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April 23, 2010
Data Center
Missouri Public
Service Commission

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

In the Matter of Union Electric Company d/b/a AmerenUE for Authority to File Tariffs Increasing Rates for Electric Service Provided to Customers in the Company's Missouri Service Area.	) ) ) )	Case No.	ER-2010-0036		
AFFIDAVIT OF MICHAEL WALTER					
STATE OF MISSOURI ) ) ss COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS )		· .			
Michael Walter, of lawful age, on his oath states: that he has participated in the preparation of the following Direct Testimony in question and answer form, consisting of 5 pages of Direct Testimony and attached exhibits to be presented in the above case, that the answers in the following Direct Testimony were given by him; that he has knowledge of the matters set forth in such answers; and that such matters are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.					
		Michael Walt	Multer_		
Subscribed and sworn to before me this// day of Feli, , 2010.					
NOTARY SEAL	MELANIE E. W Viy Commission February 28 St. Louis C Commission #0	n Expires i, 2011 county	ac Sie		

Date 3-23-16 Reporter 44
File No. Feb. 2010-0036

EXHIBIT 450

#### DIRECT TESTIMONY

OF

#### MICHAEL WALTER

### SUBMITTED ON BEHALF OF IBEW LOCAL 1439 and ALL AMEREN UNIONS

#### **AMEREN**

#### CASE NO. ER-2010-0036, et al.

1	Q.	Please identify yourself and your job title.
2	A.	My name is Michael Walter. I am the Business Manager of International
3		Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1439, AFL-CIO ("IBEW 1439"). My
4		union represents 855 workers at Ameren.
5	Q.	Please describe your history with Ameren and IBEW 1439.
6	A.	I worked for Ameren for almost 17 years, most of the time as a fleet service
7		mechanic. I became a Business Representative for IBEW 1439 in December
8		1995 and served continuously in that capacity until I became Business Manager in
9		August 2007.
0	Q.	On whose behalf are you presenting this testimony?
1	A.	I am testifying on behalf of IBEW Local 1439. The other unions at Ameren
2		consist of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Locals 2, 309, 649,
3		702 and 1455, AFL-CIO and International Union of Operating Engineers Local
4		148, AFL-CIO.
5	Q.	What is the purpose of this testimony?
6	A.	I generally support Ameren's petition for a rate increase given the increasing
7		demands for power and the investment in infrastructure that will be necessary to

meet that demand. However, I am testifying due to my concerns that Ameren be required to use the rate payer's money in the most cost-efficient manner and obtain the safest, most reliable service for the customer. This objective includes continuation of the lowest rates in the country. I have substantial reason for concern because of their past and present need for increased staffing levels in several areas of their service territory. The electric utility industry is one which requires well-trained workers. Automation, which will improve the reliability, must be installed and maintained by qualified workers. The electric utility system will require an increase in training to continue to keep up with technological advancements. This responsibility falls on an industry which is already suffering from a lack of trained employees. The prediction from the IBEW International office as to the demand for trained workers needed in the utility industry in the next five years is alarming. Ameren/UE is not insulated from these needs.

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# How does Ameren's reliance on an outside contractor workforce lead to inefficiency?

A. Ameren has a permanent direct workforce of union and non-union labor and supervisory staff that I am calling its "internal workforce." Until approximately 1992, at which time IBEW 1439 represented approximately 1600 members, the internal workforce was historically responsible for performing the normal and sustained workload of the company, i.e., the usual, expected work involved with the generation and distribution of power. I use the term "linemen" in this testimony generically to refer to the job classifications related to the transmission

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This includes a small percentage of members who are employed outside of Ameren.

and distribution system, including linemen, technicians, meter installers, substation mechanics and all support groups and underground workers, just to name a few.

Ameren also hires "outside contractors" that provide their own labor and supervisory staff. Outside contractors are used by Ameren in two distinct situations. First, Ameren has historically used outside contractors for major power plant projects, seasonal work, during extreme power outages and weather conditions that present time-sensitive emergency conditions, when its internal workforce is otherwise overloaded, or when the work requires specialized training or equipment beyond what is available with the internal workforce. My testimony today does not pertain to this use of outside contractors.

Second, Ameren has been replacing its internal workforce for many years with permanent outside contractors who are assuming permanent responsibility for performing the normal and sustained workload of the company. This includes inspections of the overhead and underground systems. As a result of its understaffing of its internal workforce, Ameren has to turn to outside contractors for help for even typical storms, which are a routine part of life in the Mid-West region of the United States. This use of outside contractors in many cases is viewed by the unions as inefficient and destined to lead to even greater inefficiencies. One reason the use of outside contractors for normal work is inefficient is because both the supervisory staff and the labor are less familiar with the equipment and processes of Ameren's system than Ameren's internal workforce, who have trained at length on Ameren's system, undergone testing

tailored to the system and work on the system on a daily basis. There are no qualifying standards for most contractor employees. In addition, when Ameren has to call in outside contractors for normal storm maintenance, it is paying a premium for calling them in on short notice, and it may also incur travel and housing expenses for their help. Moreover, the contractors are building their own profit margin into the rates they charge Ameren. This therefore reduces Ameren's profit margin and creates additional costs to the rate payers.

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The use of outside contractors — by Ameren and other power companies — to perform the normal and sustained workload of a power company will lead to greater inefficiencies because it is increasingly causing a nationwide shortage of skilled labor in the field. Like other power companies, Ameren is currently drawing on contractors from throughout the country to satisfy its demand for additional workers. This has caused Ameren and other power companies for several years to spend fewer resources recruiting and training employees and has even led to a shortage throughout the industry as recognized by employment recruiters, state and federal agencies. The result is that there is a documented decrease in the number of qualified employees in the field. It appears that Ameren has recently recognized its shortages and needs, as indicated by the enhanced overhead apprentice program. There has also been some indication of this through recent initiatives to increase hiring. However, there must be increased efforts in these areas for many years to come. I believe hiring, recruiting and filling of vacancies is generally forbidden at this time, or in an informal freeze.

At the same time, the demands for power have indisputably never been higher and are expected to climb in the next decade. This should include the need for alternative sources of generation. The increasing demand is the result of the power needs of the customers created by technology that has become indispensable, both in the home and in the workforce, such as desktop computers, the internet, cell phones, cable television and soon to be electric automobiles. This shortage in the number of trained employees throughout the industry at a time of increasing demand for their services will increase the charges contractors can demand to perform this work, thereby making it more and more inefficient for power companies to service the customer. Utility companies can find themselves held hostage by contractors. This is not good for rate payers.

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## Q. How does Ameren's reliance on an outside contractor workforce create a quality issue?

Ameren's work involves volatile and sensitive power generation and distribution of electricity. It is therefore critical that the personnel involved in the work be highly skilled. This has become more critical with the smart grid initiatives. For example, Ameren directly and indirectly employs a large number of linemen, men and women, who string, repair and replace the overhead power lines that connect the power plants to the end user and maintain highly technical equipment to avert massive power outages, like those that occurred in the Northeast of the United States. This is sustained, year-long work — part of the normal and sustained workload of Ameren. We must also consider the fact that Ameren/UE has a

seriously aging system which needs to be replaced. This must be considered if we are to provide reliable service to the customer.

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Ameren has created this deficiency in linemen and related classifications through lack of training for many years, thereby requiring it to replace its internal workers with outside contractors. It could be said by the company that it is easier to simply call a contractor and put the responsibility off to a third party, but easy is not the right thing for the consumer rates. In the last two years, Ameren has increased its training program for overhead linemen. However, there is no guarantee that it will continue the training program as is certainly necessary. Fortunately, most of the outside overhead linemen contractors are IBEW-trained and qualified members of IBEW Local 2. That is not the case in all areas. Some of the outside contractor linemen, inspectors and underground workers are not trained by IBEW or Ameren. Some are not certified by any type of organization related to any skill level or training, the U.S. Department of Labor or by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. This lack of training and certification has a serious effect on the integrity of the service to the customer. Moreover, even highly-trained linemen who are not directly employed by Ameren are going to take less care and concern with aging equipment and customer idiosyncrasies than a direct employee of Ameren. Loyal Ameren employees are a benefit to the customers, as well as to the company.

The decrease in available skilled utility workers has also required both contractor employees and, in some cases, the internal workforce, to work abnormal and, at times, unreasonable amounts of overtime. Of course, overtime

receives premium pay, so it is not always an efficient way to accomplish the work. A reasonable amount of overtime is understood and inherent in the utility business. However, we must look at how the customer is affected when a utility is understaffed in critical areas, causing employees to work excessive hours of overtime, performing hazardous work on an aging infrastructure.

#### Q. Do you have any recommendations to this Commission?

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As I stated at the onset, we believe that a rate increase for Ameren is necessary and appropriate. We believe that Ameren's preparation to address the present and future work force dilemma should be considered in this rate case. We also feel, however, that Ameren should be required to expend the anticipated rate increase in a manner that will insure long-term efficiency and quality of service. To accomplish that end, we ask the Commission to require Ameren to expend a substantial portion of the rate increase on investing and re-investing in its regular employee base: hiring, training and utilizing its internal workforce to maintain its normal and sustained workload. A philosophy of investment in its internal workforce and infrastructure is the historical underpinning that has allowed Ameren to offer safe, reliable service at the lowest rates in the nation to this point. Future attainment of this goal and of long-term quality requires a return to that philosophy. As an additional benefit, a renewed commitment to the internal workforce will insure that the portion of the rate payers' monies that is attributable to employment will largely remain in Missouri and within the Ameren service territories. This utility, Ameren/UE, has the opportunity to fill good jobs and create more permanent positions for the State of Missouri.

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I ask that the Commission take a good look at the age and life expectancy of the present infrastructure, as well as the average age of the present workforce. Consider the technological improvements that are inevitable regarding the "smart grid." I ask that the Commission realize that the addition of a third or fourth party to the baseload of normal and routine work and expenses only increases costs in most cases, which gets passed on to the rate payers. I suggest that the Commission consider rewarding good, prudent decisions to repair and rebuild components and equipment internally, as well as recognize the importance of all support groups (warehousing, fleet repair, etc.), because the overall savings of these functions can be reflected as savings to the business and in the overall rates that the customer will pay.

I request that the Commission set out guidelines and expectations, such as the overhead and underground inspections and proper tree trimming, as well as require that Ameren/UE invest and re-invest in the rebuilding and improving their present infrastructure. There should be a rate base with consideration for advanced technical training with expectations and firm guidelines as to the allocation of money to train in specific areas. I ask that the Commission demand that all jobs, internal or outsourced, be filled first within the Ameren/UE service territory, second in the State of Missouri, and third, never be offshore.

Last, I request that the Commission assist Ameren/UE and all the local unions on their property to become the industry leaders. We need a utility who can work with the State of Missouri to attract business to our state because we will have the lowest rates, safe, reliable service, alternative sources of energy, and

sound efficiency programs with proactive advancements toward a highly technical

"smart grid" system. This concept and objective may become the basis of our

state attracting other industries to Missouri, creating jobs and economic growth.

Q. Does that conclude your testimony?

A. Yes.