

*Exhibit No.:*  
*Issue:* Complaint Case – Rate Levels  
*Witness:* John P. Cassidy  
*Sponsoring Party:* MoPSC Staff  
*Type of Exhibit:* Surrebuttal Testimony  
*Case No.:* EC-2014-0223  
*Date Testimony Prepared:* July 3, 2014

**MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

**REGULATORY REVIEW DIVISION  
UTILITY SERVICES - AUDITING**

**SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY**

**OF**

**JOHN P. CASSIDY**

**NORANDA ALUMINIMUM, INC., ET AL, COMPLAINANTS**

**v.**

**UNION ELECTRIC COMPANY,  
d/b/a AMEREN MISSOURI, RESPONDENT**

**CASE NO. EC-2014-0223**

*Jefferson City, Missouri  
July 2014*

**\*\* Denotes Highly Confidential Information \*\***

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**OF**  
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**v.**  
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**d/b/a AMEREN MISSOURI, RESPONDENT**  
**CASE NO. EC-2014-0223**

Q. Please state your name and business address.

A. John P. Cassidy, 111 North 7<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 105, St. Louis, MO 63101.

Q. By whom are you employed and in what capacity?

A. I am employed by the Missouri Public Service Commission (“Commission”) as a Utility Regulatory Auditor V.

Q. Did you file rebuttal testimony in this proceeding on June 6, 2014?

A. Yes.

Q. Why are you filing surrebuttal testimony?

A. I am providing an update to Staff’s assessment of Ameren Missouri’s earnings for the calendar year ending December 31, 2013. Specifically, I will address an error in the depreciation annualization calculation that necessitates its removal from Staff’s previous assessment of Company’s 2013 earnings because the corrected level reflects a change in booked depreciation expense of an amount below Staff’s \$4 million materiality threshold as described in my rebuttal testimony. Based on information provided by the Company, I will also address the impact of the net amount of fuel, purchased power and off-system sales that

1 was not recovered by Ameren Missouri through its fuel adjustment clause (“FAC”) on the  
2 Company’s actual earnings for calendar year 2013.

3 **DEPRECIATION EXPENSE**

4 Q. Why is Staff removing the depreciation annualization calculation from its  
5 previous earnings analysis?

6 A. Based on additional discussion with Company witness Gary S. Weiss, Staff  
7 determined that an error existed in one of the formulas in the depreciation information that  
8 the Company had previously supplied to Staff. As a result, the calculation of the amount of  
9 annualized depreciation associated with Ameren Missouri’s December 31, 2013, level of  
10 plant-in-service, compared with the actual depreciation expense recorded in calendar year  
11 2013, was overstated in Staff’s earnings analysis included in our rebuttal filing by  
12 approximately \$9 million. Once this error was corrected, the adjustment required to  
13 annualize depreciation for all of Ameren Missouri’s electric-related investment fell below the  
14 Staff’s \$4 million materiality threshold that was described in its rebuttal testimony.  
15 Therefore, Staff has removed the \$11.52 million adjustment, previously included to annualize  
16 depreciation, from its assessment of Ameren Missouri’s 2013 earnings.

17 **PORTION OF NET FUEL COST NOT COVERED BY FAC**

18 Q. How is the Company’s current FAC sharing mechanism structured?

19 A. The current Commission-approved FAC provides an incentive mechanism  
20 that requires the Company to pass through to customers, between rate cases, 95 percent of the  
21 deviation of fuel and purchased power costs, net of off-system sales, from the base level of

1 net fuel costs established in the most recent rate case. The remaining 5% is either retained or  
2 absorbed by the Company.

3 Q. What impact did the portion of fuel and purchased power costs, offset by off-  
4 system sales, that are not passed through the Company's FAC have on Ameren Missouri's  
5 calendar year 2013 earnings?

6 A. In summary, the Company provided Staff with an analysis that reflected an  
7 approximate \$6.8 million shortfall in 2013 related to the 5 percent portion of net fuel costs  
8 that was not addressed by the FAC mechanism during 2013 and that Company necessarily  
9 absorbed in its bottom line. The following chart provides a summary of this calculation:

10	<u>Description</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>
11	2013 Fuel Costs	\$807,643,036
12	2013 Purchased Power Costs	<u>\$ 80,429,469</u>
13	2013 Total Fuel And Purchased Power	\$888,072,505
14	Less: 2013 Off-System Sales	<u>\$183,276,372</u>
15	2013 Net Fuel Costs	\$705,796,133
16	Net Base Fuel Cost Established in ER-2012-0166	<u>\$569,685,787</u>
17	Total Difference in Base to Actual	\$135,110,346
18	Times: 5% Portion not covered by FAC	<u>5%</u>
19	Company Absorbed Level of Net Fuel Costs in 2013	\$ 6,755,517

20 Since calendar year 2013 net fuel costs exceeded the net base fuel costs established in  
21 ER-2012-0166, the Company's actual net fuel costs were higher than what was collected in  
22 permanent rates by approximately \$135.1 million. The FAC mechanism has allowed the

1 Company to recover 95% of this higher net fuel cost; however, 5% or approximately  
2 \$6.8 million was absorbed by the Company during 2013 and reduced its earnings  
3 accordingly, all other things being equal.

4 Q. Under normal rate case circumstances, how would Staff calculate the  
5 appropriate amount of a change in an electric utility's net base fuel costs to incorporate into  
6 new permanent rate levels?

7 A. Typically in a rate case, the Staff would use a fuel model for this purpose, and  
8 would include the most current and most representative levels of ongoing fuel and purchased  
9 power costs, offset by an ongoing level of off-system sales, into the fuel model in order to  
10 determine a net base fuel cost to include in permanent rates. The FAC mechanism would  
11 subsequently "track" against the net base fuel costs established in permanent rates to take  
12 into account subsequent changes in net fuel costs. However, due to time and resource  
13 constraints created by this case, the Staff was unable to "model" fuel costs and off-system  
14 sales as it typically does in a traditional rate case. Therefore, in the context of this analysis,  
15 Staff must consider not only whether net fuel costs went up or down during 2013,  
16 but also whether the shortfall in net fuel cost recovery in 2013 is expected to continue in  
17 the near future.

18 Q. Does Staff expect Ameren Missouri to continue to under-recover its net fuel  
19 and purchased power costs compared to the level of net base fuel costs included in its current  
20 rates beyond 2013?

21 A. Yes. As a result of its investigation of Ameren Missouri's 2013 actual electric  
22 earnings, Staff is aware that the Company's actual financial results in 2013 reflected a 5.6%  
23 increase in coal and coal transportation costs over calendar year 2012 results. Further, the

1 Company's fuel budgets indicate that coal and coal transportation costs are expected to  
2 increase by additional percentages of \*\* \_\_\_\_ \*\* for calendar year 2014 and \*\* \_\_\_\_ \*\* for  
3 calendar year 2015. Much of the expected increases for 2014 and 2015 are associated with  
4 scheduled contract escalations for coal commodity and freight transportation costs that will  
5 take effect on January 1 of each year. Because Ameren Missouri is currently heavily reliant  
6 upon coal-fired generation to meet its customer loads, it is reasonable to expect that the  
7 Company's overall trend in incurred net fuel expense will be significantly affected by  
8 changes in by its coal and coal transportation cost inputs. Therefore, based upon known  
9 contractual increases in these values effective in 2014, Staff would expect that the significant  
10 increase experienced by Ameren Missouri in its unrecovered actual net fuel costs in 2013  
11 above the base that was established in the Company's last rate case will likely continue in  
12 2014, absent a general rate proceeding.

13 Q. Is the approximate \$6.8 million under-recovery of net fuel costs absorbed by  
14 Ameren Missouri in 2013 a representative amount of the expected loss to the Company in the  
15 fuel expense area going forward?

16 A. No. As previously discussed, the Company expects additional increases to  
17 its net fuel and purchased power expenses in 2014, starting on January 1 of that year.  
18 Ordinarily, costs changes occurring on January 1, 2014 would be eligible to incorporate into  
19 an earnings analysis covering the twelve calendar months of 2013. However, in these  
20 circumstances, Staff believes use of a fuel model would be necessary to accurately quantify  
21 any further adjustment to Ameren Missouri's actual 2013 net fuel and purchased power  
22 expenses to take into account subsequent changes in that cost. Given the time and resource  
23 constraints on the Staff in this proceeding, that type of analysis is not practical. Therefore,

1 for purposes of its review of Ameren Missouri's 2013 actual earnings, Staff is not putting  
2 forth any adjustment to the amount of net fuel and purchased power expense under-recovery  
3 experienced by the Company in 2013. However, for the reasons previously discussed, Staff  
4 expects that the annualized and normalized amount of the under-recovery of Ameren  
5 Missouri's net fuel and purchased power expenses as measured in a future general rate  
6 proceeding is likely be greater than what the Company actually experienced in 2013.

7 **STAFF'S ASSESSMENT OF AMEREN MISSOURI'S 2013 EARNINGS**

8 Q. Based upon the Staff's correction to remove the incorrect calculation of the  
9 depreciation expense annualization, has Staff's assessment of Company's earnings changed  
10 since the time that Staff filed rebuttal testimony?

11 A. Yes. The following chart reflects an updated summary of the Staff's  
12 assessment of Ameren Missouri's calendar year ending December 31, 2013, earnings, as  
13 adjusted to conform with normal ratemaking practices:

14 <b>Description</b>	<b>\$ in thousands</b>
15 Ameren Missouri 12/31/13 earnings in excess of 9.8% ROE	** \$ _____ **
16 Elimination of rate refunds	\$ (25,548)
17 Callaway refueling normalization	\$ (12,800)
18 Non-Labor Steam Production Maintenance Expense	\$ 0
19 Non-Labor Distribution Maintenance Expense	\$ 0
20 Long & Short-Term Incentive Compensation Disallowance	\$ (13,388)
21 Labor	\$ 4,325
22 Weather Normalization	\$ 17,380
23 365-Days Adjustment	\$ 7,477



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1	Fuel Offset	\$(11,095)
2	Depreciation Expense Annualization	\$ 0
3	MEEIA	<u>\$ 25,700</u>
4	Staff Adjusted December 31, 2013, Surveillance Earnings	** _____ **

5 Staff's review indicates that Ameren Missouri's year end adjusted December 31,  
6 2013 level of earnings appears to be approximately \*\* \_\_\_\_ \*\* million above the authorized  
7 level after elimination of the depreciation expense annualization from the calculation. Staff  
8 points out once again that this calculation is still a very high-level approximation and does  
9 not take into consideration any other changes that may have occurred since new rates last  
10 went into effect for Ameren Missouri in relation to all of the other relevant factors normally  
11 considered by Staff in its analysis during a general rate case.

12 Staff also again stresses that it does not recommend that the Commission re-establish  
13 Ameren Missouri's permanent rates based upon this limited analysis, but if it did do so, Staff  
14 believes that the \*\* \_\_\_\_\_ \*\* calculation would need to be offset by an amortization  
15 of solar rebate expenses, which would be worth \$13.8 million annually based upon  
16 information available through March 31, 2014, as was previously described in my rebuttal  
17 testimony. When the solar rebates are taken into account, through March 31, 2014, rates  
18 could only be effectively reduced by \*\* \_\_\_\_\_ \*\*.

19 As I also previously described in my rebuttal testimony, the Company has indicated that it  
20 expects that it may fully pay out the \$91.9 million level of solar rebates that are eligible for  
21 rate recovery over three years by August 31, 2014. When factored up for the 10% carrying  
22 cost adder, this equates to \$101.1 million that is eligible for recovery over three years. Once  
23 the Company achieves full payout of all solar rebates to customers, the solar amortization

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1 | would reach a \$33.7 million annual level. Taking this total \$33.7 million annual solar  
2 | amortization into account, this item would \*\* \_\_\_\_\_  
3 | \_\_\_\_\_ \*\* .

4 | Q. Does this conclude your surrebuttal testimony?

5 | A. Yes, it does.

**NP**

