

Exhibit No.:
Witness: Maurice Brubaker
Type of Exhibit: Direct Testimony
Issues: Revenue Requirement Issues and
Fuel Adjustment Clause Concepts
Sponsoring Party: Missouri Industrial Energy Consumers
Case No.: ER-2008-0318

**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) **Case No. ER-2008-0318**
in the Company's Missouri Service Area.)
_____)

Direct Testimony of

Maurice Brubaker

**Revenue Requirement Issues and
Fuel Adjustment Clause Concepts**

On behalf of

Missouri Industrial Energy Consumers



BRUBAKER & ASSOCIATES, INC.
ST. LOUIS, MO 63141-2000

Project 8983
August 28, 2008

1 **Revenue Requirement**

2 **Q DO YOU BELIEVE THAT AMERENUE HAS JUSTIFIED AN OVERALL INCREASE**
3 **OF \$251 MILLION, OR 12.1%?**

4 A No. I believe that the evidence shows AmerenUE's claimed revenue requirement and
5 revenue increase to be significantly overstated. We have analyzed in detail two of
6 the significant revenue requirement issues, and found that in these areas alone,
7 AmerenUE has overstated its revenue requirement by almost \$100 million. Thus,
8 even before considering the impact of additional adjustments that other parties may
9 be presenting in their evidence, AmerenUE's claimed revenue increase should be
10 reduced by about 40% of its requested amount.

11 **Q PLEASE IDENTIFY THE WITNESSES PRESENTING TESTIMONY ON BEHALF OF**
12 **MIEC AND BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE SUBJECT AREAS THAT EACH WILL**
13 **ADDRESS.**

14 A My testimony will serve to present an overall summary of our positions on the
15 revenue requirement issues we are addressing. I will also state my view on some of
16 the issues pertaining to the fuel adjustment clause (FAC).

17 Mr. Michael Gorman presents evidence concerning the appropriate cost of
18 equity and overall rate of return for AmerenUE.

19 Mr. James Dauphinais will present testimony concerning AmerenUE's
20 production system modeling, fuel costs, wholesale power market prices, off-system
21 sales volumes and estimated margins.

1 Q PLEASE SUMMARIZE THE REVENUE REQUIREMENT ADJUSTMENTS THAT
2 MIEC IS SPONSORING.

3 A **Michael Gorman:** With regard to cost of equity, Mr. Gorman has determined that an
4 appropriate return on equity for AmerenUE would be 10.20%. As contrasted to
5 AmerenUE's proposed level of 10.9% if an FAC is approved (or 11.15% if an FAC is
6 not approved), Mr. Gorman has determined that an appropriate return on equity for
7 AmerenUE would be 10.20%. This is approximately the mid-point of his range of
8 9.81% to 10.55%. AmerenUE's requested return on equity is significantly above its
9 cost of capital. At a more appropriate 10.20%, as compared to 10.9%, the claimed
10 revenue increase is reduced by about \$34 million.

11 **James Dauphinais:** Mr. Dauphinais' analysis of AmerenUE's production
12 system modeling and related issues reveals inconsistencies and deficiencies which
13 cause AmerenUE to understate the amount of sales and margin it would be expected
14 to earn from off-system sales. His analysis indicates that AmerenUE has overstated
15 its revenue requirement in those areas by at least \$64.5 million, and perhaps much
16 more if the current forward electricity prices are realized.

17 Q WHAT IS THE SENSITIVITY OF THE RATE LEVEL TO ROE?

18 A Each ten basis points (one-tenth of a percentage point) in ROE equals a revenue
19 requirement of approximately \$5 million.

20 **Fuel Adjustment Clause**

21 Q WHAT IS THE SUBJECT OF THIS SECTION OF YOUR TESTIMONY?

22 A I will briefly address AmerenUE's proposed FAC.

1 **Q WHY ARE YOU SUBMITTING THIS TESTIMONY AT THIS TIME?**

2 A Consideration of the implementation of an FAC is somewhat new in Missouri. The
3 Procedural Order is not entirely clear as to whether proposed changes in the fuel
4 adjustment that would affect the level of revenues that a utility would collect should be
5 addressed in the revenue requirement testimony or in the rate design testimony when
6 structural issues concerning the FAC would be addressed. Because of this, I am
7 submitting in this revenue requirement filing a brief description of the concepts which I
8 will embody in my more detailed rate design testimony.

9 This same procedure of filing the substantive FAC testimony in the rate design
10 phase was utilized in the recent Aquila rate proceeding (Case No. ER-2007-0004)
11 and in the recent Empire District Electric Company rate case (Case No. ER-2008-
12 0093) and accepted by the Commission.

13 **Q PLEASE GIVE AN OVERVIEW OF YOUR POSITION ON AN FAC FOR**
14 **AMERENUE.**

15 A If AmerenUE is granted an FAC, it is important that it not simply be a pass through of
16 increased costs. One of the dangers with an automatic adjustment clause is that the
17 utility becomes less attentive to managing its costs because of the directly
18 reimbursable nature of these costs under an FAC.

19 Of course, utilities are held to the prudence standard, but it is very difficult to
20 conduct a detailed audit of all of the decisions that go into a utility's procurement of
21 fuel and purchased power, the maintenance of its generating fleet, and other factors
22 that influence the level of these costs. The complexity of auditing the utility's
23 generation function is overwhelming in comparison to the more limited analysis
24 required for the Purchased Gas Adjustment (PGA) filings of the gas utilities. The

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1 number of decisions required to be investigated in the case of a PGA is relatively
2 small. However, in the case of an electric utility, there are hourly transactions
3 involving purchases and sales, decisions respecting acquisition of various kinds of
4 fuel supplies in different markets, preventive maintenance practices, speed and cost
5 of recovering from forced outages and similar decisions and actions. Thus, a rigorous
6 audit of electric utility generation and purchased power costs is much more difficult to
7 accomplish than a PGA audit.

8 **Q WHAT MECHANISM CAN BE USED TO SHARPEN THE UTILITY'S INCENTIVE**
9 **TO MANAGE ITS COSTS?**

10 A If some form of FAC is permitted, then an appropriate way to provide the utility with a
11 greater incentive to manage its costs is to include a sharing mechanism of some type,
12 which requires the utility to retain some portion of any cost increases that may be
13 experienced relative to the base costs in the FAC. Similarly, the utility would be
14 permitted to retain a portion of any cost decrease that may be experienced.

15 By making the utility responsible for a share of increased costs, and allowing it
16 to retain part of the benefits of decreased costs, there is added incentive (compared
17 to 100% pass through) for the utility to focus on management of these costs.
18 Accordingly, the proposal I will make will include a sharing mechanism that is more
19 meaningful than the extremely limited "5% of difference" sharing clause proposed by
20 AmerenUE. My sharing clause will be symmetrical, in that the utility may benefit by
21 retaining a portion of any decreases in costs from the base period.

1 **Q WILL YOU PROPOSE ANY OTHER CHANGES TO AMERENUE'S PROPOSED**
2 **FAC?**

3 A Yes. AmerenUE has included in its FAC some fixed cost items that are not volatile
4 and certainly do not vary with kWh sold. I will exclude these costs from the FAC and
5 include them in base rates.

6 **Q AMERENUE HAS PROPOSED A FUEL CLAUSE STRUCTURE IN WHICH ALL**
7 **ELIGIBLE FUEL AND PURCHASED POWER AND RELATED COSTS,**
8 **APPLICABLE BOTH TO NATIVE LOAD SALES AND TO OFF-SYSTEM SALES,**
9 **ARE INCLUDED IN THE FAC, AND ALL REVENUES FROM OFF-SYSTEM SALES**
10 **ARE SUBTRACTED FROM THOSE COSTS IN DETERMINING THE FUEL**
11 **ADJUSTMENT. DO YOU AGREE WITH THIS STRUCTURE?**

12 A Yes. If AmerenUE is authorized to have an FAC, I believe that the structure which it
13 has proposed is appropriate. In fact, this is the form of FAC that MIEC recommended
14 in AmerenUE's last rate case, Case No. ER-2007-0002, and which AmerenUE
15 ultimately supported in its testimony in that case.

16 **Q WHY IS IT IMPORTANT THAT THE CLAUSE BE OF THIS FORM, RATHER THAN**
17 **A FORM IN WHICH THE COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH OFF-SYSTEM SALES ARE**
18 **NOT INCLUDED IN THE FAC, AND A SEPARATELY CALCULATED MARGIN**
19 **FROM THOSE SALES IS SUBTRACTED FROM NATIVE LOAD FUEL AND**
20 **PURCHASED POWER AND RELATED COSTS IN DETERMINING THE FUEL**
21 **ADJUSTMENT?**

22 A AmerenUE faces over 30 different Midwest Independent System Operator (MISO)
23 charges and adjustments in the operation of its system. Given the number of

1 different charges, the complexity of the charges, and the volume of the transactions,
2 attempting to separate for purposes of the FAC the costs associated with off-system
3 sales from the costs associated with serving native load customers would expose
4 retail customers to a significant risk of over-allocation of costs. These calculations
5 also would be very difficult to audit with any degree of confidence.

6 **Q DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR DIRECT TESTIMONY?**

7 **A** Yes, it does.

Appendix A

Qualifications of Maurice Brubaker

1 **Q PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.**

2 A Maurice Brubaker. My business address is 1215 Fern Ridge Parkway, Suite 208,
3 St. Louis, Missouri 63141.

4 **Q PLEASE STATE YOUR OCCUPATION.**

5 A I am a consultant in the field of public utility regulation and President of the firm of
6 Brubaker & Associates, Inc., energy, economic and regulatory consultants.

7 **Q PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND**
8 **EXPERIENCE.**

9 A I was graduated from the University of Missouri in 1965, with a Bachelor's Degree in
10 Electrical Engineering. Subsequent to graduation I was employed by the Utilities
11 Section of the Engineering and Technology Division of Esso Research and
12 Engineering Corporation of Morristown, New Jersey, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of
13 New Jersey.

14 In the Fall of 1965, I enrolled in the Graduate School of Business at
15 Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri. I was graduated in June of 1967 with
16 the Degree of Master of Business Administration. My major field was finance.

17 From March of 1966 until March of 1970, I was employed by Emerson Electric
18 Company in St. Louis. During this time I pursued the Degree of Master of Science in
19 Engineering at Washington University, which I received in June, 1970.

1 In March of 1970, I joined the firm of Drazen Associates, Inc., of St. Louis,
2 Missouri. Since that time I have been engaged in the preparation of numerous
3 studies relating to electric, gas, and water utilities. These studies have included
4 analyses of the cost to serve various types of customers, the design of rates for utility
5 services, cost forecasts, cogeneration rates and determinations of rate base and
6 operating income. I have also addressed utility resource planning principles and
7 plans, reviewed capacity additions to determine whether or not they were used and
8 useful, addressed demand-side management issues independently and as part of
9 least cost planning, and have reviewed utility determinations of the need for capacity
10 additions and/or purchased power to determine the consistency of such plans with
11 least cost planning principles. I have also testified about the prudence of the actions
12 undertaken by utilities to meet the needs of their customers in the wholesale power
13 markets and have recommended disallowances of costs where such actions were
14 deemed imprudent.

15 I have testified before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC),
16 various courts and legislatures, and the state regulatory commissions of Alabama,
17 Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia,
18 Guam, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri,
19 Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania,
20 Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia,
21 Wisconsin and Wyoming.

22 The firm of Drazen-Brubaker & Associates, Inc. was incorporated in 1972 and
23 assumed the utility rate and economic consulting activities of Drazen Associates, Inc.,
24 founded in 1937. In April, 1995 the firm of Brubaker & Associates, Inc. was formed.
25 It includes most of the former DBA principals and staff. Our staff includes consultants

1 with backgrounds in accounting, engineering, economics, mathematics, computer
2 science and business.

3 During the past ten years, Brubaker & Associates, Inc. and its predecessor
4 firm has participated in over 700 major utility rate and other cases and statewide
5 generic investigations before utility regulatory commissions in 40 states, involving
6 electric, gas, water, and steam rates and other issues. Cases in which the firm has
7 been involved have included more than 80 of the 100 largest electric utilities and over
8 30 gas distribution companies and pipelines.

9 An increasing portion of the firm's activities is concentrated in the areas of
10 competitive procurement. While the firm has always assisted its clients in negotiating
11 contracts for utility services in the regulated environment, increasingly there are
12 opportunities for certain customers to acquire power on a competitive basis from a
13 supplier other than its traditional electric utility. The firm assists clients in identifying
14 and evaluating purchased power options, conducts RFPs and negotiates with
15 suppliers for the acquisition and delivery of supplies. We have prepared option
16 studies and/or conducted RFPs for competitive acquisition of power supply for
17 industrial and other end-use customers throughout the United States and in Canada,
18 involving total needs in excess of 3,000 megawatts. The firm is also an associate
19 member of the Electric Reliability Council of Texas and a licensed electricity
20 aggregator in the State of Texas.

21 In addition to our main office in St. Louis, the firm has branch offices in
22 Phoenix, Arizona and Corpus Christi, Texas.