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Issue(s): Cash Working Capital
Witness: Brenda I. Weber
Type of Exhibit: Rebuttal Testimony
Sponsoring Party: Union Electric Company
File No.: ER-2016-0179
Date Testimony Prepared: January 20, 2017

# 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 <br> January 2017

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION ..... 1
II. PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY ..... 1
III. COLLECTIONS LAG ..... 2
IV. INCOME TAX QUESTIONS ..... 4
V. SALES TAXES ..... 5
VI. PENSION \& OPEB BENEFITS ..... 5
VII. UPDATED COLLECTIONS LAG ..... 6

# REBUTTAL TESTIMONY 

OF

## BRENDA I. WEBER

FILE NO. ER-2016-0179

## I. INTRODUCTION

Q. Please state your name and business address.
A. My name is Brenda I. Weber. My business address is One Ameren Plaza, 1901 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63103.
Q. Are you the same Brenda I. Weber who filed direct testimony in this case?
A. Yes, I am.

## II. PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY

Q. What is the purpose of your rebuttal testimony?
A. The purpose of my rebuttal testimony is to: (1) respond to the cash working capital portion of the Missouri Public Service Commission Staff Report Revenue Requirement Cost of Service ("Staff Report"), which was sponsored by Missouri Public Service Commission Staff ("Staff") witness Kofi A. Boateng, and cash working capital-related direct testimony filed by Office of the Public Counsel ("OPC") witness Charles R. Hyneman; and (2) to update the lead/lag study prepared for Ameren Missouri's ("Ameren Missouri" or "Company") electric business that I used to develop cash working capital factors ("CWC factors").
Q. What are the specific contentions made by Mr. Boateng and Mr. Hyneman regarding the lead/lag study used to develop CWC factors?
A. With regard to the collection lag used in the lead/lag study, Mr. Boateng acknowledged that while the customer due date changes may have an impact on future collections lag, there was no available data to complete an analysis. Mr. Hyneman contends that the Company did not provide enough evidence to substantiate the increase in the collection lag recommended in direct testimony.

With regard to the expense lead used in the lead/lag study, both Mr. Boateng and Mr. Hyneman recommend removing income taxes as an expense lead. Mr. Boateng further reduced the expense lead for differences in pension and benefits as well as sales tax. I will address each of these issues separately.

## III. COLLECTIONS LAG

Q. Mr. Hyneman stated the collections lag increased from $\mathbf{2 5 . 7 9}$ days (in File No. ER-2014-0258) to 28.00 days (in this case) and the Company did not provide an explanation of this increase. Do you agree with this comment?
A. I agree that the collections lag increased from 25.79 to 28.00 days, but I do not agree that the Company did not provide an explanation. On page 5 of my direct testimony, I explain the reasoning for only updating the collections lag piece of the lead/lag study. The collections lag depends on customer payment behaviors and those behaviors fluctuate from time to time. A review of the past four Ameren Missouri electric rate cases illustrates my point about the fluctuation of the collections lag days.

| File Number | Test Year | Collections Lag |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| ER-2016-0179 | April 2015 - March 2016 | 28.00 |
| ER-2014-0258 | January 2013 - December 2013 | 25.79 |
| ER-2012-0166 | October 2010 - September 2011 | 28.75 |
| ER-2011-0028 | April 2009 - March 2010 | 27.44 |

Q. Does the actual accounts receivable balance data support an increase in the collections lag days from the previous rate case?
A. Yes. Comparing the twelve monthly totals to the individual buckets of accounts receivable balance data for each electric rate case, the data supports a shift in the aging of the accounts receivable balances. The shifting in the aging of accounts receivable balances would increase the collections lag days. The Residential Current (0-30 days) bucket went down while the other buckets of accounts receivable balances increased.
Q. Is there an explanation for the shift in the aging of the accounts receivable balances?
A. Yes. In discussing this with Ameren Missouri's Credit and Collection's Group, the shift in aging of the accounts receivable balances can largely be attributed to initiatives taken by the Company and the fluctuation of the customers' payment behavior as mentioned above. These initiatives include the extension of the collection timeline from 20-44 business days to 90 calendar days, a reduction in the energy assistance receivables balances, and minimization of the number of deferred payment agreements. While these initiatives have contributed to higher accounts receivable balances, they have also lowered the uncollectible percentage that is incorporated in the collections lag calculation. Given this explanation, it is inappropriate to average this year's result with the result from our previous rate case. It is better to use the actual results from the current study because it is more representative of current practices and customer behavior.

## IV. INCOME TAX QUESTIONS

Q. Both Mr. Boateng and Mr. Hyneman recommend removing income tax expense as a "non-cash expense element" from your cash working capital study.

## Do you agree with this adjustment?

A. I do not, primarily because I disagree that income taxes were a non-cash expense for Ameren Missouri in the test year.
Q. Did Ameren Missouri make material income tax payments in the test year?
A. Yes, Ameren Missouri made both federal and state income tax payments in the test year. Since Ameren Missouri is part of the Ameren Consolidated Group filing for both federal and Missouri income tax purposes, these payments were made to Ameren Corporation, as required by the Ameren Tax Allocation Agreement. Ameren Missouri calculates and pays income taxes based on its stand-alone tax calculation. Consequently, it is clear that Ameren Missouri did, in fact, make a cash tax payment - to claim otherwise is simply inaccurate.
Q. Mr. Hyneman stated that Ameren Missouri does not pay current income taxes, based on an excerpt from the Ameren Corporation 2015 10-K. Is this correct?
A. No, this statement is not correct. The Ameren Corporation 2015 10-K discusses the federal and state net operating losses of both Ameren Corporation and Ameren Missouri, and states that:

Consistent with the tax allocation agreement between Ameren and its subsidiaries, these carryforwards are expected to partially offset income tax liabilities for Ameren Missouri until 2019 and Ameren Illinois until 2021. Ameren does not expect to make material federal income tax payments until 2021. [Emphasis added].

The key word that Mr. Hyneman appears to have overlooked is "partially." Ameren Missouri was in a taxable income position in 2015. This taxable income was partially offset by the usage of net operating loss carryforwards, which reduced - but did not eliminate - the income tax payments Ameren Missouri is required to make. Page 70 of the Ameren Corporation 2015 10-K, the last line in the Statement of Cash Flows, verifies that Ameren Missouri did, in fact, make income tax payments.

## V. SALES TAXES

Q. In reviewing Mr. Boateng's workpapers, it appears the Sales Tax lead is missing the Service Lag from the Revenue Lag component. Do you agree with this change?
A. No, I do not. The Sales Tax process the Company uses has not changed over the past several rate cases. Historically, the Company has calculated the cash working capital requirements for Sales Taxes with the service lag component included in the Revenue Lag. Nothing has materially changed in the Sales Tax process that supports a change in the calculation of the cash working capital requirement for Sales Taxes.

## VI. PENSION \& OPEB BENEFITS

Q. Have you had a chance to review Staff's Pension and OPEB calculations shown in the submitted recommendation and testimony?
A. Yes, I have reviewed Staff's Pension and OPEB calculations and I accept the updated employee benefits expense lead calculation.

## VII. UPDATED COLLECTIONS LAG

Q. In your direct testimony, you discussed that the change Ameren Missouri made to the customer billing due date would impact the collections lag, but that the change only took place in July, so you did not have actual impacts. Do you now have sufficient data to determine how this change impacts the collections lag?
A. Yes. It has been several months since the change was implemented.
Q. Did the Company have an update to the collections lag calculation, which captures customer payment behavior changes related to the bill due date change?
A. Yes. As I indicated in my direct testimony, ${ }^{1}$ the Company updated the collections lag calculation to incorporate the impact of the bill due date change from 10 to 21 days. A new report ("Bill Payment Report") was created to help determine the impact of the bill due date change.
Q. Was the accounts receivable data used in your direct testimony updated through the end of the true-up period?
A. The Accounts Receivable Breakdown Report data was updated through the end of November to align with the data available from the Bill Payment Report. The Bill Payment Report compares the customer bill date to the date a customer payment is received. Because the Bill Payment Report looks at customer payments received, the complete payment data for the bills paid at the end of the bill cycle period would not be available for at least 30 days after month end.

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

## Report.

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

| Bucket | Days Data Complete After <br> Month End | Last Billed Month with <br> Complete Data |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current (0-30) <br> 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 |

For example, if a customer was billed on September 15, 2016, and the payment was received on November 15, 2016 (61 Days), it would be reflected in the bill month of September 2016 in the 61-90 day bucket. If the same customer's payment was received on December 15, 2016 (91 Days), it would not be reflected on this schedule since the 91-120 day bucket would not be complete for the bill month of September. Complete data for the 91-120 day bucket would not be available until 121 days after the original bill month of September (January 2017).
Q. How does the Company plan to use the data from the Bill Payment

## Report?

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

## bucket?

A. The change in the Company's bill due date from 10 to 21 days went into effect in July 2016. The first month data from the Bill Payment Report that would reflect this change is August 2016. The bill due date change would likely only impact the current 0-30 days bucket. The average for the bill months of August 2016 through November 2016-17.41 days - was used for the current 0-30 days bucket.
Q. Was the customers' payment behavior due to the bill due date change observable in the data provided by the Bill Payment Report?
A. Yes, the data from the Bill Payment Report clearly demonstrates a change in customer payment behavior. The table below shows the monthly lag days for the four months prior to the change and the four months after the change went into effect for 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 |

The table above highlights that customer payment behavior did, in fact, change. On average, customers who pay within 30 days are paying 2.83 days later since the change was implemented in July 2016.
Q. What data does the Company plan to use for the 31-60, 61-90, and

## 91-120 day buckets?

A. From the Bill Payment Report, the Company has similarly utilized the actual monthly averages calculated for the various buckets for the billing period of April 2015 through November 2016.
Q. Did you compare the data from the Bill Payment Report that replaces the mid-point used in your direct testimony?
A. Yes. The table below provides a summary of the monthly averages calculated using the Bill Payment Report as compared to the midpoints used in my direct testimony.

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

Q. Without any further adjustments, what collections lag would you propose?
A. Including data from the Bill Payment Report, the average collections lag I would propose is 28.49 days. However, it is necessary to also make an adjustment for Noranda Aluminum, Inc. ("Noranda"), discussed below.
Q. Please discuss the adjustment you suggest should be made to the updated collections lag due to the loss of the Noranda revenue.
A. The collections lag requires further adjustment due to the loss of the Noranda revenue. Data was obtained from the Customer Service System ("CSS") for the buckets where the Noranda accounts receivable data was reflected on the monthly CURCT617 Accounts Receivable Breakdown Report, as discussed in my direct testimony. The payment data for Noranda was also obtained for the Bill Payment Report. The Noranda data from both reports were removed from the appropriate bucket. Adjusting for the loss of Noranda resulted in a decrease in the collections lag of 0.13 days.
Q. What is the updated collections lag being proposed after the Noranda adjustment?
A. Taking the Noranda adjustment discussed above into consideration, the average collections lag being proposed in this electric filing is 28.36 days (28.49-0.13). The collections lag of 28.36 days was included in the base revenue lag shown below.
Q. Please summarize the updated calculation of base revenue lag days.
A. The calculation of the overall base revenue lag, by lag component, is summarized in the following table. Please note that the base revenue lag pertains to the revenue lag for items other than off-system sales, which I will address below.

| Base Revenue Lag <br> Component | Lag Days |
| :--- | :---: |
| Service | 15.21 |
| Billing | 0.99 |
| Collections | $\underline{28.36}$ |
| Total Revenue Lag | 44.56 |

Q. You mentioned that the above figures do not include the revenue lag for off-system sales. What is the overall revenue lag once off-system sales are accounted for?
A. The proposed total retail revenues and off-system sales revenues were used to arrive at a weighted average revenue lag for tariffed revenues and off-system sales. The resulting weighted revenue lag to be used in this filing was determined to be 42.57 days, as shown in the following table:

Rebuttal Testimony of
Brenda I. Weber

|  | Revenue Lag <br> (days) | Revenues (\$) | Dollar Days (\$) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Service Lag | 9 |  |  |
| Billing Lag | $\underline{28.36}$ |  |  |
| Collections Lag | 44.56 | $2,648,969,355.00$ | $118,040,499,280.40$ |
| Base Revenue (Retail) | 25.83 | $315,408,191.00$ | $8,145,829,643.86$ |
| Off-System Sales | 42.57 | $2,964,377,546.00$ | $126,186,328,924.26$ |
| Total Revenues |  |  |  |

Q. Are you sponsoring any new schedules?
A. Yes, in addition to the Bill Payment Report data mentioned above as Schedule BIW-R1, I am sponsoring an updated Direct Testimony Schedule BIW-2, which I am labelling as Schedule BIW-R2. This new Schedule BIW-R2 provides updated Cash Working Capital requirements based on the discussion included in this testimony.

## Q. Does this conclude your rebuttal testimony?

A. Yes, it does.

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

In the Matter of Union Electric Company $\mathrm{d} / \mathrm{b} / \mathrm{a} \quad$ )
Ameren Missouri's Tariffs to Increase Its Revenues
for Electric Service.
) File No. ER-2016-0179

## AFFIDAVIT OF BRENDA I. WEBER

## STATE OF MISSOURI ) ) ss <br> CITY OF ST. LOUIS )

Brenda I. Weber, being first duly sworn on her oath, states:

1. My name is Brenda I. Weber. I work in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, and I am employed by Ameren Services Company as Manager, Corporate Finance.
2. Attached hereto and made a part hereof for all purposes is my Rebuttal Testimony on behalf of Union Electric Company d/b/a Ameren Missouri consisting of 14 pages and Schedules) BJW-R1 \& R2, 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.


Brenda I. Weber
Subscribed and sworn to before me this $\square$ day of $\qquad$ , 2017.


Notary Public
My commission expires:

AMEREN MISSOURI LEAD LAG STUDY

## COLLECTIONS LAG

BILL PAYMENT REPORT SUMMARY
Lag Days Only

|  | Current - (0-30 Days) | $31-60$ Days | $61-90$ Days | $91-120$ Days | $121+$ Days |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month of | Lag Days | Lag Days | Lag Days | Lag 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(August 2016 - November 2016)

NOTE: Noranda data removed from report.

No.
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.
The Bill Payment Report provides the number of customers and the dollar amounts by lag days from the bill date.
Data provided based on calendar month.
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.).
The average number of lag days per bucket was determined for each month.
The average per bucket would replace the monthly mid-point used in the collections lag for each bucket except the $121+$ bucket.
For the 121+ bucket, the value was capped at 135 to match what was used in the direct testimony.
Need to wait one month in order to get the complete data for a month.

| Line No. | Description | Revenue Lag | Expense Lead | Net Lag | CWC Factor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (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) |


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Brenda I. Weber Direct, p. 6, 1.22 - p. 7, 1.3.

