OCC	EXHIBIT	

BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

In the Matter of the Application of)	
The Dayton Power and Light Company for)	Case No. 12-3062-EL-RDR
Authority to Recover Certain Storm-Related)	
Service Restoration Costs.)	
In the Matter of the Application of)	
The Dayton Power and Light Company for)	Case No. 12-3266-EL-AAM
Approval of Certain Accounting Authority.)	

TESTIMONY

OF

DAVID J. EFFRON IN OPPOSITION TO THE STIPULATION AND RECOMMENDATION

On Behalf of the Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel

10 West Broad St., Suite 1800 Columbus, OH 43215

MAY 27, 2014

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

1		I have testified in over three hundred cases before regulatory utility commissions in
2		Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas,
3		Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New
4		York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas,
5		Vermont, Virginia, and Washington.
6		
7	Q5.	PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR OTHER WORK EXPERIENCE.
8	A5.	As a supervisor of capital investment analysis at Gulf & Western Industries, I was
9		responsible for reports and analyses concerning capital spending programs,
10		including project analysis, formulation of capital budgets, establishment of
11		accounting procedures, monitoring capital spending, and administration of the
12		leasing program. At Touche Ross & Co., I was an associate consultant in
13		management services for one year and a staff auditor for one year.
14		
15	Q6.	HAVE YOU EARNED ANY DISTINCTIONS AS A CERTIFIED PUBLIC
16		ACCOUNTANT?
17	A6.	Yes. I received the Gold Charles Waldo Haskins Memorial Award for the highest
18		scores in the May 1974 certified public accounting examination in New York State.
19		
20	<i>Q</i> 7.	PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND.
21	A7.	I have a Bachelor's degree in Economics (with distinction) from Dartmouth
22		College and a Masters of Business Administration Degree from Columbia
23		University.

1	II.	PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY
2		
3	Q8.	ON WHOSE BEHALF ARE YOU TESTIFYING?
4	A8.	I am testifying on behalf of the Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel ("OCC").
5		
6	Q9.	WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?
7	A9.	On December 21, 2012, Dayton Power and Light Company ("DP&L" or "the
8		Utility") filed an Application with the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio
9		("PUCO") seeking authority to recover storm operation and maintenance
10		("O&M") expenses for storm events in 2008, 2011, and 2012, authority to
11		implement a Storm Cost Recovery Rider, and authority to defer O&M costs until
12		they are recovered through the requested rider. On April 30, 2014, DP&L, the
13		PUCO Staff, and The Kroger Co. agreed to a Stipulation and Recommendation
14		("Stipulation") that included as one of its terms and conditions: "DP&L's recovery
15		for storms in 2008, 2011 and 2012 as identified in its Application shall be \$22.3
16		million." My testimony addresses the inclusion of deferred O&M expenses
17		associated with the 2011 storms in the total storm costs of \$22.3 million subject to
18		prospective recovery in the Stipulation.
19		
20	Q10.	ARE THERE ANY EXHIBITS OR SCHEDULES ACCOMPANYING YOUR
21		TESTIMONY?
22	A10.	No.

III. 2011 STORM EXPENSES

1

22

2 3 011. PLEASE SUMMARIZE THE 2011 STORM EXPENSES THAT DP&L 4 SOUGHT TO INCLUDE IN ITS STORM COST RECOVERY RIDER. 5 A11. DP&L sought to collect, through the Storm Cost Recovery Rider, O&M expenses 6 that were incurred as a result of the following five storms in 2011: 7 O&M Expense Date \$ 6,383,876 1/31/2011 8 5/22/2011 1,147,344 9 5/11/2011 1,941,825 7/24/2011 283,667 10 9/3/2011 278,585 \$ 10,035,297 Total 11 12 DID THE UTILITY DEFER THESE EXPENSES AS THEY WERE *012.* 13 **INCURRED IN 2011?** 14 A12. No. As part of its Application in the present case, which was filed in December 15 2012, DP&L for the first time sought accounting authority to defer these expenses 16 (and also to recover them prospectively through its proposed Storm Cost Recovery 17 Rider). In December 2012, the Utility also recorded a journal entry to retroactively 18 defer, and record as a regulatory asset, \$4,359,108 of 2011 storm expenses. Thus, 19 it was not until December 2012 that DP&L deemed that amount of the 2011 20 expenses to be probable of inclusion in future revenues. The effect of recognizing 21 the deferral in 2012 was to reduce reported expenses on the 2012 financial

statements and to increase reported income accordingly.

Q13.	HAS THE UTILITY CITED ANY EVENTS OR NEW INFORMATION IN 2012
	THAT WOULD IMPLY THAT APPROXIMATELY \$4.4 MILLION OF THE
	OPERATION AND MAINTAINANCE EXPENSES ASSOCIATED WITH 2011
	STORMS WERE MORE PROBABLE OF RECOVERY AS OF DECEMBER
	2012 THAN THEY WERE IN 2011?
A13.	No. December 2012 was approximately 23 months after the bulk of the 2011
	storm expenses were incurred and 15 months after the last of the 2011 storm
	expenses were incurred. Logically, the passage of time without any authority to
	defer expenses would make the probability of future recovery less probable, not
	more probable. For example, if DP&L applied in 2012 to defer expenses that were
	incurred in 2002 or 2003, I think that any forthcoming authorization to defer such
	expenses for future recovery would have to be a considered a long shot, at best.
	Applying for authority in December 2012 to defer expenses from 2011 does not
	substantively make such expenses more probable of future recovery. There was no
	action by regulators in December 2012, or immediately thereafter, that made any
	2011 storm expenses probable of future recovery whereas they had previously not
	been. DP&L has not identified any criteria or reasons for recognizing this \$4.4
	million in O&M expenses as a regulatory asset in 2012 that were not also met in
	2011.
	~

1	Q14.	HAS THE UTILITY RECEIVED PUCO APPROVAL TO DEFER THE 2011
2		STORM RESTORATION EXPENSES?
3	A14.	To my knowledge, it has not.
4		
5	Q15.	IS THE TIMING OF DP&L'S DECISION TO DEFER THESE COSTS
6		RELEVANT TO CONSIDERATION OF THE EXTENT TO WHICH A
7		DEFERRAL SHOULD BE AUTHORIZED?
8	A15.	Yes, I believe that it is. In Case No. 04-1931-EL-AAM, the FirstEnergy
9		companies filed an application on December 30, 2004, seeking authority to defer
10		incremental transmission and ancillary service-related charges related to
11		membership in the Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc. The
12		relevant costs had commenced in October 2003 and were expected to continue
13		until January 1, 2006. The PUCO determined that: "For those charges incurred
14		prior to the filing of the application, the [PUCO] notes that FirstEnergy has been
15		aware that it was incurring these charges since it joined MISO on October 1, 2003;
16		however, FirstEnergy did not file its application to defer these charges until
17		December 30, 2004. Therefore, FirstEnergy will not be granted authority to defer
18		charges incurred prior to the filing of the application. FirstEnergy will be
19		permitted to defer only those charges incurred on a going-forward basis after the
20		filing of the application and ending January 1, 2006."

In the Matter of the Application of Ohio Edison Company, The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, and The Toledo Edison Company for Authority to Modify Their Accounting Procedures, Case No. 04-1931-EL-AAM, Finding and Order at 6 (May 18, 2005).

1		The PUCO found that FirstEnergy's delay in seeking authority to defer the costs in
2		question was relevant to its determination of the extent to which the deferrals
3		should be authorized. I believe that DP&L's delay in seeking authority to defer the
4		2011 storm restoration costs is a similarly relevant consideration in the present
5		case. Like FirstEnergy, DP&L was aware in 2011 of the storm damage expenses
6		that had been incurred in that year. However, DP&L unreasonably delayed
7		seeking authority to defer those 2011 expenses. Therefore, DP&L should not be
8		given deferral authority for restoration expenses that were incurred prior to the
9		Application – which in this case, would be all of 2011 major storm restoration
10		expenses.
11		
12	Q16.	WAS THE UTILITY'S INCOME IN 2012 LOWER THAN ITS INCOME IN
13		2011?
14	A16.	Yes, the Utility's reported net income in 2011 was \$193.2 million, which dropped
15		to \$91.1 million in 2012.
16		
17	Q17.	WAS THE UTILITY'S LOWER INCOME IN 2012 GROUNDS FOR
18		RECORDING A DEFERRAL OF COSTS THAT HAD BEEN CHARGED TO
19		EXPENSE INA PREVIOUS PERIOD?
20	A17.	No. The Utility's net income in 2012 was affected by an impairment charge of
21		\$80.8 million, which would reduce after-tax income by approximately \$52.5
22		million. Nevertheless, the 2012 net income was significantly below the 2011 net
23		income, irrespective of the impairment charge's effect. However, the lower

1		income in 2012 is irrelevant to the probability of future recovery of expenses that
2		had been incurred in 2011.
3		
4	Q18.	SHOULD ANY WEIGHT BE GIVEN TO THE UTILITY'S 2012 DECISION
5		TO DEEM THE 2011 STORM EXPENSES PROBABLE OF FUTURE
6		RECOVERY IN DETERMINING WHETHER TO AUTHORIZE
7		PROSPECTIVE RECOVERY OF THE 2011 STORM EXPENSES?
8	A18.	No. That would turn the ratemaking process on its head. Rate actions determine
9		the extent to which incurred expenses are probable of future recovery. A utility's
10		unilateral decision to treat previously incurred expenses as being probable of future
11		recovery does not determine the appropriate rate action.
12		
13	IV.	CONCLUSION
14		
15	Q19.	WOULD ANY REGULATORY PRINCIPLES BE VIOLATED BY
16		AUTHORIZATION OF PROSPECTIVE RECOVERY OF THE 2011 STORM
17		COSTS BASED ON THE UTILITY'S DECISION TO RECORD A
18		REGULATORY ASSET RELATED TO THOSE STORM COSTS?
19	A19.	Yes. In effect, that would allow the Utility to increase rates to recover a regulatory
20		asset that it had no clear authority to record in the first place. Again, it is rate actions
21		that should determine the probability of recovery, not a utility's own estimate of the
22		probability of recovery that should determine the appropriate rate action. If there is
23		a reasonable expectation of future recovery, a regulated public utility can book a

1		regulatory asset; however, the mere act of recording of a regulatory asset cannot
2		spontaneously create a reasonable expectation of future recovery.
3		
4	Q20.	HOW DOES THIS RELATE TO THE DETERMINATION OF WHETHER TO
5		APPROVE THE STIPULATION?
6	A20.	It is my understanding that one of the elements of the three-prong test relied on by
7		the PUCO in evaluating whether to approve a stipulation is whether the terms of the
8		stipulation violate any important regulatory principle or practice. To the extent that
9		the \$22.3 million recovery agreed to in the Stipulation includes the 2011 storm costs
10		based on the Utility's act of recording of a regulatory asset for those costs, approval
11		of the Stipulation would violate the regulatory principle that a utility's own internal
12		accounting decision cannot by itself establish a right to prospective recovery of
13		expenses deferred on its books of account.
14		
15	Q21.	DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR DIRECT TESTIMONY?
16	A21.	Yes.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

It is hereby certified that a true copy of the foregoing *Testimony of_David J. Effron on Behalf of the Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel* was served on the persons state below via electronic transmission this 27th day of May, 2014.

/s/ Melissa R. Yost
Melissa R. Yost
Deputy Consumers' Counsel

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Summary: Testimony Testimony of David J. Effron in Opposition to the Stipulation and Recommendation on Behalf of the Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel electronically filed by Patti Mallarnee on behalf of Yost, Melissa Ms.