

Exhibit No.
Issue: Amortization
Witness: Robert W. Sager
Type of Exhibit: Direct Testimony
Sponsoring Party: Empire District Electric
Case No.
Date Testimony Prepared: October 2007

**Before the Public Service Commission
of the State of Missouri**

Direct Testimony

of

Robert W. Sager

October 2007

DIRECT TESTIMONY
OF
ROBERT W. SAGER
THE EMPIRE DISTRICT ELECTRIC COMPANY
BEFORE THE
MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
CASE NO.

1 **Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.**

2 A. Robert W. Sager, 602 Joplin Street, Joplin, Missouri 64801.

3 **Q. WHO IS YOUR EMPLOYER AND WHAT POSITION DO YOU HOLD?**

4 A. The Empire District Electric Company ("Empire" or "Company") is my employer. I
5 hold the position of Director of Financial Services.

6 **Q. WHAT ARE YOUR RELEVANT QUALIFICATIONS AND PREVIOUS**
7 **WORK EXPERIENCES?**

8 A. I am a licensed CPA with a bachelor of science degree in accounting from Pittsburg
9 State University, Pittsburg, Kansas. I have been employed by Empire since October
10 of 2006. I worked for a regional public accounting firm, BKD, for approximately ten
11 years prior to coming to Empire. While at BKD, I was a senior manager providing
12 auditing and consulting services to various corporations, including SEC filers.

13 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY.**

14 A. I will discuss the regulatory plan amortization, which resulted from Commission
15 Case No. EO-2005-0263, and the amortization calculation which has been included
16 in this case.

17 **Q. WHAT IS YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE REGULATORY PLAN**
18 **AMORTIZATION?**

1 A. I believe the intended purpose of the regulatory plan amortization provisions is to
2 determine whether rate relief calculated under traditional methods must be
3 supplemented in order to allow Empire to be rated at investment grade levels as
4 provided for in the regulatory plan.

5 **Q. HOW DOES THE AMORTIZATION WORK?**

6 A. The amortization is an amount built into rates in addition to those costs traditionally
7 recovered through rates. Concurrent with cost recovery, the Company records
8 amortization expense equal to the additional amortization costs billed to customers.
9 As a result, the increase to revenues is offset by a non-cash expense so the Company
10 does not recognize additional net income, but does have additional cash from the
11 amortization.

12 **Q. IS THE AMORTIZATION CALCULATION IN THIS CASE CONSISTENT**
13 **WITH EMPIRE'S REGULATORY PLAN?**

14 A. Yes. The regulatory plan amortization was not designed as a substitute for the timely
15 recovery of prudently incurred costs. I believe that Empire has appropriately
16 requested rate relief under traditional methods and under the Company's filing
17 Empire is not requesting additional amortization because the calculation indicated
18 that additional amortization was not necessary. Attached is Schedule RWS-1 which
19 provides that calculation.

20 **Q. DOES THE LEVEL OF RATE RECOVERY OR AMORTIZATION**
21 **PROVIDE ASSURANCE THAT EMPIRE WILL HAVE INVESTMENT**
22 **GRADE CREDIT IN THE NEAR FUTURE?**

1 A. No. While we take prudent and reasonable actions seeking to be assigned
2 investment grade credit ratings by the agencies, we do not assign the ratings
3 ourselves and cannot provide assurance that we will be assigned investment grade
4 ratings. While I believe the amortization calculation is consistent with the regulatory
5 plan, the amortization, if any, and its effect on our financial ratios by itself does not
6 guarantee that Empire's ratings will be assigned at investment grade levels.

7 **Q. WHY DO YOU BELIEVE THAT TO BE THE CASE?**

8 A. Comments from S&P's Corporate Ratings Criteria 2006 guidebook (page 42) may
9 articulate this best. It states, "The ratio medians are purely statistical, and are not
10 intended as a guide to achieving a given rating level. They are not hurdles or
11 prerequisites that should be achieved to attain a specific debt rating. Caution should
12 be exercised when using the ratio medians for comparisons with specific company or
13 industry data because of differences in method of ratio computation, importance of
14 industry or business risk, and the impact of mergers and acquisitions." They further
15 state, "particular caution should be used when making cross—border comparisons,
16 because of differences in accounting principles, financial practices, and business
17 environments." To summarize, S&P is indicating that they assess companies as a
18 whole and meeting certain financial ratios does not guarantee a certain credit rating.

19 **Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR DIRECT TESTIMONY?**

20 A. Yes, it does.

