Exhibit No.:	
Issues:	Production Plant
	Allocation Methods; Rate
	Design
Witness:	Wilbon L. Cooper
Sponsoring Party:	Union Electric Company
Type of Exhibit:	Surrebuttal Testimony
Case No.:	ER-2010-0036
Date Testimony Prepared:	March 5, 2010

# MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

## CASE NO. ER-2010-0036

## SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY

### OF

## WILBON L. COOPER

ON

## **BEHALF OF**

## UNION ELECTRIC COMPANY d/b/a AmerenUE

St. Louis, Missouri March 5, 2010

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1		SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY				
2		OF				
3		WILBON L. COOPER				
4		CASE NO. ER-2010-0036				
5		I. <u>IDENTIFICATION AND INTRODUCTION</u>				
6	Q.	Please state your name and business address.				
7	А.	My name is Wilbon L. Cooper. My business address is One Ameren Plaza,				
8	1901 Choutea	u Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63103.				
9	Q.	Are you the same Wilbon L. Cooper that filed direct, additional direct,				
10	10 and rebuttal testimony in this proceeding?					
11	А.	Yes, I am.				
12	Q.	What is the purpose of your surrebuttal testimony in this proceeding?				
13	А.	The purpose of my testimony is to address the rebuttal testimonies on the				
14	allocation of	production plant filed by Office of the Public Counsel (OPC) witness Barbara				
15	A. Meisenhei	mer.				
16		Additionally, I will provide surrebuttal comments to the Missouri Department				
17	of Natural Re	sources witness Laura Wolfe's rebuttal testimony on the appropriate winter rate				
18	8 design for the Residential Service Class, and The Municipal Group witness Petree A.					
19	9 Eastman's rebuttal testimony on cost of service and rate design of the 5(M) classification for					
20	street lighting	. My failure to address a particular witness' position or argument should not be				
21	construed as endorsement of same.					

II.

1

#### **PRODUCTION PLANT ALLOCATION**

2 Q. On page 4 of her cost of service rebuttal testimony, Ms. Meisenheimer states that "The use of non-coincident peaks in developing class cost allocations 3 disproportionately attribute costs to classes that use more in months that are not even 4 5 representative of the system peak or period of highest system costs". Is this statement a 6 correct characterization of AmerenUE's 4 Non Coincident Peak Average & Excess 7 Allocation (4 NCP A&E) method for allocating the cost of production plant?

8 No, it is not. While AmerenUE's four highest system peaks in a year usually A. 9 occur during the months of June through September, a strict application of the 4 NCP A&E 10 methodology requires the use of each class' four non-coincident peak demands, regardless of 11 when such peaks occur. For the test year in this case, 15 of the 20 maximum 4 NCP monthly 12 demands for the Company's major customer classes occurred during the Company's summer 13 peak demand months of June-September. The fact that the remaining 5 NCP demands 14 occurred during non-peak months should not render this method inappropriate for allocating 15 the Company's fixed production capacity.

16

#### Q. Have you reviewed the testimony of all other parties with regard to the allocation of fixed production plant costs? 17

18 Yes, I have. AmerenUE, and the MIEC have provided testimony in support of A. 19 the use of the 4 NCP A&E allocation method for fixed production plant cost allocation, while 20 the remaining parties have sponsored other methods which I have previously rebutted. As 21 stated in my rebuttal testimony, the Company's net investment in fixed production assets 22 represents approximately 68% of the net original cost rate base and variations among the

parties in allocation of this investment has produced significant differences in class cost of
 service requirements in this case.

3 Arguably, every allocation method for fixed production plant costs sponsored 4 by parties in this docket has merit, and the Company is not suggesting that there is a single 5 methodology for the allocation of production plant. However, the Company's proposed 6 4 NCP A&E method is superior to other proposals offered by certain parties in this case due 7 to its more balanced consideration of both the energy and excess demands requirements for 8 serving each customer class. For these reasons and those stated in my rebuttal testimony, the 9 Company recommends that the Commission adopt the 4 NCP A&E method for the allocation 10 of production plant costs.

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#### III. <u>RESIDENTIAL WINTER RATE DESIGN</u>

Q. In the rebuttal testimony of Ms. Laura Wolfe it is recommended that "AmerenUE conduct a study addressing the elimination of declining block rates in its residential class in a revenue-neutral manner, and file the results of this study in its next general rate case." Please comment.

16 A. The Company commits to conduct such a study and to file the results in its 17 next rate case. However, as stated in my rebuttal testimony, the retention of this declining 18 block rate is warranted for three reasons: 1) to more fully utilize available existing production 19 and transmission capacity installed to meet the higher summer demands for electricity, 2) to 20 reflect the fact that additional winter demand can be served by the Company at a variable 21 cost lower than its average running costs of generation, and 3) the material bill impact of the 22 elimination of same on the Company's much above-average winter's energy use residential 23 customers.

# 1 IV. SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 5 (M) – COMPANY OWNED 2 STREET LIGHTING AND SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 6 (M) – CUSTOMER 3 OWNED LIGHTING RATE DESIGN

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5

Q. On pages 15 and 16 of her rebuttal testimony, Ms. Eastman lists six items of "relief" requested by the Municipal Group. Please comment.

6 The Company agrees with relief Items 2, 5, and 6. However, with regard to A. 7 Item 1, wherein it states "No rate increase for street lighting under 5M and 6M ...", and 8 Item 3, wherein it states, "The 10% discount currently offered on all street lighting bills to 9 municipalities will be increased to 20%...", the Company objects to both. As discussed in my 10 direct testimony, the Company is proposing an across-the-board increase for all of its 11 customer classes that is fairly consistent with the rates approved by the Commission in the 12 Company's last rate case and fairly consistent with the rate increase proposals sponsored by 13 the MPSC Staff and OPC in this case. While Ms. Eastman correctly points out that the 14 Company did not provide a lighting cost study in the case, she does not present any 15 compelling evidence to vary from the across-the-board allocation of the increase granted in 16 the case. Clearly, either a rate freeze or an increase of the discount from 10% to 20% would 17 be inconsistent with an across-the-board increase and would result in other customers 18 receiving an increase greater than the overall average increase. Additionally, nothing in 19 Ms. Eastman's testimony suggests a material change in the Company's cost structure since 20 the last rate case or a change in the lighting service being provided by the Company; 21 therefore, Ms. Eastman's recommendations should be rejected. Lastly, the Company's 22 acceptance of Ms. Eastman's relief recommendation Item 2 which requires the completion of 23 a lighting study, will shed light, so to speak, on the specific costs of providing street lighting

service and be beneficial in establishing rates for the lighting classes in the Company's next
 rate case.

3 Item 4 states "AmerenUE will permanently remove and cease pole rental 4 charges to municipalities for poles that pre-date 1988 under the 5M classification." The 5 Company objects to this recommendation for several reasons. Ms. Eastman states that 6 "monies paid over this lengthy period of time for pole rental should have long since paid for 7 the cost of those poles that pre-date 1988." First, the Company utilizes mass property 8 accounting for its investment in lighting facilities and, as a consequence, does not track 9 depreciation by a specific item of street lighting property. Therefore, it would be impossible 10 to determine whether a given pole has been completely depreciated. Additionally, the 11 Company's street lighting pole installation records do not contain data on the vintage of 12 every street lighting pole.

13 More compelling is the buy vs. rent arrangement for real property. 14 Ms. Eastman's logic would seem to suggest that a landlord who had a thirty year mortgage 15 and the same rent -paying tenant over this time frame, would consider it fair to deed the 16 dwelling to said tenant, as he/she has provided rent over the thirty year period that afforded 17 the landlord the ability to pay off the mortgage. Clearly, such is not the case. Property 18 owners are most likely to sell real property at fair market value, regardless of whether it is 19 paid for or who paid for it. Ms. Eastman's proposal does not reflect real property markets 20 and should be rejected. Additionally, her proposal would result in increased rates to the 21 Company's other customers.

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V.

#### LARGE TRANSMISSION SERVICE ("NORANDA") RATE DESIGN

Q. Your direct testimony recommends a take-or-pay rate design for the Large Transmission Service Class and your rebuttal testimony offers the Commission the alternative of an "N" factor addition to the Company's fuel adjustment clause ("FAC") in order to address the Company's and MPSC Staff's use of billing units for Noranda at its full historical load rather than some lower level reflecting reduced consumption as a result of the January 2009 ice storm. Please comment.

8 The Commission's adoption of either of these approaches will mitigate the A. 9 Company's risk of reduced Noranda load, and thus afford the Company a more reasonable 10 opportunity to earn the rate of return authorized by the Commission in this case. On the 11 other hand, if neither of these approaches is adopted, then Noranda's test year billing units 12 should be adjusted consistent with the test year update period (i.e., January 31, 2010) in this 13 case. While this billing unit update does not provide the same level of risk mitigation, it 14 better reflects current Noranda operations and makes it less likely that the Company will not 15 actually recover the Noranda revenues assumed in this case. Also it is consistent with the 16 true-up of other revenue and cost items that the Commission has approved for this case.

Q. Have you developed a schedule that demonstrates the present annual
revenue impact of Noranda at the full test year load vs. load at the January 31, 2010
update period?

A. Yes. Schedule WLC-SR12 shows this difference to be approximately \$21 million annually based on present rates. It should be noted that Noranda's actual January 22 2010 billing units were utilized to develop this analysis and the remaining months' billing

- 1 determinants were estimated based on the proportionality of actual January 2010 billing units
- 2 to test year full load January billing units.

# 3 Q. Does this conclude your surrebuttal testimony?

4 A. Yes, it does.

## BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

In the Matter of Union Electric Company d/b/a AmerenUE's Tariffs to Increase its Annual Revenues for Electric Service.

) Case No. ER-2010-0036

) Tracking No. YE-2010-0054

) Tracking No. YE-2010-0055

# **AFFIDAVIT OF WILBON L. COOPER**

# STATE OF MISSOURI ) ) ss CITY OF ST. LOUIS )

Wilbon L. Cooper, being first duly sworn on his oath, states:

1. My name is Wilbon L. Cooper. I work in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, and I

am employed by Union Electric Company d/b/a AmerenUE as Manager, Rates and Tariffs.

2. Attached hereto and made a part hereof for all purposes is my Surrebuttal

Testimony on behalf of Union Electric Company d/b/a AmerenUE consisting of \_\_\_\_\_ pages and

Schedules WLC-SR12 through WLC-SR12, all of which have been prepared in written form

for introduction into evidence in the above-referenced docket.

3. I hereby swear and affirm that my answers contained in the attached testimony to the questions therein propounded are true and correct.

Wilbon L. Cooper

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  $5^{-1}$  day of March, 2010.

Notary Public

My commission expires: 4-1-2010

## Large Transmission Service Rate

# Revenue Impact of Test Year Billing Determinants Versus Billing Determinants Adjusted to Update Period

	Origir	Adjusted Based on Actual January 2010 Billing						
	Demands Energy Total		Demands		Energy		Total	
	MW	MWH	\$1,000's	MW		MWH		\$1,000's
April	477	351,150	\$9,928	410		296,331		\$8,415
May	477	362,205	\$10,171	410		305,660		\$8,619
June	475	348,670	\$14,587	409		294,238		\$12,405
July	476	361,148	\$14,897	409		304,768		\$12,666
August	476	361,910	\$14,922	409		305,411		\$12,687
September	475	349,618	\$14,612	409		295,038		\$12,426
October	476	361,096	\$10,142	409		304,724		\$8,595
November	475	349,658	\$9,890	409		295,071		\$8,382
December	477	362,600	\$10,177	410		305,993		\$8,624
January	477	363,676	\$10,202	410	(1)	306,902	(1)	\$8,646
February	478	328,839	\$9,450	411		277,503		\$8,011
March	477	362,614	\$10,179	410		306,005		\$8,626
Total	5,717	4,263,183	\$139,156	4,914		3,597,644		\$118,103

(1) Actual January 2010 data.