EXHIBIT

May 11, 2011
Data Center
Missouri Public
Service Commission
Taum Sauk/
DSM Cost Recovery/
Kind/Surrebuttal
Public Counsel
ER-2011-0028

Exhibit No. Issue(s):

Witness/Type of Exhibit: Sponsoring Party: Case No.:

SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY

OF

RYAN KIND

Submitted on Behalf of the Office of the Public Counsel

AMEREN MISSOURI

Case No. ER-2011-0028

April 15, 2011

Date 52-11 Reporter the File No. 5 R-2011 - 8028

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

In the Matter of Union Electric Company d/b/a AmerenUE's Tariff to Increase Its Annual Revenues for Electric Service))	<u>Case No. ER-2011-0028</u>
AFFIDAVIT	Γ OF RYAN	KIND
STATE OF MISSOURI)		

Ryan Kind, of lawful age and being first duly sworn, deposes and states:

SS

- 1. My name is Ryan Kind. I am a Chief Utility Economist for the Office of the Public Counsel.
- 2. Attached hereto and made a part hereof for all purposes is my surrebuttal testimony.
- 3. I hereby swear and affirm that my statements contained in the attached affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Ryan Kind

Subscribed and sworn to me this 15th day of April 2011.

NOTARY OF MISS

COUNTY OF COLE

JERENE A. BUCKMAN My Commission Expires August 23, 2013 Cote County Commission #09754037

Jerene A. Buckman Notary Public

My commission expires August 23, 2013.

SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY

OF

RYAN KIND

UNION ELECTRIC COMPANY

D/B/A AMEREN MISSOURI

CASE NO. ER-2011-0036

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1	Q.	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, TITLE, AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
2	Α.	Ryan Kind, Chief Energy Economist, Office of the Public Counsel, P.O. Box 2230,
3	į	Jefferson City, Missouri 65102.
4	Q.	ARE YOU THE SAME RYAN KIND THAT HAS PREVIOUSLY FILED REBUTTAL TESTIMONY
5		IN THIS CASE AND ALSO DIRECT TESTIMONY IN THIS CASE REGARDING BOTH REVENUE
6		REQUIREMENT ISSUES AND CLASS COST OF SERVICE (CCOS) AND RATE DESIGN
7		ISSUES?
8	A.	Yes.
9	Q.	WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?
10	Α.	The purpose of this testimony is to address the direct testimony of the Union Electric
11		Company (UE or the Company) regarding the issues of (1) Taum Sauk cost recovery and
12		(2) cost recovery and future expenditure levels for demand-side management (DSM)
13		programs.

WHAT IS YOUR RESPONSE TO THE REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF UE WITNESS MARK BIRK

Q.

REGARDING THE TAUM SAUK ISSUE?

A. Mr. Birk responded to my direct testimony on the Taum Sauk cost recovery issue on pages 26 - 28 of his rebuttal testimony. At line 10 on page 27, the following question appears in Mr. Birk's testimony:

Q. Mr. Kind appears to believe that all of the rebuilding efforts were the bare minimum required by regulatory agencies, and were not actually "enhancements." Is this true?

Mr. Birk's answer to this question is "no". His answer appears to be saying that it is not correct for Mr. Kind to have the belief that the rebuilt Taum Sauk upper reservoir did not include any enhancements. It's not clear what part of my direct testimony Mr. Birk is responding to here because the word "enhancements" does not appear anywhere in my direct testimony nor does the phrase "bare minimum required."

- Q. DID YOU ADDRESS THE SUBJECT OF TAUM SAUK "ENHANCEMENTS" IN YOUR REBUTTAL TESTIMONY ON THE TAUM SAUK COST RECOVERY ISSUE?
- A. Yes. The subject of 'enhancements' is addressed in my rebuttal testimony at the bottom of page 6 where the following question and answer appear:
 - Q. On pages 32 and 33 of his testimony, Mr. Birk describes several "enhancements" that cost "approximately \$67 million." Does Public Counsel believe UE should be allowed to recover any of these costs in rates?
 - A. No. There is no evidence that any of these costs would have occurred absent the catastrophic failure of the upper reservoir that resulted from UE's errors in judgment.
- Q. DID MR. BIRK PROVIDE ANY EVIDENCE IN HIS REBUTTAL TESTIMONY TO SHOW THAT COST RECOVERY FOR TAUM SAUK ENHANCEMENTS WOULD HAVE BEEN AN ISSUE IN THIS CASE ABSENT THE TAUM SAUK DISASTER THAT OCCURRED BECAUSE OF UE'S ERRORS IN JUDGMENT?
- A. No.

Q. THE NOVEMBER 2007 CONSENT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE STATE OF MISSOURI AND UE INCLUDES THE TERM "ALLOWED COSTS." HOW DOES MR. BIRK REFER TO THIS TERM IN HIS REBUTTAL TESTIMONY?

A. As I noted in my direct testimony, "Mr. Birk appears to be trying to get as much mileage as possible out of the term 'allowed costs'...". He refers to this term again in his rebuttal testimony on page 28 where he states:

Ameren Missouri has proposed to include in rate base only approximately \$90 million of the approximately \$489 million in total construction costs for the new upper reservoir, all of which are allowed costs under the settlement.

Of course, contrary to the one possible interpretation of the above statement, there is no settlement that has been approved by this Commission that would allow UE to recover these costs. To the contrary, there is only a November 2007 Consent Agreement between the State of Missouri and UE which allows UE to seek future cost recovery of a category of costs which are referred to by the misleading name "allowed costs" in the consent agreement.

- Q. DOES UE WITNESS MARK BIRK'S REBUTTAL TESTIMONY ADDRESS WHETHER THE

 COMPANY BELIEVES IT HAS LIVED UP TO ITS COMMITMENT FOR "HOLDING

 CUSTOMERS HARMLESS FROM THE ADVERSE IMPACTS OF THE BREACH"?
- A. Yes. At line 11 on page 28 of his testimony, Mr. Birk attempts to redefine the hold harmless commitments made by UE in the wake of the Taum Sauk disaster. Mr. Birk has attempted to redefine the Company's original broad unqualified hold harmless commitment by stating:

Ameren Missouri's commitment was that customers would not bear any of the clean-up costs and damages that Ameren Missouri bore because of the breach; no costs for clean-up, no damages to individuals, no costs and damages to rebuild Johnson Shut-Ins State Park, no monies or

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consideration paid in the settlement of the state's claims, and no increase in production costs to customers while the plant was out of service.

In my direct testimony to which Mr. Birk was responding, I noted on pages 3 and 4 the following broad unqualified commitments that UE has made in the past regarding holding customers harmless from any adverse impacts of the Taum Sauk disaster:

The AmerenUE Press Release that was issued when UE filed a new rate case (Case No. ER-2007-0002) on July 7, 2006 included several statements from Ameren President Gary Rainwater including the statement that "Rainwater added that consistent with the company's commitment to accept full responsibility for the effects of the Dec. 14 failure of its Taum Sauk Plant, AmerenUE has not included in the rate request filed today the related cost that the company has incurred." [Emphasis added]

UE's hold harmless commitment also appeared in the Direct Testimony of UE President Warner Baxter in Case No. ER-2007-0002 where he stated on page 34 that "Consistent with the position that we have maintained throughout this period, we are taking full responsibility for this matter in our rate filing." [Emphasis added]

UE's commitment to hold customers harmless from any adverse financial impacts from the Taum Sauk disaster was restated in two separate pleadings filed by the Company in Case No. ES-2007-0474. In its June 12, 2007 pleading opposing the Staff's request to investigate the Taum Sauk cisaster, the Company stated that "AmerenUE has already accepted full responsibility for the effects of the breach of the Taum Sauk reservoir." In its November 7, 2007 pleading titled "AmerenUE's Response to Staff's Initial Incident Report," the Company states on page 8 that "Ameren has already committed to protecting its customers from bearing the costs of the Taum Sauk failure." [Emphasis added]

Q. How does Mr. Birk's new narrow definition of UE's hold harmless commitment compare to the hold harmless commitment statements quoted in your previous answer that were made by the Company in the first couple of years following the December 14, 2005 disaster at the Taum Sauk facility?

- A. Mr. Birk's new narrow interpretation of the hold harmless commitment is vastly different from the hold harmless commitment statements that UE executives made to the public and this Commission as part of a public relations initiative to respond to the deep concerns about UE's competency after details began emerging about the massive property damage, the terrifying near fatal emergency for the park ranger and his family, and the profit motives and errors in judgment that led to the disaster. Notably, Mr. Birk's rebuttal testimony does not provide any evidence to support his new narrow interpretation of the Company's hold harmless commitment. Nor does Mr. Birk attempt to reconcile the evidence in my direct testimony regarding actual hold harmless commitment statements made by UE executives with his new narrow and limited view of the hold harmless commitment.
- Q. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT THE RECOVERY OF TAUM SAUK REBUILDING COSTS WOULD BE
 AN ISSUE BEFORE THE COMMISSION IN THIS CASE IF UE HAD TRULY FULFILLED ITS
 STATED COMMITMENTS TO HOLD OTHERS HARMLESS THAT YOU REFERENCED ABOVE
 FROM YOUR DIRECT TESTIMONY?
- A. No. If UE had followed through on its commitment to "protecting its customers from bearing the costs of the Taum Sauk failure," then the recovery of Taum Sauk re-building costs would not be part of this case. The recovery of Taum Sauk rebuilding costs is an issue is this case because UE is seeking to have ratepayers bear a portion of the costs of the Taum Sauk disaster in order to shift a portion of this burden from shareholders to ratepayers. As I have stated previously, there is absolutely no evidence to indicate that UE's efforts to increase rates in this case so that customers will pay for additional capital costs related to the Taum Sauk generating facility would have occurred absent the Taum Sauk disaster. Therefore, the Commission should reject UE's attempt to redefine its hold harmless commitment and its attempt to harm customers by seeking to have them bear a

portion of the Company's Taum Sauk re-building costs that are solely attributable to its failure to prudently maintain and operate Taum Sauk.

- Q. PLEASE IDENTIFY THE REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF UE WITNESSES THAT YOU WILL ADDRESS REGARDING THE DEMAND-SIDE MANAGEMENT (DSM) ISSUE?
- A. I will address the rebuttal testimony of UE witnesses William Davis and Richard Mark.
- Q. WHAT ARE YOUR FEMARKS REGARDING THE REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF UE WITNESS RICHARD MARK?
- A. I will begin with Mr. Mark's interpretation of the Missouri Energy Efficiency Investment Act ("MEEIA") that begins on page 2 of his testimony. Mr. Mark emphasizes certain portions of MEEIA that address the interest of the Company in timely cost recovery, but he fails to note that the provisions in MEEIA pertaining to timely cost recovery are part of a comprehensive approach to policy on energy efficiency that has been set by the Missouri Legislature in this new statute. The other parts of this comprehensive policy are the requirements in the act that:
 - Demand-side programs must be designed and implemented with the goal of achieving all cost-effective demand-side savings; and
 - Demand-side programs must be approved by the Commission.

In addition to not addressing these other crucial components of the comprehensive approach to implementing the state's policy to "value demand-side investments equal to traditional investments in supply and delivery infrastructure" Mr. Mark does not adequately address the requirement that energy efficiency savings be "measureable and verifiable."

Q. How does the failure of UE witness Richard Mark to comprehensively address the key inter-related elements of MEEIA affect the reasonableness and viability of the DSM cost recovery approach that UE PRESENTS in the rebuttal testimonies of Richard Mark and William Davis?

- A. The lost revenue cost recovery and shortened amortization period for DSM investments (from six years to three years) supported by Mr. Mark and Mr. Davis could only be considered if they were part of a comprehensive proposal that addressed all three of the major elements of MEEIA (timely cost recovery, plans to achieve all cost-effective DSM, and DSM program approval.)
- Q. MR. MARK STATES ON PAGE 7 OF HIS TESTIMONY THAT UNDER THE COMPANY'S PROPOSAL, UE "WOULD CONTINUE TO SPEND AROUND \$25 MILLION PER YEAR ON ITS ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAMS." IS THIS EXPENDITURE LEVEL HIGH ENOUGH FOR UE TO ACHIEVE ALL COST-EFFECTIVE DEMAND-SIDE SAVINGS AS REQUIRED BY MEEIA?
- A. No, DSM expenditures at this level will not come anywhere close to achieving the realistic achievable potential (RAP) level of demand and energy savings for UE.
- Q. DOES UE'S PROPOSAL INCLUDE A REQUEST THAT ITS DSM PROGRAMS BE EXPLICITLY APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION AS REQUIRED BY MEEIA?
- A. No.

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- Q. YOU ALSO STATED THAT UE'S PROPOSAL DOES NOT ADDRESS THE MEEIA REQUIREMENT THAT ENERGY EFFICIENCY SAVINGS BE "MEASUREABLE AND VERIFIABLE." PLEASE EXPLAIN THIS DEFICIENCY.
- A. The Commission's rules to implement MEEIA include important provisions for an independent outside evaluator, not hired by the utility, to "audit and report on the work of each utility's independent EM&V contractor." This provision is part of the section (7) of 4 CSR 240-20.093 of the Commission's proposed MEEIA rules that state:
 - (7) Evaluation, Measurement, and Verification (EM&V) of the Process and Impact of Demand-Side Programs. Each electric utility shall hire an independent contractor to perform and report EM&V of each commission-approved demand-side program in accordance with 4 CSR 240-20.094 Demand-Side Programs. The commission shall hire an independent contractor to audit and report on the work of each utility's independent EM&V contractor. [Emphasis added.)
 - (A) Each utility's EM&V budget shall not exceed five percent (5%) of the utility's total budget for all approved demand-side program costs.
 - (B) The cost of the commission's EM&V contractor shall—
 - 1. Not be a part of the utility's budget for demand-side programs; and
 - 2. Be included in the Missouri Public Service Commission Assessment for each utility.
 - (C) EM&V draft reports from the utility's contractor for each approved demand-side program shall be delivered simultaneously to the utility and to parties of the case in which the demand-side program was approved.
 - (D) EM&V final reports from the utility's contractor of each approved demand-side program shall—
 - 1. Be completed by the EM&V contractor on a schedule approved by the commission at the time of demand-side program approval in accordance with 4 CSR 240-20.094(3); and
 - 2. Be filed with the commission and delivered simultaneously to the utility and the parties of the case in which the demand-side program was approved.
 - (E) Electric atility's EM&V contractors shall use, if available, a commission approved statewide technical resource manual when performing EM&V work.

Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE PUBLIC COUNSEL'S VIEW OF UE'S PROPOSAL IN THE REBUTTAL TESTIMONIES OF MR. MARK AND MR. DAVIS FOR DSM COST RECOVERY AND EXPENDITURE LEVELS.

- A. It is inappropriate and unreasonable for UE to just pick out the timely cost recovery portion of MEEIA that benefits the Company and its shareholders, while ignoring the other important elements of MEEIA that are intended to benefit and protect customers.

 As described in my answers above, these other important elements are:
 - Demand-side programs must be designed and implemented with the goal of achieving all cost-effective demand-side savings;
 - Demand-side programs must be approved by the Commission;
 - The demand and energy savings resulting from DSM programs must be verifiable
 and this requires independent oversight of the utility's evaluation efforts by an
 outside contractor who is not hired by the utility.
- Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE PROPOSAL IN THE REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF UE WITNESS
 WILLIAM DAVIS TO ADDRESS THE "THROUGHPUT DISINCENTIVE".
- A. In his testimony, Mr. Davis recommends a decrease to the billing units used to set rates in this case. Billing units would be reduced by an amount to reflect the load reductions that are estimated by Mr. Davis to result from UE spending about \$25 million annually on DSM programs. The impact of the reduced billing units would be to increase the rates that result from this case for most customer classes
- Q. IS THE MAGNITUDE OF THESE PREDICTED FUTURE LOAD REDUCTIONS KNOWN AND MEASUREABLE AT THIS TIME?

- Q. DO THE BILLING UNIT ADJUSTMENTS FOR ANTICIPATED FUTURE IMPACTS OF DSM PROGRAMS ATTEMPT TO ADJUST FOR LOAD REDUCTIONS BEYOND THE END OF THE TRUE UP PERIOD IN THIS CASE?
- A. Yes
- Q. IS MAKING ADJUSTMENTS TO BILLING UNITS FOR LOAD REDUCTIONS ANTICIPATED TO OCCUR BEYOND THE TRUE UP PERIOD CONSISTENT WITH HOW RATEMAKING NORMALLY OCCURS IN MISSOURI?
- A. No, I am not aware of the Commission approving this type of ratemaking treatment in the past for DSM program expenditures. Legal counsel advises me that departing from using the known and measureable standard and historical test year (with true-up) approach in Missouri may not be consistent with Missouri law. In addition, the Company appears to be proposing adjustments to billing units for changes in customer usage that are predicted to occur after the true-up cut-off dates that were agreed upon by the parties in this case.
- Q. How does UE's proposal in the rebuttal testimonies of Mr. Mark and Mr. Davis for DSM cost recovery and expenditure levels relate to the DSM issues that were recently decided by the Commission in Case No. ER-2010-0355?
- A. Similar issues arose in the current KCPL rate case (Case No. ER-2110-0355) regarding DSM cost recovery and expenditure levels. The Commission issued its Report and Order in the KCPL rate case on April 12, 2011. The Commission's decision on Demand-Side Management issues included this general guidance on page 91 of the Order:

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The Commission concludes that the continuance of the DSM programs is in the public interest as shown by the customer participation and clear policies of this state to encourage DSM programs. In the absence of a clear proposal for a cost recovery mechanism and during the gap between the end of the true-up for this case and the implementation of a program under MEEIA, the Commission concludes that the Companies should continue to fund and promote or implement, the DSM programs in the 2005 Agreement (KCP&L only), and in its last adopted preferred resource plan (both KCP&L and GMO). In addition, the Commission directs that those costs be placed in a regulatory asset account and be given the treatment as further described below.

The above paragraph reflects the program selection and expenditure level decision made by the Commission. The Commission's decision on the DSM ratemaking treatment applicable to future DSM investments appears on page 93 of the Order where the Commission stated:

The Commission...will direct that DSM program costs for investments made from December 31, 2010, until a future recovery mechanism is in place shall be placed in a regulatory asset account and amortized over six years with a carrying cost equal to the AFUDC rate applied to the unamortized balance.

The Commission noted that:

This would reduce the disincentive for the companies to have these programs and allow the companies to recover their DSM program costs in a timeframe closer to when they occurred. This also makes the treatment of these future costs similar to those of Ameren Missouri in ER-2010-0036. [Emphasis added.]

- Q. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT THE COMMISSION SHOULD DIRECT TREATMENT OF FUTURE

 DSM PROGRAM COSTS IN THIS CASE IN A MANNER SIMILAR TO THE TREATMENT OF

 FUTURE COSTS THAT THE COMMISSION DETERMINED WAS APPROPRIATE IN THE

 KCPL RATE CASE?
- A. Yes, I believe that the current ratemaking treatment for UE, including the six year amortization period should be continued to maintain consistency between the ratemaking treatments for DSM cost recovery that are applied to KCPL and UE.

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Q. ARE THERE ANY OTHER FACTORS THAT THE COMMISSION SHOULD CONSIDER IN MAINTAINING CONSISTENCY BETWEEN THE DSM EXPENDITURE LEVELS AND COST RECOVERY TREATMENT FOR UE AND KCPL?

A. Yes, when the Commission considers how to determine an appropriate level of DSM expenditures for UE until it has another rate case or until a new cost recovery treatment is put in place pursuant to MEEIA and the Commission's rules pertaining to MEEIA, the relative size of UE and KCPL should be taken into account. Since UE is much larger than KCPL in terms of the number of customers served and the size of the customer loads that are served, UE should be expected to have a substantially higher level of annual DSM expenditures than KCPL, assuming similar ratemaking treatment for both utilities.

- Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY?
- A. Yes.