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**MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

**FILE NO. ER-2016-0179**

**REBUTTAL TESTIMONY**

**OF**

**BRENDA I. WEBER**

**ON**

**BEHALF OF**

**UNION ELECTRIC COMPANY  
d/b/a Ameren Missouri**

**St. Louis, Missouri  
January 2017**

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**REBUTTAL TESTIMONY**

**OF**

**BRENDA I. WEBER**

**FILE NO. ER-2016-0179**

1

**I. INTRODUCTION**

2

**Q. Please state your name and business address.**

3

A. My name is Brenda I. Weber. My business address is One Ameren Plaza,  
4 1901 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63103.

5

**Q. Are you the same Brenda I. Weber who filed direct testimony in this  
6 case?**

7

A. Yes, I am.

8

**II. PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY**

9

**Q. What is the purpose of your rebuttal testimony?**

10

A. The purpose of my rebuttal testimony is to: (1) respond to the cash working  
11 capital portion of the Missouri Public Service Commission Staff Report Revenue Requirement  
12 Cost of Service ("Staff Report"), which was sponsored by Missouri Public Service  
13 Commission Staff ("Staff") witness Kofi A. Boateng, and cash working capital-related direct  
14 testimony filed by Office of the Public Counsel ("OPC") witness Charles R. Hyneman; and (2)  
15 to update the lead/lag study prepared for Ameren Missouri's ("Ameren Missouri" or  
16 "Company") electric business that I used to develop cash working capital factors ("CWC  
17 factors").

18

**Q. What are the specific contentions made by Mr. Boateng and**

19

**Mr. Hyneman regarding the lead/lag study used to develop CWC factors?**



1           **Q.     Does the actual accounts receivable balance data support an increase**  
2 **in the collections lag days from the previous rate case?**

3           A.     Yes. Comparing the twelve monthly totals to the individual buckets of  
4 accounts receivable balance data for each electric rate case, the data supports a shift in the  
5 aging of the accounts receivable balances. The shifting in the aging of accounts  
6 receivable balances would increase the collections lag days. The Residential Current  
7 (0-30 days) bucket went down while the other buckets of accounts receivable balances  
8 increased.

9           **Q.     Is there an explanation for the shift in the aging of the accounts**  
10 **receivable balances?**

11          A.     Yes. In discussing this with Ameren Missouri's Credit and Collection's  
12 Group, the shift in aging of the accounts receivable balances can largely be attributed to  
13 initiatives taken by the Company and the fluctuation of the customers' payment behavior  
14 as mentioned above. These initiatives include the extension of the collection timeline  
15 from 20-44 business days to 90 calendar days, a reduction in the energy assistance  
16 receivables balances, and minimization of the number of deferred payment agreements.  
17 While these initiatives have contributed to higher accounts receivable balances, they have  
18 also lowered the uncollectible percentage that is incorporated in the collections lag  
19 calculation. Given this explanation, it is inappropriate to average this year's result with  
20 the result from our previous rate case. It is better to use the actual results from the current  
21 study because it is more representative of current practices and customer behavior.









1           **Q.     Please describe the Bill Payment Report used in the updated**  
2 **collections lag calculation.**

3           A.     The Company developed a Bill Payment Report to aggregate actual  
4 customer payments. This allows us to better understand customer payment behavior and  
5 how it was impacted by the due date change. The Bill Payment Report compares the date  
6 a customer is billed to the date the bill was paid to arrive at the lag days. The Bill  
7 Payment Report summarizes the dollar amounts collected per lag day. To incorporate the  
8 data into the updated collections lag, each month's report is segregated into the same  
9 buckets as the accounts receivable balance data [Current (0-30 days), 31-60 days, 61-90  
10 days, 91-120 days, and 121+ days] used in the collections lag calculation in my direct  
11 testimony. Each line item is then weighted to calculate the weighted lag days and then  
12 summarized per the buckets. The Bill Payment Report was run monthly for the bill period  
13 April 2015 to November 2016. The results are reflected in Schedule BIW-R1.

14           **Q.     Please provide a summary of the data used from the Bill Payment**  
15 **Report.**

16           A.     The Bill Payment Report includes customer payments received through  
17 year-end. Obtaining complete payment data for each billed month creates a lag for each  
18 of the buckets used in the study. This is illustrated in Schedule BIW-R1 and summarized  
19 in the table below.

<b>Bucket</b>	<b>Days Data Complete After Month End</b>	<b>Last Billed Month with Complete Data</b>
Current (0-30) Days	30	November 2016
31-60 Days	60	October 2016
61-90 Days	90	September 2016
91-120 Days	120	August 2016
121+ Days	150	July 2016

1 For example, if a customer was billed on September 15, 2016, and the payment was  
2 received on November 15, 2016 (61 Days), it would be reflected in the bill month of  
3 September 2016 in the 61–90 day bucket. If the same customer’s payment was received  
4 on December 15, 2016 (91 Days), it would not be reflected on this schedule since the  
5 91-120 day bucket would not be complete for the bill month of September. Complete  
6 data for the 91–120 day bucket would not be available until 121 days after the original  
7 bill month of September (January 2017).

8 **Q. How does the Company plan to use the data from the Bill Payment**  
9 **Report?**

10 A. The Company plans to replace the mid-point used in my direct testimony  
11 for the various buckets (0-30 days, 31-60 days, 61-90 days and 91-120 days) with data  
12 from the Bill Payment Report. The 121+ days bucket will continue to be conservatively  
13 capped at 135 days.

14 **Q. What data does the Company plan to use for the current 0-30 days**  
15 **bucket?**

16 A. The change in the Company’s bill due date from 10 to 21 days went into  
17 effect in July 2016. The first month data from the Bill Payment Report that would reflect  
18 this change is August 2016. The bill due date change would likely only impact the current  
19 0-30 days bucket. The average for the bill months of August 2016 through November  
20 2016 - 17.41 days - was used for the current 0-30 days bucket.

21 **Q. Was the customers' payment behavior due to the bill due date change**  
22 **observable in the data provided by the Bill Payment Report?**

1           A.     Yes, the data from the Bill Payment Report clearly demonstrates a change  
2 in customer payment behavior. The table below shows the monthly lag days for the four  
3 months prior to the change and the four months after the change went into effect for  
4 payments received within 30 days.

Months Before Change		Months After Change	
April 2016	14.06	August 2016	17.47
May 2016	14.65	September 2016	17.57
June 2016	14.62	October 2016	17.03
July 2016	14.97	November 2016	17.58
Average	14.58	Average	17.41

5           The table above highlights that customer payment behavior did, in fact, change.  
6 On average, customers who pay within 30 days are paying 2.83 days later since the  
7 change was implemented in July 2016.

8           **Q.     What data does the Company plan to use for the 31-60, 61-90, and**  
9 **91-120 day buckets?**

10          A.     From the Bill Payment Report, the Company has similarly utilized the  
11 actual monthly averages calculated for the various buckets for the billing period of April  
12 2015 through November 2016.

13          **Q.     Did you compare the data from the Bill Payment Report that replaces**  
14 **the mid-point used in your direct testimony?**

15          A.     Yes. The table below provides a summary of the monthly averages  
16 calculated using the Bill Payment Report as compared to the midpoints used in my direct  
17 testimony.

	Current (0-30 Days)	31-60 Days	61-90 Days	91-120 Days	121+ Days
Mid-Point (Direct Testimony)	15.00	45.00	75.00	105.00	135.00
Monthly Averages (Rebuttal Testimony)	17.41	42.28	73.51	104.85	135.00

1

2           **Q.     Without any further adjustments, what collections lag would you**  
3 **propose?**

4           A.     Including data from the Bill Payment Report, the average collections lag I  
5 would propose is 28.49 days. However, it is necessary to also make an adjustment for  
6 Noranda Aluminum, Inc. ("Noranda"), discussed below.

7           **Q.     Please discuss the adjustment you suggest should be made to the**  
8 **updated collections lag due to the loss of the Noranda revenue.**

9           A.     The collections lag requires further adjustment due to the loss of the  
10 Noranda revenue. Data was obtained from the Customer Service System ("CSS") for the  
11 buckets where the Noranda accounts receivable data was reflected on the monthly  
12 CURCT617 Accounts Receivable Breakdown Report, as discussed in my direct  
13 testimony. The payment data for Noranda was also obtained for the Bill Payment Report.  
14 The Noranda data from both reports were removed from the appropriate bucket.  
15 Adjusting for the loss of Noranda resulted in a decrease in the collections lag of 0.13  
16 days.

17           **Q.     What is the updated collections lag being proposed after the Noranda**  
18 **adjustment?**

1           A.     Taking the Noranda adjustment discussed above into consideration, the  
2 average collections lag being proposed in this electric filing is 28.36 days (28.49 – 0.13).  
3 The collections lag of 28.36 days was included in the base revenue lag shown below.

4           **Q.     Please summarize the updated calculation of base revenue lag days.**

5           A.     The calculation of the overall base revenue lag, by lag component, is  
6 summarized in the following table. Please note that the base revenue lag pertains to the  
7 revenue lag for items other than off-system sales, which I will address below.

Base Revenue Lag Component	Lag Days
Service	15.21
Billing	0.99
Collections	<u>28.36</u>
Total Revenue Lag	44.56

8           **Q.     You mentioned that the above figures do not include the revenue lag**  
9 **for off-system sales. What is the overall revenue lag once off-system sales are**  
10 **accounted for?**

11          A.     The proposed total retail revenues and off-system sales revenues were  
12 used to arrive at a weighted average revenue lag for tariffed revenues and off-system  
13 sales. The resulting weighted revenue lag to be used in this filing was determined to be  
14 42.57 days, as shown in the following table:

	Revenue Lag (days)	Revenues (\$)	Dollar Days (\$)
Service Lag	15.21		
Billing Lag	.99		
Collections Lag	<u>28.36</u>		
Base Revenue (Retail)	44.56	2,648,969,355.00	118,040,499,280.40
Off-System Sales	25.83	315,408,191.00	8,145,829,643.86
Total Revenues	42.57	2,964,377,546.00	126,186,328,924.26

1           **Q.     Are you sponsoring any new schedules?**

2           A.     Yes, in addition to the Bill Payment Report data mentioned above as  
3     Schedule BIW–R1, I am sponsoring an updated Direct Testimony Schedule BIW–2,  
4     which I am labelling as Schedule BIW-R2. This new Schedule BIW-R2 provides  
5     updated Cash Working Capital requirements based on the discussion included in  
6     this testimony.

7           **Q.     Does this conclude your rebuttal testimony?**

8           A.     Yes, it does.



**AMEREN MISSOURI LEAD LAG STUDY  
COLLECTIONS LAG  
BILL PAYMENT REPORT SUMMARY  
Lag Days Only**

Month of	Current - (0 - 30 Days) Lag Days	31 - 60 Days Lag Days	61 - 90 Days Lag Days	91 - 120 Days Lag Days	121+ Days Lag Days
April 2015	14.12073	42.95829	74.64794	105.35402	174.92370
May 2015	14.50406	41.81930	74.50387	105.16656	177.12323
June 2015	14.42582	42.34429	73.78761	104.81470	177.51112
July 2015	14.47308	42.51785	73.21764	104.78076	182.29593
August 2015	14.66724	42.77682	73.79106	104.98694	190.22846
September 2015	14.64252	42.76177	73.67511	105.84300	189.09966
October 2015	14.36489	42.33303	72.57023	106.45832	187.30108
November 2015	14.72253	42.74604	74.84431	105.62204	189.80577
December 2015	15.41834	42.82645	73.47131	103.81245	188.35148
January 2016	14.40371	42.07678	72.35597	104.19444	179.76160
February 2016	14.33253	42.07909	72.99881	104.81042	167.21259
March 2016	13.91236	42.15376	73.02989	104.39416	158.96032
April 2016	14.06076	41.69258	74.14077	104.75265	150.25071
May 2016	14.65343	41.48929	74.04647	104.57304	143.60749
June 2016	14.62180	42.10751	73.22881	104.47872	128.93597
July 2016	14.96709	42.43597	73.06927	104.10165	141.41259
August 2016	17.47485	42.90764	72.74732	104.31284	
September 2016	17.56595	41.90689	73.09944		
October 2016	17.03235	41.32118			
November 2016	17.57970				
Average (All Periods)	15.09719	42.27655	73.51255	104.85039	170.42386
Average (August 2016 - November 2016)	17.41321				

**NOTE: Noranda data removed from report.**



**AMEREN MISSOURI LEAD LAG STUDY**  
**COLLECTIONS LAG**  
**Lag Days Only**

<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Data from the Bill Payment Report provided by IT in November 2016.
2	Bill Payment Report is based on bill date and track the number of days between the bill date and payment date.
3	The Bill Payment Report provides the number of customers and the dollar amounts by lag days from the bill date.
4	Data provided based on calendar month.
5	The data from the Bill Payment Report was grouped in the same buckets as used in the direct testimony (i.e. 0-30, 31-60, etc.).
6	The average number of lag days per bucket was determined for each month.
7	The average per bucket would replace the monthly mid-point used in the collections lag for each bucket except the 121 + bucket.
8	For the 121+ bucket, the value was capped at 135 to match what was used in the direct testimony.
9	Need to wait one month in order to get the complete data for a month.

Ameren Missouri  
Cash Working Capital Requirement

Line No.	Description (A)	Revenue Lag (B)	Expense Lead (C)	Net Lag (D)	CWC Factor (E)
1	Pensions & Benefits	42.57	(26.58)	15.98	0.0438
2	Payroll and Withholdings	42.57	(12.12)	30.45	0.0834
3	Employer FICA Contribution	42.57	(12.73)	29.84	0.0818
4	Other Operations and Maintenance Expenses	42.57	(36.41)	6.15	0.0169
5	Federal Unemployment Taxes	42.57	(76.38)	(33.81)	(0.0926)
6	State Unemployment Taxes	42.57	(76.38)	(33.81)	(0.0926)
7	Corporation Franchise Taxes	42.57	77.50	120.07	0.3290
8	Property/Real Estate Taxes	42.57	(182.50)	(139.93)	(0.3834)
9	Sales Tax	42.57	(38.79)	3.78	0.0103
10	Use Tax	42.57	(76.38)	(33.81)	(0.0926)
11	Gross Receipts Taxes	29.35	(27.54)	1.81	0.0050
12	Federal Income Tax	42.57	(37.88)	4.69	0.0129
13	State Income Tax	42.57	(37.88)	4.69	0.0129
14	St Louis Corporate Earnings Tax	42.57	(273.50)	(230.93)	(0.6327)
15	St Louis Payroll Expense Tax	42.57	(76.38)	(33.81)	(0.0926)
16	Fuel - Nuclear	42.57	(15.21)	27.36	0.0750
17	Fuel - Coal	42.57	(13.70)	28.86	0.0791
18	Fuel - Oil	42.57	(16.24)	26.33	0.0721
19	Fuel - Gas	42.57	(41.58)	0.99	0.0027
20	Interest Expense	42.57	(90.76)	(48.19)	(0.1320)
21	Uncollectible Expense	42.57	(42.57)	-	-
22	Purchased Power	42.57	(25.83)	16.74	0.0459
23	Decommissioning Fees	42.57	(70.63)	(28.06)	(0.0769)
24	Incentive Compensation	42.57	(253.77)	(211.21)	(0.5786)