Exhibit No.

Issue:

Witness: Michael E. Palmer

Type of Exhibit: Direct/Rebuttal Testimony Sponsoring Party: Empire District

Case No.

Date Testimony Prepared: November 20, 2006

Before the Public Service Commission of the State of Missouri

Direct Testimony

of

Michael E. Palmer

November 2006

DIRECT/REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

OF

MICHAEL E. PALMER THE EMPIRE DISTRICT ELECTRIC COMPANY BEFORE THE

MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION CASE NO. EO-2007-0029 AND EE-2007-0030

- 1 Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
- 2 A. Michael E. Palmer, 602 Joplin Street, Joplin, Missouri.
- 3 Q. BY WHOM AND IN WHAT CAPACITY ARE YOU EMPLOYED?
- 4 A. The Empire District Electric Company as Vice President Commercial Operations.
- 5 Q. PLEASE BRIEFLY DESCRIBE YOUR PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE.
- 6 A. I have worked for Empire for over 20 years in a variety of capacities.
- 7 Q. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED BEFORE THE MISSOURI PUBLIC
- 8 SERVICE COMMISSION?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. ON WHOSE BEHALF ARE YOU SPONSORING TESTIMONY IN THIS
- 11 **PROCEEDING?**
- 12 A. The Empire District Electric Company.
- 13 Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?
- 14 A. The purpose of my testimony is to provide evidence in support of the application for
- 15 approval of a proposed territorial agreement jointly filed by Empire and Ozark Electric
- 16 Cooperative on July 18, 2006, and the accompanying application for variance Empire
- 17 filed at the same time. I will also respond to comments that have been made about the

- two applications by the Staff of the Missouri Public Service Commission in the memorandum and recommendation that was filed on October 10, 2006.
- Generally speaking, my testimony will be that when the entirety of the situation is

 considered, I believe there is sufficient good cause for the Commission to approve the

 variance being sought by Empire so that the proposed First Territorial Agreement

 between Empire and Ozark can be approved and implemented.

7 Q. HAVE YOU READ THE STAFF'S MEMORANDUM AND

8 RECOMMENDATION IN THIS CASE?

9 A. Yes, I have.

10 Q. WHAT IS YOUR REACTION TO IT?

A. I think the Staff is focusing on details that are important from its perspective but, in the process of doing that, is failing to see the "big picture." For example, the Staff says on the last page of the Memorandum that "In the Staff's view, the territorial agreement is acceptable if it is not tied to the variance request." In my view, the proposed territorial agreement is the Big Picture here, not the variance request. The Staff obviously does not have a problem with the territorial agreement that will cover almost ten square miles and determine the electric supplier for many hundreds of customers for many years. Instead, the Staff spends most of its time in the memo focused on the cost of some wiring and decorative streetlights in one subdivision. The reason I say the territorial agreement is the "Big Picture" is that it eliminates a lot of problems for a diverse set of interests, including the City of Republic, real estate developers, and future customers.

Q. HOW DID EMPIRE BECOME INVOLVED IN THIS SITUATION?

A. The City of Republic called on us to help them solve some problems. This is not something that Empire originated or is pushing for its own benefit. As their franchised supplier of electricity, we were happy to try to help the City. We were invited to attend a meeting at a City facility at the end of March of this year. I attended, along with two other representatives of Empire.

Q. COULD YOU SUMMARIZE WHAT TOOK PLACE AT THE MEETING?

A. I will tell you what I remember of it because it was essentially an all-day affair. We listened to the other parties, including the City, explain their positions and we offered information or clarification when we thought it was appropriate. There was discussion about various topics. One of the main topics that I remember was the fact that if the City were to annex these developments, there were two important considerations that were causing some consternation with the developers. One had to do with the compensation that had to be paid to any fire district that was affected by the annexation. My understanding of that discussion was that the state-required compensation is much less when the property is undeveloped, which argues for annexation to occur before a lot of houses are built.

The second major topic was the state law on rural electric cooperatives operating in non-rural areas. The developers that spoke at the meeting had all signed agreements to take service from Ozark Electric Cooperative. They had obviously not been aware that when their property was annexed by the City, Ozark would not be permitted to serve new structures after annexation because annexation changes the area from "rural" to non-rural. Since Republic has a population greater than 1,500, it is not a rural area where cooperatives are normally allowed to serve. This topic, in particular,

produced a lot of consternation with the developers. I recall at least one of the developers saying that he would consider bringing a lawsuit to stop the annexation.

At some point, I said that Empire would do what it could to try to help solve the problems. The representatives from Ozark essentially said the same thing. At that point, we broke up into smaller groups and started talking about possible solutions.

Q. WHAT HAPPENED THEN?

A. After a couple hours of talks, and working together, the parties managed to hammer out a preliminary framework for an agreement that was acceptable to everyone. As a part of the deal, we were asked to agree to meet some incentives that Ozark had offered one of the developers, so that developer would not be economically harmed by the overall transaction. We made it clear that the only way Empire could lawfully agree to meet that condition was to seek a variance from the Commission's rules and our tariff.

With Empire obtaining the ability to serve The Lakes at Shuyler Ridge development under this proposal, it was logical and reasonable to draw an exclusive service area on the southwest side of the City around that development, since Empire was already serving some customers in that general area, and was serving customers inside the city limits just to the north of there. This then naturally led to the drawing of some boundaries for an exclusive service area for Ozark on the southeast side of the City where they had some facilities and customers.

Q. AT THE END OF THE MEETING, DID YOU CONSIDER THE TENTATIVE
AGREEMENT TO BE A REASONABLE AND WORKABLE APPROACH TO
SOLVE THE PROBLEMS THAT HAD BEEN VOICED?

A. I felt very comfortable that I could recommend it to management of Empire. It

appeared to be a very fair compromise since both Ozark and Empire would obtain

exclusive service territories in a rapidly developing area, the developers would

generally get the benefit of their previous bargains with Ozark, and the City would

presumably be able to annex the areas easier than if it had to fight some lawsuits. It

was apparent to me that the City had done a lot of infrastructure planning for these

areas and that the annexation was the key to making those plans a reality.

I knew that the Commission was generally in favor of territorial agreements. We attempted to make this one as non-controversial as possible by not forcing the existing Ozark customers to change their supplier. I also knew that the Commission had granted variances to Empire in the past in order for us to meet unregulated competition, so it sounded to me like a workable solution to a lot of problems.

Q. IS THE GRANTING OF THE VARIANCE IMPORTANT TO THIS

PROPOSED TRANSACTION?

A. Very much so. Even though I have called the territorial agreement the "big picture" since it covers approximately nine-and-one-half square miles and would be in effect for the indefinite future, I think the variance is the key element holding everything else together.

Q. WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY THAT?

A. If Empire is not granted the variance and allowed to meet, but not exceed, what Ozark Electric Cooperative has already offered the one developer in the way of underground facilities and decorative street lights, then that developer has no logical reason to take electric service from Empire. Frankly, he can get a better deal on the wiring and

streetlights from Ozark. This is because Ozark is not regulated by the Commission and, therefore, Ozark makes it own business decisions as to how it will treat developers. In contrast, the Commission tells Empire specifically how its tariff will read when it comes to dealing with developers. Empire's tariff is simply not designed to meet the competition for new service that Ozark presents.

So, if that developer of The Lakes at Shuyler Ridge has no incentive to take service from Empire because he can get a better deal from Ozark, then a key portion of the territory Empire would obtain under the proposed territorial agreement would be served by Ozark instead of Empire. If that happens, we do not have a relatively even division of the territory on the south side of the City. With that, Empire's interest in the territorial agreement rapidly disappears because we would be giving up a large portion of potential territory to Ozark for perhaps decades or more, for basically nothing in return. I cannot in good conscience say that is a good thing for either Empire's customers or shareholders. I look at this situation as the variance being a relatively small price to pay for the many benefits to many parties that come from the certainty of exclusive service areas for the future on the south part of the City of Republic.

Q. WHAT IS YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE REASON THAT EMPIRE FILED FOR THE VARIANCE?

A. My understanding is that to comply with the law, we had to request the variance, just as to comply with the law, we had to seek Commission approval of the territorial agreement. As I said earlier, Empire has a tariff approved by the Commission that dictates how we deal with real estate developers who want our service. We are not

permitted to deviate from the terms of the tariff without permission from the

Commission. So we could not agree to match what Ozark offered the developer of

The Lakes at Shuyler Ridge without the permission of the Commission.

The Commission also has a set of rules on "promotional practices" that are found in Chapter 14 of the Commission's rules. In general, those rules prohibit Empire, and any other regulated utility, from giving "free stuff" to builders, architects, developers, and others in order to induce those people to take utility service from us.

I also know, though, that the Chapter 14 rules say that for "good cause shown" the Commission will grant a variance from the rules, and I know that the Commission has granted variances to Empire from these rules in the past. The Staff mentioned some of them in its memorandum.

Q. WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE ORIGIN OF THE PROMOTIONAL

PRACTICES RULES?

A. Although I was not in the public utility business in 1971, I have read the text of the Commission's General Order No. 51 that it issued in late June of 1971. There was a "declaration of public policy" that appeared in section 1 of General Order 51. It says: Electric and gas utilities operating within this state have engaged in promotional practices in an effort to attract additional business and to retain existing business. The promotion of goods or services offered the public is an inherent and important part of the economy of this state and nation. Only when such promotion becomes excessive is it subject to prohibition. The laws of this state require the rates of a public utility to be just and reasonable and in conformity with the rules, regulations and orders of the Commission. They prohibit a public utility from, directly or indirectly, demanding or

receiving from anyone a greater or lesser rate for service than that specified in its tariff. They prohibit, with respect to rates and services, the granting of unreasonable preferences or advantages to anyone, or subjecting anyone to unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage. Accordingly, the Commission declares that the adoption and enforcement of these rules and regulations are in the public interest because they seek to advance the welfare of all consumers by defining promotional practices which violate the public utility laws of this state and by permitting the employment of promotional practices which will stimulate fair and vigorous competition among utilities and others."

Q. DO YOU SEE ANYTHING IN THAT DECLARATION OF PUBLIC POLICY

THAT YOU THINK PERTAINS TO THIS CASE?

Yes. There are a couple of important points. First, it's apparent to me from the first sentence of the statement that prior to 1971, electric and gas utilities regulated by the Commission were offering incentives to builders, developers and others in order to get new customers. In other words, a gas company might offer free piping, or a trip to the Bahamas, in order to get a developer to put natural gas furnaces and water heaters in a subdivision instead of electric ones, or vice versa. Next, in the third sentence, I get the distinct impression that the Commission thought these business practices were so widespread that they were getting out of hand, and they wanted to regulate it, which is what they did with General Order 51.

Given that background as to why the rules exist, I would draw a contrast between the harm that the Commission was obviously trying to prevent in passing General Order 51 and what is going on in this case. By that, I mean that Empire did not go out

1	and try to offer something that is beyond Empire's tariff to get the developer of The
2	Lakes at Shuyler Ridge to use Empire's service. That developer voluntarily chose to
3	take service from Ozark. That developer has agreed to take service from Empire
4	instead, in order to make this territorial agreement work, so long as the developer
5	doesn't come out worse than he would have by staying with Ozark. So the conduct
6	that the Commission was trying to prevent with the promotional practices rules did not
7	take place here. This is a special situation where a variance is necessary to make a

9 Q. DO YOU THINK TERRITORIAL AGREEMENTS IN GENERAL ARE IN

much larger transaction occur, namely a territorial agreement.

10 THE PUBLIC INTEREST?

IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST?

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- A. I think that generally they are. I also think that because the Missouri legislature passed 11 12 a law in 1988 specifically allowing them, that the legislature also considers them to be 13 in the public interest.
- 14 Q. DO YOU THINK THAT THIS PROPOSED TERRITORIAL AGREEMENT IS 15
- 16 A. Yes. As I noted earlier, it solves or eliminates a lot of potential problems and paves 17 the way for orderly development in the area south of the City of Republic. Empire has 18 entered into several territorial agreements in the past with other rural electric 19 cooperatives and I would say that they have worked very well. This would be the first
- 21 Q. THE STAFF INDICATES IN ITS MEMORANDUM THAT THE VARIANCE 22 SOUGHT BY EMPIRE SHOULD BE DENIED. DO YOU HAVE AN OPINION

one we would have with Ozark Electric Cooperative.

1 OF WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF THE REQUESTED VARIANCE WERE 2 **DENIED?** 3 A. As I indicated earlier, I think the only way this overall plan will work is with the 4 variance. If the variance is denied, I foresee the whole thing unraveling and that will 5 put everyone back into the same situation that we had at the March meeting with the 6 City. It would wipe out all the work that has gone into the proposed territorial 7 agreement. 8 Q. DO YOU SHARE THE STAFF'S VIEW THAT GRANTING THE VARIANCE 9 WOULD BE DISCRIMINATORY? 10 A. No. I am not a lawyer, but I understand that the statutes pertaining to utilities use 11 terms like "undue or unreasonable preference." It would seem to me that the 12 legislature created the Public Service Commission to administer these laws, and left it 13 to the Commission's discretion to determine what was "reasonable" in any given 14 situation. 15 I am generally aware of situations where the Commission has approved specially-16 tailored solutions to real-world problems where the overall benefits are viewed as 17 outweighing the perceived discriminatory aspects. First of all, there are the situations 18 mentioned in the Staff Memorandum where the Commission has granted variances 19 from the promotional practices rules in order to meet unregulated competition. The Commission even included a reference in those rules to the process for obtaining a 20 21 variance. 22 Some other examples that come to mind are flexible tariffs for gas companies that 23 were faced with customers constructing physical by-passes of the distribution system

and approval of special contracts for large industrial type electric customers. In each
of these situations, an argument could be made that what the Commission approved
was "discriminatory." But these special mechanisms approved by the Commission
allowed the utilities to alter their tariff rate to a reasonable degree in order to retain the
customer or otherwise serve to accomplish an end result that was viewed as being in
the public interest.
I want to make clear that Empire is willing to file a compliance tariff that defines
the boundaries of the variance if the Commission deems that to be necessary. We
view this as a special situation and it would not be Empire's intention to repeat this

11 Q. DO YOU HAVE ANY COMMENTS ON THE NUMERICAL CALCULATIONS

12 THAT THE STAFF HAS PUT IN ITS MEMORANDUM?

process on a regular basis.

- A. I do not. Empire has another witness, Martin Penning, who has examined those
 numbers and has tried to put them into perspective.
- 15 Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR PREPARED TESTIMONY IN THIS CASE?
- 16 A. Yes.

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF MISSOURI)
) ss
COUNTY OF JASPER)

I, Michael E. Palmer, of lawful age, on his oath states that he has participated in the preparation of the preceding prepared testimony; that he has knowledge of the matters set forth therein; and that such matters are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Michael E. Palmer

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of November, 2006.

Patricia A. Settle
Notary Public - Notary Seal
State of Missouri
County of Jasper
(notary Section Fabruary 99, 2008

Patricia a Settle