Exhibit No.:Issue(s):Job creation/EconomyWitness:Justin TevieSponsoring Party:MoPSC StaffType of Exhibit:Surrebutal TestimonyCase No.:EO-2023-0136Date Testimony Prepared:May 30, 2024

MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

INDUSTRY ANALYSIS DIVISION

TARIFF/RATE DESIGN DEPARTMENT

SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY

OF

JUSTIN TEVIE

UNION ELECTRIC COMPANY, d/b/a AMEREN MISSOURI

CASE NO. EO-2023-0136

May, 2024 Jefferson City, Missouri

1	SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY		
2	OF		
3	JUSTIN TEVIE		
4 5	UNION ELECTRIC COMPANY, d/b/a AMEREN MISSOURI		
6	CASE NO. EO-2023-0136		
7	Q. Please state your name and business address.		
8	A. Justin Tevie, 200 Madison Street, Jefferson City, MO 65102.		
9	Q. Are you the same Justin Tevie that provided rebuttal testimony in this case?		
10	A. Yes.		
11	Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?		
12	A. I will respond to the rebuttal testimony of Union Electric Company, d/b/a		
13	Ameren Missouri ("Ameren Missouri") witnesses, Antonio Lozano and Neil Graser.		
14	RESPONSE TO MR. ANTONIO LOZANO		
15	Q. What does Mr. Lozano say in his testimony?		
16	A. He states on page 10, line 3, that 2,710 jobs are expected to be added to the state		
17	economy by implementing the Missouri Energy Efficiency Investment Act ("MEEIA")		
18	portfolio. This number was derived by performing an economic impact analysis using the		
19	IMPLAN model.		
20	Q. What is the IMPLAN model?		
21	A. It is an Input-Output model that shows a "snapshot" of the economy, detailing		
22	the sales and purchases of goods and services between all sectors of the economy for a given		
23	period within a conceptual framework derived from economic theory. Essential to IMPLAN		

Surrebuttal Testimony of Justin Tevie

1	modeling is the term 'multiplier.' A multiplier is the total impact including direct, indirect, and			
2	induced impacts.			
3	Q. Why should the Commission be skeptical of the results of the IMPLAN model			
4	in this proceeding?			
5	A. Because the underlying assumptions of the model do not:			
6 7 8 9	 consider opportunity costs or alternative use of resources; perform cost-benefit analysis; provide any information about efficient use of resources or spending flows; and consider negative multipliers. 			
10	Q. Could you provide some more details?			
11	A. Every dollar that is spent as these impacts occur, and every resource that is used			
12	such as land, labor and capital, has a corresponding opportunity cost ¹ which cannot be seen.			
13	What economic activities would have occurred if the money was invested in some other project?			
14	Suppose rate payers did not pay the energy efficiency investment charge ("EEIC"), and for that			
15	matter the program cost, throughput disincentive, and earning opportunity. That money could			
16	have been spent on agricultural/farm products which would have generated revenues to farmers.			
17	A true economic impact study would not only have to account for lost output in terms of crops			
18	that are not grown, and the value to consumers of the food that is not produced, but also the			
19	secondary impact of the spending on farm equipment, farm workers that would have been			
20	generated as well as the loss in wages and employment in those industries. A true assessment			
21	of the economic impact in the IMPLAN model would have to estimate the losses suffered by			
22	the economy due to these opportunity costs and subtract them from the values associated with			
23	the observable economic activities.			

¹ This is the forgone alternative or economic benefits because of not undertaking that activity.

Surrebuttal Testimony of Justin Tevie

1	In addition, economic impact studies cannot reveal whether, on a net basis, the				
2	re-allocation of resources will generate benefits. Generally speaking, most of these studies do				
3	not attempt to distinguish between costs and benefits. Consequently, what are typically				
4	considered social costs are often classified as benefits. In any economic analysis, expenditures				
5	on factors of production-land, labor and capital-meant to produce a final consumption good or				
6	service is a cost and should be considered as such. Benefits are measured by the value that the				
7	final goods and services generate to consumers.				
8	RESPONSE TO MR. NEIL GRASER				
9	Q. What does Mr. Graser state in his testimony?				
10	A. He disagrees with my statement that each measure has a fixed level of savings.				
11	He states on page 10 (line 21-22) and page 11 (lines 1-2) that:				
12 13 14 15	there are many algorithms for measures throughout the TRM that take project-specific data to calculate a specific level of energy savings (especially those with parameters that allow for variability in models, sizes, etc.).				
16	Q. Do you agree with his statement?				
17	A. No. While his statement may be true, the savings are static because the savings				
18	only provide a snapshot of the measure. The algorithms are not dynamic in the sense that they				
19	are not time variant.				
20	Q. Does this conclude your surrebuttal testimony?				
21	A. Yes, it does.				

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

)

)

)

In the Matter of Union Electric Company d/b/a Ameren Missouri's 4th Filing to Implement Regulatory Changes in Furtherance of Energy Efficiency as Allowed by MEEIA

Case No. EO-2023-0136

AFFIDAVIT OF JUSTIN TEVIE

STATE OF MISSOURI)	
)	SS.
COUNTY OF COLE)	

COMES NOW JUSTIN TEVIE, and on his oath declares that he is of sound mind and lawful age; that he contributed to the foregoing *Surrebuttal Testimony of Justin Tevie;* and that the same is true and correct according to his best knowledge and belief.

Further the Affiant sayeth not.

JUSTIN TEVIE

JURAT

Subscribed and sworn before me, a duly constituted and authorized Notary Public, in and for the County of Cole, State of Missouri, at my office in Jefferson City, on this 29+1 day of May 2024.

Dianna' L. Vaupt-Notary Public