Exhibit No.:

Issues: AAO Ice Storm Unamortized

Balance-MPS; Dues and Donations-

EEI dues-MPS and L&P

Witness:

Trisha D. Miller MoPSC Staff

Sponsoring Party: Type of Exhibit:

Rebuttal Testimony

Case Nos.:

ER-2004-0034 and HR-2004-0024

(Consolidated)

Date Testimony Prepared:

January 26, 2004

MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION UTILITY SERVICES DIVISION

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

FILED

OF

APR 2 8 2004

TRISHA D. MILLER

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AQUILA, INC. d/b/a AQUILA NETWORKS-MPS (Electric) AND AQUILA NETWORKS-L&P (Electric & Steam)

CASE NOS. ER-2004-0034 and HR-2004-0024 (CONSOLIDATED)

Jefferson City, Missouri January 2004 _Exhibit No.\

Case No(s). EX

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BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

L&P and Aquila Networks MPS to implement a general rate increase in electricity.) Case No. ER-2004-0034
In the matter of Aquila, Inc. d/b/a Aquila Networks L&P to implement a general rate increase in Steam Rates.	,
AFFIDAVIT OF TRISE	IA D. MILLER
STATE OF MISSOURI)) ss. COUNTY OF COLE)	
Trisha D. Miller, of lawful age, on her oath states of the following rebuttal testimony in question and be presented in the above case; that the answers in by her; that she has knowledge of the matters set for true and correct to the best of her knowledge and believed.	answer form, consisting of pages to the following rebuttal testimony were given th in such answers; and that such matters are
	ista D'Miller

Subscribed and sworn to before me this Hollay of January 2004.

TONI M. CHARLTON NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF MISSOURI COUNTY OF COLE My Commission Expires December 28, 2004

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1	REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF		
2		TRISHA D. MILLER	
3	AQUILA, INC. d/b/a AQUILA NETWORKS-MPS (ELECTRIC)		
4		AND AQUILA NETWORKS – L&P (ELECTRIC & STEAM)	
5		CASE NOS. ER-2004-0034 AND HR-2004-0024	
6		(Consolidated)	
7	Q.	Please state your name and business address.	
8	Α.	Trisha D. Miller, P.O. Box 360, Suite 440, Jefferson City, MO 65102.	
9	Q.	Are you the same Trisha D. Miller who has previously filed direct testimony	
10	in this proceeding?		
11	Α.	Yes, I am.	
12	Q.	What is the purpose of this rebuttal testimony?	
13	A.	The purpose of this testimony is to address the direct testimony filed by	
14	Aquila Networks - MPS ("MPS") electric operations and Aquila Networks - L&P electric		
15	and steam operations ("L&P") witness Lisa A. Starkebaum on the issue of inclusion of the		
16	unamortized portion of the Ice Storm Accounting Authority Order (AAO) in rate base, as		
17	well as the direct testimony of MPS and L&P witness Randall D. Erickson on the issues of		
18	dues and donations; specifically, the treatment of Edison Electric Institute (EEI) membership		
19	dues.		
20	ICE STORM	M ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY ORDER (AAO)	
21	Q.	Please describe the 2002 ice storm.	
22	Α.	As described in the Report and Order for Case No. EU-2002-1053, a severe	
23	ice storm be	gan in Aquila's MPS service territory on January 30, 2002. (Aquila's L&P	

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service territory was not affected by the storm.) The storm produced accumulation of ice up to two inches resulting in disrupted service to approximately 40 percent of MPS customers and other electric utility systems in the area. The storm has been noted as being a severe one of historical proportions.

- What amount of damage was done to the MPS electrical system relating to the
- The total amount of dollars spent to restore the MPS transmission and distribution system was approximately \$14,280,355. This dollar amount included \$8,244,993 for extraordinary maintenance expenditures, \$1,664,984 in normal maintenance operating expenses, \$3,801,048 in asset replacements, and \$569,330 in retirement expenses due to damaged assets.
- Q. Did the Company seek an Accounting Authority Order (AAO) from the Commission to defer the repair costs associated with the ice storm?
 - A. Yes. An AAO was granted by the Commission in Case No. EU-2002-1053.
 - Please describe Staff's rate treatment of the costs of the ice storm. Q.
- A. Staff has included \$1,648,979 in extraordinary maintenance expenses per year associated with the incremental costs of the storm. That amount is one fifth of MPS's incremental cost related to the storm. The extraordinary maintenance expenditures resulting from the storm are being amortized over a five year period as ordered in the Commission's Report and Order, Case No. EU-2002-1053, on April 24, 2002. The unamortized balance of the Ice Storm AAO is excluded from rate base treatment.
 - Q. Please describe the Company's proposed treatment of the Ice Storm AAO.

A. As stated in Ms. Starkebaum's testimony "MPS is amortizing a total of \$8,244,893 in operating expense related to the ice storm that are being amortized over a 5-year period." The Company is proposing an adjustment to include the unamortized balance of the Ice Storm AAO in rate base, based on the past treatments of the Sibley Rebuild Program AAO, issued in Case No. EO-90-114, and the Sibley Western Coal Conversion Project AAO, issued in Case Nos. EO-90-114 and EO-91-358. The unamortized balances of these deferrals were given rate base treatment in MPS rate case Nos. ER-90-101, ER-93-37, ER-97-394 and ER-2001-672.

- Q. What is the Commission's past treatment of AAOs associated with natural disasters?
- A. Extraordinary maintenance expenditures associated with "acts of God," such as the ice storm in this case, have been shared between shareholders and ratepayers. These expenses are shared between shareholders and ratepayers by allowing cost of service recovery (amortization) of the extraordinary maintenance costs but denying rate base treatment for the unamortized balance. By denying rate base treatment, the shareholders do not recover the time value of the monies expended, and thus share business risk with the ratepayer. While the Company is permitted to recover through rates a return "of" amounts spent to restore the MPS system, by not rate basing the unamortized balance the Company will not receive a return "on" the expenditures.
 - Q. Define return "of" and return "on".
- A. Return "of" in this case represents the Company receiving a cost of service adjustment for the amortization of the ice storm. As stated earlier this amount per year would represent \$1,648,979. Return "on" occurs when an asset is placed in service, and

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subsequently receives rate base treatment in a rate case. Through this approach, the shareholder is given a return on their investment.

Please identify the Commission's past precedence for this treatment. Q.

In Case No. WR-95-145, St. Louis County Water Company sought rate base A. treatment for the unamortized balance of a flood deferral ordered in Case No. WO-94-195. All parties in the rate case recognized a five year amortization of the abnormal maintenance costs resulting from the flood. Staff proposed denying rate base treatment for the unamortized balance of the flood deferral AAO. The Commission agreed with Staff, stating in Case No. WR-95-145 in the Report and Order that:

> County Water may not capitalize an item in rate base and at the same time recover the item as an expense from the ratepayers, particularly where the item claimed is retrospective in nature such as flood expense. In addition, inclusion of the unamortized expense would serve to shield the shareholders from the risk of such a natural disaster while imposing such a risk entirely on ratepayers. The cost incurred as a result of the flood of 1993 was a natural disaster, an "act of God", and the expenditures were not intended to produce any benefit other than restoring the system to its pre-flood operating condition. The burden of "acts of God" should not have to be borne solely by the ratepayers. In the case of a natural disaster, the shareholders should not be completely shielded from the risk, but should share in the cost with the ratepayer. Allowing County Water to recover the cost through amortization, without the inclusion of the unamortized balance in rate base, achieves that sharing.

- Q. To your knowledge is St. Louis County Water Case. No. WR-95-145 the first case to be litigated in front of the Commission where the Company sought rate base treatment for the unamortized balance of an AAO sought for a natural disaster?
- A. Yes. The Staff's Initial Brief in WR-95-145 stated "While never addressed by the Missouri Public Service Commission, the issue of including an unamortized balance of a flood damage deferral in rate base has been addressed by other Commissions and Courts."

Q. How does the Ice Storm AAO differ from the AAOs for the Sibley Rebuild Program and the Sibley Western Coal Conversion Project?

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A. The Ice Storm AAO, the Sibley Rebuild Program and the Sibley Western Coal Conversion Project are projects or events the Commission believed to be extraordinary in nature. However, the Ice Storm AAO is distinguishable from the Sibley Rebuild Program and the Sibley Western Coal Conversion Project in four ways. First, the ice storm was a natural disaster and beyond the control of the Company. In contrast, the Sibley Rebuild Program and the Sibley Western Coal Conversion Project were planned projects fully under the control of the Company. Second, the expenditures for the Sibley Rebuild Program were capitalized plant additions for three generating units that extended their useful life. The Sibley Western Coal Conversion Project resulted in MPS's closer compliance with the Clean Air Act standards. The Ice Storm AAO expenditures were different in that they represented extraordinary maintenance expenditures required to restore service under emergency conditions to normal operating conditions. Third, the Sibley Rebuild Program and the Sibley Western Coal Conversion Project were extraordinary construction projects undertaken by the Company to provide a continuation of adequate service. These projects represent major capital additions to plant in service as opposed to extraordinary maintenance expenditures resulting from an extraordinary occurrence like the ice storm. Last, the Sibley Rebuild Program AAO and the Sibley Western Coal Conversion AAO were ordered by the Commission to be amortized over a twenty year period consistent with the life extension of the generating units. The twenty year amortization period relates the expected remaining life of the Sibley plant at the time of the life extension program. The capital expenditures and the related AAO authorized by the Commission for the life extension of Sibley can be thought in

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the same way as any other capital expenditure in that they are given rate base treatment as well as a recovery of the related costs.

The amounts being amortized in the Ice Storm AAO are not capital dollars like those relating to the Sibley life extension. The Ice Storm AAO is being amortized over a period of five years as ordered by the Commission. The five year amortization period is arbitrary but intended to allow recovery of extraordinary maintenance expenditures over a reasonable period of time.

- Q. Were capital dollars spent to restore the MPS system relating to the ice storm?
- A. Yes. In most natural disasters, where damage is done to the electric transmission and distribution systems, a certain amount of plant replacements are necessary. These replacements are capital in nature, and thus, capitalized like any other plant investment. These amounts will be reflected in rate base and the Company will be allowed to earn a return "on" and return "of" on their investment.
- Q. Please define an extraordinary maintenance expense and a major capital addition.
- A. An extraordinary maintenance expense is one not commonly incurred during the normal course of business, and in the case of the ice storm was incurred only to restore the system to its pre-ice storm operating condition. A major capital addition is an expenditure that extends the useable life of an asset and occurs irregularly in the business environment. The Sibley Rebuild Program and the Sibley Western Coal Conversion Project are major capital additions.

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O. Describe the prior rate case treatment of the Sibley Rebuild Program AAO and the Sibley Western Coal Conversion Project AAO in MPS Case Nos. ER-90-101, ER-93-37, ER-97-394, and ER-2001-672.

A. As stated in Ms. Starkebaum's testimony, MPS has been allowed recovery of both the unamortized balance of AAOs and related amortization expense. The Report and Order in Case No. ER-90-101 stated the following:

> The Commission determines that these costs should be amortized over 20 years which is the approximate extended life of the plant. The Commission finds that this approach matches the payments of the costs by the ratepayer for the rebuilding with their enjoyment of its benefits. The Commission further determines that the unamortized costs should be reflected in rate base. This is the usual practice when capital costs are amortized.

EDISON ELECTRIC INSTITUTE (EEI)

- Q. Is EEI a voluntary association of investor-owned electric utility companies?
- A. Yes. EEI is a voluntary association of investor owned electric utility EEI's mission as stated on http://eei.org/about eei/index.htm is to ensure members success by: advocating public policy, expanding market opportunities, and providing strategic business information. From EEI's mission statement it is clear that EEI is mainly involved in lobbying activities.
 - Q. Does the Staff agree with the inclusion of EEI dues in cost of service?
- A. No. The Staff believes it is inappropriate to include EEI dues in cost of service in this case.
 - Q. Why is Staff disallowing EEI membership dues?

from EEI and allocate benefits to shareholders or customers. The Company's response

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A.

Yes, it does.