



### III.

The Commission finds the following:

#### A. SUMMARY

During the period from at least January 1999 through May 2002 (the "Relevant Period"), AMS, through several of its trading desks, reported false information, including price and volume information concerning natural gas cash transactions, to certain reporting firms. Price and volume information is used by reporting firms in calculating published indexes of natural gas prices for various pipeline hubs throughout the United States. During the relevant period, several of AMS' trading desks knowingly reported trades that did not occur and reported certain trades at false prices and/or volumes in an attempt to skew the indexes to benefit AMS' trading positions.

The Commission recognizes the cooperation of the Respondent during the Division of Enforcement's investigation of this matter.

#### B. RESPONDENT

**Aquila Merchant Services** is a corporation organized in and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware from 1986 to the present. AMS operated as Aquila, Inc. until March 2002. Its parent company, UtiliCorp United Inc. ("UtiliCorp") also had another subsidiary called Aquila Energy Marketing Corporation ("AEM"). On March 1, 2002, AEM was merged into Aquila, Inc., and subsequently on the same day Aquila, Inc., changed its name to AMS. On March 15, 2002, UtiliCorp changed its name to Aquila, Inc. The current Aquila, Inc. owns a 100% interest in AMS. AMS and AEM were wholly or majority owned trading subsidiaries of UtiliCorp during most of their existence and the conduct at issues in this Order occurred at both AMS and AEM (collectively "AMS").

The principal place of business of AMS and Aquila, Inc., is 20 West Ninth Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64105. During the relevant period, AMS (consisting of the former Aquila, Inc., and AEM) engaged in wholesale marketing of electricity and natural gas in North America and in merchant trading operations with a focus on natural gas, power, and a variety of risk management and custom energy products.

## C. FACTS

### 1. Gas Market Participants' Use of Information from Reporting Firms

During the relevant period, reporting firms compiled and published indexes of natural gas prices for natural gas hubs throughout the United States. The indexes were calculated based upon trading information, including volume and price information, collected by the reporting firms from market participants. Participants in the natural gas markets use these indexes to price and settle commodity transactions. Moreover, natural gas futures traders refer to the prices published by the reporting firms for price discovery and for assessing price risks. For instance, an increase in prices at a natural gas trading hub signals either stronger demand or weakened supply, and futures traders take account of both price movements and changes in the supply/demand balance when conducting their futures trading.

### 2. AMS Reported False Market Information

During the period from at least January 1999 through June 2002, the Respondent, acting through several desks, delivered false reports to the reporting firms. The reports, submitted using faxes, and the Internet via email messages, contained nonexistent trades, as well as certain actual trades in which the price and/or volume was altered. Respondent's trading desks knowingly delivered false trade information to reporting firms in an effort to skew the indexes to benefit the AMS' trading positions.

## D. LEGAL DISCUSSION

### 1. By Reporting False Market Information, AMS Violated Section 9(a)(2) of the Act

Section 9(a)(2) of the Act makes it unlawful for any person "knowingly to deliver or cause to be delivered for transmission through the mails or interstate commerce by telegraph, telephone, wireless, or other means of communication false or misleading or knowingly inaccurate reports concerning crop or market information or conditions that affect or tend to affect the price of any commodity in interstate commerce[.]" See, e.g., *United Egg Producers v. Bauer Int'l Corp.*, 311 F. Supp. 1375, 1383 (S.D.N.Y. 1970) (concluding that false press releases regarding egg importation "tended to affect the price of eggs in interstate commerce"); *In re Soybean Futures Litig.*, 892 F. Supp. 1025, 1046 (N.D. Ill. 1995) (concluding that false reports can influence prices and constitute part of a manipulation claim).

Respondent violated Section 9(a)(2) of the Act when employees at several of AMS' trading desks knowingly delivered false price and volume information to the reporting firms.<sup>2</sup> As discussed above, price and volume information affect or tend to

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<sup>2</sup> Under Section 2(a)(1)(B) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. § 2(a)(1)(B) (2001), and Section 1.2 of the Commission's Regulations, 17 C.F.R. § 1.2 (2003), the act, omission, or failure of any official, agent, or other person acting for any individual, association, partnership, corporation, or trust within the scope of his employment

affect the market price of natural gas, including futures prices as traded on the NYMEX. As such, the Respondent violated Section 9(a)(2) of the Act.

2. **By Attempting to Manipulate Prices, Respondent Violated Sections 6(c), 6(d) and 9(a)(2) of the Act**

Sections 6(c) and 6(d) of the Act together authorize the Commission to serve a complaint and provide for the imposition of, among other things, civil monetary penalties and cease and desist orders if the Commission "has reason to believe that any person ... has manipulated or attempted to manipulate the market price of any commodity, in interstate commerce, or for future delivery on or subject to the rules of any registered entity ... or otherwise is violating or has violated any of the provisions of [the] Act." Section 9(a)(2) provides that it is unlawful for "[a]ny person to manipulate or attempt to manipulate the price of any commodity in interstate commerce, or for future delivery on or subject to the rules of any registered entity, or to corner or attempt to corner any such commodity."

The following elements generally are required to show an attempted manipulation: (1) an intent to affect the market price; and (2) some overt act in furtherance of that intent. See *In re Hohenberg Bros. Co.*, [1975-1977 Transfer Binder] Comm. Fut. L. Rep. (CCH) ¶ 20,271 at 21,477 (CFTC Feb. 18, 1977). To prove the intent element of manipulation or attempted manipulation, it must be shown that Respondent "acted (or failed to act) with the purpose or conscious object of causing or effecting a price or price trend in the market that did not reflect the legitimate forces of supply and demand." *In re Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association*, [1982-1984 Transfer Binder] Comm. Fut. L. Rep. (CCH) ¶ 21,796 at 27,281 (CFTC Dec. 17, 1982). "[I]ntent is the essence of manipulation." *Id.* at 27,282.

Respondent specifically intended to report false or misleading or knowingly inaccurate market information concerning, among other things, trade prices and volume of trading in an attempt to manipulate the price of natural gas in interstate commerce. These actions constitute overt acts in furtherance of the attempted manipulation. By so doing, the Respondent's conduct constitutes an attempted manipulation under Sections 6(c), 6(d), and 9(a)(2) of the Act, which, if successful, could have affected prices of NYMEX natural gas futures contracts.

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or office shall be deemed the act, omission, or failure of such individual, association, partnership, corporation, or trust. "[I]t does not matter if the principal participated in or even knew about the agent's acts; he is strictly liable for them." *Stotler and Co. v. CFTC*, 855 F.2d 1288, 1292 (7th Cir. 1988) (citing *Cange v. Stotler*, 826 F.2d 581, 589 (7th Cir. 1987); *Rosenthal & Co. v. CFTC*, 802 F.2d 963, 966-67 (7th Cir. 1986)). Consequently, Respondent is liable for its employees' violations of the Act.

#### IV.

#### FINDINGS OF VIOLATIONS

Based on the foregoing, the Commission finds that the Respondent violated Sections 6(c), 6(d), and 9(a)(2) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 9, 13b, 13(a)(2) and 15 (2001).

#### V.

#### OFFER OF SETTLEMENT

Respondent has submitted an Offer of Settlement in which, without admitting or denying the allegations or the findings herein, it acknowledges service of the Order; admits jurisdiction of the Commission with respect to the matters set forth in this Order and for any action or proceeding brought or authorized by the Commission based upon violations or for enforcement of the Order; waives service and filing of a complaint and notice of hearing, a hearing, all post-hearing procedures, judicial review by any court, any objection to the staff's participation in the Commission's consideration of the Offer, any claim of Double Jeopardy based on the institution of this proceeding or the entry of any order imposing a civil monetary penalty or any other relief, and all claims which it may possess under the Equal Access to Justice Act, 5 U.S.C. § 504 (2000) and 28 U.S.C. § 2412 (2000), and Part 148 of the Commission's Regulations, 17 C.F.R. §§ 148.1 *et seq.* (2003), relating to, or arising from, this action; stipulates that the record basis on which this Order is entered consists solely of this Order, including the findings in this Order; and consents to the Commission's issuance of this Order. Pursuant to the Offer of Settlement herein, AMS agrees to entry of an Order, in which the Commission makes findings, including findings that the Respondent violated Sections 6(c), 6(d), and 9(a)(2) of the Act and orders that the Respondent cease and desist from violating the provisions of the Act that it has been found to have violated; and that the Respondent will be liable for paying a total civil monetary penalty of Twenty Six Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$26,500,000); and, that Respondent complies with the conditions and undertakings as set forth in this Order.

#### VI.

#### Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. Respondent shall cease and desist from violating Sections 6(c), 6(d), and 9(a)(2) of the Act;
2. Respondent shall pay a total civil monetary penalty of Twenty Six Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$26,500,000) within ten business days of the date of the entry of this Order, and make such payment by electronic funds transfer to the account of the Commission at the United States Treasury or by certified check or bank cashier's check made payable to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and addressed to Dennese

Posey, Division of Enforcement, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 1155 21<sup>st</sup> Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20581, under cover of a letter that identifies the Respondent and the name and docket number of this proceeding. Copies of the cover letter and the form of payment shall be simultaneously transmitted to Vincent A. McGonagle, Senior Deputy Director, Division of Enforcement, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 1155 21<sup>st</sup> Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20581. If payment is not made in accordance with the requirements of this paragraph, Respondent shall be subject to further proceedings pursuant to Section 6(c) and Section 6(e)(2) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 9 and 9a(e)(2) (2001), for violating a Commission Order; and,

3. Respondent shall comply with the following conditions and undertakings as specified:

(a) **Future Cooperation With the Commission**

Respondent shall continue to cooperate fully and expeditiously with the Commission, including the Commission's Division of Enforcement ("Division") in this proceeding, and in any investigation, civil litigation, or administrative matter related to the subject matter of this proceeding or any current or future Commission investigation related thereto. Respondent agrees to cooperate fully and expeditiously with the Commission's ongoing efforts to discover documents and information related to reporting trade prices and/or volumes to energy reporting services and price indexes. As part of such cooperation, Respondent agrees to:

- (1) preserve all records relating to the subject matter of this proceeding, including, but not limited to audio files, e-mails, and trading records; and
- (2) comply fully, promptly, and truthfully with any inquiries or requests for information including but not limited to inquiries or requests:
  - (i) for authentication of documents;
  - (ii) for any documents within Respondent's possession, custody, or control, including inspection and copying of documents;
  - (iii) to produce any current (as of the time of the request) officer, director, employee, or agent of Respondent, regardless of the employee's location and at such location that minimizes Commission

travel resources, to provide assistance at any trial, proceeding, or Commission investigation related to the subject matter of this proceeding, including but not limited to, requests for testimony, depositions, and/or interviews, and to encourage them to testify completely and truthfully in any such proceeding, trial, or investigation; and

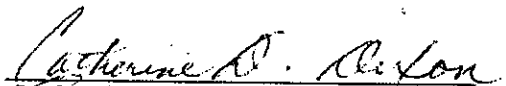
- (iv) for assistance in locating and contacting any prior (as of the time of the request) officer, director, or employee of Respondent.

Respondent agrees that it will not undertake any act that would limit its ability to fully cooperate with the Commission. Respondent designates Diana Weiss of the Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe L.L.P. law firm to receive all requests for information pursuant to this undertaking. Should Respondent seek to change the designated person to receive such requests, notice shall be given to the Division of such intention 14 days before it occurs. Any person designated to receive such request shall be located in the United States.

**(b) Public Statements**

By neither admitting nor denying the findings of fact, Respondent agrees that neither it nor any of Respondent's agents or employees under its authority and control shall take any action or make any public statement denying, directly or indirectly, any findings or conclusions in the Order or creating, or tending to create, the impression that the Order is without factual or legal basis; provided, however, that nothing in this provision shall affect Respondent's: (i) testimonial obligations; or (ii) rights to take factual or legal positions in other proceedings to which the Commission is not a party. Respondent will undertake all steps necessary to assure that all of their agents and employees under its authority and control understand and comply with this agreement.

By the Commission.



Catherine D. Dixon  
Assistant Secretary of the Commission  
Commodity Futures Trading Commission

Dated: January 28, 2004