

ILLINOIS COMMERCE COMMISSION

DOCKET No. 14-_____

DIRECT TESTIMONY

OF

LEONARD M. JONES

Submitted on Behalf

Of

**AMEREN ILLINOIS COMPANY
d/b/a Ameren Illinois**

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21 **B. Purpose, Scope and Identification of Exhibits**

22 **Q. What is the purpose of your direct testimony?**

23 A. The purpose of my direct testimony is to present and discuss the customer bill impacts
24 anticipated to result from this case - i.e., those effective January 2015 compared to rates
25 presently in effect (resulting from last year's formula rate update case, Docket No. 13-0301). I
26 also place these anticipated impacts into context in further describing the overall trend in
27 Residential (DS-1) and Lighting (DS-5) customer bill impacts since the implementation of the
28 Energy Infrastructure and Modernization Act (EIMA) and formula rates.

29 **Q. Please summarize the conclusions of your testimony.**

30 A. I conclude that total bill impacts, including the proposed delivery service increase, when
31 compared to bills prior to the start of EIMA, have been relatively modest. Although delivery
32 service rates will increase starting in 2015, residential bundled (delivery and commodity) bills
33 will remain below levels experienced by most customers in 2011 and 2012. Total bill changes
34 over this post 2011 period have been modest, changing less than the Consumer Price
35 Index. Finally, I conclude that residential prices in our service territory are well below national
36 averages.

37 **Q. Will you be sponsoring any exhibits with your direct testimony?**

38 A. Yes. I will be sponsoring the following exhibits:

- 39 • Ameren Exhibit 7.1: Residential Bill Impact Comparisons at Various Usage Levels:
40 General Use and Homes Heated Using Electricity
- 41 • Ameren Exhibit 7.2: Non-residential Bill Impact Comparisons

42 **II. COMPARISON OF 2014 PRICES TO ANTICIPATED 2015 PRICES**

43 **A. Residential Impacts**

44 **Q. Can you please summarize your conclusion with respect to your comparison of 2014**
45 **residential prices to anticipated 2015 prices?**

46 A. Proposed class average delivery service increases are 29.9%, 17.6%, and 22.5% in Rate
47 Zones I, II, and III respectively. I conclude that individual residential customer bill impacts will
48 vary from the average increase for each Rate Zone primarily due to differences in individual
49 customer usage levels. For Rate Zone I, the average delivery service percentage increase is less
50 for low use residential customers and gradually increases for higher use residential customers.
51 The opposite occurs in Rate Zones II and III, where the percentage increase is slightly above
52 average for low use residential customers and gradually decreases as usage increases. Across all
53 Rate Zones, the total bill (i.e., bills that include the power supply component, transmission
54 service, and state excise taxes) percentage increases are greater for low use residential customers
55 and gradually decrease for higher use customers, even though monthly dollar increases are the
56 least for low use customers.

57 **Q. What is shown in Ameren Exhibit 7.1?**

58 A. Ameren Exhibit 7.1 shows residential bill impact comparisons at various usage levels for
59 general use residential customers (i.e., those not heating their homes using electricity) and
60 residential space-heat customers (i.e., those using electricity to heat their homes). The exhibit is

61 segmented by Rate Zone, general use and space-heat, and shows bill comparisons ranging from
62 low use to higher use residential customers under each category.

63 **Q. Can you please describe the estimated dollar and percentage impact of this year's**
64 **formula rate update filing on general use residential customers who use approximately**
65 **5,000 annual kilowatt hours?**

66 A. Yes. This level of usage is representative of our "low use" customers. Approximately
67 80% of our residential customers consume more than 5,000 kilowatt hours (kWh) annually. For
68 those near this 5,000 kWh mark, however, I anticipate bills increasing on average, approximately
69 \$5.37 to \$6.88 per month. The monthly increase averages range from 11.6% to 15.2% of a
70 customer's total bill, or 21.0% to 28.5% of a customer's delivery services bill. For Rate Zone-
71 specific estimates of these total bill and delivery service effects, please see Ameren Exhibit 7.1,
72 under the "General Use" category.

73 **Q. Can you please describe the estimated dollar and percentage impact of this year's**
74 **formula rate update filing on residential customers who use approximately 10,000 annual**
75 **kWh?**

76 A. Yes. I would note that this level of usage is representative of an "average" general use
77 customer. For these customers, I anticipate bills increasing on average, approximately \$6.37 to
78 \$9.55 per month. The monthly increase averages range from 8.3% to 12.9% of a customer's
79 total bill, or 18.3% to 30.0% of a customer's delivery services bill. For Rate Zone-specific
80 estimates of these total bill and delivery service effects for these customers, please see Ameren
81 Exhibit 7.1, under the "General Use" category.

82 **Q. Can you please describe the estimated dollar and percentage impact of this year's**
83 **formula rate update filing on space-heat residential customers who use approximately**
84 **18,000 annual kWh?**

85 A. Yes. I would note this level of usage is representative of a relatively typical space heat
86 customer, i.e., one who heats his or her home with an electric heating source. For customers in
87 this usage category, I anticipate bills increasing on average, approximately \$6.68 to \$11.85 per
88 month. The monthly increase averages range from 5.6% to 10.3% of a customer's total bill, or
89 15.3% to 30.5% of a customer's delivery services bill. For Rate Zone-specific estimates of these
90 total bill and delivery service effects for these customers, please see Ameren Exhibit 7.1, under
91 the "Space Heat" category.

92 **Q. Can you please describe the estimated dollar and percentage impact of this year's**
93 **formula rate update filing on space-heat residential customers who use approximately**
94 **37,000 annual kWh?**

95 A. Yes. I would note that this level of usage is representative of a "higher use" space heat
96 customer. Nearly 3% of our electric space heat customers (about 5,000 customers) consume
97 37,000 kWh or more annually. For these customers, I anticipate bills increasing on average,
98 approximately \$6.62 to \$16.23 per month. The monthly increase averages range from 3.0% to
99 7.7% of a customer's total bill, or 10.8% to 31.1% of a customer's delivery services bill. For
100 Rate Zone-specific estimates of these particular total bill and delivery service effects, please see
101 Ameren Exhibit 7.1, under the "Space Heat" category.

102 **Q. In addition to updated and increased costs generally described and sponsored by**
103 **Ameren witness Mr. Ronald D. Stafford, do you attribute the change in rates to any other**
104 **factors?**

105 A. Yes. Ameren Illinois recently completed a review of its rate design methodology
106 pursuant to Section 16-108.5(e) of the Public Utilities Act (the Act) in Docket No. 13-0476. The
107 Order in Docket No. 13-0476 approved changes to the methodology for allocating certain costs
108 to individual Rate Zones, determining the class cost of service study, establishing the revenue
109 allocation among individual customer classes within each Rate Zone. In addition, the Order
110 approved a methodology for movement toward uniform pricing among similar rate classes for
111 each Rate Zone, and a methodology for establishing individual price components within each
112 rate class. Each of these approved changes could result in an individual customer experiencing
113 an increase amount different than the overall average increase amount. Ameren witness Mr.
114 Ryan K. Schonhoff discusses pricing in more detail in his testimony, Ameren Exhibit 8.0, and in
115 Ameren Exhibit 8.5.

116 **Q. The Delivery Service percentage increases for Rate Zone I are lower for low use**
117 **customers compared to percentage increases for higher use customers, yet in Rate Zones II**
118 **and III, the opposite is occurring. Why is that the case?**

119 A. As Mr. Schonhoff explains in Ameren Exhibit 8.5, Rate DS-1 Customer and Meter
120 Charges are uniform among Rate Zones. They are also set to recover 44.8% of the combined
121 (non-Rate Zone differentiated) revenue requirement allocated to the Residential class. This
122 produces an increase to the combined Customer and Meter Charges of about 25%. The DS-1
123 class average increases are proposed to be about 29.9%, 17.6%, and 22.5% for Rate Zones I, II,
124 and III, respectively. Revenue not recovered through monthly fixed charges in each Rate Zone is

125 instead recovered through the variable per kWh Delivery Charge. A customer using no kWh
126 would receive a 25% increase due entirely to the fixed charge increase of the same amount. For
127 customers in Rate Zone I, as usage increases, the percentage increase will tend to also increase
128 because the variable charge must be increased by an amount greater than 25% to balance the
129 overall 29.9% increase amount. For residential customers in Rate Zones II and III, as usage
130 increases, the percentage increase will gradually decrease because the variable charge has been
131 increased by an amount less than 25%, to balance the overall 17.6% and 22.5% increase targets,
132 respectively.

133 **Q. Will the proposed increase impact the determination of the residential rate cap**
134 **required pursuant to Section 16-108.5(g) of the Act?**

135 A. No. Proposed prices will not be effective until January 2015. The residential rate cap
136 will evaluate total average prices paid by residential customers served by Ameren Illinois under
137 fixed price power supply tariffs for the 12 month periods ending May 2012, May 2013, and May
138 2014. Ameren Illinois will file a report by July 31, 2014, fulfilling the requirements of Section
139 16-108.5(g).

140 **B. Non-Residential Impacts**

141 **Q. Can you please summarize your conclusion with respect to your comparison of 2014**
142 **non-residential prices to anticipated 2015 prices?**

143 A. I conclude that non-residential rate changes vary among AIC's Rate Zones, across usage
144 levels and voltage type. Implementing pricing methodologies approved in Docket No. 13-0476
145 permits movement toward cost based rates, while also tempering such movement in the interest
146 of rate gradualism and avoiding undue bill impacts.

147 **Q. Please describe the eligibility criteria for non-residential delivery service tariffs.**

148 A. The Ameren Illinois non-residential sector consists of three primary service
149 classifications, and one optional service. Rate DS-2 – Small General Service is available to
150 customers using up to 150 kW. Rate DS-3 – General Service is available to customers with
151 demands from 150 kW up to 1,000 kW. Rate DS-4 – Large General Service is available to
152 customers with demands of 1,000 kW or greater. A new tariff, Rate DS-6 – Temperature
153 Sensitive Delivery Service, was established in Docket No. 13-0476 and is available to customers
154 that meet the eligibility criteria for either DS-3 or DS-4. These non-residential services contain
155 elements of cost-based voltage differentiated pricing, most pronounced in DS-3 and DS-4.

156 **Q. What is shown on Ameren Exhibit 7.2?**

157 A. Ameren Exhibit 7.2 shows non-residential total bill comparisons for each Rate Zone of
158 present rates to those proposed, changing only Delivery Service prices. DS-2 and DS-3
159 comparisons are shown on page 1, and DS-4 comparisons are shown on page 2. I specifically
160 modeled customer usages within the 20th, 50th, and 80th percentile of usage within the class for
161 each Rate Zone. For the sake of brevity, I discuss herein only the effects on customers at the 50th
162 percentile.

163 **Q. What observations do you have concerning the DS-2 bill comparisons?**

164 A. The class average DS-2 delivery service increase is 37.2% for Rate Zone I, 38.3% for
165 Rate Zone II, and 33.6% for Rate Zone III. DS-2 customers at the 50th percentile in each Rate
166 Zone are expected to experience similar delivery service rate changes. Customers at the 50th
167 percentile are expected to receive a monthly increase of about \$14.20 per month, equal to
168 delivery services bill increases ranging from about 33% to 34%, and total bill increases of about
169 15.5%.

170 **Q. Turning to DS-3 bill comparisons, why are there voltage level distinctions?**

171 A. Rate DS-3 contains a \$/kilowatt (kW) Delivery Charge that varies based on a customer's
172 supply voltage¹. Delivery Charge prices are greater at low voltages and decline as one
173 progresses to higher voltages, reflecting the underlying cost of serving customers. Customers at
174 lower voltages typically use more of the distribution network to receive service than customers at
175 greater voltages. Prices reflect underlying costs, and are greater at lower voltages.

176 **Q. What observations do you have concerning DS-3 Primary supply voltage bill**
177 **comparisons?**

178 A. The class average DS-3 Primary supply voltage delivery service increase is 31.9% for
179 Rate Zone I, 18.8% for Rate Zone II, and 35.0% for Rate Zone III. The delivery service bill
180 impacts experienced by individual customers can vary widely based on usage attributes such as
181 meter voltage, load factor (average annual usage relative to peak hour usage), and whether a
182 customer uses Company provided transformation through DS-3 (which determines if the
183 Transformation Charge applies).

184 The DS-3 Primary supply voltage customer profile in the 50th percentile category is
185 expected to face a delivery service increase ranging from 8.9% (Rate Zone II) to 21.8% (Rate
186 Zone III), or a total bill increase ranging from 2.2% (Rate Zone II) to 5.8% (Rate Zone III). For
187 additional presentation of the Rate Zone-specific effects, please see Ameren Exhibit 7.2.

¹ Supply voltage categories include Primary (generally 13 kV or less), High Voltage (generally 34.5 kV – 69 kV), and +100 kV. A pricing category for +100 kV DS-3 is not shown because the category does not always contain customers from one year to the next, and only has 12 bills (equivalent to 1 customer) in the category in Rate Zone III in the 2013 test year billing units.

188 **Q. What observations do you have concerning DS-3 High supply voltage bill**
189 **comparisons?**

190 A. The class average DS-3 High supply voltage delivery service increase is 40.4% for Rate
191 Zone I, 20.5% for Rate Zone II, and 35.1% for Rate Zone III. Again, delivery service bill
192 impacts experienced by individual customers can vary widely. The DS-3 High supply voltage
193 customer profile in the 50th percentile category is expected to face a delivery service increase
194 ranging from about 47% (Rate Zone III) to 65% (Rate Zone I), or a total bill increase ranging
195 from 8% (Rate Zone III) to 12.8% (Rate Zone I). For additional presentation of the Rate Zone-
196 specific effects, please see Ameren Exhibit 7.2.

197 **Q. Turning to Rate DS-4, is the rate structure similar to that for DS-3?**

198 A. Yes. The basic rate structure is nearly identical, containing voltage differentiated \$/kW
199 Distribution Delivery Charges, Customer and Meter Charges, and a Transformation Charge.
200 Unlike DS-3, Rate DS-4 contains a separate Reactive Demand Charge for customers served
201 below +100 kV supply voltage. This means delivery service bill impacts experienced by
202 individual DS-4 customers, like DS-3, will also vary widely based on differences in usage
203 attributes such as meter voltage, load factor (average annual usage relative to peak hour usage),
204 and whether a customer uses Company provided transformation through DS-4 (which determines
205 if the Transformation Charge applies).

206 **Q. What observations do you have concerning DS-4 Primary supply voltage bill**
207 **comparisons?**

208 A. The class average DS-4 Primary supply voltage delivery service increase is 40.4% for
209 Rate Zone I, 26.7% for Rate Zone II, and 35.0% for Rate Zone III. The DS-4 Primary supply
210 voltage customer profile in the 50th percentile category is expected to face a delivery service

211 increase ranging from 17% (Rate Zone II) to 26.5% (Rate Zone III), or a total bill increase
212 ranging from 2.7% (Rate Zone II) to 5.6% (Rate Zone III). For additional presentation of the
213 Rate Zone-specific effects, please see Ameren Exhibit 7.2.

214 **Q. What observations do you have concerning DS-4 High supply voltage bill**
215 **comparisons?**

216 A. The class average DS-4 High supply voltage delivery service increase is 42.0% for Rate
217 Zone I, 26.7% for Rate Zone II, and 34.5% for Rate Zone III. The DS-4 High supply voltage
218 customer profile in the 50th percentile category is expected to face a delivery service increase
219 ranging from about 17% (Rate Zone II) to 35% (Rate Zone I), or a total bill increase ranging
220 from 1.2% (Rate Zone II) to 3% (Rate Zone I). For additional presentation of the Rate Zone-
221 specific effects, please see Ameren Exhibit 7.2.

222 **Q. What observations do you have concerning DS-4 +100 kV supply voltage bill**
223 **comparisons?**

224 A. The class average DS-4 +100 kV supply voltage delivery service increase is 113.2% for
225 Rate Zone I, 26.7% for Rate Zone II, and 91.3% for Rate Zone III. The DS-4 +100kV customer
226 profile in the 50th percentile category is expected to face a delivery service increase ranging from
227 about 18% (Rate Zone I) to about 97% (Rate Zone II), or a total bill increase ranging from 0.4%
228 (Rate Zone I) to 2.3% (Rate Zone II). For additional presentation of the Rate Zone-specific
229 effects, please see Ameren Exhibit 7.2.

230 **Q. Are the modeled DS-4 changes meant to capture every possible rate change**
231 **scenario?**

232 A. No. Individual customers can and will experience differing impacts in accordance with
233 the changes in pricing applied to their unique billing determinants (i.e., kWh, Billing Demand,
234 Transformation status (customer owned, rented, or provided through DS-4), etc...). High energy
235 use, high load factor customers will likely experience larger delivery service percentage
236 increases than lower use customers.

237 **Q. Will rates change for Rate DS-5 – Lighting Service customers?**

238 A. Yes. As shown in Mr. Schonhoff's exhibits, AIC is proposing to increase the DS-5
239 revenue requirement for each Rate Zone. Proposed Fixture charges will increase about 55% in
240 Rate Zone I, 27% in Rate Zone II, and 42% in Rate Zone III. Overall DS-5 delivery service
241 charges are proposed to increase 35.6% in Rate Zone I, 16.4% in Rate Zone II, and 33.4% in
242 Rate Zone III.

243 **III. COMPARISON OF ANTICIPATED 2015 RESIDENTIAL AND LIGHTING**
244 **PRICES TO THOSE IN EFFECT PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION OF**
245 **FORMULA RATES**

246 **Q. Please summarize your findings concerning proposed prices effective January 2015**
247 **to those in effect in prior periods.**

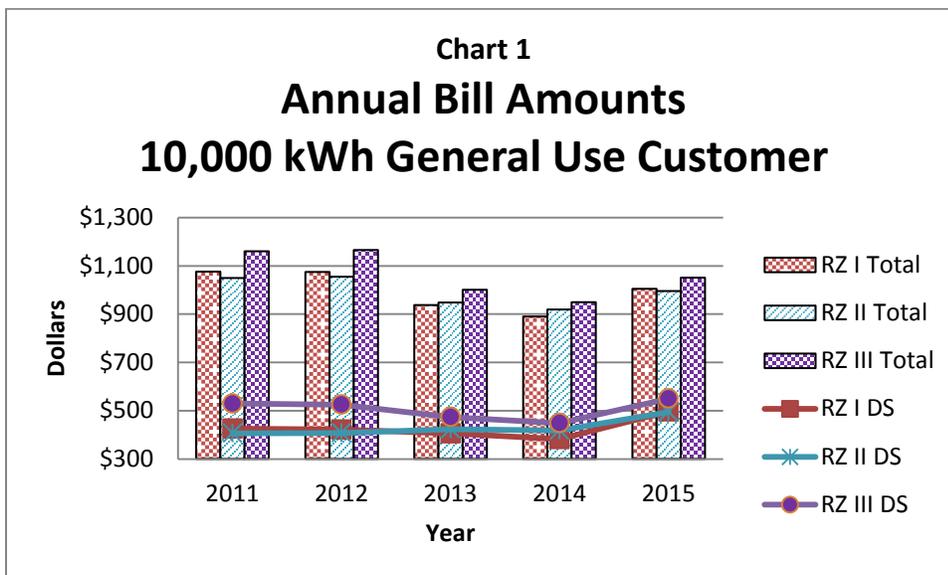
248 A. A residential customer using an average amount of energy has experienced a period of
249 declining average total prices since 2011. Delivery service prices will increase in 2015, but
250 average total rates for most residential customers in 2015 are expected to remain below those
251 experienced in 2011. The national average residential price per kWh is greater than that for AIC,
252 and is expected to remain so through 2015.

253 Similarly, DS-5 Lighting Service Fixture Charges have experienced a period of declining
254 prices in recent formula rate updates. Fixture Charges in 2015 are proposed to increase to levels
255 below those assessed in 2011 and most of 2012 for Rate Zones I and III, and below those
256 assessed prior to May 2010 for Rate Zone II.

257 **A. Residential Service**

258 **Q. Can you please compare for a “typical” residential customer the anticipated 2015**
259 **price levels to those in effect prior to implementation of formula rates?**

260 A. The chart below depicts average amounts paid by a residential customer using 10,000
261 kWh in each of the years from 2011 through 2013, and the amounts estimated to be paid in 2014
262 and 2015. The bars represent total bill amounts, and the lines represent the delivery service (DS)
263 portion only. Even though DS prices in 2015 are expected to be 16.8%, 21.7%, and 3.8% greater
264 than those paid in 2011 for Rate Zones I, II and III, respectively, total bill amounts paid in 2011
265 and 2012 are above those expected to be paid in 2015.



266

267 **Q. What are the total bundled average prices per kWh for 2011 – 2015?**

268 A. The dollar values in Chart 1 may be divided by 10,000 kWh to arrive at the average cost
269 per kWh. The values are shown in the table below. As shown, the average rate values expected
270 in 2015 are below those paid in 2011 and 2012 within each Rate Zone.

**Annual Total Bill Average Cost per kWh*
10,000 kWh General Use Customer**

Year	RZ I	RZ II	RZ III
2011	\$0.1075	\$0.1049	\$0.1160
2012	\$0.1074	\$0.1054	\$0.1165
2013	\$0.0937	\$0.0948	\$0.1001
2014	\$0.0889	\$0.0919	\$0.0950
2015	\$0.1004	\$0.0996	\$0.1051

* Excludes Municipal Excise Taxes, Supplemental Customer Charges, PEA component to BGS, and Energy Efficiency and Environmental (Coal Tar) cost recovery riders.

271 **Q. How do the AIC pricing changes over this period compare to national trends?**

272 A. According to the US Energy Information Administration, residential national average
273 prices were 11.72 ¢/kWh in 2011, 11.88 ¢/kWh in 2012, and 12.12 ¢/kWh in 2013². AIC’s
274 residential rates are below these national averages. The residential average rate AIC expects its
275 customers to pay in 2015 ranges from about 10 ¢/kWh to 10.5 ¢/kWh, more than 1.5 ¢/kWh
276 below the 2013 national average of about 12 ¢/kWh.

² See

<http://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/browser/#/topic/7?agg=0.1&geo=g&endsec=vg&linechart=ELEC.PRICE.US-ALL.A~ELEC.PRICE.US-RES.A~ELEC.PRICE.US-COM.A~ELEC.PRICE.US-IND.A&columnchart=ELEC.PRICE.US-ALL.A~ELEC.PRICE.US-RES.A~ELEC.PRICE.US-COM.A~ELEC.PRICE.US-IND.A&map=ELEC.PRICE.US-ALL.A&freq=A&ctype=linechart<ype=pin&maptype=0&rse=0&pin=>

277 **Q. How do the AIC pricing trends over this period compare to other consumer pricing**
278 **indices?**

279 A. General prices have increased 3.5% from 2011 to 2013³. Assuming general price
280 inflation of 1.9% in 2014 and 2.1% in 2015⁴, general prices will have increased by about 7.75%
281 from 2011 to 2015. Over this same time period, AIC's residential electric rates are estimated to
282 decrease by approximately 7%, 5%, and 9% in Rate Zones I, II, and III, respectively.

283 **Q. Have you performed an analysis comparing prices in effect in 2011 to those**
284 **proposed to be in effect in 2015 for all residential customers?**

285 A. Yes. The results show more than 80% of residential customers will be paying rates in
286 2015 that are less than they were in 2011. The analysis used delivery service prices in effect in
287 2011, power supply prices in effect on June 1, 2011, and average Transmission Service prices in
288 effect in 2011. The 2015 rates assumed delivery service prices proposed in this proceeding, and
289 power supply and transmission services prices in effect for the June 2013/May 2014 program
290 year as a proxy for 2015.

291 **B. Lighting Service**

292 **Q. How do proposed DS-5 Fixture Charges compare to values in effect prior to the**
293 **implementation of formula rates?**

294 A. Fixture Charges in 2015 are proposed to increase to levels below those assessed in 2011
295 and 2012⁵ for Rate Zones I and III, and prior to May 2010 for Rate Zone II. For example, one of
296 the most commonly used fixtures, the 100 Watt Sodium Vapor, has a \$3.47/month proposed
297 charge in Rate Zone I, increasing from \$2.23/month. From November 2010 through October

³ Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI Detailed Report-February 2014, page 89 (Table 24).

⁴ Estimates from the Congressional Budget Office, The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2014 to 2024, page 6 (Table 2).

⁵ Specifically, until October 19, 2012.

298 2012, the charge was \$4.08/month, or \$0.61/month greater. Similarly, the charge for the same
299 fixture in Rate Zone III is proposed to be \$6.32/month, increasing from \$4.46/month. From
300 November 2010 through October 2012, the charge was \$6.96/month, or \$0.64/month greater. In
301 Rate Zone II, the proposed charge for the same fixture is \$6.32/month, increasing from
302 \$5.00/month. From October 2008 up to May 2010, the charge was \$6.94/month, or \$0.62/month
303 greater than the proposed 2015 charge. Fixture Charges are expected to increase, but remain
304 below prices experienced in the recent past.

305 **Q. What do you conclude concerning projected 2015 prices relative to those paid by**
306 **street lighting customers as recently as 2011?**

307 A. DS-5 Lighting Service Fixture Charges have experienced a period of declining prices in
308 recent formula rate updates. Fixture Charges in 2015 are proposed to increase, but remain below
309 prices assessed in 2011 and most of 2012 for Rate Zones I and III, and remain below prices
310 assessed prior to May 2010 for Rate Zone II.

311 **IV. CONCLUSION**

312 **Q. Does this conclude your direct testimony?**

313 A. Yes, it does.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS
LEONARD M. JONES

I graduated from Western Illinois University with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Economics in 1987. In 1988, I received a Master of Arts Degree in Economics, also from Western Illinois University. From 1988 through 2004 I was employed by Illinois Power Company (“Illinois Power”) as a Rate Analyst, Senior Rate Analyst, Rate Specialist, Team Leader - Costing and Economic Services, and Director – Business Planning and Forecasting. Shortly after completion of Ameren Corporation’s (“Ameren”) acquisition of Illinois Power, I became Managing Supervisor – Restructured Services, Regulatory Policy and Planning. In 2008, I was promoted to my current position.

I previously testified before the Illinois Commerce Commission in Docket No. 91-0335, regarding Illinois Power’s electric marginal cost of service study; Docket No. 93-0183, regarding Illinois Power’s gas marginal cost of service study; Docket No. 98-0348, regarding Illinois Power’s proposed Rider DA-RTP II; Docket No. 98-0680, regarding the investigation concerning certain tariff provisions under Section 16-108 of the Public Utilities Act and related issues; Docket No. 98-0769, regarding requirements governing the form and content of contract summaries for the 1999 Neutral Fact Finder; Docket Nos. 99-0120 & 99-0134 (Cons.) regarding approval of Illinois Power’s Delivery Service Implementation Plan and Tariffs; Docket Nos. 00-0259/00-0395/00-0461 (Cons.) regarding proposed Rider MVI and revisions to Rider TC; Docket 01-0432 regarding electric Delivery Service Tariff rate design and related matters; Docket 04-0476 regarding gas rate design; Docket Nos. 06-0070/06-0071/06-0072 (Cons.) regarding electric Delivery Service Tariff rate design and related matters; Docket Nos. 06-0691/06-0692/06-0693 (Cons.) regarding residential real-time pricing tariffs; Docket 06-0800

regarding an investigation into changes to auction process and the Ameren Illinois Utilities' market value tariffs (Rider MV); Docket 07-0165 regarding an investigation into the Ameren Illinois Utilities' rate design, Docket 07-0527 regarding tariff changes resulting from passage of the IPA Act; Docket 07-0585 – 07-0590 (cons.) regarding electric rate design; Docket 07-0539 regarding electric energy efficiency programs; Docket 08-0104 regarding gas energy efficiency programs; Docket 09-0306 – 09-0311 (cons.) regarding electric rate design; Docket 09-0535 regarding Rider EDR and GER reconciliation; Docket 10-0095 regarding tariff changes required for on-bill financing programs; and Docket 10-0517 regarding a petition for an accounting order; Docket Nos. 11-0279 and 11-0282 (Cons.) regarding electric Delivery Service Tariff rate design and related matters; Docket 11-0354 – 11-0356 (cons.) regarding reconciliation of power procurement costs with expenses; Docket 11-0358 regarding purchase of uncollectible receivables tariff provisions; Docket 11-0383 regarding Rider TS-Transmission Service reconciliation; Docket 12-0001 regarding initiation of electric formula ratemaking through Rate MAP-P – Modernization Action Plan – Pricing; Docket 12-0244 regarding approval of AIC's AMI plan; Docket 12-0293 regarding Rate MAP-P annual update filing; Docket 13-0105 regarding approval of Rider PTR - Peak Time Rebate; Docket 13-0192 regarding gas rate design matters; and Docket 13-0476 regarding revenue neutral tariff changes related to electric rate design.