable way to approach environmental cleanups including the environmental cleanups investigations that Duke conducted.

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- Q. And, again, the particular professional they chose or what that professional chose to do you are not rendering opinions about.
- A. I'm certainly not opining on specific techniques; I am not opining to the specific professional. I'm opining as to utilization of the VAP, utilizing the sophisticated experience of the environmental firm professional.
- Q. And you're not opining as to the appropriateness of any of the costs that were incurred?
 - A. I am not opining to the costs.
- Q. Okay. Let's go on to page 10 at the top, line 3, you say it's your "opinion that Duke had a duty under the law to conduct environmental investigation activities at this site in order to protect human health and safety and the environment." I take it you are talking about the East End site there?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. What exactly did you consider to be the triggering event for Duke to be required to conduct

those activities?

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- A. Well, I think Duke had -- has a duty as the owner of the property to clean up the site pursuant to their liability under CERCLA which we've discussed, and as I mentioned, discussed in my testimony, the change -- potential change in use exposure pathways and to residential uses near and more proximate to the site triggered a reasonable response in terms of cleaning up the site now.
- Q. Let me back up a second. What is your source of knowledge about the change in use of East End site or near the East End site?
- A. As I mentioned in my testimony, in 2006, a real estate developer purchased the land and announced plans to conduct a large residential development.
- Q. I am not asking what happened. I am asking you how do you know about it? Where did you learn that from?
 - A. Discussions with personnel of Duke.
- Q. Exactly which personnel did you discuss that with?
 - A. Julie Ezell.
 - Q. I'm sorry?
 - A. Julie Ezell.

Q. When did you have that discussion?

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- A. Shortly before I prepared my testimony.

 I can't tell you exactly when. General background of the site.
- Q. When were you engaged to be a witness in this case?
 - A. I think in early February, 2013.
- Q. I am going back to the bottom of page 9. You talk about this transaction in 2006. Is that the transaction where Duke sold land to the developer, or did the developer buy land from some other party?
- A. It's the transaction where the developer bought land from Duke.
- Q. And was that the event that would trigger Duke to have a duty to investigate?
- A. Duke has had a duty to investigate the triggering event for performing the remediation and the change in use triggered their need for performing the investigation and remediation.
- Q. Well, I'm trying to get a little more specific. You talked about a sale of land in 2006, and you have talked about a potential change in use. Are those the same thing or two different events?
- A. They are the same thing. That's what my testimony says.

Q. Okay. So the sale of property in 2006 itself would have triggered a duty for Duke to investigate.

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- A. The sale in 2006 to a developer who he was going to be constructing a large residential development adjacent to the Duke site.
- Q. Would it not have been prudent to make that investigation prior to selling the land to the developer instead of afterwards?
- A. I don't know what activities Duke undertook before the transaction with the developer. Change in use though would have triggered a change in the conditions surrounding the site and the risk profile for the site based on my experience as a real estate lawyer.
- Q. And would you agree that change in use was made possible by Duke selling the land?
- A. Yes, but there may have been other conditions surrounding the site that I am not aware of.
- Q. Because while Duke owned that land, nobody else could develop it, correct?
- A. Not necessarily. I don't know that they -- somebody else couldn't have done something else on that site.

Q. While Duke owned it?

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- A. I don't know the answer to the question.
- Q. Okay. Well, Duke could control development on the site while it owned it, couldn't it?
- A. I would presume as the owner they could control the site.
- Q. Let's go on to page 11 where you are talking about the West End site. And I take it there you're saying that the activity involving the Brent Spence bridge project triggered that investigation; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And what is your source of knowledge about that transaction or potential transaction?
- A. My conversation -- conversations I had before getting general background on the sites.
 - Q. Do you know when that occurred?
- A. Sometime before I prepared my written testimony.
- Q. Well, that wasn't a very good question. When did the activity involving the bridge occur that led to the investigation?
- A. Oh, I don't know the specific timeframe.

 I don't have those specific details.

Q. Well, you say on line -- page 11, line 11, the impending bridge project. What do you mean by "impending"?

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- A. Common use of the word, soon to occur.

 Apparently it's been announced and it's planned and that would make it impending.
- Q. So you just have the one source for information on that?
- A. I don't know that that's one source. I think that's generally common knowledge in terms of general information that's out there that I may have come across.
- Q. You talk about on line 11 or around that area that this was going to cause the relocation of some power equipment and disturbed surface caps.

 What do you know about when those surface caps were installed?
- A. I don't recall when those service caps were installed. I can't respond to your question.
- Q. Okay. Do you know if Duke did an investigation of the site before the surface caps were installed?
- A. I don't know. I can't answer your question.
 - Q. I am going to turn to page 15. You

render an opinion that Duke is acting reasonably in pursuing rate recovery, insurance recovery, and cost recovery from PRPs. I don't see where in your testimony you identify Duke's strategy in pursuing insurance recovery. Could you point that out?

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- A. I don't believe I've testified to their specific strategy for insurance recovery. I'm testifying there as to general proposition of using insurance recovery along with the recovery and cost recovery as in a combined way to approach the resolution of the issues as it relates to the sites.
- Q. Well, I read your opinion as saying

 Duke's strategy in pursuing insurance recovery is

 prudent and reasonable, and I would like to know what

 that strategy is.
- A. I think I just answered your question. I said generally pursuing insurance recovery. I don't know the specifics of their insurance recovery.
- Q. Do you know if they are pursuing insurance recovery?
- A. It's my understanding they plan to do insurance recovery. I don't know the specifics.
- Q. I don't see in your testimony where you even say they are doing that. Could you point that out?

A. I can't.

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- Q. Okay. I think you've given the opinion that it's sometimes reasonable to pursue insurance and sometimes not and it depends on the circumstances, correct?
- A. It depends on the circumstances and the information available when one begins the investigation into insurance recovery and the documents available to pursue it.
- Q. And you don't have any information on exactly what Duke is doing in that regard, whether it's pursuing it or not pursuing it.
 - A. I do not have any specific information.
- Q. How can you say what they are doing is reasonable?
- A. Because it's my understanding that they are pursuing cost recovery, insurance recovery, and cost recovery and those three things combined are a reasonable combination of activities to address the site.
- Q. Where do you tell us what they're doing to pursue cost recovery from PRPs?
- A. It's my general understanding that cost recovery will be part of their strategy. I do not have specifics.

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1	Q. Is there anything in your testimony that
2	describes that?
3	A. No. It just describes general issues
4	relating to cost recovery.
5	Q. Do you know who the PRPs are that they
6	would be pursuing?
7	A. No.
8	Q. But you're willing to give an opinion
9	what they are doing is reasonable.
10	A. I think generally pursuing cost recovery
11	is reasonable in connection with a site like this.
12	MR. HART: Thank you, that's all I have.
13	EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Parram.
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15	CROSS-EXAMINATION
16	By Mr. Parram:
17	Q. Yes, good morning.
18	A. Good morning.
19	Q. I'm sorry, good afternoon. My name is
20	Devin Parram. I'm counsel on behalf of staff for the
21	Public Utilities Commission. I have just one
22	follow-up question. You state it's your general
23	understanding that Duke is pursuing insurance
24	recovery?
2.5	A. It's my general understanding part of the

- strategy will be insurance recovery.
- 2 Q. And where did you get that understanding?
 - A. In conversations generally with Duke personnel.
 - Q. Okay.

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- A. Getting background on the site.
- Q. And who was the Duke personnel that you spoke to?
- A. I can't recall specifically which person I spoke with.
- Q. And earlier in response to some questions that Mr. Serio asked, you said you were not aware of what insurance policies Duke has.
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And you did not review any insurance policies that Duke has.
- A. No. My testimony was specifically the general strategy of pursuing insurance recovery in connection with sites like this.
- MR. PARRAM: That's all I have, your
 Honor.
- 22 EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.
- 23 Redirect?
- 24 MS. PASHOS: Yes. Could we take a
- 25 5-minute break? Is that allowed?

1 EXAMINER STENMAN: Yes.

2 MS. PASHOS: Thank you.

(Recess taken.)

4 EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go back on the

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6 Redirect?

MS. PASHOS: Yes, thank you, your Honor.

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REDIRECT EXAMINATION

By Ms. Pashos:

- Q. Mr. Margolis, first, I would like to ask you you were answering some questions maybe from Mr. Hart about CERCLA liability and CERCLA being passed in 1980. And that I think you may have answered something along the lines of yes, there's an obligation or a liability that, you know, stems from CERCLA circa 1980. Does CERCLA require affirmatively someone with liability, does it affirmatively require that remediation actions be taken immediately with —to deal with that liability?
- A. No. CERCLA is a liability statute.

 CERCLA establishes liability for historic

 contamination.
- Q. Then what -- if you're an entity that has that CERCLA liability and it's just kind of sitting

there, what triggers that -- those next steps, that duty to actually investigate and remediate?

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- A. One could be an enforcement lawyer from a federal or governmental agency or another could be a change in circumstances of the site or the use of the site which would change the risk profile of the site and create a duty to resolve the environmental issues and risks by the site.
- Q. Which of those two is applicable in this case?
- A. At the East End site the change in the use of the site and the neighboring properties on both sides of the site to residential uses would have changed the risk profile of the site and in my opinion changed the duty of the company to address the environment the historic environmental contamination at the site because now they had potential residential development on either side of the property.
- Q. And what about the West End site? What triggers in your view the duty to investigate and remediate there?
- A. The change in circumstances at that site as they relate to the bridge construction and the expected and planned new bridge going across and

through and directly into the existing site and all of the excavation work and activity that would likely -- not would likely but will be occurring at that site changed the risk profile of the site.

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- Q. And would a mere transfer of ownership by itself without a change of use necessarily trigger that duty to investigate and remediate?
- A. The mere transfer of real property would not trigger in my opinion a specific duty to remediate.
- Q. I think you were -- I think you would agree with me that you were asked a lot of questions about specifics of the investigation and remediation and the property sale and the insurance proceeds and all that sort of thing. Would it be fair to say that's not what your testimony addressed?
- A. No, that's not -- that's correct, that's not what my testimony addressed. I believe the appropriate person whose testimony addressed that is Ms. Bednarcik in her -- in her testimony.
- Q. And is she the right person to address questions about -- I am going to list a number of things and tell me if she's the right person for all of these. The company's strategy about pursuing cost recovery from potential insurers and potential other

PRPs, is she the right person for that?

- A. Yes, she is the right person.
- Q. Is she the right person to address questions to you about specific remediation alternatives the company may have considered?
- A. Yes, she would be the right person for that testimony.
- Q. And is she also the right person to address questions to you about specifics of the site in terms of layout, ownership, you know, transfers of ownership, whatever?
- A. Yes. Ms. Bednarcik would be the right person to testify as to those issues.
- Q. And just to be clear, is it your testimony that Duke did not consider remediation alternatives at these sites or is it just that your testimony and your knowledge doesn't extend to that?
- A. My knowledge doesn't extend to that. It is not my testimony whatsoever that Duke did not consider alternatives.
 - Q. Thank you.

Do you recall a series of questions from Mr. Serio about certified professionals and training and all that sort of thing?

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- Q. I have some follow-up questions on that, but first, I just want to clear up something. I believe in an answer to a question of his you said something along the lines that it would be important for a certified professional to have regulatory expertise. Do you remember --
- A. I do remember -- I do remember a question like that.
- Q. And because I'm a utility regulatory lawyer, not environmental, I immediately think regulatory ratemaking. Is that what you meant when you answered that way?
- A. No, not at all. In my mind in my field of expertise as environmental law, when I speak of regulatory law, I'm speaking of environmental regulation, environmental liability law, not ratemaking or utility law whatsoever.
- Q. You understand utility law is regulatory law, don't you?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Thank you.
- Now, I think your testimony as a whole indicates you are very familiar with the VAP program and its rules and how it works; is that right?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Can you please just very briefly describe some of your personal experience with the VAP -- Ohio VAP program?
- A. Sure. I've been involved with the Ohio voluntary action program, or the VAP, since its inception, even before the law was passed I was part of working groups that were discussing how the law would be structured. It was passed in 1994. And then from 1994 to 1996, I was part of one of the stakeholder committees that worked on developing the rules that were actually developed and drafted after the statutes passed.

I worked on dozens of voluntary action program projects since 1994 including some that are first VAP projects that were completed to covenant not to sue just as the rules were being finalized and completed in the 90s all the way up until just last week one of my projects was a voluntary action program that was completed and I have got several I am working on now.

- Q. In connection with your, I guess, many years of experience working with the Ohio VAP program, have you had the occasion to work with certified professionals on VAP projects?
 - A. Yes. In fact, on VAP projects I would

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only be working with certified professionals along with their company and engineering firms that have certified professionals to work on a VAP project.

- Q. And you've testified, I think, and you discussed with Mr. Serio a little bit that you are familiar with the requirements to become a certified professional and to maybe obtain that certification; is that right?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. What does it take in your opinion to be an effective certified professional?
- A. In my opinion having hired or been part of the decision to hire many, many certified professionals for projects utilizing the VAP, obviously the person has to be a certified professional meaning meeting all the requirements and being properly licensed by Ohio EPA but that's really just the first level of analysis.

The other level of analysis that I would go through as an advisor and lawyer for a client on a project would be looking specifically at the experience of the certified professional on projects in Ohio, how recent those projects were, how relevant those projects were to the project at hand, and how active that certified professional had been over the

years on voluntary action program projects in the field as opposed to just sort of understanding the law and having a CP.

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I believe there are -- my experience there are numbers of people who are certified professionals technically who I would not hire because they do not have that second level of practical real world experience that I would demand for a client.

- Q. Do you think you can be an effective certified professional under the Ohio VAP program simply by reading the statute and the rules and taking eight hours of training?
- A. No, and I would never hire or recommend the hiring of a person with that level of experience if it's experience to work on a project and certainly not on a major project.

The program has too many nuances and requires too much practical knowledge as well as ongoing learning and relationships with other CPs and with Ohio EPA staff that is critical to every product that I work on with a certified professional.

Q. Why is it important to have a VAP certified professional involved in a remediation project like this one?

A. In the first instance it's specifically required by the statute because the certified professional is, in fact, the agent, as it were, for the state of Ohio that issues the no further action letter.

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The way Ohio's cleanup program works, unlike some other states, is the state doesn't issue a no further action letter. The certified professional is charged with the responsibility and — and essentially the agency of the state issues that no further action letter.

That person has the requisite knowledge of the rules and the regulations and the practical knowledge of how to address issues at a site to complete the project.

- Q. Switching gears a little bit now. Do you recall, I think you might have had this discussion with a couple of different lawyers, about the use of the phrase "reasonable and prudent" in your testimony. And I think specifically you might have been asked by both lawyers whether you were using that phrase in a PUCO ratemaking context. Do you recall that?
 - A. I do.
 - Q. And since we have already established you

are not a real regulatory lawyer, is it fair to say 1 2 you were not using it in the ratemaking context? 3 I was not. I was using it in the common parlance of it being a reasonable and prudent 5 approach to a project or the activity. 6 And how -- in that common parlance, how do you define "prudence"? 7 8 Taking reasonable steps that based on my Α. experience would be consistent with the effect of 9 10 completion of a remediation project. MS. PASHOS: If I could have just one 11 12 minute here. 13 Thank you, that's all I have. 14 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 15 EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you. 16 Mr. Serio? 17 MR. SERIO: Thank you, your Honor. 18 19 RECROSS-EXAMINATION 2.0 By Mr. Serio: 2.1 A couple of follow-up questions. 2.2 just indicated you would never hire a CP that didn't have significant experience for a project, correct? 23 Α. 24 Correct.

And that experience would involve being

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involved in successful remediation of various projects, correct?

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- A. I don't know that I would use the word "successful" specifically but had a significant -- I think significant experience on VAP projects and that experience was current.
- Q. Now, if your ultimate goal was to get a covenant not to sue, would you hire a CP that had never achieved the covenant not to sue?
- A. If my goal was to get a covenant not to sue, it would depend on the project and the person's experience with the program and whether or not that person was working on voluntary action projects. I don't know that it would be determinative whether or not a covenant not to sue was actually issued for that particular professional. It would be helpful but not necessarily determinative or the single factor I would look at.
- Q. You indicated that it was your understanding that CERCLA established liability at the East End and West End sites approximately 1980, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So under CERCLA Duke had that liability as of 1980, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Yet your testimony indicates that Duke did not publicly acknowledge that liability until you filed testimony, correct?
- A. That's not my testimony. I don't believe I testified at all to when Duke publicly acknowledged their liability.
- Q. Do you know if Duke publicly acknowledged their liability prior to the filing of your testimony?
 - A. I don't know the answer to that question.
- Q. So do you know why Duke waited almost a quarter century after they had liability to do anything at either one of the two sites?
- A. As I just testified a few moment ago, the change in use and risk profile of the site at both sites, one with respect to the bridge procurement project and one with respect to the residential development surrounding the site, I believe changed their duty to act and begin remediation activities at the sites.
- Q. Let's look at the East End site. You talked about in your testimony and this morning we talked a lot about the developer that was involved with the property that was west of the western parcel

of the East End site, correct?

Α. Correct.

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- And I believe in redirect you indicated Q. that there was plans for residential development on both sides?
- It's my general understanding that there was a larger residential development planned for the general area of the site on both sides of the site.
- Can you point to me anywhere in your 0. testimony where there is any reference at all to a development on the East End of the eastern parcel?
- I don't know that my testimony is that specific.

MR. SERIO: Well, your Honor, if his testimony doesn't mention it at all, I don't see how through redirect he can put it into his testimony. It seems to me any -- any testimony regarding development -- alleged development on the west -- on the east side of the eastern parcel should be stricken from the record. There's nothing in his direct testimony about that whatsoever.

EXAMINER STENMAN: So are you making a motion to strike?

MR. SERIO: Yes, your Honor.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Do you have a

172 1 response? 2 MS. PASHOS: Yes, your Honor. 3 Mr. Margolis's testimony, his expert testimony, 4 relies on facts provided by the company and not just 5 provided by the company but presented through 6 witnesses that will be here from the company. To the 7 extent, you know, the OCC attorney is certainly 8 welcome to probe those facts with those fact 9 witnesses and if Mr. Margolis is wrong, that goes to 10 the weight of his testimony but he's entitled to rely on the company's witnesses' facts and they will be 11 12 here subject to cross-examination. 13 EXAMINER STENMAN: The motion to strike 14 will be denied. 15 MR. SERIO: Thank you, your Honor. 16 (By Mr. Serio) Do you know anything about 17 the potential development that we've just learned 18 about on the eastern side of the east parcel? 19 I don't know any specific facts but 2.0 Ms. Bednarcik, Ms. Bednarcik is probably the best 2.1 witness to ask about that. 2.2 MR. SERIO: That's all I have. 23 you, your Honor.

> EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you. Anything, Ms. Mooney?

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MS. MOONEY: No.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Ms. Bojko?

MS. BOJKO: Yes, thank you, your Honor.

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RECROSS-EXAMINATION

By Ms. Bojko:

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- Q. Mr. Margolis, I'm a little confused because I thought we had a discussion about insurance policies and how you did not know or weren't aware of, A, the existence of an insurance policy and, B, whether Duke was pursuing any insurance policies; is that still your testimony or are you changing and saying now that you are aware that Duke is pursuing insurance policies?
- A. My testimony was that I'm not aware of any specific insurance policies. My testimony which is in my written testimony was that I believe that part of Duke's strategy is to pursue insurance costs insurance recovery as well as cost recovery. There's general strategy is my understanding and Ms. Bednarcik has more information about the specifics.
- Q. But you don't even know if an insurance policy exists; is that correct?
 - A. I'm not opining as to a specific

insurance policy.

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- Q. Do you know whether one exists?
- A. I'm opining as to the general strategy of pursuing policies at historic contaminated sites.
- Q. And can Duke pursue a specific insurance policy if it doesn't have one?
- A. No. If it doesn't have one, it can't pursue a specific insurance policy.
- Q. So, again, I don't understand how you believe that's the strategy if you don't know whether one exists or not.
- A. Because the first part of implementing that strategy would be determining what insurance policies exist and the viability of pursuing those insurance policies.
- Q. Do you know what's been done to date with regard to the insurance policy investigation or discovery thereof or lack thereof?
- A. No. I'm not the appropriate expert on that topic.
- Q. And in your redirect you spent a good deal of time explaining what you do with clients that you consult with regard to talking to them, discussing matters with them, and discussing matters with the CP. Do you recall that?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Did you do any of that in this case for Duke?
 - A. Did I discuss management with CP?
 - Q. Yes, for one.
- A. No. My testimony is based on -- well, it's in my testimony. I am opining to the specific actions or activities that Duke has already taken.
- Q. Right, so you didn't discuss with Duke during any of their strategy -- strategy sessions with regard to how they are implementing the VAP?
- A. No. I haven't been -- I wasn't even engaged probably when those discussions took place.
- Q. And you didn't hire the CP. You had some discussion about what you would look for in hiring a CP. You did not assist Duke in the hiring of a CP in this case, did you?
 - A. No, I did not.
- Q. And as you just mentioned, it's -- part of that reason is because --

EXAMINER STENMAN: Ms. Bojko, if you could perhaps slide the computer -- part of the problem, it's sandwiched into between the two so closely.

MS. BOJKO: Do you think?

EXAMINER STENMAN: I think it's all the electronics over there. That seems to be the problem today.

MR. HART: It's my fault.

MS. BOJKO: We haven't changed anything in two weeks.

- Q. I apologize for that.
- A. That's okay. (Record read.)
- Q. Because you weren't even hired by Duke until February of 2013; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And when you talked about you're not making general comments about the utilities' rate recovery; is that accurate?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you're not making specific comments about any of the PRPs that they may seek cost recovery from or they may not; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And you're not making any specific determinations here today of whether there's an existence of insurance recovery or there's not existence; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.

	<u> </u>
1	Q. And you do not you're not testifying
2	here to the reasonableness of any strategies that
3	Duke has implemented under the VAP; is that correct?
4	A. I'm only testifying as to the prudent and
5	reasonable approach taken in terms of utilizing the
6	VAP as methodology for remediating the sites.
7	Q. And not any specific activities that Duke
8	has or hasn't done with regard to the East or West
9	End sites?
10	A. No, I'm not the appropriate witness for
11	that.
12	MS. BOJKO: Thank you. I have no further
13	questions.
14	EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Hart?
15	MR. HART: Yes, your Honor.
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17	RECROSS-EXAMINATION
18	By Mr. Hart:
19	Q. I want to go back and talk about this
20	East End site a little bit more. You understand that
21	that site is bound on the north by Eastern Ohio and
22	on the south by the Ohio River?
23	A. Yes.
24	Q. And when you talked about the change in
25	use of surrounding properties, which properties

- exactly were you talking about?
- A. I believe it's the properties on either side of Duke -- the Duke real estate.
 - Q. You mean to the east and to the west?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And also between Eastern Avenue and the Ohio River?
- A. No. I would have to see a map but I don't believe so. On either side of the Ohio River bounded in the road above it on either side.
- Q. Let's back up a second. The East End Duke property is between Eastern Avenue and the river, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And when you say properties on either side of Duke's property, you mean up river and down river?
 - A. I think that would be accurate.
- Q. On the same side of Eastern Avenue as the Duke property.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. So when did you learn there was to be residential development on the eastern end of the East End property?
 - A. I don't recall but I believe it's part of

- Ms. Bednarcik's testimony. I reviewed that testimony.
 - Q. Was that development to be on the softball fields?
- A. I believe it's -- if that's the part you are referring to?
 - O. Yeah.

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- A. I believe that's accurate. That's my general recollection.
 - Q. Okay. Isn't that city property?
 - A. I don't recall specifically.
- Q. All right. Let's just talk about the real estate transaction a moment. That's on the western end, correct?
 - A. I believe so.
- Q. Western end of the East End property, you -- it gets confusing, I know. And that was a transaction that occurred in 2006 in the sale by Duke?
- A. I believe that's accurate and that's in my testimony.
- Q. And certainly Duke knew in 2006 it had an MPG site, correct?
 - A. That its site was an MPG site?
- 25 O. Yes.

- A. I believe generally they knew that.
- Q. And whatever CERCLA liability Duke had existed at that point in time, correct?
 - A. Yes, we've discussed that.

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- Q. And when you sell a property that's got CERCLA liability, you keep that liability, don't you?
- A. You are -- you are in the liability chain as an owner.
- Q. Unless you make some sort of indemnity deal with the purchaser, you are also on the hook for that property, correct?
- A. If that property that you sell is, in fact, affected.
- Q. Okay. And if you have a contaminated site that had MGP, I guess "P" is for plant, MGP plant, it would be prudent before releasing that property to another party to investigate whether it has CERCLA liability attached, wouldn't it?
- A. I don't really have an opinion on that because I wasn't a party to that transaction or the information available at the time of the transaction so I have no opinion.
- Q. Well, in your practice when you have a client that has a piece of contaminated property, isn't it your practice to do at least a Phase I

181 investigation of the property you're selling that's 1 2 part of an MGP site? 3 Α. No. Q. It's not your practice to do that? 5 As a buyer it might be. Α. 6 MR. HART: Thank you. EXAMINER STENMAN: Mr. Parram? 7 8 MR. PARRAM: No questions, your Honor. 9 EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you, 10 Mr. Margolis. THE WITNESS: Thank you. 11 12 MR. McMURRAY: Duke Energy Ohio calls Jessica Bednarcik to the stand. 13 14 MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, while they are taking the stand, are we -- I know we talked about 15 16 this previously, but I didn't fully appreciate the 17 ramifications. Are we admitting all the evidence of 18 all these testimonies at the end or did you mean to 19 say as they are taken or how are we going to do that? 2.0 EXAMINER STENMAN: I think given the 2.1 complexity of what we marked at the beginning would

be easier to take them all at the end of Duke's case which has been the practice thus far this morning.

MS. BOJKO: Okay. Thank you.

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JESSICA L. BEDNARCIK 1 2 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was examined and testified as follows: 3 4 DIRECT EXAMINATION 5 By Mr. McMurray: 6 Good afternoon, Ms. Bednarcik. 7 Good afternoon. 8 Can you please state your name and Q. business address for the record. 9 10 My name is Jessica L. Bednarcik and my Α. 11 business address is 526 South Church Street, 12 Charlotte, North Carolina 28202. Who are you employed by and in what 13 0. 14 capacity? 15 I am employed by Duke Energy and I am the 16 manager of the remediation and decommissions group 17 within environmental services. 18 Did you prepare and cause to file Ο. 19 testimony in this proceeding? 2.0 Α. Yes, I did. Do you have in front of you your direct 2.1 2.2 testimony and your supplemental direct testimony? 23 Α. Yes, I do. I believe those two documents are marked 24 25 as Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 21 for the direct

testimony filed July 20, 2012, and Duke Energy Ohio Exhibit 21A for the supplemental testimony filed February 25, 2013. Is that what you have in front of you?

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- A. They do not have the exhibit numbers on them but that's what I believe.
- Q. Are there any changes or corrections you would make to the testimony that you have filed?
- A. Yes, there are a few minor corrections. On the direct testimony page 5, line 22, based upon additional information discovered by Dr. Middleton, it has been discovered the West End site stopped manufacturing gas in 1928. Again, that was page 5, line 22, West End stopped in 1928.

On the direct testimony page 18, line 1, the original testimony stated that the work along Pittsburgh Street was to occur in 2013. Based upon additional work at the site related to operations of the gas plant, that has been delayed until 2014 or 2015.

Also in my direct testimony on Attachment JLB-1 on page 2, the very last line is another incident where the date of the West End site the last year gas was manufactured was incorrectly stated and it is — should read it was manufactured until 1928.

And, finally, in my supplemental direct 1 2 testimony on page 20, line 18, the sentence should 3 read that East End began subsurface investigations in 2007 and West End in 2010 instead of 2006 and 2009. 4 5 And that is it. 6 MR. PARRAM: I apologize, can you read 7 the last one? 8 THE WITNESS: The last one again was on 9 page 20 of the supplemental testimony, line 18, it 10 incorrectly stated that the work subsurface investigation started in 2006 and 2009. It should 11 12 read 2007 and 2010 respectively. 13 MR. PARRAM: Thank you. 14 THE WITNESS: You're welcome, and that is it. 15 16 Thank you. Other than those corrections Ο. 17 and clarification, would your answers be the same if 18 I asked you the same questions today? 19 Α. Yes. 2.0 Do you hereby adopt this direct testimony 2.1 and supplemental direct testimony with the above 22 corrections as your testimony in this proceeding? 23 Α. Yes. 24 MR. McMURRAY: Thank you. We would move 25 for admission of the testimony at the appropriate

time. The witness is now available for cross-examination.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Thank you.

Mr. Sauer?

MR. SAUER: Thank you, your Honor. I have a few questions and may have some motions to strike but I'll delay those for a while.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Sauer:

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- Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Margolis.
- A. Ms. Bednarcik.
- Q. Get the right witness. Ms. Bednarcik.

Is it your testimony that Duke has remediated the East and the West End MGP sites in accordance with the Ohio voluntary action program.

- A. The current work -- the work that has been conducted this far to -- to handle the impacts in the ground has been conducted underneath the guidance of VAP CP as part of the VAP program. Of course, there is additional work that's going on now.
- Q. And is one of the attractions of the voluntary action program is that Duke is a volunteer participating in that program relying on the oversight of a certified professional, or CP, that is

certified by the Ohio EPA?

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- A. That is one of the reasons that we decided to move forward with the remediation of the sites using the availability of a VAP program.
- Q. And is the VAP attractive to Duke maybe in contrast to other remediation programs because under the VAP you are not remediating under the oversight of an Ohio EPA employee?
- A. That -- there are many different ways that you can remediate a site. The VAP was chosen because Duke Energy believed that it was the best course of action in order to remediate the site in a prudent, cost effective way while meeting all applicable standards and being protective to human health and the environment.
 - Q. And you're not a lawyer, correct?
 - A. I am not.
 - Q. And you are not a certified professional?
 - A. I am not, which is why I hired one.
- Q. And you relied on the CPs to advise you with regard to the scope and necessity of the remediation work at the East End and West End MGP sites?
- A. The certified professional was hired in order to provide direction related to performing the

work in compliance with the VAP but they did not unilaterally direct the cleanup of the VAP. It was a combination of the experience of myself, the Duke Energy team, I've worked on numerous MGP sites in the past, the environmental consultants that we hired which have a lot of MGP experience, in collaboration with the gas operations and power delivery groups since they own the site management, CP. It was a collaborative — collaborative joint group that put forward what the actual remedial actions were going to be.

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- Q. And beside yourself who else was involved from the Duke team?
- A. From the Duke team that did include my management. I had members in our analytical group who also helped me on coming up with some of great methods for sampling of the sites and with analytical labs. I had a construction manager internal to Duke who helped manage some of the work on-site and provide oversight.

There was also members of the gas department, one of which will be a later witness, Gary Hebbeler, and also people within the power delivery site, plus my management was involved in —in the decision—making process.

- Q. When you say your management, who exactly are you referring to?
- A. At the beginning of the sites when we started working on them in 2006 and 2007, specifically East End, my manager at that time was Mr. Bill McCabe.
 - Q. I'm sorry, who is that?
- A. His name was Bill McCabe. He has since retired from the company.
 - Q. And who is it now?

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- A. Right now, my manager is Mr. David Mitchell.
- Q. And what are their -- what were their titles and what is Mr. Mitchell's title?
- A. Currently Mr. Mitchell is the director of air and waste programs in environmental services.
 - Q. Did Mr. McCabe have the same title?
- A. No. Mr. McCabe was the manager of waste and remediation management and Mr. Mitchell at that time was the director of air, water and waste, I believe that was his title. It changed when -- within the last year we've had a reorganization.
- Q. And through that reorganization, did your responsibilities change?
 - A. Yes, they did.

Q. And what were they prior to the reorganization?

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- A. Prior to the reorganization I was a senior engineer in the waste and remediation management team as a direct project manager having oversight on a number of manufactured gas plant cleanups as well as other remediation projects.

 Currently I am the manager of the remediation and decommissioning team.
- Q. And how many MGP sites have you been involved in remediating during your career with Duke?
- A. During my career with Duke, Duke currently has 50 manufactured gas plants that we are working on. I, of course, as a manager of the group am involved in some way, shape, or form in all of them. But I've had direct man management of the two sites in Ohio; a number of sites in Indiana, I believe it's around 11 or 12; 10 sites in North Carolina and South Carolina; and I am currently involved in two sites in Florida.
- Q. There -- the sites that you have described, you said generally 50 sites.
- A. 50 manufactured gas sites are currently part of Duke Energy's portfolio.
 - Q. And that includes the two in Ohio,

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correct?

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- A. That is correct.
- Q. And the 11 -- how many have you been involved in remediating?
- A. What do you mean specifically by "remediating"?
- Q. Well, let's start how many have you been involved investigating the sites to determine if there are impacts that will require further remediation?
- A. On every one of the sites that I have worked on I have done some part of investigation of soil and/or groundwater and on some sites the soil excavation, remediation occurred prior to my tenure at Duke -- Duke Energy. Some have had excavation solidification that has occurred after I became involved in the site so it's a wide variety of sites, different phases of remediation and investigation.
- Q. And the 11 or 12 sites you mentioned in Indiana, are those being remediated or are they just at the investigation stage right now?
- A. They are all in different phases, investigation and/or remediation. On some of the sites we are just starting the investigation. Some we've already done the soil remediation. Some we are

done with the soil remediation and into long-term groundwater monitoring and some have received certificates of closure.

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- Q. Okay. Of the sites you're familiar with in Indiana have -- have you pursued cost recovery for those sites from customers?
- A. I am not involved with the ratemaking side. I do not believe we have cost recovery in Indiana but I was not involved in those decisions.
- Q. Are the sites you're familiar with in Indiana, are they comparable to the sites, the two sites in Ohio that are the subject of this hearing?
- A. They are comparable only in the fact that they all produce manufactured gas. They are not comparable in many different ways including the size of the sites.

The two in Ohio and Cincinnati are really the largest footprint of the Duke Energy portfolio, some of the largest manufactured gas plants actually in the country. They also are — differ in the way that geology is structured underneath the site, the depth to bedrock, how much clay, how much soil is there, the type of MGP processes that were used, whether it was coal carbonization or oil, gas, and Mr. — Dr. Middleton's testimony talked about the

different types but that produces all of the different chemical makeups and by-products and so that also plays into the fact of what it is in the ground and how it moves and how it needs to be remediated.

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There is also a difference in that the Indiana cleanup laws, or the IDEM how they handle cleanup is, of course, not word-for-word verbatim as what's in the Ohio VAP rules.

- Q. Are they more stringent than the Ohio rules?
- A. I believe that they are -- it depends. It depends on how you look at it. In both locations they -- is my understanding, and I hire consultants, of course, that know the Indiana rules just like I hired a VAP CP in Ohio, but it's my understanding that with respect to if you can remove the material and get it offsite, that is the most preferred method of remediation because it limits future liability and it takes care of the problem for long-term use. I do know there have been some managers within IDEM that have requested that in order to stop future contamination or leaching in the groundwater so it really depends on the specifics of the sites and also the project managers.

Q. Were there any -- was there an event or events in Indiana that triggered the investigation or remediation of some of the sites at once in Indiana?

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- A. It is my understanding that in Indiana the sites have been phased and implemented the remediation over a number of years, I believe that the company that was the predecessor to Duke Energy in Indiana, Cinergy, and before that PSI, Public Service of Indiana, had started their sites in a certain order after discussions with the Indiana Department of Environmental Management and it was based upon in some of the sites an agreed upon order to start the remediation but there was some other sites that were entered into voluntary programs.
- Q. Were there formal enforcement actions going on in Indiana?
- A. That was before my tenure with Duke Energy so I'm not sure what was the initial trigger on those sites.
- Q. Has Duke admitted CERCLA liability at those sites as well?
- A. Based upon understanding that has been -of course, I have sought legal counsel on this and
 on -- legal counsel in the past on environmental
 liability related to manufactured gas plants. It is

my understanding that Duke Energy knows that we have liability related to the environmental impacts that were generated on Duke Energy or its predecessor companies owned or operated all of the MGP sites.

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- Q. How many of those sites did you say have been completely remediated?
- A. I do not know exactly. I believe that there is a handful, maybe five, maybe six that have received a certificate of completion per IDEM, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, but keep in mind that, of course, if someone were to find something on the site in the future that we did not know about or we did not find in the investigation, that closure document is basically goes away and we would, of course, because we have the ongoing liability, have to revisit the site if additional information was found in the future or additional impacts in the ground.
- Q. Do you know how much remediation costs were in the -- in the Indiana sites on average?
- A. I would not be able to tell you that it costs an average. Again, it is highly dependent upon the regulatory environment how big the site was, how often how long it operated, the depth to a confining layer, whether it is a competent clay or a

bedrock, it depends upon lots of -- lots of different variables but I do not know what the costs were on a per-acreage site at the time.

- Q. Do you have the same level of responsibility for those sites as you have for the two sites in Ohio?
 - A. Indiana specifically?
 - Q. Yes.

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A. We share the Indiana sites with a number of other utilities. The projects that I was directly involved in with -- in Indiana were sites that we shared the liability where the other utility had the lead on the site and Duke Energy was, of course, since we are helping to pay for the costs, had oversight in approving and accepting any type of the remedial things that went forward.

In North Carolina and South Carolina I had direct oversight of all the work that was going on on those MGP sites. And in Florida I currently have direct oversight with a number of other potentially responsible parties on cleanup of those sites.

- Q. And in Indiana have you pursued insurance claims on any of the sites that are being remediated?
 - A. It is my understanding before I started

work with Duke Energy and before Duke Energy merged with Cinergy and the predecessor company in Indiana, Public Service of Indiana, that insurance recovery had been pursued and to the extent that it was able to get insurance recovery, it's pennies on the dollar. A lot of insurance companies are insolvent, bankrupt. It also depends on the types of policies. We got what we could in Indiana is my understanding.

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- Q. And do you know if in pursuit of those insurance claims they instituted those early on in the process?
- A. As, again, I was not involved with the Indiana sites until Duke Energy merged with Cinergy in 2006, I do not know at what time and what way they pursued insurance recovery.
- Q. I thought the previous witness,
 Mr. Margolis, had kind of pointed to you as the
 witness who would have some knowledge on the
 insurance claims and those things. Is that not
 appropriate?
- A. For Duke Energy Ohio in the current insurance case related to the insurance policies related to the East End and West End site, I do have some knowledge on that but not the Indiana insurance case.

Q. You also noted that there are -- there is a construction manager or there is construction managers for the sites in Ohio?

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A. Prior to I believe it was November of 2012, for the active remediation, the excavation solidification act, the east parcel and west parcel of East End -- accuse me, east parcel and west parcel of, yeah, East End and the West End site.

A construction manager who had excessive knowledge on the remediation of MGP sites from his work on the MGP sites in the Carolinas, he was brought on-site to make sure that the work was carried out per Duke Energy's specifications and in such a way that things happen day to day, changes happen day to day, so he was an on-site person ordered to help manage those remedial efforts.

- Q. And who is that?
- A. His name is Kenneth Ramsey.
- Q. So he's responsible for both sites then as construction manager?
- A. He was responsible and provided that oversight, day-to-day construction oversight, though, of course, he communicated with me multiple times a day as to what was going on on the site and there was, of course, weekly calls, weekly construction

calls. I was involved all throughout the work that's going on at the sites, but he was physically on-site Monday through Thursday I believe most weeks.

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- Q. And who was the CP that advised you of the VAP requirements for the remediation of the East End site?
- A. The East End site the initial investigations had been conducted by a firm called Amec and they had hired a certified professional that was not directly related to their firm to provide oversight on the initial investigation.

When I became involved on the sites in 2007, we did go out for bid in order to do a competitive bid process for additional investigations. At that time the firm that was hired to do the work was Burns & McDonnell. They also hired an out -- a firm, someone from Bureau of Veritas, I believe, who was a VAP CP to provide guidance related to the VAP regulations that is for the East End site. That carried us through the investigation as we moved into the remediation, of course, we went out for bid to get competitive bids for the actual remediation of the sites. At that time the firm that was awarded the bid was Haley & Aldrich, and Mr. Fiore who is a witness later on in

this proceeding is our VAP CP related to the remediation of the East End site.

Would you like me to tell you about the West End site?

Q. In a minute.

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In 2007, you said you brought Burns & McDonnell, and did they have a CP?

- A. They hired a CP to provide the functions of a CP as we were forming and going forward with that investigation.
 - O. And who was their CP?
- A. I believe his name was Tom Shalala but I would have to look at the exact Phase I that was part of, of course, the discovery that was done as part of this proceeding. His name and he is the one who certified the VAP Phase I for the East End site.
- Q. So Burns & McDonnell, did they have an in-house CP?
- A. They did not have, not at that time, but since, subsequent since that time I do know that someone from Burns & McDonnell who has extensive knowledge of the cleanup and manufactured gas plants and the cleanup of other types of contaminated pieces of property, he has sought and received VAP certification, is our VAP CP for the remediation

that's going on at West End, which Burns & McDonnell has the construction oversight of that project.

Q. So Tom Shalala the CP that Burns & McDonnell brought on, did he have significant experience?

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- A. I believe that as a VAP certified professional, he had significant experience related to the VAP CP itself. But Burns & McDonnell, of course, had the experience of working on manufactured gas plants and, therefore, by having both of them together we had the best of both worlds in order to work in that collaborative environment to figure out what needed to be done on the sites.
- Q. Prior to Burns & McDonnell did you say

 Amec?
 - A. Amec, A-M-E-C?
 - Q. And who was their CP?
- A. I do not remember who their CP was. Amec was working on the site whenever I took over responsibilities as project manager. And it was soon after that when they finished up their scope of work that I went out for bid so I did not have direct —direct interaction with their CP, therefore, his name isn't on the tip up of my tongue.
 - O. Was it Tom Shalala then who was the CP

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that was involved on the East End site for development of the remedial action plan?

A. I believe so.

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- Q. And who was the CP that advised you of the VAP requirements for the West End site?
- A. The firm that won again a competitive bid in order to perform the investigations on the West End site was a firm called AECOM and the VAP CP, again his name is is escaping me right now but he is the one who is listed on the VAP Phase I for the West End site. He is the one who, of course, certified that document in the VAP Phase I for the West End site.
- Q. And it was -- for the West End site was it the AECOM CP that developed the remedial action plan for the West End site?
- A. For the West End site, the remedial action plan really wasn't called remedial action plan. It was the basis of a design memorandum and it was developed, again, a collaborative between the VAP CP who worked for AECOM, the technical people who have the best management practices who have worked on MGP sites in the past, so it was those environmental engineers and construction engineers, myself, and there was, of course, being at the east -- West End

site where there is a lot of -- there's some gas lines and also some electrical equipment. We did have input from that side of Duke Energy.

- Q. And if you could turn to page 22 of your supplemental testimony, lines 15 to 18.
 - A. Could you repeat that, please.
- Q. Supplemental testimony page 15, lines 15 to 18.
 - A. Page 15?

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- Q. Just a second. I'm sorry, page 22, lines 15 to 18.
 - A. I am there.
 - Q. Okay. Thank you. And it states, does it not, that "The Phase II Property Assessment involved soil and groundwater sampling and determined hazardous substances and petroleum was present at the East End site at concentrations which did not meet applicable VAP standards for such contaminants"?
 - A. That is what it states.
 - Q. And could you point me to the VAP rule stating the concentration standards for soil contamination?
- A. I do not have the VAP standards in front of me. If you look at the VAP Phase II report which was submitted as part of discovery, there are tables

in there that shows specifically what the generic cleanup standards are for underneath the VAP and they are what was compared to those —— those generic numbers were line item by line item, chemical by chemical each and every sample that we took at the site was compared directly to what came out of the analytical laboratory. We could clearly see if it was above the VAP standard or not.

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- Q. And can you point me to the VAP rule where the concentration standards for groundwater contamination are stated?
- A. Again, very -- very similar to my answer for soil contamination is that in the VAP II phase -- the VAP Phase II report there are tables that show directly what the VAP standard is and where we were above or below those VAP standards. We also, of course, compare groundwater to the MCLs, or the maximum contaminate levels, which is promulgated by the USEPA which, of course, the VAP has to at least meet the MCL from the USEPA or be more stringent and in some cases we're above.
- Q. So did you rely exclusively on the CP involved at the East End site for determining whether or not the VAP concentration standards for soil contaminant exceeded?

A. Again, the VAP has some generic numbers that are in their statutes and their rules that may not exactly -- in their statutes on their website they show what their -- the generic soil standards and groundwater standards are.

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Anyone can go to their website and pull down those standards and do a quick comparison with what comes out of the analytical laboratory but, of course, working with the VAP CP is the way that we looked at that in order to determine did it meet residential, commercial, industrial, construction worker, that was on the specific analyticals, though, of course, there was a lot of tar-like material and oil-like material in the soil borings and in the groundwater which based upon evaluation and consultation with my legal team and also with the VAP CP, that, of course, was not in compliance with VAP standards.

- Q. Are you telling me you independently verified that the VAP rule concentration standards for soil contamination had been exceeded at the East End site?
- A. My VAP certified professional, of course, is the one who certifies the VAP Phase II report and represented those with people underneath him,

prepared those tables and figures, but I, of course, did look at them and made sure that they did match what is publicly available on their website and had discussions based on when the analytical results came back.

- And you did the same thing for the groundwater contamination; you independently verified that the VAP rule concentration standards had been exceeded on the East End site?
- For -- every time I get some analytical Α. things in from the laboratory the first thing I do is go in, look at the chemicals, look at what the levels are, and see if they need -- are above the generic standards and then that gives me a basis so I can call my VAP CP and my environmental consultants and talk about what do these mean, where do we go, what do we do from here?
- Ms. Bednarcik, do you have a copy of your 0. deposition with you today?
 - I do not have one in front of me. Α.

MR. SAUER: May we go off the record for a minute, your Honor?

EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

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EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go back on the record.

- Q. (By Mr. Sauer) Could you turn to page 20 to 23 of your direct testimony.
 - A. Page 20?

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- Q. Yes. And is that -- starting with page 20 where you describe the general process used to ensure the reasonableness of costs, do you see that?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Would you agree that the process you describe in your direct testimony involves the following components: You describe ensuring the scope of the cleanup work is appropriate and the cost to form that work is reasonable?
- A. That is what it states in lines 18 and 19.
- Q. You state further in that portion of your testimony "When deciding upon the most prudent course of action for investigation and remedial actions, scopes of work, the Company worked with the Ohio EPA CPs and environmental consultants to evaluate different options based on various criteria, including but not limited to compliance with environmental regulations, best practices, feasibility, constructability, safety, prior

experience, and cost." Do you see that?

A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. And when you say "not limited to," can you tell me what other criteria might -- you might consider when analyzing the scope of the cleanup work to be performed?
- A. We look at things such as, as

 Dr. Middleton stated earlier, there is a threshold

 that we look at for the cleanup of sites. The first

 one is whether it is being compliant being

 protective of human health and the environment and

 also meeting all applicable standards. So those are,

 as Dr. Middleton said, are the threshold.

Beyond that when we look at what needs to be done at the site, as long as it's -- the actions are protective of human health and environment and applicable standards, we also take into account the long-term impacts, short-term impacts to the community and the area at large, the uses, the known and anticipated future uses of the site and current uses of the site.

We take into account the costs, the short-term liability, the long-term liability, the implementability, that is, the ability to actually implement the work at the site. There is whether it

will be acceptable to regulatory environment as a whole. I know there's others.

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EPA has a list of things that they -they usually use in evaluating whether a site action
should go forward or not and those are the general
things I just mentioned that we use when we determine
what needs to be done at a site.

- Q. Your list included constructability, is that different than implementability?
 - A. That's generally the same thing.
- Q. Okay. Are the criteria you identify in your direct testimony listed in the order of importance?
- A. The -- of course, as Dr. Middleton stated, that the two thresholds, the most important are being protective of human health and the environment and meeting applicable standards. All the rest of the criteria are in no particular order and are all weighted somewhat the same. It really is a site specific type of evaluation that's done at every site.
- Q. In obtaining the two threshold considerations that you're talking about, protective of human health and the environment and meeting applicable standards, there are different options

available to achieve those -- those goals, are there 1 2 not? 3 Α. Of course. 4 Q. And when you state that you evaluate 5 different options, do you mean different remediation 6 technology options? 7 Different remediation technology options 8 specifically or a combination thereof. 9 MR. SAUER: Okay. May I approach the 10 witness, your Honor. 11 EXAMINER STENMAN: You may. 12 MR. SAUER: May I have marked as OCC Exhibit 2. 13 14 EXAMINER STENMAN: Do the witness and the 15 Bench get a copy and the court reporter? 16 MR. SERIO: Oh, I'm sorry. 17 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 18 (By Mr. Sauer) Ms. Bednarcik, have you Ο. been handed what has been marked as OCC Exhibit 2? 19 2.0 Yes, I have. Α. 2.1 And it is a two-page document that is 2.2 Duke responses to OCC interrogatory 11-441 and 23 11-452; is that correct?

> That is correct. Α.

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And you are the person identified as Ο.

responsible for responding?

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- A. Yes, I am.
- Q. And the response is a list of different technologies that are available to remediate an MGP site; is that correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. And the -- what's listed for the East End site applicable technologies are the same as what was listed for the West End site?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And are these the technologies that were considered in developing the remedial action plan for the East End site?
- A. These technologies are the technologies that I consider at all manufactured gas plants when I look at what technologies need to be implemented or can be implemented.
- Q. And each technology option involves a different cost, correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. And each technology involves a different long-term and short-term risk profile?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you list costs in your list that you provided in your testimony. That appeared last in

your -- in your testimony. Is that because it's the least important of the list of criteria?

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- A. As I've previously stated a couple minutes ago, cost is evaluated in the same realm and the same way as many different other items, it is nowhere near the lowest on the list.
- Q. Was the process that you described on page 20, lines 18 to 23 of your direct testimony used to evaluate the different options potentially utilized in ensuring the scope of the cleanup work was appropriate in the East End site?
- A. They were -- tell me again. I closed my testimony, I lost the page.
 - Q. Page 20, lines 18 to 23.
- A. They were used in conjunction also with those other things that I stated in a previous comment or previous question related to customers, the local neighborhood at large, of course, all those are used together.
- Q. Make sure I understand, in your testimony on page 20 when you're talking about when deciding upon the most prudent course of action of investigating and remediating action scopes of work, the company worked with the Ohio EPA, CPs, and environmental consultants to evaluate different

options based on various criteria including but not limited to the compliance with environmental regulations, best practice, feasibility, constructability, safety, prior experience, and cost, and you — is that the process that you went through when you were trying to determine which was the best approach at the East End site in analyzing the technologies that appear on your response to 11-441?

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- A. Those factors, of course, not specifically in that order but all of those factors are used including the constructability, implementability, the long-term, short-term impacts to the community, the other short-term, long-term impacts, how long, whether it will manage the liability in a short- and long-term basis, all of those things were used in order to determine what went forward as part of the chosen remedial options.
- Q. And the process you just described used to -- strike that.

Was the process you described on page 20, lines 18 to 23, documented by Duke within a written report in which Duke evaluated the various criteria and reached a decision on the appropriate scope of the cleanup work for the East End MGP site?

A. The process was not explicitly documented

mainly because looking at it, a written documentation related to looking at the evaluated options is not required on the Ohio VAP and also in my personal evaluation would have been an imprudent use of money because a lot of these options were not — would not have met the threshold of being protective of human health and the environment and meeting all applicable standards and it was pretty obvious what were the available technologies that could be implemented on the site in order to meet those two threshold goals at the specific areas that we were looking at.

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Q. So without a documented -- I'm sorry. Scratch that.

So what you're -- if I understand your testimony is that you went through the process that you describe on page 20, lines 18 to 23, through informal discussions between yourself, the Ohio EPA, CP, and environmental consultants, and that decision established the scope of the cleanup work was absent any written documentation that demonstrated how the criteria you relied on were evaluated.

A. The -- if you look at the remedial action plan for the East End site and the basis of design memorandum for the West End site, it does show how those remedies are protective of human health and

environment and will meet applicable standards.

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Of course, as we came up with those different remedies that was reviewed with the internal group, with the environmental consultant, and what we could actually execute on the site in order to handle the tar-like material and oil-like material that was on the site.

It was also, of course, reviewed with my manager and with my other people within the environmental area and, of course, the people who are operating on the site, the gas department and the power delivery department, because it's their site and they still have ongoing utility service from those properties so, of course, we reviewed it with them, went over the thought process with them, how we came to our decision in order to — before we moved forward with going out for bids.

- Q. Sitting here today can anyone else follow through with the decision process that was made and analyze what decisions were made based on the information you relied on?
- A. Of course, looking at it's been many years since those decisions were made and we have made tweaks out in the field based upon information as has come up and things have changed in the field

in the actual implementation, but based upon the knowledge that we knew at that time in 200 -- I can't remember the exact timeframes of when the basis of design memorandum and the remedial action plan were sent out for bid, based upon the information that we knew at that time and the guidance that had been given to us at that time by our VAP CP and by legal and doing an evaluation -- evaluating our long-term liability and our requirements to meet human health and environment and be protective meet the applicable standards, yes, I believe they would come up with the same evaluation.

- Q. But are there any documents that the PUCO can review or does the PUCO have to rely on Duke's verbal claims?
 - A. There are no documents.
- Q. And does the same hold true with the East End site?
 - A. Yes.

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- O. There are no documents?
- A. Again, imprudent use of funds I believe.
- Q. Could you tell us how much it would cost to have the analysis that you describe in your testimony on page 20, lines 18 to 23, that carry over onto page 21 on the first line to have had a report

prepared that documented that process?

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- A. I do not have an exact dollar amount. I do know that I am working on a USEPA-led federal super fund or MGP site cleanup that, of course, using going through USEPA you have to create one of these documents. It's actually a requirement. And I believe we have spent as a group upwards of a quarter of a million dollars to create that document.
- Q. Is that a stand-alone document or is it a combination that would serve as the Phase I investigation and Phase II property assessment? Is that all rolled into that?
- A. The Phase I and the Phase II terminology as related to the VAP is specific related to the Ohio EPA VAP. In USEPA there are remedial investigations and feasibility studies that are conducted and there are multiple reports that are prepared and submitted to USEPA that document all on the work that is used to help implement and put together a feasibility study.
- Q. You're -- your answer to the prior question was \$250,000 to prepare a similar report for the federal EPA.
- A. That was for that one specific site that I'm working on right now based upon the information

that I know. It's very site specific based upon the complexity of the site, what is chosen on the site, and basically it really depends upon what are the different options and if you know an option is not technically feasible to actually implement on the site, then if you're not required to prepare a document to show that just to confirm that is technically and feasible, I looked at it is why prepare a document to just to show what you already know based upon your experience of working on other manufactured gas plants.

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- Q. But since you didn't prepare the document in Ohio, you don't know it would have cost \$250,000 to prepare this document in this case.
- A. I did not request that my environmental consultants prepare that document.
- Q. Do you know about how much time you spent evaluating the options that are listed on 11-441 and 11-452 when you were trying to determine what remediation actions to take at the East End site or the West End site?
- A. At both of the sites multiple days, months were spent as we would get information in. I do remember that there was multiple calls with my environmental consultants and if I'm not mistaken on

both sides I ended up going to the environmental consultant's headquarters offices in order to meet with a large number of the people that work for their firm accord — including in some cases their VAP CP as we sat through and looked at all the different options, and most of those meetings that took place were two to three days as we really looked through what can we do on this site when people have done this type of work in the past, so it was not taken lightly.

- Q. But it was never -- it wasn't important enough to put it down in writing though.
- A. It was. It was how it was put down in writing at the end of the day we prepared the basis of design memorandum for West End and remedial action plan for East End.

I will say, I mean, one great point is that at West End we looked at it and said we weren't sure whether solidification or containment law would be the best method. There it wasn't quite as clear as it was on East End, so when we went out for bid for the work at West End we actually solicited bids for both the containment law and for the solidification.

Of course, when it came out at the end of

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the bid we determined that the solidification law would be very hard to implement because we would have to go down 130 feet and that it would be very expensive and that it would not meet all the -- all the criteria that we were looking at for that site, so in that instance because there was a little bit uncertainty, we did carry it forward and go out for bid for two different types of design.

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- Q. And what did that cost you to do that?
- A. That wasn't specifically called out as a different line item.
- Q. Can you estimate what it would have cost for you to prepare a report that included all of that analysis?
- A. I would not be able to put together an idea. Again, it's highly dependent upon the number of things that needed to be evaluated. The combination there of the size of the site, the geology, it really is site specific and each individual component is very specific as to what it would cost to put together that type of documentation.
- Q. And so if I understand your testimony, the process you went through on page 20, lines 18 to 23, and carries over to the first line of page 21,

was the process used to develop the remedial action plan for the East site and the basis of design memorandum for the West End site; is that correct?

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- A. I guess I'm not quite sure what you're asking.
- Q. It was the analysis that you did on page 20, lines 18 to 23, and then carries over to the first line of page 21, that process that we have been talking about, that ended up being the remedial action plan for East End and memorandum for the West End site?
- A. Using the two threshold values, protective of human health and the environment and meeting all applicable standards, and then everything else is listed in that area of my direct testimony you reference and there is, of course, other items that are listed in my supplemental testimony.

For example, how it would affect the local community is one of those items that was not in the original list. All those factors were used in order to determine what would go forward as remedial options.

Q. And the remediation action plan for these sites reflected the remedial technologies chosen to investigate and remediate the site, correct?

A. Chosen to remediate, not investigate.

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- Q. Okay. And the option allows an entity the remedial action plan that is included in the RFP issued by Duke to solicit bids to design and build requirements for the remedial action plan; is that correct?
- A. As part of the request for proposal that goes out and all -- actually all my requests for proposal that goes for MGP sites I do provide things like the remedial action plan or the basis of the design memorandum, but, of course, in my proposal I leave it open to the consultant that I ask them please give me a plan and a cost to implement those, what's in those plans, by always asking them if they have cost savings ideas or things -- the ways to look at things a little bit differently for the implementation to prepare that and put that in their proposal.

And as I evaluate proposals, I look at the base bid which is what's in the basis of the design memorandum or remedial action plan. I also look at what are these great things that these consultants want to go out for bid are thinking of, what are they thinking of that maybe I didn't or the CP helped me before and the environmental consultant

did before, and I take that into consideration in choosing what firm would go forward with the next phase of work?

- Q. Could you turn to page 2 to 22, you describe the --
 - A. My supplement or direct, please?
 - Q. We're still on the supplement --
 - A. Supplemental or direct?
- Q. I'm sorry. I'm sorry, I think it's direct. Where you talk about the RFP process itself.
 - A. Starting line 13.
 - O. Yes.

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- A. Okay.
- Q. The RFP is not a process where Duke is looking for a contractor to offer alternative remedial approaches, correct?
- A. As I just stated, when I go out and issue an RFP, I ask for a cost to do and a plan to implement what is considered the base bid and I do ask for are there anything else out there, different items that I maybe did not consider, maybe different technologies how things could be implemented, really best management practice that is that the bidders offer up as part of their proposal and use in the evaluation of coming up with who is awarded the bid.

Q. And Duke's selection of the environmental consultant to be responsible for the design and build of the approved remedial plan of the East and West End sites were not necessarily based on the cheapest option, was it?

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A. The way we evaluate bids is always — always the same and it's a very painstaking — I take a very long time evaluating these bids, mainly because I know that it's a significant cost output to actually implement the remedial action so I want to make sure that a good, thorough review is done on the bids.

The very first thing that I do and that my contractors or the people within my group are helping me to evaluate these bids, the very first thing we do is read through the technical side. Can they actually implement what — what we're saying? Do they have the experience? Do they understand what the remedial objectives are?

And also looking at, of course, those alternative things that they have put in their bid. We evaluate all of that and determine is there anyone who doesn't meet that initial threshold of the technical being able to understand everything and implement the work.

After that, we do look at dollars, we look at the costs. Now, of course, the basis of remedial actions is that you never know exactly 100 percent what's in the ground whenever you go out for bid, so one of the ways that I use to help manage and am able to look at costs going forward is to ask for bids, not lump sum, because there's lots of things that are going on and I really don't like change orders, is to ask for things on a per-unit basis, so, a per-ton basis for the excavation of soil.

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Now, of course, there are some things we'll know will be a lump sum. For example, an earth retention system, we know what that's going to look like, that's a given of where the boundaries are going to be, so that will look at line item by line item cost, but we do look at a per-unit basis for those type of things that may change out in the field.

I do an evaluation of who are the senior people versus the junior people who are going to be on the site and make sure that there is a good mix of experience on the site. I also look at the total number of hours that the different bidders are using in order to evaluate what actually has to be

implemented on the site because you can really look at it and sometimes some bidders will underbid in order to win the bid and come back with change orders.

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So if I look at all the values for -- to create a -- create a document per se and there are some bidders that really underestimated or overestimated the number of hours that it takes into account as I consider who is the successful bidder.

- Q. In your direct testimony, page 21 to 22, lines at the end of page 21 carrying over to page 22 under technical screening and there is no consideration of cost at that time; is that correct?
- A. Of course, if someone can't technically do the work why would I hire them if they are the lowest bidder if they are going to not perform to the standards that is required for the site?

So, of course, technical is the first thing. Can they do the work? And I'll tell you this, on all the bids for East and West End I do not remember one time where any of the bidders did not meet that technical threshold. And then, of course, we went forward with the costs.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Why don't we take just a 15-minute break for our afternoon break and we'll

come back at 20 until 5 and we will go to about 5:30, 6:00 o'clock tonight. Thanks.

(Recess taken.)

EXAMINER STENMAN: All right, let's go back on the record.

Mr. Sauer.

MR. SAUER: Thank you, your Honor. Now, I have copies of a transcript from Ms. Bednarcik's deposition. May I approach the witness, your Honor? EXAMINER STENMAN: You may.

- Q. (By Mr. Sauer) Could you turn to page 61 of the transcript. And you are the same Jessica Bednarcik that was deposed on April 10 of 2013?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And earlier I had asked you some questions about the VAP and whether you had done any independent analysis of the soil sample requirements and the groundwater contamination requirements under the rules. Do you recall that?
- A. And yes, I answered I compared it to the readily accessible tables, lookup tables that are found on their website.
- Q. If you -- I'm sorry, if you turn to page
 99 of your deposition transcript. We were talking
 about your supplemental testimony at that point and I

was discussing the Ohio -- what the Ohio VAP requirements were for the removal and treatment of such material. And asked if you could point me to the VAP rules where that requirement existed.

And your attorney objected and it was stated you're not a lawyer and you are not a certified professional on the VAP rules and told you you could go ahead and answer if you knew.

And your answer was you hired a certified professional who is certified by the Ohio EPA and understands the regulations and have relied upon them related to the decisions made specifically towards tar-like material and oil-like material. Do you see that response?

A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. Is your testimony changing today in terms of what you are familiar with in terms of the VAP requirements and what you are not familiar with?
- A. No, I'm not, because this specific deposition question asked about the tar-like material and the oil-like material. Tar-like material and oil-like material are not found in those readily available lookup tables that are on the website. Those only contain the chemical constituents like benzene or naphthalene or toluene or benzoapyrene

that are found in the soil and the groundwater.

So by looking at those, again, readily accessible lookup tables you can look and determine what's above or below these numbers and what's in the soil and the groundwater but it does not specifically say anything about the tar-like materials and oil-like materials so, therefore, this statement is correct, I relied upon my VAP CP to tell me what is in the VAP rules related to that material.

- Q. And I asked follow-up questions and I say are all the references in your testimony to the VAP rules from your understanding from the certified professional that you've hired as opposed to your own personal knowledge? And your answer was because I am not a VAP certified professional, yes, I relied upon Ohio VAP certified professionals where it's referenced in my testimony. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. So the references that we were talking about earlier, I believe we were at page 23, lines 19 to 22 of your supplemental testimony.
- A. I think this is the first time you have referenced page 23 of my supplemental testimony.
- Q. Page 22, line 15 to 18 of your supplemental testimony where you were discussing what

was required under the VAP to meet VAP standards for these insights, were you relying upon the CP to establish what those requirements were or did you independently establish for yourself what those requirements were?

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A. As I stated previously, I do a quick and dirty cut on looking at what those tables are on line, just, frankly, I'm really get into MGP stuff so when I get the things from the lab, I get kind of excited to see what is there.

I do a quick and dirty look, and as I previously stated, I call my CP and I call my environmental consultants and say what does this mean? Where do we go from here? What are you seeing? So that, again, I call my CP.

Q. I'm trying to understand then between your deposition and what you are telling me today there seems to be a disconnect. Either you were relying on the CP or you have independent knowledge and I'm trying to -- at the time of the deposition you were telling me you relied on the CP. Today you seem to have the ability to independently determine these things for yourself. Is that the case?

MR. McMURRAY: I am going to object in that the witness has already answered that question

and said there is not an inconsistency.

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EXAMINER STENMAN: Overruled.

A. I do not believe there is any inconsistency at all in that I call my VAP CP. I rely upon them as to the interpretation of the rules. All I do is a quick and dirty check off of what is publicly available documentation on the VAP website.

I also do the same thing looking at EPA levels of soil and groundwater constituents. So I look at it just to kind of get a feel before I talk to the VAP CP as what does this mean and where are we going, so when I do talk to my VAP CP I am not totally in the dark as to what's in the results.

So I rely upon them as to what does this mean. I ask them that. But I do do a quick check beforehand so that I am -- I know somewhat before I call them, I have some knowledge before I call them to aid in the discussion.

- Q. Is there a reason why you didn't state that at the time of your deposition?
- A. Well, frankly, it was my very first deposition. I was a little bit nervous. You didn't specifically ask about the groundwork -- groundwater constituents and I didn't feel that was the direction that the questions that you are asking me were asking

that specific information.

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- Q. Well, I asked about all references in your testimony and the -- and what the VAP requirements were, and whether or not you relied on this certified professional, and you said you did.
- A. And I repeat, I did rely upon my certified professional but I have been working on MGP sites for a very long time so in order to provide again, it's a team effort to be able to look at it and go what do those numbers mean, I think aids in that evaluation with the CP but it's the CP who will tell me based upon the results that come through what needs to be done for the VAP requirements to meet all the applicable standards.

The VP also -- sorry, VAP CP, the CP will also look at it. I know we have done multiple chemical adjustments on the VAP numbers that come through because what's on the website is a generic number and the VAP CP can look at it and go, well, looking at background numbers or looking at multiple chemical adjustments, we can look at this in a different way and come up with a site specific comparison number.

That's something I don't know about, I have no idea about, but my VAP CP, of course, is the

person who will tell me what do these numbers truly mean and how do we have to move forward to maintain and meet all applicable standards.

- Q. If you turn to page 25, lines 12 to 16 of your testimony.
 - A. Page 25 of my direct or.
 - Q. Supplemental.
 - A. Okay, what lines?
 - Q. 12 to -- 12 to 16.
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And your testimony you're speaking to the -- what the VAP requires regarding removal or treatment of such materials; is that correct?

 Tar-like material or the oil-like material?
- A. Yes, tar-like material, oil-like material only, not the just chemicals that are in the groundwater and the soil.
- Q. And can you point me to the VAP rules where that requirement exists?
- A. No, because that that's something that, based upon my certified professional's knowledge of the VAP rules and in discussions that they have had with the Ohio EPA, I rely upon their evaluation of what needs to be done with that specific tar-like material and oil-like material.

- Q. And if you looked at page 26 of your supplemental testimony, lines 10 through 12, you're again talking about "as discussed above, Ohio EPA's VAP required removal and/or treatment of source material and subsurface, if it could be removed or treat in a feasible manner." Do you see that?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And do you know -- can you point me to the VAP rule where that requirement exists?
- A. As I just stated, I relied upon my VAP CP because they know the rules and regulations that are promulgated by the VAP and have had discussions with people within the Ohio EPA specifically about tar-like material and soil -- oil-like material, source like material.
- Q. And when you would turn to page 27, line 16 to 18 $^{--}$
 - A. What lines, please.
 - O. 16 to 18.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And it says there "As with the East Parcel, capping was considered but not selected as a viable option for long-term risk management and did not meet Ohio EPA VAP requirements."

Can you point me to the VAP rules where

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those requirements exist?

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- A. Those VAP requirements, as stated in other parts of my supplemental direct testimony, had to deal with the oil-like material and the tar-like material that was located on that site, so it connects back to the last couple of questions you asked me.
- Q. So you have no opinion on whether the -- or your opinion -- strike that.

Your opinion is based solely on what the Ohio EPA VAP CP told you with regards to whether or not capping was a viable option at the -- at the east parcel; is that correct?

- A. The decision was based upon what the VAP CP told me as to how Ohio EPA looks at treating oil-like material and source like material and also making sure that we were being protective of human health and the environment and meeting all applicable standards. Of course, we also included in that evaluation the long-term risk and liability related to the site.
- Q. Did you have any independent knowledge of what the VAP required under the -- for that requirement under the VAP rules?
 - A. Related specifically to the oil-like

material and tar-like material, which is what is referenced in that supplemental testimony, as I previously stated, I relied upon what was told to me by my VAP CP.

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- Q. And, Ms. Bednarcik, the VAP CP whose opinion you are relying on in this case, are there -- have they filed testimony in this case?
- A. One of the VAP CPs who has worked specifically on the remedial action, implementation of the remedial action at the East End has filed testimony as per the VAP certified professional program specifically. The other VAP CPs have not filed testimony in this matter.
- Q. When -- I'm referring now to your supplemental testimony, page 25, lines 12 to 16, when were those determinations made?
- A. The determinations were made as part of developing the strategy for the remedial options in order to determine what needed to be done in the site. Of course, I had discussions with my VAP CP, well, how does Ohio EPA look at the tar-like material, oil-like material, the source material in the ground? What do we need to do with this in order to meet applicable standards?
 - Q. And which CP was that that you had those

discussions with?

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- A. For the East End site that would have been the CP who worked for Burns & McDonnell who developed the remedial action plan for the east parcel and the west parcel at East End, and at the West End site it was the CP who worked for AECOM who was the firm that that was hired in order to do the investigation who prepared the basis of the design memorandum.
- Q. And that CP is not -- has not filed testimony in this case.
- A. That CP has not filed testimony but I have had discussions with Mr. Fiore who is the CP who has filed testimony specifically about the -- how Ohio EPA looks at tar-like material and oil-like material. Of course, I also had conversations with legal counsel and based upon their experience working in Ohio and with these type of materials in the ground.
- Q. But, again, Mr. Fiore has not filed testimony with regards to what the -- what the VAP requirement -- what the -- what the requirements were at the time that the remedial action plan was being developed, correct?
 - A. It is my understanding that the

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requirements or the way that the VAP looks at
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       tar-like material and oil-like material has not
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       changed since the time that those documents were put
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       together. But you'll be able to, of course, ask
       Mr. Fiore that.
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                   MR. SAUER: Go off the record for a
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       minute, your Honor?
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN:
                                       Yes.
                   (Discussion off the record.)
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN: Let's go back on.
                   MR. SAUER: May I approach the witness,
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       your Honor?
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN: You may.
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                   MR. SAUER: I would like to have marked
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       OCC Exhibit No. 3, this is three-page discovery
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       responses to OCC request for production 15-156,
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       interrogatory 15-627, and interrogatory 15-631.
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                   EXAMINER STENMAN: It will be so marked.
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                   (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
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                   (By Mr. Sauer) And, Ms. Bednarcik, have
              Ο.
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       you been handed the documents that have been marked
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       OCC Exhibit 3?
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              Α.
                   Yes, I have.
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              Ο.
                   And can you identify those documents for
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      me?
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- A. They are OCC-POD-15-156, 15-627, and 15-631.
 - Q. And you are the same Jessica Bednarcik who was the person identified as responsible for the response?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Referring to the first document request for production 15-156, in the response Duke is identifying annual budgets for the two projects, the East End project and the West End project, for the years 2008 to 2012; is that correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. And under the column labeled "OMGPESEND," would that be for the East End MGP site?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. "OMGPWSEND" would be for the West End site?
 - A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. And if you look at interrogatory 15-627, Duke's responses to inquiry regarding Duke's budget process for the MGP remediation, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And looking at the response to OCC interrogatory 15-627, it states budgets are initially compiled in June or July of the previous year,

correct?

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- A. That is for the amount of money that is expected to be spent in the following calendar year.
- Q. Do you know when the annual budget is typically approved?
 - A. I do not.
- Q. Has your involvement at the East End site covered the years 2008 to 2012?
- A. I started to become involved with the East End site in 2008.
- Q. And has your involvement at the East End site -- the West End site, excuse me, covered the years 2008 to 2012?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And is the preparation of annual budgets for these sites included within your job responsibilities?
- A. Yes, again, this is for what the -- we expect to be spent in the following -- following calendar year and I think as I was looking through the deposition, I think there was some confusion as to what the budget meant. Specifically for these production of documents it was, again, only what we -- the cash flow of what was expected for that next calendar year but it was not a budget per se for

all the work that was known at that time that needed to be carried on at the site.

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- Q. How -- maybe I don't understand the differentiation between the cash flow and the actual expenditures for the projects that you anticipate will be completed during the budget year.
- A. Based upon accounting rules and what is required for disclosures, when an environmental liability is both known -- is -- actually the words are probable and can be estimated, Duke Energy as a company has a legal requirement -- liability requirement to actually budge -- not "budgets," that's wrong word, to reserve, there is an environmental reserve as soon as work can be estimated, probable and estimable, we are required to actually reserve those dollars into a separate account. And that is based upon the information that is known at that time.

I prepare an update of those reserves, those environmental reserves that are reported in our annual reports and our 10-K and also in our 10-Qs for all the jurisdictions based upon what's probable and estimable at that time of that report on a quarterly basis.

These budgets themselves are related to

what the cash flow is expected, when do we actually think we are going to implement the actions on the site. So once I know something is probable and estimable, I am required by law to actually disclose that in our annual reports and make my management aware of it in filings and then these numbers are specifically related to when based upon scheduling, permits, what we actually think we are going to be spending in the next — in the next calendar year.

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- Q. When you say under law when you identify something that's probable and estimable, are you talking about, for example, the East End site, what the total remediation project cost is going to be?
- A. The -- what you are required to disclose under -- under the public documents on annual and quarterly reports is what is probable and estimable at that point.

It's not a total remediation not to clean up the entire site because you only know what you know and you are required to reserve the money for what you know at that time. In the disclosure documents a great example is the annual report that Duke Energy just sent out. We disclose what is in that environmental reserve for Duke Energy Ohio. The dollars that are in there are different than the

dollars that were in the 2013 budget because not all that work is actually going to be spent or done in 2013.

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We also in that annual report do give a worst case which we believe based again on what we know right now of what information we have available to us, what we believe would be a nonrisk based clean closure cleaning it up so day cares could be on the facility.

We have disclosed that amount also in our public documents. We are required to give a range although in the environmental reserve what is the most probable and estimable numbers is actually what is put in this environmental reserve.

- Q. I think I heard you say in the answer, maybe that one or previous one, that you looked at your deposition transcript and you thought there was some confusion. Did you prepare an errata sheet to identify where there may have been some confusions in your responses?
- A. It wasn't confusion in my responses. It was -- it was I was answering the questions based upon the questions that were -- or I was answering based upon the questions you were asking me on budget and upon reading it I come -- it's my belief that the

way that Duke Energy does the budget is not what you were thinking related to the budget based upon total costs of the site, is the way you asked it.

- Q. See if I can parse through this. In April or -- I'm sorry, June or July of 2007, you had prepared the 2008 budget.
- A. For what would be spent in that calendar year, yes.
 - Q. Right.

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- A. Or expect to be spent.
- Q. In 2007, you may have understood that the costs or the probable or estimable costs associated with that site may have far exceeded the \$200,000 you had in the budget.
 - A. That's exactly right.
- Q. All of your 2008 budget reflects what you anticipate you will -- you will be spending on investigating or remediated site in that calendar year.
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. I don't think there was any confusion on my part.
 - A. Okay. Then that's my --
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. I'm sorry if I didn't portray it

correctly and how I thought you were understanding it.

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- Q. So when you are compiling your 2009 budget, are you working from a clean slate or do you start with the 2008 budget and add to the budget for known changes?
- A. Again, the 2009 budget was based upon what I expected to spend in that calendar year. What I do is look at what is in that probable and estimable what I believe needs to be done on the site based upon the known information and what had actually been executed and completed on the site, of course, that would have been subtracted from that total probable and estimable.

If we found out more information on the site that would have increased that probable and estimable, then that number would go up. I would look at that total number for what needed to occur on the site and say what can we do in the next 12 months calendar year and that is what is reflected in this budget number.

- Q. Are you given any instructions or guidelines from management on how to compile your budget?
 - A. I -- whenever I compile the budget,

management asks me what do I expect to be spent in the next calendar year based upon the remediation schedule.

- Q. For example, does management provide you labor cost adjustments or provide you inflation factors?
 - A. No.

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- Q. Are there any special reporting requirements if your budget increases by a certain percentage from one year to the next?
- A. No. When the budget is created, I describe what I expect to complete in that next calendar year to my management.
- Q. Looking at the East End site budget for 2008 and 2009, that budget jumped from 200,000 to 2.5 million, over ten-fold increase. Did that necessitate any reporting to management to justify the year-to-year increase?
- A. Specifically related to the 2008 budget to 2009 budget East End, those dollars, of course, had already been disclosed in the environmental reserve in our 10-K. What that shows is that 2008 we were just doing the investigation. In 2009 we were starting the remedial action so, of course, that remedial action costs more than an investigation.

Q. Would the answer to that question be "no" that it didn't require any management reporting?

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- A. My management knew that was in the plan to be carried out in 2009.
- Q. At any point in your involvement with the East End site, have you provided to management an estimate of what you believe will be the total cost to remediate that MGP site?
- A. Every quarter I prepare and give to my management and to the accounting personnel a new probable and estimable based upon what is known at that time. It's not necessarily a total cost to complete the site because we have not investigated the entire site yet, so it's only based upon what I know at that time.
- Q. And what's the most recent estimate that you've provided to management that's known and estimable? For the East End site?
- A. For the East End site? I specifically don't have the numbers. I don't remember the specific numbers for East End and West End. I believe that in the most recent annual report we gave a number -- I can't remember because I would do the reporting, of course, for the entire environmental liability of the company.

I believe it was somewhere in the ballpark of 16 million for the probable and estimable based on what we know combined East and West End, but that number would have to be verified with the annual report. It's just based on my memory right now.

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- Q. And that -- that number is in addition to the 65 million that's already been spent?
- A. It is based upon, again, what I -- what we believe we will have to spend going from forward -- this point forward what we have liability for known right now. Noted what we have, of course, spent already.
- Q. At any point in time in your involvement with East End has management asked you for an estimate that would provide them with a number in terms of what the total investigation and remediation costs would be going forward during the 2008 to 2012 timeframe?
- A. I guess it sounds to me like you were asking two totally different questions. Can you restate the question for me, make it clearer, please?
- Q. Certainly, certainly. At any point in your involvement with the East End site, has Duke management asked you for an estimate of what the total remediation and investigation costs would be

for that site?

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- A. Again, we're continuing to do investigations on the site and management knows that I can only come up with a number that is probable and can be estimated based upon what I know right now. So they know that I cannot expound and make up a number without any facts to back it up. When more information becomes available on a quarterly basis, I update that that amount that goes into the environmental reserve what we know right now is needed to carry us through to clean up the site based upon what we know right now.
- Q. In 2008 for the two sites you had a \$210,000 budget. Sitting here now Duke is asking for recovery of \$65.3 million, correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Was there any point in time during this timeline that you provided management with a projection of what the total costs would be in terms of what Duke would be seeking in terms of recovery from customers during that timeframe?
- A. I believe this is how I'm reading your -or understanding your question. When we -- Duke
 Energy filed for the rate case last March, I was
 asked to project what the cost spend would be through

the end of 2012. Other -- I mean that's what we are asking in this proceeding right now so I guess I'm a little confused what exactly you're asking.

Q. If I understand your testimony, you have no reporting requirements. Your budget in 2008 jumped from 200,000 to 2.5 million and that didn't trigger any --

MR. McMURRAY: I am going to object. I don't believe the witness testified that she has no reporting requirements and so, you know, I think that's mischaracterizing her testimony.

EXAMINER STENMAN: The objection is overruled. The witness is always free to clarify.

- Q. I'll rephrase.
- A. Thank you.

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- Q. Was there any reporting requirement that you provided to management as you were preparing the 2009 budget to justify the increase that went from 200,000 to 2.5 million?
- A. Again, the 200,000 was the investigation. The 2.5 million was the remediation. I have quarterly updates with finance related upon the environmental reserve and I also have meetings with my management, with my direct supervisor, at that time I had had a meeting with him on a monthly basis.

I also had meetings with a wide variety of people within Duke Energy who are connected to the MGP sites, including gas operation personnel, finance, senior leaders, to describe what had happened at the site in the previous — I think we at that time we were having quarterly meetings at a minimum, what happened at the site, what we expected to do on the site in the next couple of months going forward, and when remediation was slated to begin.

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So management was aware that the 2.5 million would be coming because they knew that the remediation was going to begin in 2009.

- Q. And then similarly from 2009 to 2010 the budget goes from 2-1/2 to almost 7-1/2 similar conversations, is that -- is that how the budget process worked?
- A. Since around 2008, 2009, I've had quarterly meetings with, again, leaders within Duke Energy, the gas department, within power delivery, environmental services, to talk about what had been completed on the site and what was expected to occur on both of the sites going forward.

I also have meetings with my direct managers on a minimum monthly basis, and any time there was any changes in the field that would

necessitate a larger change order or something that we found in the field that we didn't know about, of course, I let my management know about it. It's a lot of money. They want to keep track of what's going on.

- Q. At any point in time during the meetings, was there a point where your analysis of the budget changes was put into writing for management?
- A. The budget year by year as to what we expected to spend that following year?
 - Q. Quarterly.

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A. On the quarterly updates we would have what had been spent in the past, of course, we keep track all the time. I constantly give my management updates on what has been spent to date and I give them a — an idea of what we are doing next, and if there is going to be any changes to the budget, of course, I will talk to them based upon the new information we found.

But, I guess I'm a little confused exactly what you are asking. I talk to my management all the time; if there's any changes year to year it's -- they know what's expected in the following year.

Q. I understand discussions with management.

I'm just trying to get an understanding of whether any of this is put into writing and there are reports or documentation of budget decisions that go on.

- A. Well, I know when I create the budget, again, for the spend in the following year on the line item at the end, we have to put down this is for the remedial action at East End, the soil excavation East End, and so, therefore, when the budget is approved, they see exactly what it's for.
- Q. And if you look at the 15-156 on OCC Exhibit No. 3, there's a response about actual versus budget management reports were not generated. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. All discussions between project managers and management concerning variances to the budget were done verbally.
 - A. Yes, I see that.
- Q. So there's no writing or no written documentation to explain to management why you overspent or underspent your budget.
- A. Nothing written, but, again, I meet with them on a quarterly basis at a minimum and I know my management gets budget reports every single month and they'll come by and ask me Jessica, why are we over

budget right now and underbudget, and I tell them, well, it's because we found more material out there or we were slowed down because of rain and we had to go on -- we had to stop the work for a while. Or that we haven't received our permits yet so we can't start the work at the site. So we have discussions all the time.

- Q. But nothing in writing.
- A. Nothing in writing.
- Q. Okay. In 2012 between the two sites -I'm sorry, let's look at 2011, there's almost a
 \$35 million budget for the two sites. Do you see
 that?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And there's no -- do you get monthly reports in terms of what the actual versus the budget items are? Do you get a report from management documenting what those actual budget variances are?
- A. My management gets that. I did not start getting that until I became a manager. And for the remediation sites because management knows there is so much variability that happens at the sites, again, did we receive a permit in time? Was it delayed? Rain delays in sometimes things take longer. Sometimes they don't take as long.

They know that there's a lot of variability so they do not really focus in if we're for that specific month over or not. They would -they really look at the long-term liability on the site and short-term liability and what the overall costs. But to the extent you can potentially exceed the overall costs, you're not required to put anything in writing as to why that happened? I'm not required to put it in writing but we discuss it. MR. SAUER: May I approach, your Honor? EXAMINER STENMAN: You may. (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) Ms. Bednarcik, I believe you have been handed what's been marked as OCC Exhibit 4. Can you identify what that document is? Α. They are OCC-INT-11-495, interrogatory 17-662, and interrogatory 17-665.

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- Q. And do you recognize these documents? In fact, you're the person responsible identified as 17-662 and 17-665 correct?
- A. For those two. I was not identified for the first one.
 - Q. That was prepared by Michael Covington?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. And do you know Mr. Covington?
- A. I do not.

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- Q. And have you seen this response before today?
- A. No. This is the first time I'm seeing it.
- Q. And do you have any reason to doubt the accuracy of the information contained on Duke's response to OCC interrogatory 11-495?
- A. Seeing that I have looked at a number of 10-Ks and 10-Qs in 1990s, yes, I believe with this comment, this answer.
- Q. You explain what you mean in the response to OCC interrogatory 17-662 and 17-665 that Duke knew that site remediation would be required once the impacted material was confirmed on the site, during the initial subsurface investigation in 2006 and 2010 respectively?
- A. Duke Energy -- the fact that we owned and/or operated historic manufactured gas plant sites means that we -- we have that liability if there is contamination on the property so, therefore, we do -- I have a list of all the manufactured gas plant sites I look at every single month and look at it and go,

okay, how -- where are we with these sites and have we started looking at them or not?

We don't know specifically if we truly do have a liability until we find the contamination in the ground. So specifically related to interrogatory 17-662 the first time we actually put the soil boring into the ground at the East End site was 2006-2007 when we started the investigation and that had confirmed knowledge that there really was contamination on the property.

- Q. You made a change to your supplemental testimony I believe to change a date from 2006 to 2007?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Would that be applicable here?
- A. It would. The subsurface investigation actually started in 2007. 2006 I know that there was some discussions around looking at do we start an investigation or not. But the actual work I believe began in 2007, the first time we took a soil sample.
- Q. Are you suggesting that there was something going on in 2006 that created the confusion in the dates, or am I misunderstanding?
- A. No. It was my confusion. I really did not get involved in the sites until 2007. I do know

that there was some -- there was another project manager who was involved in the site in 2006 and the first part of 2007, and when I went back and looked at the documents, I realized the actual first time the soil sample was taken was 2007, although discussions with the VAP CP and the environmental consulting firm I believe did occur in the latter months of 2006.

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- Q. Now, there was no budget amount for 2007, the budgets we were looking at went from 2008 to 2012. So are there -- do you know what potentially was spent in 2007?
- A. When we in order to respond to the OCC POD-15-156, I contacted our financial department and asked them to pull the budget numbers and they only had the budget numbers going back to 2008.
- Q. Okay. If you could turn to your supplemental testimony page 16, lines 15 to 18.
 - A. Can you repeat that, please.
- Q. Supplemental testimony page 16, lines 15 to 18.
 - A. I'm there.
- Q. You discuss since 1988, Duke Energy Ohio, you just say Duke Energy has been systematically reviewing all of its MGP sites. Do you see that?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Does your testimony include what was formally Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company or does that testimony only address Duke Energy outside of Ohio?
- A. I know specifically Duke Energy Carolinas had been reviewing those MGP sites since 1988, Duke Energy merged with Cinergy which is Cincinnati Gas & Electric, and Public Service of Indiana in 2006. At that time, of course, is when the projects merged.

I do not know exactly what date the Indiana and/or Ohio sites were starting to be reported in their 10-Ks and Q or when they started looking at prioritizing their sites specifically, but I do know Duke Energy as a whole has started since 1988.

- Q. Do you know if the Duke in the Carolinas was investigating their sites back in 1988 because of the passage of CERCLA?
- A. I was not part of Duke Energy until 2005, but it is my understanding based upon discussions with previous project managers that in the Carolinas we had received a direct order from the State of North Carolina to start looking at the North Carolina MGP sites. I do not remember exactly when that

occurred but I believe it was around that time period.

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- Q. Are you saying there was an enforcement action or something going on in the North Carolina area?
- A. We were contacted by North Carolina, actually I believe that there was one site that was being developed and as they were excavating the site to do a development, they came upon the tar-like material, source like material. It's this big odor, of course, come out of downtown Greensboro, North Carolina, and Duke Energy was called and we showed up at the site and we said we need to address this. We have a problem, and that's really when the MGP program started in North Carolina.

I do not know exactly when that administrative order consent was signed between the North Carolina Department of Environment Natural Resources and the company, but it was all around the same time period. Kind of went hand in hand.

Q. So if Duke did not know that site remediation would be required until the initial subsurface investigations took place in 2006 -- I'm sorry, 2007, what type of information was CG&E providing its shareholders beginning in 1997 as

indicating Duke's response to interrogatory 11-495?

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- A. I believe that the -- again, that was
 Cinergy at that time, I don't know exactly when PCI
 and CG&E combined and formed Cinergy but prior to the
 merger of Cinergy and Duke Energy is my understanding
 that they had already started on their Indiana
 manufactured gas sites. They had performed
 remediation on one site in Lawrenceburg, and those
 were disclosed in the SEC documents. So that there
 was some disclosures about the liability related to
 the MGPs.
- Q. Were they providing an estimate of what potential exposure or liability would be for the MGP sites?
- A. It has been some time since I have reviewed the quarterly and yearly reports from Cinergy from like 1900 -- or 1990s. I don't remember specifically what was disclosed.
- Q. Do you know when Duke first established a reserve to reflect the potential liabilities for the East End site?
- A. I don't know exactly when the reserves was established. I believe that the accounting rules that required the establishment of reserve were promulgated I think in the early 1990s but I don't

know the specific dates because I'm not in accounting.

- Q. But you're involved in providing the accountants the numbers or the estimate for the reserve, correct?
 - A. I have since 2006.
- Q. And there was a reserve established prior to being involved in 2006?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Looking at page 28 of your direct testimony. There you ask yourself a question regarding the work done at the East End and West End sites compared to the MGP sites owned by other utilities. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes, I do, lines 15 through 17.
- Q. Are the MGP sites you're referring to sites owned exclusively by utilities?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And who else may have owned an MGP site?
- A. There are some municipalities that own MGP sites. Those -- actually municipalities are the only other entities that I know of that own MGPs.

 There may have been some private sectors but the main ones I'm aware of are the utilities who own the majority and a few municipalities.

- Q. Do you know how many MGP sites are in Ohio?
- A. I believe that information is in Dr. Middleton's testimony. I think this was a radiant report that was published by USEPA or Ohio EPA that said something around 90 but, again, that's those are in those radiant reports referenced in Dr. Middleton's testimony.
- Q. And how many of those sites in Ohio are in Duke's service territory?
- A. Based upon our information thus far and specifically in Ohio, we believe that East End and West End are the only two MGP sites associated with Duke Energy Ohio.
- Q. Are there any MGP sites located within Duke's service territory that weren't owned by Duke or a predecessor of Duke?
 - A. Specifically within Ohio?
 - O. Yes.

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- A. Not that I know.
- Q. And of the 90 sites that you are aware of or you think are in Ohio, do you know how many of those are owned by investor-owned utilities?
 - A. I do not know.
 - Q. Are you familiar with the cleanup work

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done at other MGP sites that are not owned by public utilities?

A. Yes, in other states.

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- Q. And what do you know about their remediation actions?
- A. In North Carolina there's actually a North Carolina MGP group that everyone who owns an MGP in North Carolina we get together, we share information, and I know that those municipalities are conducting their remediations in the same exact way that the utilities are.
- Q. You say "the same exact way," what do you mean?
- A. They are conducting an investigation and doing soil remediation based upon regulatory guidelines and/or in order to meet all the applicable standards in that state.
- Q. Are the North Carolina -- well, let me ask you, in North Carolina is there a program similar to the VAP in Ohio?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And would you say the North Carolina VAP is more stringent than the Ohio VAP?
- A. Actually the cleanup of the manufactured gas plants in North Carolina is conducted under an

administrative order. We have one specific regulator in North Carolina whose whole job is to manage the remediation of the MGP sites in North Carolina, so it's a different type of program specifically for the manufactured gas plants themselves.

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- Q. Are the requirements themselves in your opinion more stringent than the requirements in Ohio?
 - A. Related specifically to what?
 - Q. To the remediation requirements.
- A. In how tar-like material and oil-like material are handled, it is very comparable. Related to the cleanup of -- cleanup of soil that has chemicals in it, chemical constituents like benzene, naphthalene, very similar related that there are standards we have to meet and we do risk assessments related to groundwater.

I believe in some cases the groundwater standards in North Carolina are more stringent than Ohio and in other cases the groundwater standards are less stringent. It's very state specific so in general they are very similar.

- Q. When you say -- the standards being what the remediation requirements are, is that what you are referring to?
 - A. The standards are the number that -- I'll

talk about groundwater specifically. And as you monitor the groundwater, you get -- you figure out by taking a sample, sending it to the lab, you will get an actual number related to the amount of benzene, for example, that's in the groundwater.

You can look at that number of benzene and look in North Carolina you have to meet, and these numbers are, off the top of my head, a groundwater level of 5 micrograms per liter.

I don't remember exactly what the number is in Ohio, it may be exactly the same because that's the USEPA maximum contaminant level so those numbers may be exactly the same to meet groundwater benzene-wise in North Carolina and Ohio that's the standard I'm talking about.

- Q. But they may be different, you don't know.
- A. For groundwater specifically they are never higher than the USEPA maximum contaminant levels but different states have looked at different constituents in the different groundwater at different levels. Same way with soil. Not necessarily with tar-like material and oil-like material.

Most -- most states, actually every state

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I've actually worked in would like to have you remove it to the most amount that you can if it's technically practical to remove it. Or treat it.

Q. What do you mean by "technically practical"?

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A. If it's not sitting under my building, if you can -- if you can get to it in a way that is -- if it's sitting within the cracks of bedrock, USEPA, most states will look at that and say I can't get that tar out of those little fissures and cracks and bedrock.

You really can't do anything with that but the soil above that, if you can stabilize it or treat it, they would like you to do that because that takes care of the source material and limits the impacts to the groundwater to the human health and the environment and it also helps remove future liabilities.

- Q. But those are your decisions as an operator in remediating a site. There may be other methods that are less drastic that are options as well, correct?
- A. Specifically related to handling the source like material that's in the ground. The majority of the ways to handle that are excavate --

most places like you to excavate it or solidify it, most states, based upon my knowledge and what I've seen working in six different states --

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- Q. You say they like you to. Does that mean they require you to?
- A. If it's not technically practical to remove it, then you work with them in order to determine, well, how do we manage it, how do we monitor it to make sure that it's not going to harm anybody in the future? It's not going to continue to be a source of contamination in the groundwater?

So we look at it very much a site by site what can we get to -- what the site is going to be used, who are the receptors, what receptors are there, for example, a river or an adjoining property owner, and how best to handle it. It's very site specific.

- Q. And when you -- when you use the term "manage" and "monitor it," are you talking like through engineering controls or institutional controls as a way to manage it?
- A. That's one option but, again, all of the project managers I've dealt with in states, if you can get it out or solidify it, that's what they want you to do.

- Q. You say the project managers want you to do that?
- A. The project managers that are hired by or that work directly for the state regulatory bodies or the USEPA.
- Q. And when their desire is you get it out, are they looking at what is the cost involved to get that out, as you say?
 - A. No.

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- Q. Is that a consideration?
- A. It's, as we stated -- as I stated earlier, the two criteria that are always handled are protection of human health and the environment and meeting all applicable standards. Cost is one of the secondary tier of things that are looked at.

For example, I'm working on a site in Florida right now that the USEPA is telling us that we need to demolish some buildings that are currently used by -- by tenants that have businesses in it in order to remove the tar that's in the ground.

- Q. And that's a USEPA requirement, right?
- A. At that site specifically it is led by USEPA and they are requiring us to remove the tar in the ground which involves taking out these buildings, and they didn't look at the cost of removing the

people from the site or taking down the buildings in making that determination.

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- Q. Are there -- are there soil impacts on the East End or West End sites that are located under buildings that are at the sites?
- A. At the -- at the East End and West End site we have not taken samples through the floor of the buildings at either site. Right now, the way that we are looking at those specific buildings is that it is technically impractical to remove those buildings mainly because at the East End site it's a gas plant.

It's providing continual source of -it's providing gas to our customers so what we would
do on that site is look at if there is anything under
the building, take -- manage, treat whatever we can,
but if there is some areas that we can't get to that
material, of course, we'll manage it in a different
way until a future time when maybe we're not using
that gas plant any more and we take it down.

For example, I have a site in North

Carolina that we have an agreement with our state

regulator that we told him it's an operations

building. If we have to demolish this operations

building, it's going to cause a huge economic impact

to the community because our line crews will have to leave.

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And he has agreed that we have to manage it and monitor it until that building comes down and then we have to excavate all of it and, of course, excavating in years, we already have to put that money aside because we know we have to do it.

- Q. So you're putting in place an institutional control or engineering control to monitor that.
- A. At that specific site, but every time anybody goes out to that site to replace a fencepost or to do anything on the property, they have to call me and I have to send out a specialized crew to dig out that small little area of the site in order to make it protective for them.

And that specifically is right next to that building so we manage these sites the same way across the board. That site in North Carolina actually has no residents around it either. That's another big point.

- Q. If you could turn to your supplemental testimony page 4, line 7 to 10.
- A. Could you repeat the page and lines again, please.

- Q. Page 4, line 7 to 10 of your supplemental testimony.
 - A. Okay, I'm there.

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- Q. You state it to be your understanding that Duke has liability for remediating contamination of the entire site from such operations under federal law, specifically CERCLA, correct?
- A. I state that's upon advice from counsel that that's my understanding.
- Q. And is it your understanding this liability exists because Duke or its predecessor was an operator of the East End and West End MGP sites?
 - A. Owner and/or operator, yes.
- Q. In fact, page 2 of your supplemental testimony you state it's "undeniable that the contamination of these two sites was due to the existence and operation of MGPs, used in the provision of gas utility service to customers in the company's southwestern Ohio service territory," correct?
- A. Are you talking specifically like page 2, lines 13 through 16?
 - Q. Yes.
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And by virtue of taking service from the

MGP plants, the federal regulation deems Duke to be the responsible party, does not deem customers to be a responsible party, does it?

- A. As I am not a lawyer or in the ratemaking business, my job is to look at the environmental regulations and to clean up the sites per the environmental regulations.
 - Q. Is your answer you don't know?
- A. I'm not a -- on the rate side of the company. I don't know.
- Q. Looking at your supplement testimony page 5, lines 14 to 15 you state "Customers benefited from the services provided by plants of this -- at this location," for East End site. Do you see that?
 - A. Yes, I see that.
 - Q. And what customers are you referring to?
- A. The customers who benefited from the manufactured gas when it was actually manufactured.
- Q. So you're talking about customers for the East End site to be 1840s to the 1963 time period when MGP stopped manufacturing gas?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. And looking at your testimony, your supplemental testimony again, page 6, lines 14 to 15, I believe, you stated customers benefit from the

services provided at this location.

A. I see that.

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- Q. And, again, what customers are you referring to?
- A. Those are the customers that received the gas during the time that it was in operation. Again, cleaning up these sites because we have the liability now is a cost of doing business for Duke Energy Ohio.

MR. SAUER: I would ask to strike the response. That wasn't responding to my question.

EXAMINER STENMAN: Motion to strike will be denied.

- Q. I think I asked what customers are you referring to? Are those the customers that were served by the West End site between the time period of like 1840 to 1928.
- A. That's what I just responded to. It's those customers who received the gas during the operations of the plants.
- Q. And I was just specifying the time period was 1840 to 1928, somewhere around that time period?
- A. I would have to check the exact dates but around that time period, yes.
- Q. And would you say that shareholders also benefited from the operation of those plants?

- A. As I do not know how -- how all of the accounting works and how it works in the shareholders, I don't know specifically but I would assume so.
- Q. Your understanding is that Duke is attempting to recover from its customers \$65.3 million that has been expended investigating and remediating East End and West End MGP sites?
- A. It is my understanding that that is the basis of these proceedings.
- Q. And what's your understanding of the PUCO ratemaking formula?
- A. I have no understanding of the PUCO ratemaking formula.
- Q. Do you understand the concept of used and useful?
- A. I do not understand it except as it was described in the Staff Report. That was the first time I saw it.
- Q. And, again the East End site ceased its operation in 1963 and West End ceased its operation in 1928, correct?
- A. Specifically what ceased what operation? The operation of the manufactured gas plants?
 - O. Yes.

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1	A. At West End, yes. At East End, as
2	Dr. Middleton explained earlier, that actually the
3	propane plant is still a form of manufactured gas so
4	technically it's still manufacturing gas. The
5	manufactured gas related to the coal carbonization,
6	oil carbonization, that is what we are cleaning up
7	right now.
8	Yes, it did stop operations in the
9	1960s, I believe.
10	EXAMINER STENMAN: I think as we are
11	approaching 6:00 o'clock, it might be a good time to
12	break for the evening.
13	MR. SAUER: Okay.
14	EXAMINER STENMAN: We will come back
15	tomorrow morning at 9:00 o'clock. Thank you.
16	(Thereupon, the hearing adjourned at
17	5:55 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Monday, April 39, 2013, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes.

Karen Sue Gibson, Registered

(KSG-72232)

Merit Reporter.

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Case No(s). 12-1685-GA-AIR, 12-1686-GA-ATA, 12-1688-GA-AAM, 12-1687-GA-ALT

Summary: Transcript in the matter of Duke Energy Ohio hearing held on 04/29/13 - Volume I electronically filed by Mrs. Jennifer Duffer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Gibson, Karen Sue Mrs.