## BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

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In the Matter of the : Application of The Dayton :

Power and Light Company : Case No. 12-3062-EL-RDR

for Authority to Recover : Certain Storm-Related : Service Restoration Costs.:

:

In the Matter of the : Application of The Dayton :

Power and Light Company : Case No. 12-3266-EL-AAM

for Approval of Certain : Accounting Authority. :

\_ \_ \_

## **PROCEEDINGS**

before Mr. Gregory Price and Mr. Bryce McKenney,
Hearing Examiners, at the Public Utilities Commission
of Ohio, 180 East Broad Street, Room 11-C, Columbus,
Ohio, called at 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday, June 3, 2014.

## VOLUME I

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1 Tuesday Morning Session, 2 June 3, 2014. 3 EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Good morning. 4 5 Public Utilities Commission of Ohio calls for hearing at this time and place, Case No. 12-3062-EL-RDR, 6 7 being In the Matter of the Application of The Dayton 8 Power and Light Company for Authority to Recover Certain Storm-Related Service Restoration Costs. My 9 10 name is Bryce McKenney, with me is Greg Price, we are the attorney examiners assigned by the Public 11 12 Utilities Commission to hear this case. 13 At this time we'd like to take the 14 appearances of the parties. Start with the Company 15 and work our way around the table. 16 MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, Your Honor.

Jeff Sharkey from the law firm Faruki Ireland & Cox,

appearing on behalf of The Dayton Power and Light

Company.

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EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you.

MR. STRINES: Good morning, Your Honor.

Joe Strines, entering an appearance on behalf of

myself and for Judi Sobecki as counsel for The Dayton

Power and Light Company.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you.

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1 MR. O'ROURKE: Thank you, Your Honor. 2 Ryan O'Rourke, representing staff today. 3 EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you. MS. KILGARD: Celia Kilgard, representing 4 5 Kroger and for the firm Taft Stettinius & Hollister. EXAMINER MCKENNEY: 6 Thank you. 7 MS. YOST: Good morning. Melissa Yost, 8 Larry Sauer, and Mike Schuler, representing the Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel. 9 10 EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you. At this time we have a couple of 11 12 housekeeping matters we'd like to take care of on the 13 record before we proceed. The first one is filed, I 14 believe last year, was a motion to dismiss by OCC. I believe that motion is now moot. We're no longer 15 16 going to rule on that motion. I believe it is denied 17 under mootness. 18 We also have a motion for a protective 19 order filed by OCC for the testimony of Yankel, filed 2.0 on January 31st. A memorandum contra to that motion 2.1 was filed. That motion will be granted. 22 We also have a motion for public hearing by OCC on February 19th. The motion is also denied. 23 24 At this time, Mr. Sharkey. 25 MR. SHARKEY: Yes. Thank you, Your

Proceedings

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      Honor. I would like to offer the Stipulation and
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      Recommendation that's been previously filed in this
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      matter as Joint Exhibit 1. I understand from
      communication off the record with counsel for staff
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      and counsel for Kroger that I can offer it as Joint
      Exhibit 1 on behalf of those three parties. I'd like
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      to offer it into evidence and move that it be
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 8
      admitted.
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                  EXAMINER MCKENNEY:
                                      Thank you,
      Mr. Sharkey. It will be so marked Joint Exhibit 1.
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                  (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
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                  EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Any objection to
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      Joint Exhibit 1, the Stipulation?
                  It will be so admitted.
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                  (EXHIBIT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                  EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey, call your
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      first witness.
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                  MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, Your Honor.
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      Dayton Power and Light would call Bryce Nickel to the
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      stand.
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                  (Witness sworn.)
22
                  EXAMINER PRICE: Please be seated and
23
      state your name and business address for the record.
2.4
                  THE WITNESS: My name is Bryce Nickel.
25
      My business address is 985 Gardenwood Place,
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8 Centerville, Ohio 45458. 1 2 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. 3 Mr. Sharkey, please proceed. 4 MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, Your Honor. 5 BRYCE W. NICKEL 6 7 being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was 8 examined and testified as follows: 9 DIRECT EXAMINATION 10 By Mr. Sharkey: Mr. Nickel, do you have before you the 11 12 direct testimony of Bryce Nickel that was previously filed in this case? 13 I do. 14 Α. Do you have any corrections or changes to 15 Q. 16 make to that testimony? 17 Α. I do not. 18 Do you also have before you the 0. 19 supplemental testimony of Bryce Nickel that was 2.0 previously filed in this case? 2.1 Α. I do. And do you have any corrections or 22 Q. changes to that testimony? 23 24 Α. I do not. 25 MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, I'd like to

designate Bryce Nickel's direct testimony as DP&L Exhibit 1, and the supplemental testimony as DP&L Exhibit 2, and I'd move for admission of them at the conclusion of his testimony.

(EXHIBITS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Before I finish my direct examination,
  Mr. Nickel, I'd ask, with Your Honor's indulgence, if
  you could spend a few moments describing what's in
  the four poster boards that we've brought here in
  terms of damage to DP&L's service territory as a
  result of some storms that are at issue in this case.
  - A. Absolutely.

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THE WITNESS: Care if I get up? EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

A. What we brought were some pictures of the damage associated with three of the major storms that we're talking about in the case here today.

The first set of pictures here on the first two poster boards are damage associated with Hurricane Ike which occurred in September of 2008 and really just trying to give an example of the devastation which occurred in our service territory.

This photograph here is taken between -in a rural area between Bellbrook and Waynesville,
down in Greene County, in our service territory.

This is a line of transmission poles with distribution underbuild on these poles. In this particular situation the wind took down -- took down a line of about 15 of these transmission and distribution poles.

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These poles are very beefy poles. You could barely get your arms around the base of these poles. They're about 4 feet in circumference. They go about 60 to 70 feet high. As you can see, nothing other than the wind took these down. There are no trees which caused these poles to snap; it was just purely wind.

Also included on this line, and I'll flip over to this picture over here, this pole, which we had put because there was a slight curve in the line so we used a cement pole that was reinforced with rebar. As you can see, the winds also snapped off the cement pole. So it was just an illustration of the damage and the magnitude of the wind.

This picture is actually in the same area. I included this because of just really the unusual nature of it. This pole was not only snapped off, it was upside down and blown into a tree.

Usually we have trees blown into our lines; in this case our lines were blown into a tree and it flipped

the pole completely upside down. The top of the pole was at the bottom of the tree.

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This photograph here, illustration again of Hurricane Ike and the winds that we saw. This happened to be out in Washington Court House. Some of you may be familiar with State Route 35, the bypass around Washington Court House. This, again, was a line of about over 10 poles, actually the same size kind of poles that were snapped off. This is out in the middle of a corn field. Again, just from the heavy winds.

Over to -- moving over to the distribution damage that we saw, purely distribution system. This was simply an illustration of trees down in our distribution system. As you can see, we have a pole here, a tree well off the right-of-way, snapped off mid-trunk down into the distribution system there.

This is just a picture of some guy -these wires were actually de-energized, and I think
that guy is me trying to get underneath them.

So, again, Hurricane Ike, by far, the biggest storm that has ever hit The Dayton Power and Light service territory, and I would say most of west-central Ohio, as well as there were obviously

other utilities impacted by it. It was quite a couple weeks worth of work.

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This poster, this is just an illustration of the damage that we saw in 2011. Part of the case here is to talk about storm damage in 2011. We led off the year with an ice storm that occurred at the end of January 2011 where we had up to an inch of ice which built up on our lines and trees. It caused massive damage to our system. It was the second-most damaging storm that we've had in at least the recent history of Dayton Power and Light.

And the unique thing about this storm is it accumulated ice right in the center of our service territory, right in downtown Dayton and the surrounding suburban areas where there is lots of vegetation that ice accumulated on and it came down.

The other photographs are the thunderstorms that we saw in the middle part of the year, May, July, and then in September. Again, just illustrating damage associated with those. We had tornadoes and then severe thunderstorms and straight-line winds. This is a picture of a straight-line wind. That was a straight-line wind that took down that massive tree and damaged that home.

Then in 2012, the end of June in 2012, we had something that came through Ohio that we had never heard of before, something called a "derecho."

And this derecho is a windstorm that basically started up in northern Indiana, came off Lake

Michigan. It was a compact area of very, very high winds, came down through Indiana, hit our service territory directly, came over and hit the AEP service territory, and then went on through West Virginia,

Virginia, Maryland, and then out to the Atlantic

Ocean. It lead a path of devastation all the way through kind of the east-central United States.

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The pictures just illustrate the kind of damage here. Again, this is transmission system with distribution underbuild. These were steel poles that were broken off. Again, nothing bringing those down other than the wind. This happened to be out at the -- in the area around Wright Patterson Air Force Base and Wright State University which was, you know, was obviously a very, very high priority job for us. This is just another view of the same job site.

And again, here we're looking at this is purely on the distribution system. Trees that are broken off. Not only our facilities, but facilities for the various municipalities with street lights and

14 things like that. Again, way outside the 1 2 right-of-way, it came across the road and damaged our 3 lines. 4 So I thought I would just kind of refresh 5 everyone's memory on just how devastating the amount of damage that was done by these storms. 6 7 Any questions? 8 I only have one more question for you --0. well, actually -- strike -- no, strike that. I have 9 no more questions for you. 10 11 Α. Okay. 12 MR. SHARKEY: So, Your Honor, we would 13 tender Mr. Nickel for cross-examination. 14 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. 15 Kroger, any cross? 16 MS. KILGARD: No. 17 EXAMINER PRICE: Consumers' Counsel? 18 MR. SAUER: Thank you, Your Honor. 19 2.0 CROSS-EXAMINATION 2.1 By Mr. Sauer: 22 Good morning, Mr. Nickel. Q. 23 Α. Good morning. 24 My name is Larry Sauer. I'm an attorney 25 with the Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel. I

believe we met --

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- A. Good to see you again.
- Q. -- late January, to do your deposition.
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Nice to see you again.

When you are confronting a major event such as, say, the 2008 Ike storm, how long after that event does it take your company to identify it as a major storm?

A. We go through -- let me step back. To reach the -- to reach the status of a major storm, what we term a "major storm," under current Ohio utility practice it has to meet a statistical criteria using something called the "2.5 beta test."

And so, to examine storm data, to see if it meets that criteria, we would, after the storm is completed, all customers are restored obviously being our first priority, we would review all the outage data, make sure that all the data entries were made correctly, that usually happens in the first few days. Then we give it another review for reasonableness after that. So, typically, within a week or two we would have enough information that we would be able to indicate whether it was a major storm or not.

Obviously, in a situation like 2008 or any of the storms that we just spoke about, there's very little doubt about whether, but you have to go through and confirm it statistically which is what we do.

- Q. Is it your -- well, let's take a step back. What's your position with the company?
- A. I currently no longer have a position with the company. I retired in January. Before I retired --

11 EXAMINER PRICE: Congratulations.

12 (Laugher.)

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THE WITNESS: Thank you.

- A. Before I retired, I was Senior Vice
  President of Transmission and Distribution
  Operations.
- Q. And would it be the Transmission

  Operations or Distribution Operations Group that
  would be responsible for identifying an event as a
  major storm?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. So it's your group that would make that determination within a week or two of the event?
- A. Yes. And I would go on to say that it was our normal practice that, at the end of every

month, we would again review the data to make sure that everything was -- everything was done correctly, but, yes, within a very reasonably short period of time.

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- Q. And once you make that determination, do you hand that information off to the accounting folks so they can make a determination whether those costs should be deferred or do you hand it off to the regulatory folks and they make the determination whether the costs should be deferred?
- A. We would be primarily in communication with the regulatory group not so much for cost deferral purposes because that's really not part of what us in operations were involved with, but really more from a reliability statistic standpoint, because, as you probably know, when storms are declared major storms, the data from those storms are excluded from your reliability statistics, and so, and, you know, we report those on a regular basis, and we want to make sure everybody understands what's in the numbers.
- Q. And in your direct testimony, I believe it was page 3, it's been marked DP&L Exhibit No. 1, I think page 3 of 15, you list several major events in 2011. The first one being a February 1st ice storm,

and then, in the box below, after line 13, there's four other storms listed: May 22nd, July 11th, July 24th, and September 3rd. Do you see those?

A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. According to your 2.5 beta statistical analysis, those were all major storms?
  - A. They were.
- Q. And they would have all been evaluated and then a determination made within a couple weeks of each of those events?
- A. Yeah, I would say that would be a reasonable estimate. I don't remember directly, but it seems reasonable.
- Q. There was no reason why those events weren't identified as major storms in a timely manner?
- A. No. Nothing particular about those storms.
- MR. SAUER: May I approach, Your Honor?

  EXAMINER PRICE: You may.
- MR. SAUER: I have a 10-page document I'd like to have marked as OCC Exhibit No. 1.
- 23 EXAMINER PRICE: So marked.
- 24 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
- MR. SAUER: It is the Audit Report

- Submitted by the Staff of the Public Utilities
  Commission of Ohio.
- Q. Mr. Nickel, the document I just handed you that was marked OCC Exhibit No. 1, are you familiar with that document?
  - A. I am.

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- Q. And your supplemental testimony essentially addresses some of the issues that staff took with various costs that DP&L incurred in restoring service in the various 2008, 2011, and 2012 storms; is that correct?
  - A. Yes, it is correct.
- Q. Your supplemental testimony -- well, let me direct you, first of all, to page 4 of this document and --
- MR. SHARKEY: Sorry, Larry. Page 4 of which document?
- MR. SAUER: Page 4 of OCC Exhibit No. 1.

  MR. SHARKEY: Thank you.
  - A. Excuse me. That's the staff audit?
  - Q. The staff audit report, yes.
    - A. Okay. Thank you.
- Q. On page 4 there's a schedule where
  they've made various adjustments to 2008 storms, 2011
  storms, and 2012 storms, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And at the very top, they start with a total company request of \$64,646,644, correct?
  - A. Correct.
  - Q. And then they remove capital expenditures of 27.6 million, correct?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. And your testimony doesn't address the capital adjustment they made.
    - A. It does not.
- 11 Q. It does not.
- And then, under 2008, 2011, and 2012, they also make an adjustment for the three-year average. Do you see that?
- 15 A. I do.
- Q. And your supplemental testimony does not address the three-year average adjustment.
- 18 A. It does not. I believe that's
  19 Ms. Seger-Lawson.
- Q. Under the 2008 adjustments, the first adjustment is to -- let's start with the third adjustment down, the union straight time, \$396,941.

  Do you see that adjustment?
- 24 A. I do.
- Q. And you do not take exception to that

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      adjustment, do you?
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                  I do.
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             Α.
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                  Can you point me in your testimony where
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 4
     you take exception to the union straight time
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     adjustment?
                  I believe I addressed that in my direct
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             Α.
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     testimony.
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                  Mr. Nickel, your direct testimony was
             Ο.
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      filed on -- what date did you file this?
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                  EXAMINER PRICE: Excuse me. Where are
11
     you on your direct testimony?
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                  THE WITNESS: I believe on page 10. The
13
     question is: "Why is it appropriate to include
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      internal labor as part of storm costs?"
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                  EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. Thank you.
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                  Thank you, Mr. Sauer.
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                  Mr. Nickel, do you recall what date you
             Q.
      filed the direct testimony in this case?
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19
             Α.
                  I do not.
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                  Was it filed prior to the staff audit
             Q.
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     report that was filed --
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             Α.
                  Yes, I believe it was.
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                  -- on January 4th, I believe.
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     January 3rd of 2014?
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It was filed before that, yes.

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Α.

Q. So it isn't specifically addressing the adjustment that staff made in the audit report, is it?

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- A. It doesn't specifically address the numbers that the staff adjustment is, but it does address the issue of adjustment.
- Q. And would it be true that union straight time labor is the initial 40 hours that an employee would work, an union employee would work in a pay period?
  - A. That's the straight time, yes.
- Q. And those costs would essentially be included within the company's base rates, would they not?
- A. Yes, essentially they would, I would say. But the  $\ensuremath{\text{--}}$
- Q. There's also another adjustment.
- EXAMINER PRICE: Excuse me. Were you finished with your answer?
- THE WITNESS: No, I wasn't. Thank you.

  EXAMINER PRICE: Go ahead.
- A. The point of my disagreement with the
  adjustment is not that those dollars would not be
  included in base rates, but that when our employees
  are working on service restoration, the work that

they normally do is being put aside as being deferred until all of our customers are back in service.

Once our customers are back in service, that work then has to be — that has to be completed, we have to go do our maintenance on lines, we have to go do our maintenance to our substations, we have to go hook customers up who might have had their service delayed because of the service restoration. That work is often done on overtime premium rates. So I think the work associated with the union straight time labor that we're talking about here is truly incremental and I think the cost ought to be included.

- Q. Has the Company performed any study or analysis to conclude that indeed the work that follows up after a storm like this is done on an overtime or premium basis?
- A. My experience would indicate that it is done that way. I don't have a study. Just 31 years of experience.
- Q. But there's no specific analysis to document that.
  - A. No.

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Q. The next adjustment I see is an incentive payment for vice president of \$5,000. There was no

exception taken in your supplemental testimony for that adjustment, was there?

- A. There was not.
- Q. The next adjustment for 2008, there are adjustments for nonmajor or non-Ike major storms. Do you see that adjustment?
  - A. I do.

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- Q. \$3.6 million roughly?
- A. Roughly, yes.
- Q. You do take exception to that in your supplemental testimony, do you not?
  - A. Yes. In the supplemental testimony, if you recall, we performed an analysis that basically retroactively applied the 2.5 beta methodology to the 2008 storms to separate out what would be major storms in 2008 under current criteria versus those that would not be major storms under current criteria. And we then indicated what the O&M cost associated with the 2008 major storms would be using current criteria. I believe -- I'll show that to you in the supplemental testimony.
  - Q. I believe page 8 of your supplemental testimony.
- A. Yes. Line 18 is where that analysis is indicated.

Q. And if I understand what you're telling me, the staff adjustment for almost \$3.6 million would have adjusted out all storms under your previous methodology.

A. Yes.

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- Q. And your excepting or your adjustment to their adjustment of \$2.3 million, is that under the 2.5 beta statistical analysis you have fewer storms and, thus, less restoration costs?
- A. Yes. If one were to retroactively apply that analysis, we would have had three major storms using current criteria, versus I believe there were eight in the previous, in 2008, that we filed for.
- Q. So that the difference between what the staff adjusted, the 3.6 million, and your restoration costs for the three storms of \$2.3 million, so roughly \$1.2 million would be costs associated with the other five storms that wouldn't be major storms under the 2.5 beta methodology.
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. The other adjustments that I see, the CWGLLC adjustment of \$10,000, the Serco invoices, you aren't taking exception to those in the 2008 adjustments, are you?
  - A. We are not.

- Q. Under 2011, again the three-year average, you don't take exception to that adjustment; that's in someone else's testimony?
  - A. Right. I'm not testifying to that.
- Q. The too many hours on a time sheet for employee 4667 and union straight time, again, your supplemental testimony doesn't specifically address that issue.
  - MR. SHARKEY: I object. It's compound.

    EXAMINER PRICE: Sustained.
- Q. Your supplemental testimony, sir, does it address the too many hours on time sheet for employee 4667?
  - A. It does not.

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- Q. Does your supplemental testimony address the union straight time adjustment that staff made to 2011 storms?
  - A. It does not, but similarly to 2008, the issue was addressed in my direct testimony.
- Q. And under the 2012, again there's a three-year average adjustment. You don't take exception to that; that's in Ms. Seger-Lawson's testimony?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. And the straight time adjustment is not

- addressed in your supplemental testimony.
  - A. Correct.

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- Q. And Henkels & McCoy, the overtime the OT/DT adjustment of \$4,301 -- I'm sorry, \$16,441, is not taken exception to in your testimony.
  - A. It is not.
- Q. Staff made some adjustments to management labor for 2008, 2011, and 2012. Do you see those adjustments?
- A. I do.
- 11 Q. And, for all three years, I think the 12 total adjustment would be \$831,361; is that correct?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. And you addressed that in your supplemental testimony, do you not?
- 16 A. I did on page 5. I believe at the top of page 5.
- Q. And on the top of page 5, you're
  essentially suggesting that the staff's adjustment of
  831,361 is too high and that it's comprised of two
  pieces. Is that what I understand?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Part of it is straight time management labor cost and part of it is management incentive program?

A. Yeah. Part of it is -- part of it is normal salaries which, when people work on storm restoration, their time is essentially assigned to those project numbers for storm restoration. So that's what part of it is.

And then the second part of it is the Storm Team Compensation Program that is in place at Dayton Power and Light that pays participants a premium for their participation on storm teams.

- Q. And I believe you've done an analysis and determined that of the \$831,000, \$494,124 pertains to the storm incentive program?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And the difference, \$332,237, would be the straight time management labor costs that you're taking exception to as part of staff's adjustment?
- A. I'm not -- it's not my testimony to adopt staff's adjustment. I provided the analysis to break the two pieces of the \$831,000 apart. I believe it's all prudently incurred and assigned, but I thought it would be helpful to have done the analysis to break them apart.
- Q. And again, the costs associated with straight time management labor costs would be the type of costs that are routinely recovered within

DP&L's base rates, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. The Storm Team Incentive Compensation Program, that is -- how long has DP&L had that program in place?
- A. If my memory serves me correct, at least six years. It was in place for the 2008 Hurricane Ike, I know for sure.
  - Q. You say it was in place?
- A. It was in place for that. So at least six years.
- Q. So this would be the first case where DP&L had attempted to recover costs, storm-related restoration costs associated with that program?
- A. I believe so. I don't follow all the cases, but this is the first time I've ever talked about it.
- Q. And is it your testimony that that program is useful in accomplishing restoration in a more efficient and expedited basis?
- A. Oh, absolutely it is my testimony. I talk about that a little bit in my supplemental testimony. I think it's important to note, as it relates to that program, that the work that participants in the program do is way outside the

normal course of their management responsibilities.

It's a completely different job. Drastically different than what they normally do.

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What we -- what people in the program do is commit to being available, 100 percent of the time, for one week every month. And no matter what time of day or what day of week it is, if we're having restoration -- have a restoration issue and their team is called, they come in. No questions asked. So they are completely committed to that.

The work that they do is absolutely vital to the safe and cost-effective restoration of power. It makes our restoration total team more effective, it quickens restoration for our customers which I think is in our customers' best interest, and I believe it is the lowest cost alternative to getting that work done. It's work that has to be done in a restoration somehow. Okay? I believe this is the lowest-cost option for making that happen.

I guess the last point if I might make about that is given the extraordinary hours that people put in, and the one week out of every month that they completely dedicate their lives to being on call, no matter what, to come in, I think it's fair to compensate them for it.

- Q. Would you agree that the Company also has an interest in restoring service as quickly as possible?
  - A. Absolutely.

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- Q. During an outage, the customer is not using electricity and the meter is not spinning, is it?
  - A. Nope, they do not.
- Q. So revenues are down as a result of customers not using service?
- A. Yes. Absolutely revenues would be down as a result of customers not using service. But I would also tell you that in my experience that has never entered the equation in terms of restoring power. The goal in restoring power is to get the community back up and operating so that everyone can return to their normal lives and to do that in a safe and efficient manner.
- Q. But the Company's proposing that these charges associated with the storm team incentive compensation be charged fully to customers, correct?
- A. Yes. For these major storms. Let me just clarify: For these major storms. There are times when folks are compensated for storm work that aren't major storms and would not be included here.

Q. Have you seen any analysis where the Company's identified how much revenue may have been lost by -- let me take a step back.

Do you know how many customers were out of service during the Hurricane Ike outage?

- A. Over 300,000.
- Q. And did the Company do any analysis as to how much revenue may have been lost during that period of time when 300,000 customers weren't using service?
  - A. I've never seen such an analysis.
- Q. An analysis in 2011 when storms hit or 2012?
  - A. No.

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- Q. But you agree there is a financial hit to the Company when their revenues are down, and getting service back up is beneficial to the Company.
- A. Sure. Absolutely. When the meters aren't spinning, we aren't selling any power.
- Q. Okay. Now, are you familiar with the stipulation that's been entered in this proceeding?
  - A. I am not.
- Q. Do you know how much was settled for the 24 2008, 2011, and 2012 storm years?
- A. I don't know specifically. I've heard

that's in the neighborhood of \$23 million, but I'm not exactly sure.

- Q. Subject to check would you --
- A. Subject to check --
- Q. -- agree 23.2 million?
- A. I think Dona Seger-Lawson is your better witness on that.
- Q. Do you have any -- we went through various adjustments that the staff made in their audit. Have you done any analysis in terms of what was settled in this case to identify what adjustments may or may not be recovered --
  - A. No.
  - O. -- as a result of this settlement?
- 15 A. No, I have not.
- MR. SAUER: May I approach again, Your
- 17 Honor?

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- 18 | EXAMINER PRICE: You may.
- MR. SAUER: I'm handing the witness a

  packet of documents that were received in discovery.

  Some of the pages were marked confidential. Prior to
- Some of the pages were marked confidential. Prior to the hearing we conferred with the Company and they've agreed that nothing in here is confidential.
- 24 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey?
- MR. SHARKEY: That's correct, Your Honor.

## (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

Q. What I've handed you, Mr. Nickel, is a packet of information that was received through discovery. The first two pages are an e-mail to Jeff Hecker from Claire Hale, where she has identified various events and dollars associated with storm costs. This all has to do with DP&L involvement in mutual assistance programs. And could you describe for me what agreements DP&L's entered in terms of mutual assistance?

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A. Sure. DP&L is a member of two mutual assistance groups. These groups are regional in nature, all across the country, made up primarily of investor-owned utilities.

The two that Dayton Power and Light has become a member of are the Great Lakes Mutual Assistance Group. As its name would indicate, those are investor-owned utilities kind of surrounding the Great Lakes region. So you have all the Ohio utilities included, the Michigan utilities, the utility that serves the Chicago area, I think two of the Wisconsin utilities, Indiana utilities, Kentucky utilities. I think that's about it. Some of the Pennsylvania utilities. So that's the Great Lakes Mutual Assistance Group.

Then we also belong to the Southeastern Electric Exchange, and that group, while not exclusively dedicated to mutual assistance, has a very strong mutual assistance program, that's why we joined it. And that is made up of investor-owned utilities throughout the southeast, ranging from Maryland and Virginia, down through the southern states, Carolinas, Florida, Georgia, Alabama Mississippi, all the way over to Texas, and we are a member of that as well.

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- Q. And how long has DP&L participated in mutual assistance programs?
- A. We've -- like most utilities, we've participated in mutual assistance throughout our history, but the formal programs, the more formal programs that we entered into, we were an original member of the Great Lakes group, which I believe was formulated in the 2004, 2005 era. And then we became a member of the Southeastern Electric Exchange in, I believe, 2009.
- Q. Prior to 2004, were you involved, on a more informal basis, in mutual assistance activities?
- A. Sure. Sure. And as part of the -- as part of the history of utilities throughout the country, that when devastating weather hits an area

and you can -- you can, on a temporary basis, afford to give up resources to try to go get people back in power, that's what you do. And it's a system that's worked extraordinarily well.

- Q. Would you describe it as, like, a quid pro quo system where if you need assistance you can reach out to these other utilities and they'll come in to help with your restoration efforts in DP&L's service territory, and if there's devastation somewhere else you'll send your crews to help restore service somewhere else. Is that the tenet of the program?
- A. Yes, that's the very nature of the program.
- Q. And did DP&L utilize mutual assistance crews to help restore service, for example, in 2008, when Hurricane Ike hit?
  - A. Yes, absolutely we did.
  - Q. And the derecho in 2012 --
    - A. Yes.
- Q. -- did you reach out and use mutual assistance crews --
- 23 A. Yes.

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Q. -- to help restore service in DP&L's service territory?

- A. Yes. Our availability of external resources is made up of both mutual assistance crews as well as a network of contractors that we can call on and utilize in mutual assistance in storm situations, excuse me. And in the storms that we're talking about here, we used both.
- Q. And when you use those mutual assistance crews to help restore service in DP&L's service territory, those companies that provide the service invoice DP&L for the costs associated with them sending crews to DP&L's service territory?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you've included those costs in what you're asking customers to pay for in the restoration for the 2008 and 2012 storm costs?
  - A. Yes. Absolutely.
- Q. And I believe the packet that I've handed you, what Claire Hale has put together in the e-mail, dated December 18th, 2013, are six incidents in 2011 and 2012 where DP&L actually sent crews --

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sauer, he's supposed to lay the foundation. You're laying the foundation for your own documents. I understand you are trying to summarize it, but you need to ask him the questions, not tell us what the documents are.

MR. SAUER: Thank you.

- Q. Is it true that the e-mail from Ms. Hale has set out six incidents where DP&L served -- provided restoration service crews to various utilities?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And can you describe for me which utilities were provided service during the various events that were identified here?
- A. Sure. In 2011, in November of 2011, a snowstorm hit the east coast, and we were requested to provide mutual assistance. We provided it to PPL and Metropolitan-Ed, Met-Ed. Those invoices are detailed here.

We provided mutual assistance for a severe thunderstorm which hit Indianapolis in August of 2012.

And then the devastation of Hurricane

Sandy we provided mutual assistance to three

utilities: The Illuminating Company here in Ohio;

Public Service Gas and Electric in New Jersey, I

believe that was in Hoboken, New Jersey; and then

Jersey Central Power in New Jersey as well, and this

is a summary of those charges.

Q. If you would turn for me to what's been

marked DP&L Storm 000274 and 000275, the Bates stamps are at the bottom right-hand corner. Do you see those?

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- Q. Those two pages represent invoices that -- can you tell me what those documents are?
- A. The two documents you asked me about would be invoices which were prepared by Dayton Power and Light, and sent to Met-Ed in Reading,

  Pennsylvania, for restoration services for November of 2011.
  - Q. Okay.
- A. The second page would just be more detail. The first page would simply be a summary of the charges.
- Q. And as you turn, flip through the next two documents, 0002056 and 0002057, are those similar supporting invoices --
  - A. Yes.
- 20 Q. -- and documentation for --
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. -- mutual assistance?
- 23 A. They would appear to be the same format, 24 but this time sent to PPL in Allentown, Pennsylvania, 25 for mutual aid charges for restoration. Again, I

think for that 2011 snowstorm.

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- And if we turn back to the front page, would you agree with me that it appears that Ms. Hale may have transposed the Company's receiving the aid in that the \$165,493 invoice was sent to Met-Ed and not PPL?
- It would be hard for me to believe that Α. Ms. Hale would make a mistake, but it appears that this transposition did take place.
- Okay. But the storms that she's Q. identified and the services being provided are the same on the invoices.
- Α. Yes. The invoices are the original documents -- or, copies of the original documents.
- If you would turn then to 0001674 and Q. 0001675, what would that document -- what would those two documents look to be?
- Again, this would be our standard format Α. for invoicing other utilities. This time we were invoicing Indianapolis Power and Light for restoration in August of 2012.
- Okay. And the next two, 0001648 and Q. 0001649?
- Again, same format. This time invoicing 25 the Illuminating Company for work in Hurricane Sandy

in 2012.

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- Q. And would you agree then that the final four documents are similarly formatted and similar documents supporting the billings to Public Service Electric and Gas, and Jersey Central Power and Light, similar --
  - A. Yes.
- Q. -- mutual assistance that DP&L provided to those two utilities?
  - A. Yes. Yes, they are.
- Q. And if you would look initially at the DP&L 0002075, there's additional cost category breakdowns on that document; is that correct?
- A. Yes. Our invoicing format breaks down labor, transportation which would be the equipment that the crews take with them, travel expenses, meals, hotels, et cetera, and then overhead expenses.
- Q. Now, the labor that is shown is broken down into detail between four man line crews and supervisors; is that correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And the four man line crews, would those be union employees?
- 24 A. Yes.
- Q. And so the -- what appears on the line

- beyond the four man line crews, 70,432.43, were the labor costs that were paid to those employees while they were providing the restoration service for Met-Ed?
- A. Yes. Part of our -- part of the agreement that all the utilities sign on to, which is an EEI agreement, indicates that labor charges from the time that people leave their home office until the time that they get back to their home office are billed to the host company. So that's what those represent.
- Q. And they're paid at DP&L prevailing rates?
  - A. They are paid at DP&L prevailing rates.
- Q. There could be straight time; there could be overtime?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. The three supervisors that are listed there under "Labor," out to the side it says 11,402.28, that would be the labor costs associated with the supervisors that were sent along --
  - A. Yes.
- Q. -- to provide restoration service to

  Met-Ed? Is that just direct and straight time only?
  - A. Yes, it's direct labor charges.

- Q. "Transportation," that's the next category that's listed on the invoice. Do you see that?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. It looks like there were nine bucket trucks sent and three supervisor vehicles?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And the cost associated with that was \$3,968.03?
- A. Right. Those are using DP&L's prevailing rates for those specific types of vehicles.
- Q. And is that just charged on a per-day basis or do you know how the --
  - A. It is charged on a per-hour basis.
  - O. Per hour?
  - A. Yeah. Those are the same rates that we use to charge, for example, equipment time to various jobs if we're working in our home territory.
  - Q. And these -- the four man line crews and the supervisors, those are all DP&L employees; you're not sending contract crews out?
  - A. We only invoice for DP&L employees and DP&L equipment. With the exception of the next line item that you're going to get to which is the mechanic and vehicle, that is a contracted employee,

but everyone else is a DP&L employee.

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As part of mutual assistance, we do a process where we release our contractor crews.

Contractor crews that are normally working under a contract with us, we will release them from mutual assistance, but the billing and work associated with that is between the contract crew and the host utility. So this, we only bill for DP&L.

- Q. Okay. Would the mechanic and vehicle that you just alluded to, that's under a separate purchase contract?
  - A. Yes. That's with the Serco Company.
- Q. How long has that contract service been utilized by DP&L?
- A. We have utilized -- DP&L has utilized contract services for its fleet maintenance and management for a number of years. Serco has probably been our vendor for at least half a dozen years, but we have had other fleet management companies that we've utilized.
- Q. When you brought this fleet management service on, did it replace internal DP&L employees who had been performing this service previously?
  - A. Originally, yes.
  - Q. And brought on because they were deemed

to be more efficient and more cost effective than internal employees?

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- A. Yes. Basically the philosophy around outsourcing that particular service is you bring in people who are specialists in fleet management and in fleet maintenance and you can lower your cost and improve your efficiency by doing so.
- Q. Now, as far as the labor and transportation piece of the invoice, would it be safe to say that to the extent that these people are working straight time hours doing this mutual assistance work, it would be essentially costs that DP&L would have been incurring for the performance of work in DP&L 's service territory.

MR. SHARKEY: I'm going to object, Your Honor. It's compound. It's about both labor and transportation.

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's break it up,
Mr. Sauer.

MR. SAUER: Thanks.

Q. Looking at the labor piece of the invoice. Four man line crews that are listed here. If they were not sent out to do mutual assistance work, they would have been doing work in DP&L's service territory, correct?

A. Correct.

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- Q. And the same with the supervisors, if they were not sent out to do mutual assistance work for Met-Ed in this case, they would be in DP&L's service territory.
- A. Yes, they would be doing their normal jobs.
  - Q. The vehicles that are identified under "Transportation," would be in DP&L's service territory performing work for DP&L customers had they not been sent to restore service for Met-Ed at this time, correct?
    - A. Yes, that's absolutely correct.
  - Q. I'm going to skip to the "Overheads" for a second. Can you explain for me what the "A&G Overhead" is?
  - A. "A&G" stands for "Administrative and General." And I will leave any further explanation of the overheads to Mr. Campbell.
  - Q. The overheads, to the extent you know, are they a rate that is applied to the labor, is it a function of the direct company labor?
  - A. Yes. It goes back to -- it goes back to the agreement that all the utilities sign that I described earlier, the EEI agreement, which

prescribes how billing is to be done among utilities in mutual aid situations, and the agreement calls for various overhead rates like this to be charged at the Company prevailing rate, and it is based on the number of hours worked, the per hour rate.

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- Q. For example, but for these four man line crews being assigned to provide restoration service for Met-Ed, those overheads would have been absorbed and appeared on DP&L's books as a charge to DP&L, correct?
- A. Yes. But, like, the labor and the transportation, you have to realize that there's -- even though we send, in this case, 16 line men to Met-Ed to help out, the work that those 16 line men would have been doing at Dayton Power and Light for Dayton Power and Light customers is being done by somebody else and it's being done at principally premium rates, overtime rates back at home. We have shifts we have to fill; we have maintenance that has to be done.

So even though these folks go on mutual assistance, there's the same work that has to be done at Dayton Power and Light is being done, it's being done either through additional contracting that we do to bring in resources to complete that work or

through overtime. So our customers don't expect that their work, the work that they demand from Dayton Power and Light, would be put on hold because we're sending folks to mutual assistance. So we have to stretch our workforce.

Q. Can you describe the next item, the "Employee Bonus," what that is? Under the "Overheads" category.

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- A. I see what you're referring to. I believe that this relates to our union contract where employees are paid an incentive for a certain number of hours worked if certain goals are met. It doesn't matter, under our contract, under our union contract, whether those hours are worked on Dayton Power and Light property or in mutual assistance, if they work the hours, if it came through our payroll system, they're awarded those incentive dollars if those goals are met, and I think that's what that is.
- Q. Okay. And so, it's not a special line item associated with the fact they went out to do mutual assistance.
  - A. No. It's part of our union contract.
- Q. This would be a cost that would appear if they were in DP&L's service territory or doing the work somewhere else?

- A. Yes. They would be achieving a lot more hours when they go on mutual assistance than they would if they were working on DP&L property.
- Q. The next item is a "Payroll Overhead."

  Are you familiar with that overhead?
- A. No. Mr. Campbell could provide you more insight on that.
- Q. So to the extent you know, is it an overhead that, again, follows the labor?
- A. I would assume so since it's part of this invoice. Really, all we're charging for here is labor, so yes.
- Q. It's not a special charge that would appear because they're doing mutual assistance.
  - A. No.
  - Q. This is part of your payroll system --
- 17 A. Right.

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- Q. -- and they're billed identically to how the billing would take place if they were doing that work in DP&L's service territory.
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Similarly with the "S&E Overhead?
- A. Yes. "S&E" stands for "Supervision and Engineering," I believe. And I believe it would be the same way, again I would refer you to Mr. Campbell

for details.

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- Q. But, to the extent you know, there's no separate charge associated with the fact they're on mutual assistance --
  - A. No.
- Q. -- that's being captured here that wouldn't be captured under the normal payroll system.
  - A. No, there's not.
- Q. I skipped over the "Travel Expenses,
  Meals, Fuels," which is that category. Do you see
  that one?
- A. Yes.
  - Q. Can you explain what that is?
- A. Yes. Again, part of the prescribed billing under the EEI agreement is for reimbursement of the cost of meals and hotels for employees as they are on mutual assistance. So that's what this is.

Now sometimes, you may recall from our deposition, sometimes meal -- sometimes meals are provided by host utilities in restoration situations; often they are not. Sometimes hotel rooms are set up and paid for by the host company; often they are not. So if we had to pay out-of-pocket costs to feed and house the employees in question, then that's what these charges are.

- Q. As I look at these, these would seem to be more incremental costs to the Company. You don't incur -- or, you tell me, do you incur meal expense when an employee is working for service -- to restore service in DP&L's service territory?
- A. We have meal expense for our employees as part of our labor contract. There is a meal expense allotment as part of our labor contract. This is not what this is. These would be incremental costs.
  - O. Similar with hotel?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. You don't put an employee up in a motel if they're doing restoration service in DP&L's service territory.
  - A. Typically, they want to go home.
- Q. And as we flip through these, they were all formatted the same, the cost categories were the same. Did you notice any differences between the billings for the other mutual assistance that was provided in 2011 or 2012?
  - A. They all look similar.
- MR. SAUER: Can we go off the record for a minute, Your Honor?
- EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the record.

  (Recess taken.)

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                  (By Mr. Sauer) Just a couple questions,
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      Mr. Nickel.
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                  Okay.
                  In your supplemental testimony we went
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      through various adjustments that you were discussing.
      Of the adjustments you were specifically taking an
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      exception to, the staff adjustments I'm speaking to,
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      are you aware of any of those that would be in the
      settlement amount of 22.3 million in this case?
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                  No, I would not have any knowledge of
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      that.
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                  Similarly, in your supplemental
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      testimony, there is some adjustments that you don't
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      any of those are included within the settlement
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      amount of 22.3 million?
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                  No, I have no knowledge of that.
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                  MR. SAUER: I have no further questions,
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      Your Honor.
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                  EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.
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                  Mr. Sharkey, redirect?
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                  MR. SHARKEY: Yes, Your Honor. Briefly.
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                       REDIRECT EXAMINATION
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      By Mr. Sharkey:
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Q. Mr. Nickel, at one point, towards the beginning of your testimony, you were discussing different standards for determining whether a storm was a major storm. Can you describe the different standards and describe when it was that the standards were changed?

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A. Sure. Before 2010 -- the new standards went in place in 2010 to answer the second part of your question, beginning in 2010.

During 2009, the PUCO staff and investor-owned utilities in the state worked together to adopt a standard referred to as the "IEEE 2.5 beta standard" for determining major events in a utility's reliability indices.

Prior to developing that criteria and that standard, DP&L used a standard which was actually pretty simple in that it said if a storm exceeded 25,000 weighted outage hours from customers impacted from a storm, we called it a major storm.

The adoption of the new standard, the 2.5 beta standard, resulted in a more strenuous, I guess, test of whether a storm was indeed a major event.

But the thing it really did for all the Ohio utilities is put us all on the same page in terms of what a major event criteria was and it made us

consistent with most of the utilities around the country.

Q. Thank you.

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Can you, within the binders behind you, pull out Volume II of DP&L's exhibits, the black binders behind you.

- A. Volume II, okay.
- Q. And turn to a document that's behind tab 3 and would be designated as DP&L Exhibit 23.

  (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
  - A. I think I have the right one.
- Q. Okay. Can you describe what that document is?
- A. Yes. This is -- this is the document which describes the Service Restoration Management Team Incentive Compensation Plan that I talked about earlier in my testimony. This is a document that laid out the original plan and kind of defined how it was going to work.

And then, in addition to that, is an acknowledgment document that employees, who volunteer for the program, would sign, indicating their acceptance of the conditions of the plan.

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the record real fast.

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                  (Discussion off the record.)
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                  The next question I had for you
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     Mr. Nickel --
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                  EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey, before you
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     move on.
                  MR. SHARKEY: Absolutely.
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                  EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Nickel, you had
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      actually, I think, received a question from OCC about
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      when this policy was adopted. There's a date on this
      exhibit, isn't there?
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                  THE WITNESS: There is. Thank you.
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                  EXAMINER PRICE: What date is that?
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                  THE WITNESS: That date is August 22nd,
      2007.
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                  EXAMINER PRICE: And is that your
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      understanding of when the policy was adopted?
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                  THE WITNESS: Yes. I believe I said it
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     was about six years. So I wasn't too far off.
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                  EXAMINER PRICE: Pretty close.
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                  THE WITNESS: Yeah. Given that I signed
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      it.
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                  (Laughter.)
23
                  EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you, Mr. Sharkey.
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                  MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, Your Honor.
25
             Q.
                  (By Mr. Sharkey) Mr. Nickel, during your
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cross-examination by Mr. Sauer, he asked you about questions about what costs were or were not included within DP&L's base rates. Do you recall those questions?

A. I do.

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- Q. Have you ever worked in DP&L's rates department?
  - A. I have not.
- Q. Have you ever participated in putting a rate case together?
- A. I have not.
- Q. Is this your first time testifying as a witness on behalf of The Dayton Power and Light Company?
- 15 A. It is.
- Q. Okay. Who in the room, on behalf of DP&L, is responsible for putting together DP&L's rates?
  - A. That would be Ms. Seger-Lawson.
  - Q. Finally, Mr. Sauer asked you about mutual assistance dollars. And the first thing I want to talk about is when DP&L is providing mutual assistance to neighboring utilities. You recall he asked you some questions about that subject?
- 25 A. I do.

- Q. Is DP&L seeking to recover any of the costs that Mr. Sauer asked you about in this case?
  - A. Not that I'm aware of.

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- Q. And, finally, do you believe it would be bad precedent to disallow or to somehow credit mutual assistance dollars so that DP&L wasn't able to recover its expenses in providing mutual assistance to neighboring utilities?
- A. Yes, I really do. Based on my years of experience in the business, the mutual assistance program is absolutely critical to restoring service throughout the country. And I think for Ohio to adopt a policy, a practice to, in a sense, penalize utilities for offering mutual assistance is going to ultimately, over time, lead people who are in positions like the one I used to hold, to think twice about whether you're offering up mutual assistance to other companies outside your service territory.

And once you begin to think twice and are not as receptive to helping in that program, I think the consequences are that other companies, when you need help, are not going to be quite as receptive to coming in to helping you, which is going to cause additional damage to the economy of the state of Ohio from power outages associated with major storms.

So I think we have to, from a policy standpoint, think twice about adopting anything which would cause people to curtail their activities around mutual assistance. I think it's a wonderful program. It works well for — it works well for the customers, it works very well for the economy of the state, and it works very, very well for the utilities as well.

MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, Mr. Nickel.

Your Honors, I have no further questions.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Recross?

MR. SAUER: Thank you, Your Honor.

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## RECROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Sauer:

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- Q. Mr. Nickel, I believe you suggested that there should not be any adjustment for mutual assistance that DP&L provides to other utilities, correct? Is that what Mr. Sharkey was just asking you about?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And you suggested that would penalize the Company, is that -- were those your words?
  - A. Yes, they were my words.
  - Q. In what way do you suggest that penalizes

the Company?

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A. I'm not exactly sure what the OCC would be proposing or if you're proposing anything in regard to this, but the direction of your questions would lead me to believe that potentially a credit should be -- should be utilized against those mutual aid costs. And I don't think that's correct.

I think those costs are completely incremental and I think that if we adopt a practice of crediting incremental costs that I think that could be -- that could be dangerous as I explained.

- Q. When you say "incremental," what do you mean by "incremental"?
- A. The costs that are associated with sending crews to outside areas are truly incremental costs and the host utility appropriately pays those costs.
- Q. By "incremental," do you mean they're not in base rates? Is that what you're suggesting?
- A. I'm not here to testify what's in base rates, but they're incremental work that the company is endeavoring to do on behalf of the host utility.
- Q. But you're sending resources that otherwise would be providing service to DP&L customers, correct?

A. Yes. And service continues to be provided to DP&L customers while those resources are away.

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- Q. And have you done any analysis to demonstrate that the cost of the replacement crews that you're using while other crews are off on mutual assistance is being incurred?
- A. As I said earlier in my testimony, I know that it is because when we send, when we send people away, I know that we do things like fill shifts on premium pay. Line men will work double shifts because their buddy has gone to New Jersey to help with Hurricane Sandy. That second shift will be on premium pay. That is not billed to the host utility -- not billed to Jersey Central; that cost is the absorbed at Dayton Power and Light. So I know there are additional costs that are incurred at DP&L. I know that when Cleveland or anyone else sends crews away, they incur additional costs.

It's well known, within the mutual assistance community, that you do incur some additional costs at home, but it's part of our practice of helping each other out.

- Q. But it's not been quantified.
- A. No, I don't have a specific study to

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      quantify it. I know it occurs through my experience.
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                  MR. SAUER: No further questions, Your
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      Honor.
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                  EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. McKenney, any
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      questions for the witness?
                  EXAMINER MCKENNEY: I don't have any.
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                  EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you, sir. You're
 8
      excused.
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                  THE WITNESS: Thank you.
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                  EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey.
                  MR. SHARKEY: Yes, Your Honor. Dayton
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     Power and Light would move to admit into the record
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     DP&L 1, 2, and 23.
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                  EXAMINER PRICE: Any objections to the
      admission of DP&L Exhibits 1, 2, and 23?
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                  Seeing none, they will be admitted.
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                  (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                  EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sauer.
                  MR. SAUER: Your Honor, OCC would move
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      for the admission of OCC Exhibits 1 and 2.
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                  EXAMINER PRICE: Any objection to the
22
      admission of OCC Exhibits 1 and 2?
                  Seeing none, they will be admitted.
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                  (EXHIBITS ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.)
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                  EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Mr. Sharkey, are you
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      ready to call your next witness?
                  MR. SHARKEY: Yes, Your Honor.
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      Dayton Power and Light Company would like to call
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      Greg Campbell to the stand.
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                  EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the record.
                  (Discussion off the record.)
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                  EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Mr. Campbell, please
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      raise your right hand.
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                  (Witness sworn.)
                  EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Please be seated.
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                  Would you please state your name for the
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      record.
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                  THE WITNESS: My name is Gregory Scott
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      Campbell.
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                  EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Mr. Sharkey.
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                       GREGORY S. CAMPBELL
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      being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was
      examined and testified as follows:
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                        DIRECT EXAMINATION
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      By Mr. Sharkey:
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                  Mr. Campbell, do you have before you a
             Q.
      copy of the document titled "Direct Testimony of
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      Gregory S. Campbell"?
             A. Yes, I do.
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1 MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, we designate 2 that as DP&L Exhibit 3. 3 EXAMINER MCKENNEY: So marked. (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 4 5 0. Mr. Campbell, do you have any corrections or changes to make to your direct testimony? 6 7 Α. Yes, I do. 8 Can you identify those, please? On page 1 of my testimony, line 3 and 4, 9 Α. I would like to strike "1065 Woodman Drive, Dayton, 10 Ohio" and put "3426 Sasse," S-a-s-e, "Way, 11 12 Louisville, Kentucky 40245." So that the sentence 13 would read: "My name is Gregory S. Campbell. My business address is 3426 Sasse Way, Louisville 14 Kentucky." 15 16 On line 7, I would like to strike line 7 17 which indicates "Vice President and Controller" and 18 substitute "a consultant." So that line 6 and 7 19 together would read: "I am employed by The Dayton 2.0 Power and Light Company ('DP&L' or 'Company') as a 2.1 consultant." 22 On line 9, I would like to strike "July 2012" and replace that with "September 2013." 23 24 And then, immediately after that, add a sentence 25 "from July 2012 through August 2013. I was the Vice

President and Controller of DP&L." So that that line would now read: "I assumed my present position in September 2013. From July 2012 through August 2013, I was the Vice President and Controller of DP&L" and then it continues on as before.

And then I would like to strike the question and answer on lines 13 through 16 completely.

On page 2 of my testimony, the question in the middle of the page asks if I had provided testimony before the PUCO. I would like to add, towards the end of line 11, right after EL-FAC, "I also sponsored testimony in DP&L Case No. 13-1495-EL-UNC," and that was filed after the testimony was originally prepared.

That would be the end of the changes I would have for this portion of my testimony.

- Q. With those changes, if I asked you the same questions that are contained in your direct testimony, would you give me the same answers?
  - A. Yes, I would.
- Q. Turn then, if you would, to your rebuttal testimony. Do you have a copy of that available to you?
- 25 A. I do.

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MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, we ask that Mr. Campbell's rebuttal testimony be designated as DP&L Exhibit 4.

## (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Mr. Campbell, if I asked you the same questions contained within your rebuttal testimony would you give me the same answers?
- A. I would like to make a change to one of the answers on that testimony.
  - Q. Please identify it.

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- A. On page 2 of 7, on line 8, I would like to change the answer and add, after the word "was," add the word "either." And then after "accounting policy and reporting," add the words "or the Vice President and Controller." So that the second sentence would read, starting in line 8: "At the time I was either the Director of Accounting Policy and Reporting or the Vice President and Controller for DP&L and was involved in those accounting decisions."
- Q. Is the reason for the "either/or" because the accounting decisions occurred over a span of time and your positions changed over that span of time?
  - A. That is correct.
  - Q. With that change, if I asked you the same

questions contained in your rebuttal testimony, would you give me the same answers?

A. Yes, indeed.

MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, Mr. Campbell.

Your Honors, I have no further questions

for Mr. Campbell. I would offer him for cross.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you,

8 Mr. Sharkey.

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9 Kroger, do you have any questions on

10 cross?

MR. KRAVITZ: No, Your Honor.

12 EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Ms. Yost, will you be

13 starting?

MS. YOST: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor.

15 I do have a motion to strike in regard to

16 Mr. Campbell's direct testimony which has been marked

Dayton Power and Light Exhibit 3. Would you like to

entertain that at this time?

19 EXAMINER MCKENNEY: I would.

MS. YOST: Your Honor, this is an oral

21 motion, but because I'm moving to strike so many

22 portions of the testimony, I've provided a little

23 cheat sheet which indicates -- may I approach, Your

24 Honor?

25 EXAMINER MCKENNEY: You may.

MS. YOST: -- what I'm moving to strike.

Your Honor, at this time, OCC would like to make an oral motion to strike portions of the testimony of Gregory S. Campbell and some of the schedules and workpapers that he is sponsoring.

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The motion to strike is based on the Commission's October 23rd, 2013, entry. Specifically in paragraph 14 of that entry, the Commission found that DP&L's request to recover capital expenditures from customers, as a result of storm restoration efforts, should be denied. That October 23rd, 2013, entry essentially ruled on the application in regard to Dayton Power and Light's request for recovery of capital expenditures related to the storms at issue in this case.

OCC's motion to strike is in regard again to the direct testimony, specifically column (C) in Schedule A-4, Schedule B-2, Schedule B-3, Schedule B-4, Schedule C-3, Schedule C-4, Schedule C-5, Schedule D-2, WPB-1, WPB-2, WPC-4, WPC-5, WPC-6, WPC-7, WPC-8.

In regard to the direct testimony, move to strike page 7, lines 18 through 20; page 4, lines 1 through 13; page 4, lines 16 through 17; page 4, line 20; page 5, lines 11 through 22; page 6 in its

entirety; page 7, lines 1 through 21; page 8, lines 7 through 9; page 8, lines 13 through 21; page 9, lines 1 through 2; and page 9, lines 11 through 21.

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And in regard to the schedules and workpapers, during the deposition of Mr. Campbell, he identified, under oath, all workpapers and schedules that would not be required for the Commission to determine the appropriate amount of O&M expenses for the storms that are — that are requested in this case. Thank you, Your Honor.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Mr. Sharkey, are you prepared to respond?

MR. SHARKEY: Three things I'd like to say, Your Honor.

First of all, as you're well aware, Joint Exhibit 1, the stipulation in this case has been signed by staff, DP&L, and Kroger. Within that stipulation, DP&L has agreed not to seek the recovery of capital costs within this case. DP&L is not giving up any rights it may have; it may seek to recover them in a future distribution rate case. So capital costs are not at issue in this case. That's the first point to make.

Secondarily, though, nonetheless, we believe that the potential ability of The Dayton

Power and Light Company to recover capital costs, and the fact that The Dayton Power and Light Company has given up its arguments in this case as to the recovery of capital costs, is one of several items that demonstrate the reasonableness of the stipulation and how the stipulation benefits customers in light of the fact that DP&L has given up that request.

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Regarding the Commission's prior order that Ms. Yost mentioned. She's correct that the Commission did previously issue an order that DP&L would not recover capital costs. But, as Your Honors know, the Commission is free to reconsider its prior orders at any time.

And there is Commission precedent, in a prior DP&L storm case, the 2008 storm case, Your Honor, in which the Commission specifically authorized Dayton Power and Light to recover capital costs associated with the storm.

So there was at least -- the issue, at least, remained potentially pending and subject to reconsideration by the Commission, and DP&L's decision to give up that issue was, we believe, a benefit to customers.

Then the third and final point, Your

Honor, is that Ms. Yost has identified a large number of schedules, workpapers, and pieces of testimony that she's represented relate to the capital costs.

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Even if you're going to grant her motion, I can't tell you right now that I've been able to go through and check each schedule and each workpaper to determine if they specifically relate to capital costs and could be struck either in part or in their entirety.

I can tell you my notes from

Mr. Campbell's deposition may or may not be right,

but at least when she was covering the pieces of

Mr. Campbell's testimony that she said should be

struck, I had some pieces that she said should be

struck that I believed did not relate to capital.

So, you know, even if you were to grant the motion, the scope of the motion would require more than, you know, Ms. Yost's recitation. I would have to look, schedule by schedule, and confirm with the witness that even in fact that schedule related solely to capital.

EXAMINER PRICE: Do you have any qualms with the testimony she moved to strike?

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, my, for example, on page 4 of Mr. Campbell's testimony, she

had moved to strike lines 1 through 13. My notes, which may or may not be accurate, suggested that lines 1 through 3 did not relate to capital. I may not understand the issue precisely right, my notes may be inaccurate, but my point just is we would need to go and ask Mr. Campbell, I believe, as to the pieces of his testimony, if any of it, were still relevant if the motion were to be granted as to which pieces specifically would be eliminated and which pieces would not.

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EXAMINER PRICE: I understand that you want to be able to argue on brief that this is a compromise and you asked for X and settled on Y, isn't that number, I mean you really need the top line number. Isn't that already in the application and she's not moved to strike that number from the application?

MR. SHARKEY: I believe that's correct,
Your Honor. It sounds like a reasonable approach to
me. As I said, since the stipulation says that DP&L
is not seeking to recover it in this case, it doesn't
particularly matter to our record, from my
perspective, that all this testimony gets in. I do
want to get in that it was a request, we had a viable
argument that we may have been able to recover those,

and it was a concession by The Dayton Power and Light Company.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: We're going to grant the motion to strike, but, Mr. Sharkey, we'll ask if you would like to come back and inform us which ones you agree with, we'll allow you to do that.

MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, Your Honors.

EXAMINER PRICE: In light of the ruling. Whether you agree with ruling or not, in light of the ruling, rather than spending the witness's time going through every single schedule, if you just want to come back and say we agree, in light of the ruling, these should be struck.

MR. SHARKEY: Okay. Thank you, Your 14 We'll do that over the lunch break. 15 Honors.

16 EXAMINER MCKENNEY: All right. Thank 17

18 MS. YOST: Thank you, Your Honor.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Ms. Yost. 19

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2.1 CROSS-EXAMINATION

22 By Ms. Yost:

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23 Q. Hello, Mr. Campbell.

24 Α. Hello.

We've met before. My name is Melissa 25 Q.

- Yost. I'm with the Office of the Ohio Consumers'
  Counsel. You have -- do you have both pieces of
  testimony in front of you, sir?
- A. Give me a moment to get them both open in front of me. Yes, I have them now.
- Q. You have a pretty large notebook in front of you. Could you please identify what other documents you have today?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. Thank you.
- A. I have a number of responses to interrogatories in this case. I have a couple chapters, Chapter 11, Chapter 12, and Chapter 13 that came from the Ohio Consumers' Counsel, which are excerpts from a book from Bob Hahney, H-a-h-n-e-y, and Greg Aliff, A-l-i-f-f. And I don't have the title in front of me, but I think it's "Accounting for Public Utilities" possibly.
  - Q. Thank you.
- A. I have the original filing made in this case, including all the schedules and exhibits. I have the stipulation in this case, filed May 1, 2014.
- I have the testimony of witness Dona

  Seger-Lawson regarding the stipulation in this case
  that was also filed on May 1, 2014. I have

supplemental testimony of Dona Seger-Lawson in this case, filed January 17, 2014.

I have rebuttal testimony of Dona

Seger-Lawson filed in association with a prior ESP

case. The case has several numbers. It starts Case

No. 12-426-EL-SSO and there are four other numbers in addition to that.

Q. Thank you.

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A. I have the supplemental testimony of Bryce Nickel, filed January 17th, 2014, in this case.

I have the testimony of Michael E.

Barrett, filed January 17th, 2014, in this case.

I have the original request to defer -or, excuse me, to ask for accounting permission to
defer costs associated with the derecho,
d-e-r-e-c-h-o. This is Case No. 12-2281-EL-AAM. Ir
that same request, I have the revised derecho
deferral request. I have the Finding and Order in
that case that is dated December 19th, 2012.

I have a copy of the application for rehearing from Dayton Power and Light in that case, and it was indicating that it was served electronically on the 18th of January 2013.

I have the entry on rehearing on this case, dated February 13, 2013.

I have the request to get an accounting order for the Hurricane Ike and related 2008 storms in Case No. 08-1332-EL-AAM. I have the deferral order from the Commission in that same case that is dated January 14th, 2009.

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I have a section of the Internal Revenue Code which is Section 162. I have another section of the Internal Revenue Code which is 263A.

I have a document from the Ohio website that talks about local property taxes for electric utilities.

I have an audit report submitted on behalf of the staff of the Public Utilities

Commission, dated January 3, 2014. I believe that might be the second copy of that that I've got.

I have the testimony of David Effron of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel, dated May 27th, 2014.

I have comments by the Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel in Case No. 12-2281-EL-AAM, but I do not see a date on that.

I have a couple pages of my work history and spelling of names that I may use in the course of this afternoon.

I have a copy of the transcript of myself from January 31st, 2014.

I have a copy of the transcript from Michael Barrett from his deposition on January 30th, 2014.

And not included in the binder, but I brought it up here with me -- oh, excuse me. I also have my rebuttal testimony which I pulled out separately and that was in this case. It was filed May 30th, 2014.

I also have some papers that were handed out, associated with billings of mutual assistance, that was handed out earlier this morning because I heard I will be answering some questions on those.

Q. Thank you, sir.

In all those documents, I didn't hear you say, do you have a copy of the application with you?

- A. The original request?
- Q. Yes.

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- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Okay. And all the schedules?
- A. Yes, I do.
  - Q. Thank you.

You stated earlier that you retired from Dayton Power and Light at the end of August 2013, correct?

A. That's correct.

EXAMINER PRICE: Congratulations.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

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(Laughter.)

Q. Seems to be a trend with Dayton Power and Light.

You're acting as a consultant today for Dayton Power and Light under contract, correct?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. And you are paid an hourly rate for your testimony today and your work on this case, correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. And the consulting contract and the work you do for Dayton Power and Light currently is not limited to just this case, correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. What kind of other matters do you consult on?
- A. In the beginning of the contract, I consulted on bringing the accounting operations together of the Texas operations of AES and Indianapolis Power and Light which is a sister company owned by AES. And they were going to move and have moved a number of accounting operations to Indianapolis, Indiana. So I consulted on that.

I have also been assisting on SEC

reporting, both the quarterly and annual reports.

I have assisted in the FERC Form 1 and the equivalent quarterly report, which is a FERC Form 3, reviews. And I've also assisted in IT, setting up IT accounting systems and other duties.

Q. Thank you.

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And your employment with Dayton Power and Light began in 2008, correct?

- A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. A majority of your work in the utility industry has been with American Electric Power; is that correct?
- A. That's correct. I worked for American Electric Power for 27 years.
- Q. What kind of work did you do for American Electric Power?
  - A. I did a number of tasks for them. A lot of things related to accounting, financial matters, budgeting, worked on foreign operations, derivative accounting, which is —— derivative accounting is related to trades of future purchases or sales of energy in coal and gas.

I also worked on the sale of some power plants in Texas. I worked on the buying and selling of operations both in the United States and outside

of the United States that were nonregulated. I worked on a fiberoptic business of American Electric Power both on the regulated portion of it and the nonregulated portion of it.

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Give me a minute and let me think if there's other things.

I had extensive work with the FERC auditors, the Securities and Exchange Commission reports. I forgot rate cases. I've testified in a quite a number of rate cases and worked in the preparation of a number of rate cases at AEP.

Accounting for income taxes, accounting for unusual transactions. I was involved in the sale leaseback of Rockport Plant Unit 2 which was a \$1.9 billion transaction. A lot of work on accounting policies; a lot of work on computer systems. So a lot of work in accounting and financial areas and general management of the company if I had to summarize.

- Q. Any work, while you were with AEP, specific to receiving authority to defer expenses or other matters involving deferrals?
- A. Yes. For the first three years I was with American Electric Power, I worked for one of the subsidiaries called Appalachian Power, which is

headquartered in Roanoke, Virginia, or was at that time, and worked on rate cases and fuel cases there, and worked on deferral accounting.

Also worked on income tax normalization which was a rate matter way back then. I worked on deferral accounting in a number of instances at American Electric Power subsequent to that. I was 14 years on what they call the accounting policy staff, and a lot of accounting for utilities is determined by the ratemaking because the ratemaking is the primary guide for doing the accounting.

Q. Thank you.

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You're familiar with the Uniform System of Accounts for Electric Utilities, correct?

- A. Yes, I am.
- Q. And I don't recall if you brought them today, but I know that you had brought the Uniform System of Accounts during your deposition back in January.
- A. I had it then, but I did not bring it today, because you didn't ask me a question on it back then.
  - Q. But you're familiar, as you said, with the Uniform System of Accounts, correct?
    - A. Yes, I am.

- Q. Would you agree that the overriding purpose of the Uniform System of Accounts are two-fold: Uniformity and consistency?
- A. Yes, I would, but I would probably add a third thing: It's the basis for the reports that go to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission which in the annual report is called the FERC Form 1.

And there's a similar form to the State of Ohio that is based on the FERC Form 1 that's a State of Ohio annual report. So it's a basis for doing the accounting using the same accounts for the same types of expenses.

- Q. Would you agree that uniformity and consistency are important for utility management?
- A. I think they're important, but there are other things important for utility management.
- Q. One of many important things. Is that fair to say?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. Would you agree that uniformity and consistency are important for shareholders and creditors?
- A. Yes, I would agree with that, among other things, such as the cash flow of the company.
  - Q. Earlier today -- or, actually, I believe

it was yesterday, you referenced the fact that OCC provided you some chapters, Chapters 11, 12, and 13 out of a publication, "Accounting for Public Utilities"?

- A. Yes, I indicated I brought those with me.
- Q. And you're familiar with that treatise, right?
  - A. I have a copy at my house.
  - Q. Do you rely on it often?
  - A. Not often.

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- Q. When you have a question about accounting, do you sometimes turn to that for authoritative information?
- A. I have in the past, yes. But I also look at the accounting rules that are published by the Financial Accounting Standards Board and also go to my prior utility experience.
  - Q. Thank you.

I do want to apologize if I skip around. There is some confidential stuff I want to discuss with you, but I'm trying to keep that all in one area. So there may be some movement between different topics.

You arrived, in 2008, at Dayton Power and Light. You were involved, though, with the decision

to seek the deferral of the 2008 storm costs, correct?

A. Yes, I was.

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- Q. And you're aware that the Company deferred storm costs for 2008, less a three-year average or a baseline, correct?
- A. Yes. That is how the accounting was recorded.
  - Q. And just for clarity, what is three-year average or baseline to you, sir?
- A. It was an average of the prior three years' costs related to, I don't know if there's such a thing as an ordinary storm, but the three prior years' storm costs in the three prior calendar years.
  - Q. Did you finish your answer, sir?
- A. Yes.
  - Q. Thank you.

MS. YOST: Your Honor, may I approach?

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: You may.

MS. YOST: Your Honor, I'd like to mark this next exhibit as OCC Exhibit 3. It's a Finding and Order. I'm basically marking it as an exhibit for easier recordkeeping purposes. I don't intend to move it into evidence.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Which order is this?

1 MS. YOST: It is the Finding and Order 2 from the 08-1332-EL-AAM case and that was 3 January 14th, 2009. 4 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.) 5 0. Mr. Campbell, if you could take a few minutes to look at this and let me know when you're 6 7 ready to proceed. 8 Α. I'm ready now. 9 Ο. Thank you. Have you seen this document before? 10 Yes, I have. 11 Α. 12 Q. If I could have you turn your attention 13 to just the first page of the order. Is it your 14 understanding that in approving the deferral for 2008 Hurricane Ike expenses, that the Commission required 15 16 the Company to reduce those storm expenses by the 17 three-year average service restoration costs? 18 MR. SHARKEY: Objection, Your Honor. The 19 Commission order is not on that page. 2.0 Q. You can look at whatever page you want. 2.1 EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Sorry, can you just 22 rephrase the question? 23 MS. YOST: Sure. 24 Is it your understanding that the Company Ο.

was required to reduce the deferred 2008 Hurricane

Ike storm costs by the three-year average storm costs?

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- A. Yes, my understanding is there is a reduction for the three-year average, but I do not believe that I agree that it would be just of the Hurricane Ike expenses. I believe it would be the Hurricane Ike and other 2008 storm expenses. The sum of those would be reduced by the three-year average and that would be the portion that we could defer on the books and request recovery. And that's covered, I believe, by another witness in this proceeding, Dona Seger-Lawson.
- Q. Fair enough. What I'm -- I understand your clarification, but we do agree that any deferred amounts were to be reduced by the three-year average storm costs, correct?
  - A. In this particular order, yes.
  - Q. Thank you.

If I could have you turn to page 2, it's at the bottom of paragraph (3), however, the No. 3 is on the preceding the page. The last sentence, it starts with "Rather, it seeks approval."

- A. Yes, I see that sentence.
- Q. Could you read that last sentence, please?

- A. "Rather, it seeks approval to defer the related O&M expenses with carrying costs, for future recovery under its approved RSP from all customers over a twelve-month period, beginning at a date determined by the Commission in a future proceeding."
- Q. Thank you.

Do you know what "RSP" stands for?

- A. I don't recall right now.
- Q. Do you know what the RSP was, in essence, to the Company?
  - A. I don't remember today.
- 12 Q. Thank you.

Could I have you turn to workpaper WPC-1,

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- 15 A. You said WPC-1, page 1 of 1?
- 16 O. Yes.
- 17 A. Yes, I have that.
  - Q. What's the purpose of this workpaper in the application?
  - A. It calculates the carrying costs on the 2008 storms that were permitted by the Commission, just give me just a second, I think it might be in that order, yes, it's in page 2 of the order you had just given me, the 08-1332-EL-AAM. I'm looking at the bottom of that page 2.

Q. Thank you.

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WPC-1 of 1 shows that the Company first began calculating carrying costs from the 2008 storm deferral in November 2008; is that correct?

- A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. And OCC Exhibit 3, we just discussed that was a January 14, 2009, Finding and Order that approved the deferral, correct?
  - A. What date did you say of the order?
  - Q. January 14th, 2009.
  - A. Yes, the order is January 14th, 2009.
- Q. And just so that we're clear, when I say that the Company began calculating accruing charges, what does that mean to you?
- A. The Company incurred cash outlays to restore power related to Hurricane Ike and other storms, and the cash outlays have a cost of money associated with them. And the Commission, in its order, was kind enough to allow us to defer a carrying cost on that time value of money which, as you indicate on this schedule, we began on November of 2008.
- Q. So the Company began calculating carrying costs on deferred amounts before it received approval to defer the 2008 storm costs, correct?

- A. That is correct. But I would like to add that we actually incurred the cash outlays of a lot of these expenses prior to that time and we're actually incurring the cost of money.
- Q. Are these carrying costs actually recorded on the books of account of the Company?

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- A. They were recorded on the books. And the reason I was taking a while on my answer is we actually have booked an expense on the Company's books to reflect the settlement agreement or stipulation agreement between the Company and the PUCO staff and the Kroger Company. So whether a portion of these was included in that write-down or writeoff or whether a portion of them was not, depends on people's opinion.
- Q. So how much was written off of the Company's books because of the settlement agreement in regard to deferrals for 2008?
- A. It's hard to answer that specifically. I can tell you that we left, only as a regulatory asset, the amount that we think is probable of recovery, which is the amount of O&M and carrying costs included in the settlement agreement. Let me make sure I have the exact number.

  \$22.3 million. So we wrote off anything greater than

that from the regulatory assets because we did not think it was probable of recovery anymore.

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- Q. So you're indicating that you can't speak to the specific amount that was written off for the 2008 deferral and carrying costs?
- A. An amount was written off. It's a question of whether you think the last costs should be written off or the first costs should be written or an average of all the costs, or some people could say maybe it was just the return that was disallowed.

It's a black-box settlement so we know the total amount that we're expecting to get or we believe is probable of recovery, but we don't know which specific item or items were included in the settlement.

- Q. When you say "or the return was written off," do you mean carrying costs?
- A. Carrying costs. I frequently use "return" and "carrying costs" in the same phrase.
- Q. Do you know the total amount that the Company wrote off for all deferrals in regard to 2008, 2011, and 2012 storm costs?
  - A. I do not know the exact amount.
  - Q. Can you give me a ballpark?
  - A. It's over \$3 million.

Q. Can you speak to what was the highest amount for a 2008 deferral for storms in carrying costs that the Company ever had on its books?

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- A. I do not have that number here with me; so no, I cannot speak to that.
- Q. Was each storm kept in a separate regulatory account, each deferral for storm year?
- A. I don't know specifically, but we did keep records of them separately. I don't know if it was actually in a separate subaccount, but we did have a track of it on an accounting worksheet.
- Q. Were you involved in preparing the appropriate paperwork to update the books after the settlement that you just discussed? What was your involvement in that, sir?
- A. I was in a number of discussions on the probability of recovery of the storm regulatory assets, and was in a discussion where the people in the discussion agreed, myself included, that the 22.3 million, after the settlement was agreed to, would be the proper amount that would be probable of recovery on the financial records of the Company.
- Q. And you said that, I don't mean to misspeak, but just over 3 million was written off, somewhere in that range?

A. It was greater than 3 million, and less than 4 million, and I don't have the exact number in front of me.

Q. I appreciate the range.

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These updates, you have to update it and determine whether deferrals are probable for recovery every quarter, correct?

- A. My own personal experience, we did them at least every quarter. If an event came out from a Commission order, we would even update them sooner than the calendar quarter. But it was a joint job of the accounting department, the rate department, and the senior management of the company to look at the probability of recovery of the regulatory assets as required by the accounting rules.
- Q. So the update that you just spoke of, that was not a regular quarterly update. Is that fair to say? This quarter we're in is not over yet.
- A. This was actually done in March of 2014. So during the quarter ending March is when the writeoff occurred.
  - Q. It was in March 2014?
  - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. Are you aware that the stipulation was not filed with the Commission until May 1st, 2014?

- A. Yeah, I'm aware of it. But, when I said
  "March," it was written off in the books in March.
  That doesn't necessarily mean it was in the month of
  March, because we still keep the books open, because
  we file a quarterly report with the SEC after March.
  So we would have made the entry in March to reflect
  the expected settlement after we had made a deal with
  the different parties, a settlement agreement.
- Q. But those books would have been closed by the end of April.
- A. No. It would have only been closed when we actually filed with the SEC, and I don't remember the exact date that we filed, but it might have been the end of April, it might have been early May.
- Q. Would that be public -- could I find that out publicly, that information?
- A. Yes, you would look on SEC's website and look for the 10Q report which is the quarterly report.
  - Q. Thank you.

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Are you aware of how much the Company requested in O&M expenses plus carrying costs in its application?

- A. Yes, I am. The amount is \$37,021,645.
- Q. What are you reading to get that number,

sir?

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- I was looking on Schedule B-1 of the original application and summing line 29, column (C), column (E), and column (G). But it's also included as part of the PUCO staff audit report.
  - Ο. Thank you.

So although the Company was requesting over \$37 million, the Company had only deferred probably less than 26.3 million?

- Α. No, I disagree.
- Well, if they -- I assume they wrote off 11 Ο. 12 4 million, then I added the settlement amount of 13 22.3 million, I got 26.3 million.
  - I thought you said -- did you say "23.3"? Α.
  - Q. I meant to say 26.3. I'm sorry if I said it opposite. 26.3 million or less was on the books for the deferrals of storms for 2008, '11, and '12; is that correct?
- 19 Yes, that is correct. Α.
  - Q. And so, out of all the storm costs that the Company incurred in 2008, '11, and '12, the Company had only determined that no more than 26.3 million was probable for recovery, correct?
- Α. That's correct. But let me explain that 25 the request in a case does not necessarily equal the

amount that's deferred on the books of the Company. We had talked, briefly this morning, about the three-year average for the 2008 storms.

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In the deferral order for the 2012 storm, there was a similar three-year average deduction or reduction that the Company did not agree with, and when they did the filing, did the filing without that three-year reduction.

However, since the Commission order was still out there with that three-year reduction, we did not think, for an accounting purpose, that it was necessarily probable of recovery, which is a very high test, but we thought it was very reasonable and likely, more likely than not, that we would get the money, but not a high-enough standard to meet that test.

In a similar manner, the 2011 storm costs, we did a three-year average reduction on the books, but we, as you know, have not yet received a deferral order on that. But the accounting that we did was to defer with the three-year reduction, but the request that we filed in December 2012 was for the entire amount which we think is -- we think is fair.

(Lights turn off in the hearing room.)

95 EXAMINER PRICE: Energy efficiency. 1 2 (Laughter.) 3 EXAMINER PRICE: Nobody has moved in this room for 20 minutes. 4 5 (Laughter.) Well, I think we can agree that the 6 7 Company can ask for whatever they want in an 8 application. Is that fair to say? They're not 9 limited by anything in regards to what they can 10 request. Well, I don't agree with that at all. I 11 12 think the Company is limited to only asking for 13 prudent and reasonable costs in any request and for 14 costs that they have a chance of getting. I don't 15 think you can just ask for any costs. 16 And, as an example, I can remember a 17 utility that had requested massage treatments for a 18 storm, which fortunately was not Dayton Power and 19 Light, and I read that and was very surprised. 2.0 MS. YOST: Your Honor, I want the witness 2.1 to finish his answer, but I would ask -- I've given 22 him some leeway, but at some point he be instructed to finish his answer. 23 24 Try and keep it EXAMINER MCKENNEY:

Keep it to the point.

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short.

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                  THE WITNESS: Yes.
                                      Sorry.
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                  EXAMINER MCKENNEY:
                                      Ms. Yost.
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                  Let's go off the record real quick.
                  (Discussion off the record.)
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                  (At 12:40 p.m. a lunch recess was taken
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      until 1:40 p.m.)
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                  EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Mr. Sharkey, you
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      indicated, while we were off the record, that you've
      reviewed the items listed in Ms. Yost's motion to
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      strike. Would you like to address that now?
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                  MR. SHARKEY: Yes, Your Honor. We
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      reviewed the items in Ms. Yost's motion to strike; in
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      fact, Mr. Campbell reviewed them. In light of the
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      court's ruling, we agree that her listing is correct.
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                  The second point I'd like to cover with
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      you, Your Honors, when we were engaging in an
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      argument on her motion, I had referred to a 2008 case
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      as precedent to establishing that capital is
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      recoverable in a storm case. I had misspoke.
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      a 2005 case. It's actually Case No. 05-1090 and it's
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      a DP&L case.
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                  And then the third point I mentioned to
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      you off the record is, while we were off the record,
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      Mr. Campbell engaged in an additional check to
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determine when DP&L made the filing with the SEC to determine -- to establish the March writeoff that he was talking about. So he's now capable of answering that question if Ms. Yost wishes to. I just want you to know that we did do an additional check while we were off the record.
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7 EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you,

8 Mr. Sharkey.

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MR. SHARKEY: Thank you.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Before we proceed,

Ms. Yost, you'd indicated that we may be heading into

confidential territory.

MS. YOST: If we stayed on 2008, but I'm still okay with public. If I move on to other storm years --

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: So we'll stay in the public.

MS. YOST: Public for now. Yes. Thank
you.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Public for now. And then when we need to go confidential, just let me know, and we can go into the confidential transcript and move in that direction.

MS. YOST: I'm trying to keep it all together. Thank you.

98 1 EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank vou. Mr. Campbell, I remind you that you are 2 3 still under oath. 4 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. 5 EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Ms. Yost, you may continue. 6 7 MS. YOST: Thank you, Your Honor. 8 (By Ms. Yost) Mr. Campbell, during the 0. 9 break you had an opportunity to confirm a date for 10 the most recent SEC filing that was made in response to Dayton Power and Light, and the PUCO staff, and 11 12 Kroger reaching a settlement in this case. Could you 13 identify what date that filing was made? 14 Α. The SEC filing for the first Yes. quarter of 2014, which would cover through 15 16 March 2014, was filed with the SEC on May 8th, 2014. 17 And were you able to confirm the specific Q. 18 amount of the writeoff in that filing? 19 I don't believe the specific amount is in Α. 2.0 the filing, but it does discuss the fact that the 2.1 regulatory asset is \$22.3 million going forward. 22 Going forward. And do you know what the Ο.

indicated? Did you refresh your recollection in that

amount of the regulatory asset was? Was that

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regard?

A. The amount at December of 2013 was indicated in the filing we just discussed, and I wrote it down on a piece of paper here. So give me a minute, please.

The balance at December 31, 2013, was \$25.6 million, but that would not have included any carrying costs booked in the first quarter of 2014.

Q. Thank you.

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So if my lawyer math skills are correct, the Company wrote off approximately \$3.3 million; is that correct?

- A. I would say a little over \$3.3 million because they would have had carrying costs recorded at least in January and February, prior to making the decision to write it off. They might have booked carrying costs in March; I don't know to date.
- Q. And the Company was applying carrying costs to that total deferred amount that was on the books of December 2013, is that correct, 25.6, there would have been carrying costs for the entire amount?
- A. No, that's not correct. They would have been booking a return on the 2008 series of storms and the 2012 derecho storm, but no return has ever been booked on the 2011 series of storms.
  - Q. Thank you.

Why did the Company not defer -- book deferred carrying costs for the storms in 2011?

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- A. Because we were awaiting the Commission order to give us the accounting order to do a deferral and book a carrying cost return.
- Q. I know I have an exhibit that indicates the amount of the deferral for 2011. Mr. Campbell, if you'll give me just a minute because I want to make sure it's not confidential.
- A. You might be looking at Schedule C-1 in the prefiled testimony in December of '12, possibly?
- Q. I have another exhibit, but what does that schedule indicate is the amount?
- A. In the initial request its total, 2011 major storms, 10,035,297.
- Q. Thank you for that. And that's in the application, correct?
- A. That's correct. So that would have been in December of 2012.
  - MS. YOST: Your Honors, may I approach?

    EXAMINER MCKENNEY: You may.
  - MS. YOST: At this time I would like to mark as OCC Exhibit No. 4, a series of e-mails that were produced during discovery. Probably best identified by the Bates stamps and these will be

- 1 Bates stamped e-mails 2831 through 2836.
- 2 EXAMINER MCKENNEY: They will be marked
- 3 OCC 4.

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- 4 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
- 5 MS. YOST: Yes, thank you, Your Honor.
- Q. Mr. Campbell, if you will take a few minutes and familiarize yourself with this.
  - Mr. Campbell, I know it's several e-mails there, but when you're ready to proceed, I'll give you time, if I can direct you to a specific e-mail.
    - A. I'm ready to proceed.
  - Q. If you could take a look at the Bates stamped e-mail, it looks like it has a No. 3, but it's Bates stamped 2833.
    - A. I have that page.
- Q. At the top, very top of it, do you see an e-mail from David Lipthratt and it's addressed to Claire. Do you see that, sir?
- 19 A. Yes, I do.
- Q. It's dated March 17th, 2014. You just indicated the amount of the major storm costs from the application was 10.035 million, thereabouts?
  - A. Yes, I did.
- Q. And that's indicated in that e-mail that is to Claire. Do you see that there, that number?

- A. It's on the second full line on the Bates stamp 2833.
- Q. And that was the total amount of major storm costs for 2011 in regard to O&M that the Company seeks, correct?
  - A. Yes, that is correct.

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- Q. But the amount that the Company actually deferred on the books was the 4,359,108.08, correct?
  - A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. So out of the total amount we just discussed, that amount, the 4.3 was the amount that was not accruing carrying costs in regard to the deferral, correct?
- A. No, that's not correct, because I believe I stated earlier that the 2011 costs do not have carrying costs on them.
  - Q. That's correct?
    - A. And these are 2011 costs.
- Q. That's right. So the 4.3 amount did not accrue carrying costs.
- A. No amount related to the 2011 storm accrued carrying costs.
- Q. And on the books was the \$4.3 million, correct?
- 25 A. Let me go back and say yes, the

\$4.3 million is the regulatory asset on the books, but the regulatory asset set up on the books is a result of an accounting and rate determination of what would be the amount that's probable of recovery. And probable is a high-test to meet. It would have to be a likelihood of occurring 75 percent to 85 percent or higher, and that's why we did not defer the entire \$10.0 million that we are requesting.

- Q. What was removed from the \$10.035 million to get to the 4.3 that was determined to be probable for recovery?
- A. A little over \$6 million.
  - Q. What was that \$6 million attributed to?
- A. It was attributed to an average of historical storm costs.
- Q. Otherwise known as baseline or three-year average?
  - A. I have heard it called both.
- Q. Thank you.

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Is that the only thing that was removed from the 10.035 million?

- A. That's the only thing I recall at this moment in time.
  - Q. Thank you.

MS. YOST: Sorry, Your Honor. Just

1 having difficulty locating an exhibit here.

2 EXAMINER MCKENNEY: That's all right.

3 Take your time.

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MS. YOST: There it is.

Your Honor, at this time I'd like to have marked as OCC Exhibit 5, e-mail correspondence that is Bates stamped 2846 through 2848. May I approach the bench, Your Honor?

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: You may.

It will be marked as OCC 5.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. Mr. Campbell, please take a moment to familiarize yourself with that exhibit and let me know when you're ready to proceed.
- A. I have looked at them and I am ready to proceed.
  - Q. Thank you.

If I could have you turn to the second page which is Bates stamped 2847.

- A. I have that page.
- Q. It is the second bottom -- the second half of the paper, the bottom half, it's an e-mail from Jeffrey Hecker to several persons. No. 1 has a question and there is a response below. Do you see the blue answer that reads the total amount of 2008

- storms was \$17.2 million. Do you see that, sir?
- 2 A. Yes, I see that.

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- Q. Is it your understanding that the total amount of 2008 storm costs was \$17.2 million?
  - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And then this exhibit says that DP&L subtracted a three-year average from this amount and deferred 14,896,538 and it indicates that's the amount shown on Schedule C-1?
- A. Yes, that's what it says, and that's the amount on Schedule C-1.
- Q. And then the 17,235,984, was that the amount of storm costs for the Ike storm only?
  - A. No. That included other storms in 2008.
  - Q. All the storms that DP&L sought recovery of in the application for 2008?
- A. Just to be clear, are you talking about the December 2012 application?
  - Q. No. Yes. Yes, I am. Yes.
  - A. Okay. Yes, in the December 2012 application, we sought recovery of all the 2008 storms less the three-year average. In a similar manner, we sought recovery of the 2011 storms and the 2012 storms without the three-year average.
    - Q. Thank you for that clarification.

So as we read on, as you indicated 1 2 14,896,538 was actually deferred and that amount 3 accrued carrying costs, and it indicates that amount, as of December 31st, 2012. Do you see that amount, 4 sir? 5 Yes, I do. 6 Α. 7 Q. And what was that amount as of December 8 31st, 2012? 9 Α. According to the e-mail it's \$18,930,217. 10 Q. Thank you. EXAMINER PRICE: You said "according to 11 12 the e-mail." Does that mean you have no independent 13 recollection of that number? 14 THE WITNESS: I personally do not know today if that's the exact number at December of '12 15 16 because I don't have the records here in front of me. 17 EXAMINER PRICE: Based on your 18 experience, does that number seem reasonable? 19 THE WITNESS: It does seem reasonable to 20 me today. 2.1 MS. YOST: Thank you.

calculation of the 2008 three-year average or baseline that was deducted from the total 2008 storm

(By Ms. Yost) Were you involved in the

25 costs?

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A. Yes, I was.

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Q. We'll actually save that discussion for a little later because it involves some confidential information, but I'll get back to that.

And you're aware that the Company received approval to defer storm costs related to the late June, early July storm in 2012?

A. Give me just a moment.

Yes, that is correct.

MS. YOST: Your Honors, for purposes of identification, I would like marked as OCC Exhibit 6, the Finding and Order, dated December 19th, 2012, in PUCO Case No. 12-2281-EL-AAM.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: It will be so marked,

OCC 6.

16 (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MS. YOST: Thank you, Your Honor.

May I approach?

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: You may.

- Q. Please let me know when you're ready to proceed.
- A. Yes, I'm ready.
- Q. Thank you.
- You've seen this Finding and Order
- 25 before, Mr. Campbell?

A. Yes, I have.

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- Q. And do you recognize this Finding and Order as the Commission order approving DP&L's request to defer 2012 major storm costs?
  - A. Yes, it is.
- Q. And on page 3 of that order, specifically paragraph 8, the last sentence of that paragraph 8, could you please read it? It starts with "The Commission...."
- A. "The Commission finds that DP&L's deferred O&M expenses should be reduced by the three-year average of O&M expenses associated with major storms."
- Q. Were you aware of the Commission's
  Finding and Order indicating that the deferral of O&M
  expenses should be reduced by the three-year average
  of O&M expenses associated with major storms for
  2012?
- A. It's on the next page of this same handout. But the Company appealed the order and asked for a rehearing, and the Company respectfully disagrees with the order and would think that the proper recovery would be the entire amount.
- Q. But you recognize that, when you spoke that the Company filed an application for rehearing,

does that sound familiar?

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- A. Yes, it does.
- Q. And you realize the Commission denied that application.
  - A. Yes, it did.
- Q. So in regard to the December 2012 application, the Company sought all 2012 O&M storm costs; isn't that correct?
- A. The Company -- yes, the Company sought for all of the costs in the deferral order, but then the next step would be to go in and file a request for actually getting rates increased at some later point in time.
- Q. But the Company did not defer on its books the total amount of 2012 storm costs, did it?
- A. We did not defer the total amount because from an accounting, ratemaking, and management decision we determined that it was not meeting the high-probable test from the accounting rules of the likelihood of recovery being 75 percent or 85 percent or higher, but we still thought it was more likely than not that we would get that money in a proceeding before the full Commission.
  - Q. Why didn't the Company -- strike that.

    Do you know how much the Company deferred

on the books in regard to the 2012 storm costs?

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- A. I don't have the exact number here in front of me, but I believe it's about \$1.1 million deferred as a regulatory asset.
- Q. Do you agree that deferrals do not constitute ratemaking?
- A. I think deferrals are a professional judgment process on estimating what the ratemaking will be in the future, and there are many things that go into that decision, and there are many groups that are involved in making that decision.
- Q. Have you ever been involved in a case -- strike that.

Can a company seek to recover O&M costs when the Commission denied them authority to defer those costs?

- A. Certainly. It's in this case right before us.
- Q. And excepting this case, have you ever been involved in another case where a company sought to collect money in regard to O&M expenses where a deferral request was denied?
- A. I cannot think of one sitting here at this moment in time.
  - Q. Thank you.

If I could have you turn to your workpaper WPC-3, page 1 of 1.

- A. You said WPC-3, page 1 of 1?
- Q. Yes. Thank you.

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- A. And you said my workpaper, but that's actually Dona Seger-Lawson's workpaper.
- Q. I apologize. I was on 1, but WPC-3 is where I'd like you to be.
  - A. I have that paper.
- Q. I know you're not sponsoring it, but you have knowledge of this workpaper, correct?
  - A. Yes, I've seen it before.
  - Q. The Company first began accruing costs on the 2012 storm deferral in December of 2012, correct, as indicated by WPC-3?
    - A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. And I know I've given you several papers,
  but the 12-2281 Finding and Order we just discussed,
  OCC Exhibit No. 6, which is dated December 19th,
  20 2012, but authorized the 2012 deferral, looking at
  WPC-3, the Company started accruing carrying costs
  from the day that the Commission approved the
  requested deferral going forward, correct?
  - A. We started recording it in the same month as the referral order. I think you might have said

"day."

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Q. Thank you.

So in regard to the 2012 deferral, the Company's workpapers indicate that they began accruing costs the same month that the deferral was approved, correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And that's unlike what we discussed earlier, the 2008 storm costs, where the Company began calculating carrying costs on deferred amounts before it received approval to defer those costs, correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. And when I asked you, during your deposition, why the accrual of carrying costs was treated differently in regard to 2008 versus 2012, you didn't know, correct?
- A. I believe I indicated I did not remember, yes.
- Q. Have you had a chance to refresh your recollection?
  - A. I do not remember.
- Q. So, today, you cannot testify why the accrual of carrying costs was treated differently in regard to 2008 versus 2012, correct?

- A. I cannot testify today, but I think it's reasonable to accrue earlier in 2008 because the cash outlay was made earlier by the Company than the Commission order was received.
- Q. And workpaper WPC-3 shows that, as you've indicated, the Company in its application sought to collect all of the 2012 storm costs not reduced by the three-year average, correct?
  - A. Yes, that is correct.

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- Q. Why even request permission or authority to defer costs if the Company later comes in and seeks to recover more than they were authorized to defer?
- A. Can you repeat the question? I don't know if I understood it.
  - MS. YOST: Can you read it back? (Record read.)
- A. Well, I think the Company does a request to defer costs because that mechanism exists within the state of Ohio as part of the PUCO's processes, and it's good evidence to me, as an accountant, to have a Commission order that permits deferral authority because it's, I think, a good sign that would increase the chances of probability of collection of the money from an accounting

perspective. So I think asking for that would be a good thing to do in general.

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- Q. Would you also agree that it's a good sign, from an accounting perspective, that if the Commission denies a request to defer costs that it's going to be unlikely that those costs are recovered?
- A. I don't think that's necessarily a definitive answer because the Commission had not had the opportunity for witnesses and depositions and getting the full case presented before it because, as you know, there has been a period of discussion on even how to measure the three-year average and what's includable in a three-year average or excludable in a three-year average or excludable in a three-year average, and the definition of major storms changed during the periods of time that we're talking about in this case.
- Q. I think we can agree that the parties have disagreed about the amount of the three-year average, but it's DP&L's position that there is no three-year average, correct?
- A. For the 2011 and 2012 storms, we do not believe the three-year average is appropriate. The filing that we made in the 2008 series of storms excluded the three-year average.
  - Q. Excepting the recent SEC filing, where

the Company wrote off a little over \$3.3 million because of the settlement in regard to the 2012 deferral, did the Company write off any amount that would be attributed to the three-year average that they do not believe should be applied?

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A. The last part of your question dropped off. So I'm going to have to ask you to repeat it, please.

MS. YOST: Can you read it back? (Record read.)

- A. The answer would be no, and I believe I indicated previously that we didn't defer as a regulatory asset on the financial books but amounts greater than the three-year average for 2012.
  - Q. Because that would have been wrong?
- A. It would have been wrong accounting because it was not probable of recovery from an accounting sense which, as I indicated, is a very high standard, but I think it's, in my belief, likely to be recovered in a ratemaking sense, but that's a different standard.
- Q. If you didn't write off those costs and they're not part of the deferral, where are those costs captured at, before the recent filing?
  - A. Let me go back, because I may have misled

you. When you said "write off," I thought you meant write off a deferred regulatory asset, which is what we were talking about related to the three-point-something million dollars in March of '14.

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We expensed costs related to storms and they would have been expensed on the books when those costs were incurred and we would have only deferred a regulatory asset to the extent that we thought it was probable of recovery in the quarter that we thought it was probable of recovery.

Q. I apologize if I confused you.

(Lights turn off in the hearing room.)

THE WITNESS: The lights didn't turn off

(Laughter.)

on the prior witness's testimony.

- Q. I'm going to move on now to 2011 storm costs. If I could have you go to WPC-3. Workpaper WPC-3, 1 of 1.
  - A. Yes, I have that.
- Q. And this workpaper also shows the storm costs incurred in 2011, correct?
  - A. Yes, it does.
- Q. And that would be seen in column (D) as in dog, the fourth line, 10,035,297; is that correct?

A. Yes, that is correct.

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- Q. And if you look at this exhibit, it shows that the Company started calculating carrying charges, at least for the purpose of this proceeding, in March 2013, correct?
- A. That's correct. But you have to remember that this was filed in December of 2012 and we thought we would receive an order earlier than today. So we assumed that there would be carrying costs allowed. We also asked for a deferral order in the 2012 filing that we thought we would get prior to today.

EXAMINER PRICE: You're not going to get it today either.

(Laughter.)

- A. As I mentioned before, we actually have not booked a carrying cost on the 2011 storms through today.
- Q. Earlier we talked about purposes of the Uniform System of Accounts. Do you recall that discussion this morning?
  - A. Yes, I remember that.
- Q. We talked about uniformity and consistency?
- A. Yes, we talked about that.

- Q. So, in regard to the 2008 storm costs, the Company began calculating carrying costs on deferred amounts before it received approval to defer those costs, correct?
  - A. That's correct.

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- Q. In regard to the 2012 deferral, the Company began calculating carrying costs on storm amounts from 2011 in the same month and year that it received approval to defer storm costs, correct?
  - A. No, that's not correct.
- Q. Sorry. The Company started accruing carrying charges from the date that the Commission approved the requested deferral going forward.
- A. The 2011 storms is what you mentioned, and we haven't gotten that order through today and will not get it today either.
- Q. I'm sorry. I was meaning '12. If I misspoke, I apologize.

For the 2012 storm costs, the Company started accruing carrying charges from the month and year that the Commission approved the deferral and forward.

- A. That's correct, with the 2012 storms -- or, storm.
  - Q. And in regard to 2011, the Company

started calculating carrying costs three months after it filed its application seeking approval to defer those costs, correct?

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- A. That's correct. And we thought we'd have the deferral order by then.
- Q. You were not involved in the final decision made in regard to when the Company should seek deferral of the 2011 storm costs, correct?
  - A. Can you tell me which year you're asking?
  - Q. 2011. I'll repeat the question.

You were not involved in the final decision made in regard to when the Company should seek deferral of the 2011 storm costs, correct?

A. I was not involved in the final decision in seeking them, but I was involved in the decision of the accounting for them as a regulatory asset.

MS. YOST: I'm sorry. Could you read back his answer, please?

(Record read.)

- Q. What does that mean you "were involved in the decision of the accounting for them as a regulatory asset"?
- A. Once I heard that we were going to file in December of 2012 to request the recovery of these 2011 costs, and the filing was actually made or going

to be made, I thought that it might be probable of recovery and, therefore, had discussions with the rate people and management and Ernst & Young, our external auditors, as to whether they thought deferral of those costs as a regulatory asset would be appropriate and required by the accounting rules.

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- Q. When you were with AEP, AEP would not record an accounting deferral without Commission order, correct?
- A. I would say no, because AEP operated in multiple states. I would say yes, within the state of Ohio, generally.
- Q. Can you think of an instance when AEP, in Ohio, recorded an accounting deferral without PUCO order?
- A. I can't think of an instance right at this time, but I was involved in many deferrals so I may not know.
- Q. Absent the treatment of the 2011 costs, DP&L has never recorded an accounting deferral without a PUCO order, correct, to your knowledge, sir?
- A. Well, there's some regulatory assets associated with the Federal Energy Regulatory

  Commission that are transmission related.

- Q. But those wouldn't need PUCO order, correct?
  - A. They would not.

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- Q. So excepting the treatment of the 2011 storm costs, DP&L has not recorded an accounting deferral without a PUCO order to your knowledge, correct?
- A. That's not correct, because I can think of regulatory assets we set up on fuel deferrals when the fuel cost recovery mechanisms began again with Dayton Power and Light.
- Q. Were there riders in place for those, for those costs that was trued up quarterly and there was a review process?
  - A. It was beginning, but it took a while for it to work its way through.
- Q. Do you recall what case number that would have been in?
  - A. I don't offhand.
    - Q. What year would that have been in?
  - A. It would have been in 2008, I believe, or early 2009 that the filing would have been made.
- And I'm thinking about that again, so let

  me continue. I may have -- we may have actually

  asked for an accounting deferral order on the fuel

costs.

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EXAMINER PRICE: If you did it, if you had, when the fuel costs came back, wouldn't that have been part of your Electric Security Plan?

THE WITNESS: Yes, and I believe it was a associated with the ESP filing.

EXAMINER PRICE: So that would have been a large application with many different facets and, sitting here today, you can't remember whether there was or was not an accounting facet to that application.

THE WITNESS: That would be a better answer, because I'm not sure thinking about it again.

So I don't know of a specific example today where we have deferred without an accounting order.

- Q. You can't think of an example, other than the 2011 storm case, where Dayton Power and Light has deferred costs without a PUCO order? Is that what you're saying, sir?
  - A. That's what I know of today.
  - Q. Thank you.

When was Dayton Power and Light acquired or purchased by AES?

A. November of 2011.

- Q. And before the purchase by AES, who was the parent company?
- A. I'm sorry. You'll have to repeat the question. I don't understand it.
- Q. Before the purchase by AES -- actually, strike that.

Before the purchase by AES -- I'm going to hold off on that. I want to make sure I'm not going into anything that's confidential. Let me check real quick.

I have an exhibit that is a public one. If you could look at what's been marked as OCC 5.

- A. Do you have a Bates number?
- Q. Yes. 2848. Third page of the document.
- A. I have Bates 2848.
- Q. Thank you.

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You indicated that you weren't involved —— you clarified, but you said you were not involved with the final decision in regard to when to seek deferral of the 2011 storm costs, correct?

- A. When to seek recovery of the costs, yes, that's correct.
- Q. But you also were not involved in the final decision made in regard to when the Company should seek deferral of those storm costs from 2011,

correct?

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- A. That's not what I previously said. I said I was involved with the decision on the deferral for accounting purposes on those costs.
- Q. Do you have a copy of your deposition transcript with you, sir?
  - A. Yes, I do.

MS. YOST: Your Honors, I have extra copies if you'd like.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Please.

EXAMINER PRICE: Please.

- Q. Would you please turn to page 46 in your deposition transcript. Are you at page 46, sir?
- A. Yes, I am.
- Q. Would you take a look at the question starting with line 9. Could you please read that question and the answer?
- 18 A. "Were you involved in the decision when 19 to seek deferral of the 2011 storm costs?"

Answer: "I was involved in people asking about it, but I was not involved in the final decision."

- Q. Thank you. Were you involved in --
- A. But let me, I guess, elaborate. I think
  I answered that wrong in the deposition.

- Q. You'll have an opportunity, your counsel will help you explain if you have any inconsistencies.
  - A. Okay.

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- Q. Were you involved in the final decision-making in regard to when the Company should seek deferral of the 2012 storm costs?
  - A. When we should seek deferral, yes, I was.
- Q. And I think you indicated earlier that you were also involved in the final decision-making in regard to when the Company should seek deferral of the 2008 storm costs; were you involved in that one?
  - A. Yes, I was.
- Q. I'm sorry, back to OCC Exhibit 5, Bates stamp page 2848. In regard to the numbered paragraph 4, it starts off "In OCC Ninth Set RPD-67, Part 2."

  Do you see that, sir, where I'm reading?
  - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. I'll continue on. It says "In OCC Ninth Set RPD-67, Part 2, in an email from Greg Campbell to Karin M. Nyhuis" --
  - A. "Nye-hise."
- Q. Thank you. -- "and Brendan Sweeney on 12/21/12, there is the following statement..." And you could please read that statement, sir?

- A. "'Prior to our purchase by AES, we would not record an accounting deferral without the PUCO order. I talked with Mike Barrett of EY, and he is agreeable to our changing our policy if we document the reasons for the change and that the deferral will be probable of recovery.'"
  - Q. And that statement is attributed to you?
  - A. Yes, it is.

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- Q. And do you recall that prior to the purchase by AES, Dayton Power and Light would not record an accounting deferral without the PUCO order?
- A. Yes. And let me add some explanation.

  The accounting rules have the phrase "probable" and different companies interpret "probable" differently.

  Our former Chief Financial Officer, Fred Boyle, prior to the purchase by AES, defined "probable" as 80 to 85 percent or higher likelihood of collection of the money; whereas, the AES definition of "probable" is 75 percent or higher likelihood percent of collecting the money. So, as a result of the purchase, the Company that is bought comports its accounting to the accounting of the new company.

EXAMINER PRICE: Is there an AES document that describes that 75 percent threshold?

THE WITNESS: I don't recall a specific

document, but there may very well be. I can remember many discussions I had with the AES people when we were first acquired.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Was there a DP&L document that discussed the 85 percent threshold?

THE WITNESS: I don't know that we had a specific document that I can recall.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

- Q. (By Ms. Yost) Mr. Campbell, I know you're also going to be testifying for Mr. Barrett, and I know this e-mail is memorialized in a conversation that you had with him, and you had to -- he indicated that -- or, what was his indication -- I guess you reached out to him about this change. Is that fair to say?
- A. I can remember calling him and discussing, we had either just filed the application in December of 2012 or were going to file it the next day or two, and asked him, based on the fact pattern that I now believe that it was probable based on the modifications or interpretations of the rules that AES would have had in existence at that time. So I went through the fact patterns. He believed it was reasonable and wanted me to have someone write something up and give it to me which subsequently

occurred.

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- Q. So the change that occurred that made the 2011 storm costs probable for recovery was the fact that AES had a lower standard for probable of recovery.
- A. Well, I think it was that, in connection with actually making the filing request. In the prior months, we had never made the filing request and really had not made up our mind as to whether we were going to ask for these costs or not ask for these costs.
  - Q. And you had asked this Karin --
  - A. Nyhuis.
- Q. Thank you. -- to provide documentation stating the reasons for the change?
- A. No, I don't believe that's what this says. What I talked to Karin about was recording the deferral, her and Brendan, and then I later asked another person who worked for me at the time named Jared Hoying, J-a-r-e-d H-o-y-i-n-g, to write something up for Michael Barrett.
- Q. I apologize. I think that last statement is attributed to Mr. Hecker. I apologize. I misread that myself. He's asking for clarification. I apologize. Thank you for that clarification there.

1 THE WITNESS: Let me go back on the 2 spelling. Karin is K-a-r-i-n, and Nyhuis, 3 N-y-h-u-i-s. 4 Mr. Campbell, I can show you the exact 5 e-mail we were just talking about, but it's been marked confidential, but we'll discuss that later 6 7 just so we can clear up the record. 8 Α. That will be fine. 9 MS. YOST: Your Honor, could we go off the record for a second? 10 EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Let's go off the 11 12 record. 13 (Discussion off the record.) 14 MS. YOST: Your Honor, I'm going to provide this back to Counsel and ask that he read in 15 16 the Bates stamp numbers and identify, for purposes of 17 recording on the record, that these are not 18 confidential because they are marked, and I want to 19 treat it consistently with our protective agreement 2.0 unless otherwise noted. 2.1 MR. SHARKEY: Happy to, Your Honors. 22 Bates range is DPL Storm 2795 through 2802, and DP&L 23 agrees that those pages of that document are not

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: I'm assuming you

confidential and would be treated as such by OCC.

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intend to mark those as OCC 7?

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MS. YOST: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.

May I approach the bench?

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: You may.

MS. YOST: OCC Exhibit 7.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

- Q. (By Ms. Yost) Mr. Campbell, please take your time, but let me know when you're ready to proceed.
  - A. Yes, please proceed.
- Q. Thank you.

If you could turn to Bates stamp page 2799, the bottom of that page. It's an e-mail from you to Craig Jackson, sent December 20th, 2012?

- A. Yes, I see that.
- Q. And earlier I just wanted to clear the record that -- well, I think this document speaks for itself, what was actually attributed to you, versus what Mr. Hecker was requesting in his e-mail.
- A. Yes, it's the e-mail I had written back then.
- Q. So in regard to Mr. Barrett saying that he was agreeable to the Company changing their policy if the Company could document the reasons for the change, what did you do to document the reasons for

- the change or what did you ask of others?
- A. I had asked my employee, Jared Hoying, to write up a discussion paper of the change and demonstrating that the costs were probable of recovery, which he later did.
  - Q. Thank you.

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- MS. YOST: Can we go off the record for just a second?
- EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Go off the record.

  (Discussion off the record.)
- 11 Q. (By Ms. Yost) If I could have you turn to
  12 Bates stamp page 2800.
  - A. Yes, I have that page.
  - Q. And at the very bottom of the page there's an e-mail from Claire Hale and it's sent to you and Don Rennix on December 20th, 2012.
    - A. Yes, it is.
  - Q. Could you read that over just to refresh your recollection, just that portion there of that e-mail?
    - A. Yes, I looked at it again.
  - Q. This e-mail shows three alternative ways that a three-year baseline for years 2008, '9 and '10 could be established. Is that fair to say?
- A. Yes, it is fair to say that, but there

would be another option of no baseline.

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Q.

Q. I'm sure there's many ways you can do a baseline, including not doing a baseline.

In that regard, what the Company chose for purposes of the 2011 deferral on its books was to incorporate the baseline, the first one, which is under the column titled "2.5 Beta" which is 5,676,188.68?

- A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. And if you go to the text below that, the second paragraph starts off "For consistency purposes." Could you please read that out loud?
- A. "For consistency purposes, I believe it would make the most sense to use the 2.5 Beta storm amounts in 2009 and 2010 and the total storms less the deferred costs in 2008. That is consistent with how we created the 2008 deferral (excluding 2005 costs that had been recovered in the storm rider) and what we propose to use going forward (2.5 Beta)."
- So in regard to establishing the three-year average for the 2008 storms, the Company used years -- storm years 2005, 2006, and 2007, correct?

Thank you. That's far enough.

A. Let me check. That is correct.

- Q. But in regard to 2005, the Company excluded all costs that had been recovered from the storm rider, correct?
  - A. I believe that's correct.

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- Q. And can we take a look at OCC Exhibit 3. It's the Finding and Order, dated January 14th, 2009, Case 08-1332.
  - A. Which page on 08-1332?
- Q. Any page. My question will be: Can you identify anywhere in this Finding and Order that the Commission said to calculate the three-year average by removing costs that had been recovered from the storm rider?
- A. I don't see it specifically in there, but it would not make sense to me to leave those costs in because they're related to a period 2004, 2005, and those expenses that are recorded in that year have an offsetting collection in revenue. So if you excluded them, you would basically -- or, not, excuse me -- included them instead of excluding them, you would actually take the money away that had been granted.
- Q. Wasn't there a large ice storm in 2005 where the Company received approval to collect storm costs through a rider?
  - A. There was a storm in 2004, late in 2004,

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and in early 2005, one of them was an ice storm, but I don't recall which month it was.
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Q. So were all the 2005 major storm costs -- strike that.

Were all 2005 storm costs included in the figure that was used to calculate the 2008 baseline?

A. I'm sorry. I was looking something up.

THE WITNESS: Could you reread the question?

(Record read.)

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A. I don't believe they were.

EXAMINER PRICE: Can I have the question and answer back again?

(Record read.)

15 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

- Q. What was excluded from the figure used for storm year 2005 for calculating the 2008 baseline?
  - A. I'm looking at the Bates 2800, at the very bottom of the page, the last line says "That is consistent" -- excuse me, third line from the bottom, "That is consistent with how we created the 2008 deferral (excluding 2005 costs that had been recovered in the storm rider) and what we propose to use going forward."

- Q. So although not indicated in the filing, the Company did calculate a three-year baseline for the 2011 storms which is indicated on 2800 to be the \$5.6 million number, correct? That's the one that the Company ultimately used in regard to the amounts that they deferred on the books?
- A. That's the amount that we deferred on the books and used the calculation of the \$5.7 million rounded on the bottom of Bates 2800.

But if you look at the top of Bates 2800, you'll see, I believe on the e-mail that I had written, it's the second paragraph there, the end of the first line, "To be conservative...."

- Q. I'm sorry. I'm not there. What page are you on?
  - A. I'm on Bates 2800.
  - Q. Yes.

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- A. The second paragraph.
- Q. Found it. Thank you.
- A. End of the first line says "To be conservative, Mike Barrett and I recommend that we would only defer the 4.3 million, since we do not have any definite evidence that the PUCO would allow the exclusion of the Ike costs in the average."

But that doesn't necessarily mean that I

- think that's the proper ratemaking treatment for it.

  I, on the contrary, would think you should definitely exclude extraordinary storms if you were doing a baseline average, which I don't necessarily agree on doing baseline averages either.
- Q. So if I could have you keep 2800 in front of you, sir, and look at OCC Exhibit No. 5.
  - A. Can you tell me which one OCC Exhibit 5 is?
- Q. E-mails, Bates stamp 2846. 2846 is the cover page.
  - A. Okay. I have Bates 2846.
    - Q. Could you turn to page 2847.
    - A. I have 2847.

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- Q. So keeping 2847 and 2800 side-by-side, looking at the ways that the Company calculated the \$5.7 million on 2800, the Company reduced the 2008 storm costs approximately \$2.1 million from the actual amount of 2008 storm costs, indicated on page 2847, of \$17.2 million, correct?
- A. I'm sorry. You'll have to go over those again. I'm missing the numbers.
- Q. I understand. So let's start with 2800 and look at the table that calculates the three ways that the three-year average can be calculated, and

see the years 2008, and if you go over to the 2.5 beta calculation, it has \$15.9 million, correct? Do you see that?

- A. Yes, I see that number.
- Q. And then if we go over to Bates stamp 2847, which is part of OCC Exhibit No. 5, the bottom half of the page, under the answer to No. 1, it starts off the total amount of 2008 storms was \$17.3 million. Do you see that figure, sir?
  - A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. So the Company did not use the full amount of 2008 storm costs when it calculated the three-year average of 5.6, correct?
- A. Well, if you look back on your Bates 2800, you'll notice that that's only the storms in 2008 that have the 2.5 beta, and that totals the \$15.6 million. Where the amount on 2847, of \$17.2 million, I believe is many more storms.
  - Q. Nonmajor storms.
- A. By definition, yes. They would be major and nonmajor on 2847; and on 2800, just 2.5 beta storms.
- Q. Thank you for that clarification.

  The 2011 storm costs were fully expensed and reflected in DP&L's 2011 financial statements,

correct?

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- A. Yes, that is correct.
- Q. And when the books were closed in calendar year 2000 -- early 2011, no one at DP&L had indicated at the time that a request was going to be made for recovery of those 2011 costs, correct?
- A. I think your question said 2000 as opposed to 2011.
- Q. The one I just stated?

  MS. YOST: Could you read back the question, please?

(Record read.)

Q. Let me repeat that so I get the appropriate year in.

When the books were closed in calendar year 2011, early 2012, no one at DP&L had indicated at that time that a request was going to be made for recovery of those 2011 costs, correct?

- A. That's correct. At the time the books were closed, no decision had been made to absolutely ask for those costs.
- Q. So the Company chose to seek approval to defer 2012 storm costs in the amount of \$4.7 million, before it sought PUCO approval to defer \$10 million in storm costs for 2011, correct?

139 THE WITNESS: Could you please repeat the 1 2 question? 3 (Record read.) Yes, that's correct, but I think when we 4 5 originally filed the request we weren't sure of the specific amount of the deferral. 6 7 Q. For which? 8 Α. For 2012. 9 When you sought the referral for -- when 0. you sought the deferral for 2012, you said you did 10 not know the specific amount of costs for 2012? 11 12 When we sought the recovery -- or, not, 13 excuse me, the recovery -- when we sought the permission to defer the costs related to 2012 storms, 14 we did not know the final number that would be 15 16 deferred at that time. 17 Q. For 2012? 18 For 2012, yes. Α. 19 EXAMINER PRICE: When did you file for 2.0 deferrals for the 2012 storms? 2.1 THE WITNESS: I have the request, but it does not have the date here, but it's Case 22 12-2281-EL-AAM. 23 24 EXAMINER PRICE: 12-228 --THE WITNESS: Excuse me. I'm looking at 25

the revised request and it says, on the revised request, we filed the original application on August 12th -- excuse me, August 10th, 2012.

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EXAMINER PRICE: So you filed for deferral of 2012 storm damage before the end of 2012.

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

EXAMINER PRICE: Is that why you did not know the total amount you would be seeking deferral of because 2012 had not been completed?

THE WITNESS: Because the storm had occurred in the summer and we were still getting costs in associated with the storm and did not have the total number, but knew it was going to be a fair amount of money.

Q. What were the differences between -- strike that.

At the time the Company filed for deferral of the 2012 storm costs, which you indicated was August 10th, 2012, at that time the Company had incurred storm costs from the derecho, in addition to that you had clearly incurred all storm costs that you were going to incur from 2011, correct?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. What made the 2012 storm costs more probable for recovery August 10th, 2012, than the

2011 storm costs?

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- A. Because we filed an application indicating that we were going to ask for recovery of those costs; whereas, the 2011 costs, in August of 2012, we still had not made our mind up definitively that we were going to ask for recovery of those costs.
- Q. Why wouldn't you ask for recovery of those costs if they were probable for recovery?
- A. I'm saying the management had not made its mind up to ask for them; so it was not probable for recovery. The first decision is really are we going to ask for recovery; and then the second part of the decision is do we believe, in conjunction with the rate, when I say "we," the accounting group, the rate group and management, do we believe it's probable of recovery. So the first step is what is the plan and then are the costs probable or not probable.

EXAMINER PRICE: Let me try it this way:
What was it about the 2012 storm damages that caused
you to come in and file before the end of the
calendar year had even occurred, within two months of
the event, that differentiated that from the 2012
storms where you still were making up your mind as to

whether to seek recovery?

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THE WITNESS: I was not involved in that specific decision. But the 2012 derecho was a sudden burst of wind that was a very bad storm.

is it the amount -- you don't know, because you weren't involved in the decision, you simply received instructions to go ahead and prepare the filing and you did it. You were not involved in the decision whether to make a filing; you were simply involved in preparing the filing.

THE WITNESS: I was involved in preparing the filing and determining, with the other parties, whether I believed it was probable of recovery or not.

EXAMINER PRICE: Right.

THE WITNESS: So I can't answer your specific question, sir.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

- Q. (By Ms. Yost) Who did make the decision to file the 2012 application to seek deferral of those storm costs in August 2012?
- A. I don't know the specific person, but it would have been somebody in DP&L's senior management.
  - Q. Do you know --

143 1 EXAMINER PRICE: Would Ms. Seger-Lawson 2 know the name of that person, you suspect? 3 THE WITNESS: I don't know. EXAMINER PRICE: Fair enough. 4 5 0. Do you know who made the decision to seek the application to defer 2011 storm costs in 6 7 December 2012? 8 THE WITNESS: Can you repeat the 9 question, please? 10 (Record read.) I was certainly involved in that decision 11 12 to request the accounting order as part of the 13 application. So I believe I was involved, Dona 14 Seger-Lawson, and there may have been others. You're very familiar with ASC 980, 15 Q. 16 correct? 17 Yes, I am. Α. 18 When I say "ASC," what do I mean? It's Accounting Standards Codification 19 Α. 2.0 and it's also called Financial Accounting Standards 2.1 Codification. It's the accounting rules related to 22 utility accounting. 23 Q. And you cite that rule in your rebuttal 24 testimony, correct? 25 Α. I quote sections from it and discuss it,

yes.

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Q. Thank you.

Just to clarify, you can't tell us today why the Company chose to defer \$4.7 million in storm costs incurred in 2012 before they sought permission to defer \$10 million in storm costs for 2011.

- A. I would say no is my answer. I can tell you why we deferred the 2012 storm costs, but I can't tell you why we didn't ask for the 2011 storm costs until December of 2012.
- Q. And can you indicate who would be able to answer that question for us?
  - A. I don't know that I know.
- Q. Have you ever been involved with a utility that sought costs -- strike that, please.

Have you ever been involved with a deferral request where a utility sought to defer costs that they incurred -- strike that. I can't get this out. Sorry.

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Q. (By Ms. Yost) Was there a specific decision made in 2011 not to defer -- seek a deferral of those storm costs? Did someone -- because you expensed those, correct?

A. I expensed them and there was a specific decision that was not made to request the costs.

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MS. YOST: Could you read his answer? (Record read.)

A. Let me try to reword that answer more clearly. The Company, in 2011, had not made a decision to ask for the costs and, therefore, did not make a decision to ask for a deferral request associated with those costs.

EXAMINER PRICE: And because you had not asked for a deferral, you expensed the costs.

THE WITNESS: Correct. We really expense the costs and then, if we do a deferral and we believe it's probable, we would defer the costs as a regulatory asset and reduce the expenses.

- Q. So the first step is expensing of O&M costs. Is that fair?
- A. The Company incurs the cost, and records that as an expense in the normal course of events, yes.
- Q. Was there any fact that -- what fact made the 2011 storm costs not probable for recovery during 2011?
- A. Because the Company had not made up its mind to ask for the costs nor had it requested a

deferral. So it did not meet the test of probable under the accounting rules.

EXAMINER PRICE: Just for clarification on the record, when you said "not meet the test for probable," at that time were you using the previous DP&L 85 percent probability or were you using the AES 75 percent probability?

THE WITNESS: In the end of December of 2011 we were owned by AES, but I don't know that I personally had heard about the 75 percent until later in 2012. But whether it was 75 percent or 80 percent, if we hadn't made our mind up to ask for them, to me it would be 0 percent probabilty.

EXAMINER PRICE: Fair enough. Thank you.

MS. YOST: Your Honor, at this time I'd

like marked as OCC Exhibit 8, Chapter 12,

"Relationship of Rate Regulation to Generally

Accepted Accounting Principles."

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: So marked.

(EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

MS. YOST: May I approach the bench, Your

22 Honor?

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EXAMINER MCKENNEY: You may.

Q. We talked about what you had brought today, that OCC had provided this to you previously,

- and you've seen this section of Chapter 12 before,

  Mr. Campbell?
  - A. Yes, I have.

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- Q. And probably have referenced it or taken a look at it during your career?
  - A. Yes, I have.
- Q. Could I have you turn to page, I believe it's 12-5. It's indicated on the left side, top of the page.
- MR. SHARKEY: I'm sorry, Melissa, I
  missed the page number.
- MS. YOST: 12-5. On the upper left.
- 13 A. Yes, I have that page.
  - Q. The bottom half of that page, the paragraph that is mid-page, it starts "ASC 980 requires a rate-regulated utility...."
  - A. I see that paragraph.
- Q. It says "ASC 980 requires a rate-regulated utility to capitalize as a regulatory asset an incurred cost that would otherwise be charged to expense if future recovery in rates is probable." Do you see that passage there, sir?
  - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. When it says that it is to be capitalized, that would otherwise be charged to

- expense, is that inconsistent with your statement that all O&M costs are expensed first?
- A. No, I don't believe so. Because if, in the same calendar quarter, we believe that probable of recovery, we would defer those costs as a regulatory asset in the FERC account 182.3, regulatory assets.
- Q. If you look midway down that same paragraph, on the left-hand side it says "to remain recorded" and then the sentence I'm looking for starts with the word "Evidence that a regulatory asset..." It's toward the bottom. Do you see that sentence that starts "Evidence that a regulatory asset is probable of recovery..."?
  - A. Yes, I see that sentence.
- Q. "Evidence that a regulatory asset is probable of recovery is a matter of professional judgment based on the facts and circumstances of each case." Do you agree with that statement?
  - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. "Utility management's positive representation is required that each regulatory asset is probable of recovery in future rates." Do you agree with that statement?
- 25 A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. And then the next sentence talks about the "Evidence that could support future recovery and corroborates utility's management representation" -- excuse me -- "utility management's representation includes" and then there's four specific items. Do you see those?
  - A. Yes, I see them.
- Q. No. (1) is "Rate orders from the regulators specifically authorizing recovery of the costs in rates. Do you see that sentence there, sir?
  - A. Yes, I do.

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- Q. And when Dayton Power and Light sought to defer the 2011 -- 2012, let me make that clear, 2012 storm costs in 2012, did it have a rate order from the regulators specifically authorizing recovery of the costs in rates?
  - A. It did not.
- Q. When Dayton Power and Light sought storm costs, the deferral of storm costs incurred in 2012 again, did Dayton Power and Light have previous rate orders from the regulator allowing recovery for substantially similar costs?
  - A. Yes, they did.
- Q. Did Dayton Power and Light, when it sought approval to defer 2012 storm costs, did it

have written approval from the regulator approving future recovery in rates?

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- A. It didn't have that specifically, but it did have an accounting order.
- Q. When Dayton Power and Light sought to defer 2012 storm costs, did it have an analysis of recoverability from internal or external legal counsel?
- MR. SHARKEY: I'm going to object, Your Honor. That seeks privileged information; so I don't think that's an appropriate question.
- EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Objection sustained.

  MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, Your Honor.
  - Q. So when we go through factors (1), (2), and (3), when the 2012 storm costs application to defer was applied for in August 2012, you indicated that the Company had No. (2) and something similar to No. (3); is that correct?
  - A. Let me indicate that this is just a book written by two Deloitte employees. This is not authoritative literature and that's not all the support we would look at for determining the probability of recovery of a cost through the ratemaking process.
    - Q. Okay. So my question, in regard to 2012,

- you answered that you had No. (2) and something similar to No. (3). Is that fair?
- A. Let me go back and say that this is not authoritative literature and we had more support than the items enumerated in this example from these two utility audit employees.
- Q. We'll talk about that later because that's confidential, but if you could just answer my question. You'll have an opportunity to discuss those.
- THE WITNESS: Could you repeat the question?
- 13 (Record read.)

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- A. No, it's not fair.
  - Q. However, but you can agree you had No. (2), right? You said yes.
- 17 A. Yes, we had No. (2).
  - Q. How do you want to characterize No. (3)?
  - A. No. (3) is we had a deferral order from the regulator. But then, beyond that, there are other things that we looked at to determine the probability of recovery.
- Q. My question was when you sought, the
  Company sought to defer 2012 storm costs, did it have
  a No. (3)?

- A. Not specifically as written here.
- Q. Okay. So let's -- now my questions are going to be about 2011 storm costs, but my date is going to be the date that the Company applied for the 2012 storm costs which was August 2012. So in regard to the 2011 storm costs, in August 2012, did the Company have a rate order from the regulator specifically authorizing recovery of the costs in rates?
- A. No.

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- Q. In regard to 2011 storm costs, in August 2012, did the Company have a previous rate order from the regulator allowing recovery for substantially similar costs?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And in regard to No. (3), for 2011 storm costs, in August 2012, did the Company have written approval from the regulator approving future recovery in rates?
- A. No.
- Q. Thank you.

And at the bottom of that, right below the No. (4), there's a sentence, it says "It should be noted under the FERC accounting guidelines, regulatory assets are recorded for regulatory

recording purposes if the incurred cost is 'expected' to be authorized for future rate recovery - a lower standard than under GAAP." Do you agree with that sentence?

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A. I agree with the sentence as it's written, but, in practical experience, recording the regulatory asset on examples that I know of is done the same way under SEC accounting and FERC accounting.

EXAMINER PRICE: And if you didn't do it that way, it's very likely you could have an asset on one side of the books and not on the other side of the books.

THE WITNESS: It would be something you'd have to explain to a lot of people.

EXAMINER PRICE: Because they would be asking why do you have this on your FERC Form 1, but not your 10-K.

THE WITNESS: Correct.

Q. (By Ms. Yost) At your deposition I asked you if you can recall an example, in your experience, where a utility was permitted to collect storm costs from customers above the amount it was authorized to defer. You indicated you couldn't think of an example at that time.

I'm asking you today: Can you recall an example, in your experience, where a utility was permitted to collect storm costs from customers above the amount it was authorized to defer?

A. I can't recall an example that has occurred, but, as I mentioned earlier in the testimony today, we have requested that.

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Q. And during your deposition I asked you why request deferral of 2012 costs before you request deferral of 2011 storm costs, and you answered that was just the way management decided to proceed.

Do you have any other reason why request deferral of 2012 storm costs before a request is made to defer 2011 storm costs today?

- A. I think I had mentioned that we intended to ask recovery and filed an application to ask for deferral permission related to the 2012 costs, but, at the time we did that filing, which was August of 2012, we still had not made up our mind to ask for recovery of the 2011 storm costs nor asked for a deferral associated with those storm costs.
- Q. And it is Dayton Power and Light's position that they do not need to seek PUCO approval before deferring O&M costs, correct?
  - A. If we incur costs that we intend to seek

recovery and believe that those costs are probable of recovery, we do not specifically have to have a PUCO accounting deferral order, but I think it would be nice to have.

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- Q. So the only reason why the Company asked for permission to change its accounting procedures so that it can defer O&M costs is because it's nice to have?
- A. I don't believe I've testified that today.
- Q. In regard to 2013 storm costs, you're aware that the Company has requested permission to defer 2011 -- excuse me, 2012 storm costs? Are you aware of that?

THE WITNESS: Can you read the question again?

(Record read.)

- Q. Let me make it easier. Are you aware that the Company has filed an application seeking permission to defer 2013 O&M storm costs?
  - A. I am not aware of that today.
- Q. Do you agree that regulatory assets and liabilities, under the Uniform System of Accounts, are assets and liabilities that result from rate actions of regulatory agencies?

156 THE WITNESS: Can you read the question 1 2 again? 3 (Record read.) I believe that's the general definition, 4 5 but in many cases the actions do not occur until later from the Commission, and the Company has to use 6 its best judgment to determine whether it believes 7 8 those assets and liabilities are probable of 9 occurring in the future. When the Company seeks permission to 10 Q. defer O&M costs, they are seeking permission to 11 12 create an asset? 13 Α. When a company is requesting to recover, 14 through the ratemaking process, an O&M cost, the Commission has the authority to create that 15 16 regulatory asset by granting that recovery in a 17 period that would not be the same for a nonregulated 18 company. 19 MS. YOST: Could you read back that 2.0 answer, please? 2.1 (Record read.) 22 MS. YOST: Thank you. 23 Q. Could you please turn to your rebuttal 24 testimony. I believe it might be DP&L Exhibit 3. 25 MR. SHARKEY: Four.

Q. Four.

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- A. Yes, I have that.
- Q. At the bottom of page 2, line 20, the very last line there, you indicate "I had conversations with E&Y about whether it was appropriate for DP&L to defer the 2011 storm expenses, and E&Y concluded that DP&L's treatment of 2011 expenses was appropriate under governing accounting standards." When did you have those conversations with -- and when you talk about E&Y, do you mean Mr. Barrett?
  - A. I had conversations with Michael Barrett. In addition, I had conversations with Ritu, R-i-t-u, Furlan, F-u-r-l-a-n, and other people with Ernst & Young.
  - Q. Do you recall when those conversations took place?
  - A. I definitely had a conversation with Michael Barrett in December of 2012 related to the 2011 storm expenses. And I believe I had conversations with him most of the quarters, meaning the calendar quarters, from November of 2011, when AES bought DPL, Inc., to that time.
  - Q. During your conversations, was E&Y aware that prior to the purchase by the AES, DP&L would not

- record an accounting deferral without a PUCO order?
- A. I mentioned that to Michael Barrett, so yes.
  - Q. So is it your testimony that the 2011 expenses became probable for recovery when -- when did they become probable for recovery?
  - A. I believe the 2011 storm expenses became probable of recovery in December of 2012 when the filing request was made after the Company decided they were going to ask for the costs based on the accounting rules and discussions with the rate and management people.
  - MS. YOST: Could you read that back, please, that answer?
- 15 (Record read.)

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- Q. Could you turn to page 3 of your rebuttal testimony, please. If you're not already there.
  - A. Yes, I have page 3.
  - Q. The application in this case was -- that requested deferral of 2011, that was filed, do you know the date in December 2012?
    - A. I have it written down.
- Q. December 21st, 2012, does that sound correct?
- MR. SHARKEY: If she represents it's

true, Your Honor, we'll stipulate to it.

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- A. Yes, December 21, 2012, was both the filing for the deferral related to those costs and the request for recovery.
- Q. And that's the date that you concluded is when the 2011 major storm expenses were probable for recovery?
- A. That's the date that we believe they became probable of recovery.
- Q. If you could look at line 20 of your testimony on page 3. We'll start actually on line 19 where it says "Here, in light of the Commission's historic treatment..." Do you see that, sir?
  - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Could you read that full sentence to the period?
- A. "Here, in light of the Commission's historic treatment of storm expenses for DP&L and for other Ohio utilities, DP&L concluded that its 2011 major storm expenses were probable for recovery after DP&L filed the Application in this case."
- Q. And in regard to the workpaper that showed the accrual of carrying costs, we talked about that, because it showed that DP&L determined those were probable of recovery in March of 2013, correct?

- A. You'll have to remember we're talking December of 2012, and March of 2013 is later.
  - O. That is true.

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A. I also mentioned earlier, on the 2011 costs, we did not record any carrying costs on those. We've only recorded on the 2008 storms and the 2012 storm.

EXAMINER PRICE: So you've never recorded carrying costs for 2011.

THE WITNESS: That's correct. It was included in the filing because, when we filed in December of '12, we thought we would get the approval in the next several months and actually maybe get the rates in effect.

- Q. Filing or requesting approval to defer costs in a timely manner, does that make the probability of recovery less likely or more likely?
- A. I don't think there's any rule in Ohio -well, not that I don't think. There is no rule in
  Ohio that a request for deferral must be filed in a
  certain number of months after the event or cost
  occurs, in this particular case, storms.
- Q. But the Company doesn't have to have a rule for every decision it makes; aren't some decisions of the Company supposed to be utilizing

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      best management practices, best accounting practices,
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      looking after the interests of the customers, the
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      shareholders, aren't decisions made because of that,
      absent of rule?
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                  MR. SHARKEY: I'm going to object, Your
              It's a compound question.
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                  EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Objection sustained.
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                  Break it down.
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                  MS. YOST: I hate to do this. It's 4:00.
      Can we have a brief break?
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                  EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Let's go off the
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      record.
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                  (Recess taken.)
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                  EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Mr. Campbell, I'll
      remind you again you're still under oath.
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                  THE WITNESS: Yes.
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                  EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Ms. Yost.
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                  MS. YOST: Thank you, Your Honor.
                  At this time I'd like to have marked as
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2.0
      OCC Exhibit 9, e-mail correspondence which is Bates
2.1
      stamped 2814 through 2818.
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                  EXAMINER MCKENNEY: It will be so marked.
23
                  (EXHIBIT MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)
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                  MS. YOST: May I approach the bench, Your
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      Honor?
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EXAMINER MCKENNEY: You may.

- Q. (By Ms. Yost) Mr. Campbell, please take a minute to look at that. When you're ready to proceed, I'll direct you to specific portions.
  - A. Yes, I glanced at this handout.
  - Q. Thank you.

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Can you turn to Bates stamp page 2816.

The middle of the page there's an e-mail from Claire

Hale, dated Tuesday, January 29th, 2013, at 3:08 p.m.

to Jeffrey Hecker?

- A. I see that.
- Q. Thank you.

The first sentence says "You are correct in that the Finding & Order in Case No.

12-2281-EL-AAM specifically addressed the 2012

derecho storm costs, and we deferred \$1 million in derecho storm O&M costs from the Order in that case."

Could you read the next sentence, please?

A. "Additionally, GAAPs provide that we can defer costs when the receipt of the deferral order and recovery of those expenses from customers are probable from an accounting perspective. We believe, based on the Commission's prior treatment of DP&L's storm costs, that this will be the case for 2011 major storm costs. Therefore, in December 2012 we

took additional steps to defer the 2011 major storm costs less the three-year average, about \$4.3 million."

- Q. Does GAAP provide a higher standard for when a utility can defer costs than the Uniform System of Accounts?
  - A. Yes, it does.

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- Q. And in this correspondence it indicates that under GAAPs that a deferral of costs can occur when there's receipt of a deferral order and recovery of those expenses are probable from an accounting perspective. What does the clarification "from an accounting perspective" mean in regard to when expenses are probable from recovery, excuse me, are probable for recovery?
- A. I believe what Claire is saying is that probable, using the accounting definition of "probable," which we had discussed is a high standard to meet, and had talked about percentages in the 75 to 85 percent range or higher.
- Q. Do you have any authority or can you provide me with what you've testified today that all O&M expenses -- all O&M expenditures are first expensed and then later they may be deferred? Is there anything you can point me to to support the

idea that all O&M costs are expensed?

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- A. I'll refer you back to, I believe it's OCC 8, Chapter 12, "Relationship of Rate Regulation to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles."
- Q. Can you give me just one minute to locate it?
  - A. Yes, I can.
  - Q. I'm sorry. What chapter did you have?
- A. Chapter 12 and I'm looking at the same page we had talked about earlier, 12-5, which is --
- Q. Yes. Thank you. I'm there.
  - A. -- the fifth page in.
  - Q. Yes. Thank you.
- A. I'm looking at the indented paragraph that starts "ASC 980" where it's quoting part of the accounting literature. In that paragraph, in the middle of it, it says "An entity shall capitalize all or part of an incurred cost that would otherwise be charged to expense if both of the following criteria are met."
  - O. Yes.
- A. So, basically, the general rule is if the Company incurs an obligation that is not a fixed asset, it would record that as an expense on its books. And then, if it happened to be a regulated

entity and those costs were probable of recovery, it could record a regulatory asset and zero-out those costs because those costs are going to be recovered through the ratemaking process from customers.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Your argument is that this is the exception proves the rule. This lays out the exception that demonstrates that the general rule is everything gets expensed.

THE WITNESS: Correct. That's the general rule for nonregulated companies, which I used to audit when I was very young, and that was the general rule.

- Q. You testified earlier that when the Company filed the deferral request for 2012 storm costs that the Company didn't know all the costs at that point, correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Is that following the general rule when you're seeking approval to defer costs when you're not sure what those costs entail?
- A. Well, we knew they would be large; we just didn't have all the costs accumulated. In a storm, it often takes many months to get all the costs accumulated and to get them properly classified between how much is capital versus O&M.

And we had talked earlier about other utilities coming to serve in our area to help restore the system. In some cases those bills don't even come in until three, four, or five months after the storm, because the people have to go back to their shop, fill out their own expense reports and a bill has to be generated to mail to Dayton Power and Light.

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- Q. Did you use mutual assistance in responding to the 2012 storm in the end of June, early July?
- A. I'm not the right witness to ask that. I do not know.
  - Q. Page 7 of your testimony, sir, of your rebuttal testimony.
    - A. Yes, I have that page.
  - Q. At the top of the page, line 2 is in response to a question that's found on page 6, but part of your answer you state that -- actually, starting on the bottom of page 6, "Rather, DP&L claims that it should be permitted to recover those expenses because those 2011 storm expenses were for unusual storms, and DP&L's Stipulations and Commission precedent establish that they are recoverable."

- A. Yes, I've read that.
- Q. I'm sorry?

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- A. Yeah, I've read that.
- Q. Thank you.

Do you have any precedent for the Commission allowing recovery of storm costs where the utility waited approximately two years before seeking authorization to recover those storms? Is that the type of precedent you're talking about?

A. I don't believe it was two years. Some of the costs were incurred much sooner than that.

I'm talking about the precedent where the Commission had given us permission to recover the 2004, 2005 storms through a rider.

I'm also talking about where the

Commission had granted authority for Duke Power to
recover costs associated with Hurricane Ike. I

believe currently there's a rider of some sort for
storms, both for Duke and AEP, but I'm not very
familiar with it.

So that precedent, plus, I think, also having the regulatory deferral order that we received in the 2012 storm and the 2008 series of storms is useful, in my mind, for making it probable that they would be recovered, among other things.

- Q. Are you aware that AEP's storm rider was established in part of its Electric Security Plan case?
  - A. I do not know absolutely.
- Q. Do you know whether Dayton Power and Light's current Electric Security Plan has a storm rider mechanism in it?
  - A. I do not know.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Assuming, for the sake of argument, that Dayton's Electric Security Plan, that was in effect at the time, had a provision saying that Dayton could seek recovery of storm damages; would that lead you to believe that it would be recoverable?

THE WITNESS: In fact the two ESP's I think during this period actually had words in there that said we could come in specifically and ask for storm costs and other specifically enumerated costs beyond the frozen rates.

EXAMINER PRICE: So you are aware that Dayton's Electric Security Plan has such a provision.

THE WITNESS: I thought she meant the one that was recently filed.

MS. YOST: The one that's currently in effect; that's the one I was talking about.

THE WITNESS: Well, the one that's 1 currently in effect -- I was talking about ones that 2 3 were when these deferrals were done, which I think is not the current one. 4 5 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's talk about the one 6 that was in effect at the time you made these 7 decisions because that's what would be controlling. 8 THE WITNESS: Okay. At the time we made 9 these decisions, the Electric Security Plan at that time had language that we could come in and ask for a 10 rider. So that's the 2008 to December 2012 period. 11 12 EXAMINER PRICE: And that's the language 13 you're talking about in your testimony. THE WITNESS: Yes. We also, in the 14 15 original filing in December 2012 --16 EXAMINER PRICE: I'm done with my 17 question. 18 THE WITNESS: Okay. 19 MS. YOST: I think that concludes my 2.0 public questions. 2.1 EXAMINER MCKENNEY: All right. Let's go 22 off the record. Well, let's adjourn for the day. 23 We'll go off the record. 24 (Thereupon, the proceedings concluded at 25 4:24 p.m.)

## CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Tuesday, June 3, 2014, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes.

Carolyn M. Burke, Registered Professional Reporter, and Notary Public in and for the State of Ohio.

My commission expires July 17, 2018.

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Summary: Transcript in the matter of The Dayton Power and Light Company hearing held on 06/03/14 electronically filed by Mrs. Jennifer Duffer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Burke, Carolyn M. Mrs.