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MINSONEL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

STATE OF MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

CROSS-EXAMINATION AND ORAL AGRUMENT

TRANSCRIPT

FILED

MINGORD PERSON SERVICE COMMISSION

FEB 01 1990

In the matter of the application of KANSAS CITY

POWER & LIGHT COMPANY for authority to sell its
downtown Kansas City, Missouri, central station
steam heat distribution system, and for the
revocation of its certificate of public

convenience and necessity to provide steam heat

service.

CASE NO. : HA-90-5

CASE NO. : HM-90-4

In the matter of the application of TRIGEN-KANSAS CITY DISTRICT ENERGY CORPORATION for permission, approval, and a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing it to acquire, own, operate, control, manage, and maintain a steam heat distribution system to provide steam heat service, and for approval of its rates and rules and regulations to steam heat service.

THE THE PROPERTY SERVICE COMMISSION

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STATE OF MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 2 3 At a Hearing and Oral Argument of the Public Service Commission, 5 held at Jefferson City, Missouri, 6 the 19th and 21st days of 7 December, 8 9 10 CONSOLIDATED RECORD 11 CASE NO. HM-90-4 12 In the matter of the application of KANSAS CITY POWER & LIGHT COMPANY for 13 authority to sell its downtown Kansas City, Missouri, central station 14 steam heat distribution system, and for the revocation of its certificate 15 of public convenience and necessity to 16 provide steam heat service. 17 CASE NO. HA-90-5 18 In the matter of the application of 19 TRIGEN-KANSAS CITY DISTRICT ENERGY CORPORATION for permission, approval, 20 and a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing 21 it to acquire, own, operate, control, manage, and maintain a steam heat 22 distribution system to provide steam heat service, and for approval of its

rates and rules and regulations to

steam heat service.

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APPEARANCES:
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1	BEFORE:
2	C. GENE FEE, Presiding, CHIEF HEARING EXAMINER.
3	WILLIAM D. STEINMEIER, Chairman, Allan G. MUELLER, JAMES M. FISCHER,
5	COMMISSIONERS.
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21	DEDORMED BY.
22	REPORTED BY: ERIN C. HARRISON
23	GINGER R. METTERNICH, RPR
24	PROOFREAD BY:
25	BARBARA A. SKALLA, CCR
	2

PROCEEDINGS

(Written Entries of Appearance filed.)

EXAMINER FEE: The hearing will come to order, please, in Case No. HM-90-4, an application of Kansas City Power & Light Company to sell its central steam heat system, and in Case No. HA-90-5, an application of Trigen-Kansas City District Engineering Corporation for permission to buy and thereafter operate that system.

At this time will counsel make their entries of appearance, both written and oral.

MR. ENGLISH: Mark G. English and Jeannie Sell Latz, 1330 Baltimore Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri 64105, attorneys for Kansas City Power & Light Company.

MR. FINNEGAN: On behalf of Trigen,
Jeremiah D. Finnegan, 4049 Pennsylvania, Suite 300,
Kansas City, Missouri 64111.

MR. RIDER: Also, George Rider on behalf of Trigen-Kansas City, 1700 Bryant Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

MS. YOUNG: Mary Ann Young, P.O. Box 360,
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102, appearing on behalf of the
Staff of the Missouri Public Service Commission.

MR. MILLS: Lewis R. Mills, Jr., appearing on behalf of the Public Counsel and the public, P.O. Box 7800, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102.

MR. DUFFY: Michael C. Pendergast and Gary Duffy, appearing for The Kansas Power and Light Company, KPL-Gas Service.

Mr. Pendergast's address is P.O. Box 889, Topeka, Kansas 66601. My address is Hawkins, Brydon, Swearengen & England, P.C., P.O. Box 456, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102.

MR. KELLY: William C. Kelly, Post Office Box 899, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102, appearing for the State of Missouri.

EXAMINER FEE: Mr. English.

MR. ENGLISH: Thank you, your Honor. This morning, pursuant to your request, the parties met and have agreed to a stipulation of certain facts and the framing of the few issues that are remaining before us in this proceeding.

The parties have asked that I have--that I recite the stipulation into the record; and after I have done so, the parties will have an opportunity either to concur or to object to any misstatement that I might have made.

The parties agree that KCPL's application to sell its downtown Kansas City steam distribution system, to transfer 5,955 tons of sulfur dioxide credits to Trigen, and to enter into the arrangements and transactions on the terms

and conditions contained in the sales documentation which has heretofore been filed with the Commission is reasonable with one exception, which I will note below. And no party has any other objection in that matter.

Trigen's application for a Certificate of

Public Convenience and Necessity and Trigen's filed rates

and rules are--with only the exceptions that I will note

below, are reasonable. And no party has any other objection

to those items.

No party contests Trigen's qualifications to provide public utility steam service, and the parties agree that Trigen should be granted the requested certificate.

The exceptions that I have noted are as follows: KPL and Staff object to the automatic adjustment clauses contained in Section 7 of the steam service agreement between KCPL and Trigen. KCPL and Trigen support those clauses in Section 7, and, indeed, the entire proposed steam service agreement. I believe that KCPL (sic) and Staff also have a general objection to any sort of automatic adjustment clauses in contract rates—or in contracts that Trigen may enter into.

With regard to the objections of KPL-Gas
Service set forth in its letter of December 14, 1989, KPL
has agreed to remove Objections 1, 2, 3, and 5, based upon
the agreed modifications of Trigen's proposed rates and

rules and regulations as stated below.

This stipulation has been entered for the purposes of expediting resolution of the instant issues in this proceeding. And Trigen has specifically reserved the right, at such time as it chooses, to ask the Commission to consider alternative rates for process users of steam, to consider individual contracts that Trigen may propose for the long term for process users of steam or with customers outside of Trigen's certificated service area, and to bring before the Commission the issue of whether Trigen may enter into long-term contracts or contracts with customers outside of its certificated service area on an unregulated basis.

steam service outside of its certificated service area or at rates other than its approved tariff rates unless the Commission gives its prior approval to specific contracts under which such sales will occur, approves additional tariff rates or a revised service area for such sales, or determines that sales of the specific type contemplated may be made by Trigen on an unregulated basis.

Based upon the foregoing conditions,

Trigen's rates will be modified as follows: One, Sheet

No. 2, Section II (A) will be modified by deleting the words

"... and for whom the dominant use of steam is not for a

process load " Two, Sheet Nos. 3 and 4, Section III,

1	will be deleted. Three, Sheet No. 4, Section IV, will be
2	deleted.
3	And the rules and regulations will be
4	modified as follows: The second sentence in Section 3.7 on
5	Sheet 12 will be revised to read as follows, "The Company
6	shall not be obligated to supply steam service to a Customer
7	for a portion of the steam and heating requirements of the
8	Customer, but may, at its discretion, provide service at
9	applicable tariff rates."
10	The parties have not stipulated to a
11	resolution of Objection No. 4 raised by KPL-Gas Service and
12	as the same issue may appear in the revised version of
13	Section 3.7 of Trigen-Kansas City's rules. And such matter
14	does remain at issue.
15	Your Honor, at this time I would ask the
16	parties to state either their concurrence or their
17	reservations to what I have stated.
18	MR. FINNEGAN: I thinkwith one exception
19	here. I think you said KCP&L and Staff have objections, and
20	you meant KPL.
21	MR. ENGLISH: KPL.
22	MR. FINNEGAN: If he did say that, he meant
23	KPL.
24	MR. ENGLISH: Thank you, Mr. Finnegan.
25	MS. YOUNG: One additional item. I believe

it was covered in general but, to state specifically, that the Staff has discontinued its first option proposal in terms of rates and is now proposing that the rates as contained in the proposed tariffs be approved by the Commission.

MR. MILLS: I concur in that stipulation.

MR. DUFFY: I believe the stipulation fairly represents KPL's position. Just to clarify, KPL is opposed to any treatment of—or approval by the Commission of any contract in this docket that has not been finally presented to the Commission, and I don't know whether that's going to happen or not.

There's a revised National Starch contract. We haven't seen it, and so we don't want the Commission to understand that we're giving approval to some contract that we haven't seen or had an opportunity to comment on yet.

The second aspect would be that as far as the issue that has been specifically reserved for Commission resolution in this docket, that being Item No. 4 in Mr. Pendergast's letter, it would be KPL's position that if the Commission intends to issue an Order in this case on an expedited basis in order to allow approval within the next week or two weeks, then KPL would request the permission to file a short letter brief with the Commission addressing this specific issue. KPL would probably be prepared to do

1	that by the end of this week or something, in that time
2	frame.
3	If it's the Commission's intention to take a
4	longer period of time, then obviously we could deal with
5	whatever schedule for briefing that particular issue would
6	please the Commission. Other than that, we support the
7	stipulation.
8	EXAMINER FEE: Mr. Kelly.
9	MR. KELLY: I concur.
10	EXAMINER FEE: Does Kansas City Power &
11	Light now have a witness to call?
12	MR. ENGLISH: Yes, your Honor. KCPL would
13	call Mr. Louis C. Rasmussen to the stand.
14	(Witness sworn.)
15	
16	LOUIS C. RASMUSSEN testified as follows:
17	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. ENGLISH:
18	Q. Would you please state your name and by whom
19	you are employed.
20	A. My name is Louis C. Rasmussen, and I am
21	employed by Kansas City Power & Light Company.
22	Q. In what capacity do you serve Kansas City
23	Power & Light?
24	A. I'm Vice Chairman and a member of the Board
25	of Directors.

1	Q. Have you been involved in the negotiation of
2	the central station steam distribution system sales
3	agreement and the ancillary documents, including the steam
4	service agreement, which have been filed with this
5	Commission?
6	A. Yes, I have.
7	Q. Do you recommend that the Commission
8	approve, as presented, these documents?
9	A. I do.
10	Q. Are you aware that KPL and the Staff object
11	to the automatic adjustment clauses contained in Section 7
12	of the steam service agreement?
13	A. That is my understanding.
14	Q. Do you have any objection to the terms and
15	conditions in that section?
16	A. No, I do not.
17	Q. Do you believe that they are just and
18	reasonable as pertaining to Kansas City Power & Light
19	Company?
20	A. Yes. The terms and conditions of the steam
21	service agreement, after rather extensive negotiations, are
22	in our judgment, my own judgment, just and reasonable and in
23	the best interests of the ratepayers of Kansas City Power &

MR. ENGLISH: Thank you, Mr. Rasmussen.

Light Company.

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1	Your Honor, in view of the stipulation, that
2	is the only issue that pertains to KCPL's application and
3	the sales documentation. And with that, I would tender
4	Mr. Rasmussen for cross-examination.
5	EXAMINER FEE: Mr. Finnegan, do you have any
6	questions?
7	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. FINNEGAN:
8	Q. It's my understanding that the contract that
9	we're referring to, the steam service agreement is that the
10	correct terminology?
11	A. That's correct. It's known as Exhibit 12.
12	Qcontains adjustment clauses; is that
13	correct?
14	A. That's correct.
15	Q. And this is to last for a period of five
16	years?
17	A. That's correct.
18	Q. And you indicated that you felt that this
19	was in the best interests of the ratepayers of Kansas City
20	Power & Light?
21	A. Yes, I did.
22	Q. Would you have entered into such an
23	agreement without an adjustment clause in it?
24	A. I doubt it very much if we would have.
25	However, when one considers the overall terms and conditions

of this service agreement and the fact that we were making our very best efforts to comply with the Commission's Order for a good faith effort to sell, I felt that these were the very best terms for our company and also for the ratepayer.

- Q. With this agreement, are you able to plan the use of the Grand Avenue Station into your mix of electrical needs?
- agreement is for us to have a supply of steam for utilization in the production of what I would call "peak service generation." Basically, that type of source of fuel has to compete with not only our in-house generation capabilities, but also in the interchange market. So that basically from the point of view of Kansas City Power & Light Company, we were interested in a supply of energy—in this case, it happens to be steam purchased from Trigen—that would permit the most efficient, economical use of the existing generation capability at Grand Avenue Station.
- Q. Without such a contract, the capabilities of generating electricity at Grand Avenue Station would be nonexistent?
- A. I would not say that it would be nonexistent. Only in the sense that if steam is not available, there's no way to produce electric power at Grand

Avenue Station. But assuming that steam was available, then the terms and conditions under which that steam is purchased would influence the all startup order for our own electric generation and also, of course, what we buy and even possibly sell in the interchange market.

- Q. Can you today predict the fuel prices and inflation that will affect you over the next five years and Trigen over the next five years?
- A. No, I cannot. And I doubt if anybody can predict the inflation rate or fuel price rates. In fact, it's very possible that you can have, as exists today, a condition where inflation rates are running 4 1/2 to 5 percent, purchased gas costs may be going up, and at the same time, the cost of coal might be going down or oil might be going down.

So I don't believe it's possible to forecast the future prices of either fuel or inflation, for that matter. But that is the exact reason why it's imperative that in a contract of this nature, there be an ability to have a fuel adjustment or a cost adjustment, if you wish, so that in terms of our utilization of electric generation, it would fit into the very facts of the competitive area in which we operate.

For example, in the interchange market the price of interchange power fluctuates on a daily basis--

- If the fuel adjustment that is provided in the contract were to go up faster than other sources, is Kansas City Power & Light obligated to buy steam from Trigen?
- No, it's not. The only obligation that we have is essentially a four-hour test period. We do pay a \$65,000 a month charge for availability of capacity. But that is just good business. We could not expect ourselves, much less Trigen, to so-call "stand by" to deliver fuel without having a fixed charge component.
- This fixed charge component, is this not Q. similar to what was originally discussed when Kansas City Power & Light was going to provide steam, I believe--
 - That's correct.
 - --to Trigen or Kinetic? Q.
 - A. Kinetic.

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At the earlier time? Q.

1	A. At the eartier time.
2	Q. So this is just basically a reversal of roles?
3	
4	A. That is correct.
5	Q. And the adjustment clauses in this contract,
6	are these not similar to those you've used in the past and
7	that you're familiar with and you understand?
8	A. The answer to that question is, yes, they
9	are similar to those that we have used in the past. But one
10	has to have a rather extensive knowledge of the tariffs of
11	Kansas City Power & Light Company to reflect those. And I
12	think that that deserves more than just a short answer.
13	For example, we have in this contract not
14	only adjustment for fuel, but we have adjustment for
15	electricity. That's not at all unknown in the industry,
16	particularly in this type of contract. We also have
17	adjustments, although the adjustments are fixed, on a
18	megawatt-hour basis for basically operations and
19	maintenance, whether they're on coal or gas.
20	If one is aware of pricing on
21	particularand I'll go back to the interchange market
22	because that's a very competitive one. All of those
23	conditions exist today. When anyone prices power on the
24	high-voltage bus system, they take into account their costs,
25	their incremental costs. And that's what this contract

does.

We're trying to say in this contract, both parties, that we wish our electric generation to be competitive with our own generation, as well as in the interchange market. And so as costs go up, we expect that those costs will increase in the interchange market.

We don't know that for a fact. Nobody can predict the future. But what we're saying is, reasonable men would agree, I believe, that if one fuel goes up, you might expect other fuels to be competitive with it. For example, there is usually a tie between the price of gas and oil.

- Q. And this agreement was reached as a result of arm's-length bargaining, was it not?
- A. I would say that that is perhaps a very underestimated approach. There were very long, arduous negotiations. But you're correct; it started out with Kinetic and then went over to Trigen in time.

MR. FINNEGAN: That's all the questions I have.

EXAMINER FEE: Ms. Young.

MS. YOUNG: Thank you.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. YOUNG:

Q. Mr. Rasmussen, are you familiar with the current contract that KCPL has to provide steam service to

	National Starch?
	A. I don't have it in front of me, but I am
	generally acquainted with it.
	Q. And it's true, isn't it, that that contract
	was filed with the Commission, that indeed KCPL has a tarif
	making reference to that contract on file and approved by
	the Commission?
	A. I believe that's correct. I believe it's
	filed under a special contract provision, but
	Q. And is there a provision within the contract
	that indicates the role of the Commission and the regulatory
	approval required from the Commission?
	A. That would be very normal that in our
	special contracts we would file, that it's expressly subject
	to review by the Missouri Public Service Commission.
	Q. And is it also true that the rates that are
	agreed to under that contract are subject to review by the
	Commission as to their reasonableness?
	A. Let me check that. Usually there is a
The state of the same	clause in there that would say that.
THE TRANSPORT OF THE PARTY OF T	I believe that that's correct under
PASSAGREFANDO PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PASSAGREFAND AND ADD	Section 13, Regulatory Approval, on Page 11. And that
Name and Participation of the	language is rather standard, quote, unquote.
Commence of the law of	Q. Okay. Now, I understand that you're also
THE PROPERTY OF	familiar with the steam sales agreement, is it, between

1	Trigen and KCPL?
2	A. Steam service agreement.
3	Q. Excuse me. Steam service agreement. You're
4	familiar with that?
5	A. Yes.
6	Q. Is there a regulatory approval section in
7	that contract?
8	A. There is not a standard clause, in that
9	sense. What we're saying in our particular agreement here
0	is that if this agreement basically is changed in any
1	substantial manner, that we have the right to back out.
2	Q. Does the steam service agreement acknowledge
3	that the Commission has jurisdiction and that regulatory
4	approval is required for that document?
5	A. Let me just check this for a moment.
6	Would you ask the question again?
7	Q. Is there a provision in the steam service
8	agreement that indicates that Commission approval is
9	required?
0	A. I think the language speaks for itself under
1	Section 14. What the parties to this agreement have agreed
22	to is that we're not going to file any amendments to this
23	agreement with the Missouri Public Service Commission.
	We are asking for approval now. That, I

think, is inherent in our steam service agreement.

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1	we're also saying that if either party files amendments wit
2	the Missouri Public Service Commission, as I have indicated
3	we have an opportunity to terminate the agreement upon
4	15 days' written notice.
5	Q. Would it be true then to say that the steam
6	service agreement does not state specifically the
7	Commission's role or jurisdiction?
8	A. That's correct. It does not state that
9	specifically as in a, quote, standard type of clause.
10	Q. Okay.
11	A. We, in our application, are presenting this
12	to the Commission for their approval as part of our overall
13	package.
14	Q. And is there any provision in the steam
15	service agreement which would acknowledge, in any way, the
16	Commission's authority to review the rates contained
17	therein?
18	A. Only by inference because the language
19	reads, Should the Commission at any time order, direct, or
20	approve any change to the terms and conditions of any
21	service provided under this agreement, either through
22	amendment or through superseding or substitute tariffs.
23	That would infer that the Commission might have that
24	authority to do so.

Q.

25

And what is the consequence if the

Commission does take such action?

A. If it has an adverse effect on the economics of this agreement, we can terminate.

MS. YOUNG: No further questions. Thank you, sir.

EXAMINER FEE: Mr. Mills.

MR. MILLS: I have no questions.

EXAMINER FEE: Mr. Kelly.

MR. KELLY: No cross.

EXAMINER FEE: Mr. Duffy.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. DUFFY:

- Q. Mr. Rasmussen, if there were no regulatory or legal constraints on fuel adjustment clauses in this state, would it be correct to state that KCPL probably would advocate the use of fuel adjustment clauses in its own operations because of their--I think you talked about efficiency and flexibility. Would that be true? You'd like to use fuel adjustment clauses if you had the right to use them, correct?
- A. Yes, we would. I can't speak for
 Kansas City Power & Light Company, but I can speak from the
 point of view of years of experience. The answer to that
 would be yes. I do believe, though, that that warrants a
 little bit of explanation too.

Fuel adjustment clauses have been utilized

 by our company particularly in those areas where we were facing heavy competition, usually historically in the industrial area or the commercial area. It was only during the extraordinarily high increases in fuel costs, oh, roughly 10, 15 years ago that we moved the fuel adjustment clauses into all of our tariffs, including the residentials.

- Q. Regarding KCPL's position on the use of a fuel adjustment clause in this tariff, would it be accurate to state that KCPL would advocate the use of fuel adjustment clauses in any situation where you're dealing with two large, relatively sophisticated customers?
- A. Yes, I would. But it would not necessarily mean that I would exclude one party, quote, not being sophisticated. But certainly in an area where both parties are well aware of the economics of a transaction, to enter into a transaction of this type without full recognition of a variable nature of one of the largest cost proportions would, in my judgment, be foolhardy.
- Q. Do I understand you to say then that what KCPL's position would be regarding a contract with, let's say, a General Motors plant, that for consistency with their position in this case, you would argue that KCPL and General Motors ought to be able to reach an agreement, a contract for service, and that contract for service ought to be able to have a fuel adjustment clause in it if both parties to

1	that contract wanted that?
2	A. Yes. And that was our position for many,
3	many years, particularly in the industrial classes.
4	Q. Do you have with you or can your counsel
5	provide you the existing set of steam tariffs for KCPL?
6	MR. ENGLISH: Mr. Duffy, I don't have them
7	with me.
8	MR. DUFFY: Can I go off the record a
9	second?
10	EXAMINER FEE: Yes.
11	(Discussion off the record.)
12	BY MR. DUFFY:
13	Q. Mr. Rasmussen, do you have in front of you
14	the existing approved steam tariffs of Kansas City Power &
15	Light Company?
16	A. Yes, I do.
17	Q. Would you please read Section 4.02 regarding
18	"Other Sources" into the record? I believe it's just one
19	sentence.
20	A. Yes, I will. And I'll identify it for the
21	record. It's on Form 13, P.S.C. MO. No. 4, Sheet 10.13;
22	date of issue, November 27, 1967; effective,
23	January 1, 1968; signed by W.C. McCarthy, Vice President.
24	Section 4.02, "Other Sources," reads as
25	follows: "The Customer's installation shall have no

1	connection to or from any other source of steam supply."
2	MR. DUFFY: Thank you, Mr. Rasmussen.
3	That's all the questions I have.
4	EXAMINER FEE: Anything further of
5	Mr. Rasmussen?
6	MR. ENGLISH: Just one question on redirect,
7	your Honor.
8	REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. ENGLISH:
9	Q. In your conversation with Mr. Duffy,
10	Mr. Rasmussen, you were talking about fuel adjustment
11	clauses with electric customers. Do I take your
12	conversation to mean that KCPL would do anything that is
13	unlawful under the statutes of the state of Missouri or
14	unlawful pursuant to case law in the state of Missouri?
15	A. No.
16	MR. ENGLISH: That's all that I have, your
17	Honor.
18	EXAMINER FEE: Now is there anything
19	further?
20	MR. FINNEGAN: I just have one question with
21	respect to the Provision 4.02, "Other Sources."
22	RECROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. FINNEGAN:
23	Q. Kansas City Power & Light Company is nowor
24	is still presently a steam company, but is also an electric
	company: isn't that correct?

1	A. That's correct.
2	Q. And as an electric company, you supply heat?
3	A. Yes.
4	MR. FINNEGAN: That's all.
5	EXAMINER FEE: The witness may be excused.
6	Thank you.
7	(Witness excused.)
8	
9	EXAMINER FEE: Mr. Finnegan.
10	MR. FINNEGAN: I would like to call
11	Mr. Casten to the stand, please.
12	May I go off the record a second?
13	EXAMINER FEE: Yes.
14	(Discussion off the record.)
15	(EXHIBIT NOS. 1 TO 9 WERE MARKED FOR
16	IDENTIFICATION.)
17	(Witness sworn.)
18	
19	THOMAS R. CASTEN testified as follows:
20	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. FINNEGAN:
21	Q. State your name, please, for the record.
22	A. Thomas R. Casten.
23	Q. And what is your occupation?
24	A. I am the President of Trigen Energy
25	Corporation and also a member of the Board.

1	Q. All right. Are you also affiliated with an
2	other corporations or businesses?
3	A. Trigen has a number of subsidiaries in the
4	district heating business, including Trigen-Tulsa;
5	Trigen-Oklahoma City; Trenton District Energy Company;
6	Trigen-London, Ontario, Canada; and Nassau District Energy
7	Company.
8	Q. And you're also President of Trigen-
9	Kansas City District Energy Corporation, the name of the
10	corporation seeking authority here; is that correct?
11	A. Yes, sir.
12	Q. Okay. What's your educational and
13	professional background?
14	A. I attended another Big Eight school,
15	Colorado University, a Bachelor's in Economics, later a
16	Master's in Business from Columbia University Graduate
17	School of Business.
18	I have been involved in the energy business
19	since 1974. And we began developing our first district
20	heating system in 1980 and began giving service to customer
21	on a brand new system on the last day of 1983 and have
22	remained in that business continuously since. I was

Q. Are you a member of any professional

president of the antecedent company when we developed that

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project.

organizations related to district energy?

- A. I am a past member of the Board of the International District Heating Association, and I am currently serving as the founding chairman of the Principal Managers Forum, which is a group of the chief executives of the various district heating systems in North America.
- Q. Is Trigen-Kansas City District Energy Corporation affiliated with any other corporation?
- A. No, it is not. It is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Trigen Energy Corporation.
- Q. And where is Trigen Energy Corporation headquartered?
- A. Our headquarters are at 1 Water Street, White Plains, New York 10601.
- Q. Trigen Energy Corporation, is that the parent--or not the parent. Well, it is the parent corporation, is that correct, of Trigen-Kansas City?
- A. Trigen Energy Corporation is the parent of Trigen-Kansas City, yes.
- Q. Is that affiliated or a subsidiary of any other businesses or organizations involved in district steam heat?
- A. Yes, it is. Trigen Energy Corporation is partially owned by a management team. And it is owned in a majority by two corporations, both of whom are major players

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	in district heating. One is the French steam system that
:	serves Paris, France, and we believe may be the second
۱ ا	largest steam system in the free world with about 200 miles
,	of distribution pipe and nine major generating stations.
,	In addition to that, the larger corporation
;	Cofreth, operates approximately 70 district heating systems
,	by and large in France, but in other areas of Europe as
,	well, spanning a period of 25 years. They had revenues of

Q. And it's my understanding that Trigen has contracted with Kansas City Power & Light Company to purchase the system; is that correct?

approximately \$700 million a year in U.S. last year.

A. Yes, we have.

- Q. And you are here today seeking a Certificate of Convenience and Necessity from the Commission to operate such system?
 - A. Yes, we are.
- Q. Would you briefly explain why your company was interested in purchasing this system, considering the fact that the district energy system has been losing money for a period of time now?
- A. Trigen is uniquely in the business of providing district energy and believes that we have enough skills between ourselves and the parent corporation to evolve strategies that will make that a competitive form of

energy and allow us to compete profitably with the other providers of energy.

With respect to the analysis we've done over the past year on this system, we developed a strategy which we believe that, if allowed by the Commission and properly executed by our management, will return the system to competitive health in a period of three to five years.

That strategy involves several things and needs a comment about where the system is. The system is, at this point, vastly overdesigned for the customers that it has. Since 1973, it's lost three quarters of the steam load. And the power plant and the steam pipes are all very much too large for the job they do. And, consequently, the boilers are forced to operate at very inefficient levels, more than half the year at too low a level to be able to burn coal because of technical considerations. And the losses that occur in the steam pipes, which may not be generally known, are a constant based on the length of the pipe and the size.

The amount of steam that you sell through the pipes doesn't affect the losses. It's just that you have that many square feet of pipes that are hot with a certain insulation and you have losses.

So the system, in our view, is in what we term a "death spiral." And I believe the Commission Staff

found the same thing in 1986 when they examined the rates, that the rates then looked at were some three-plus million dollars short of providing a rate of return to KCP&L, but that if the rates were raised, more people would go off the system. And these high fixed losses would be then forced to be distributed over an even fewer number of customers. And we liken that to the death spiral, that it only gets worse unless you do something to adjust it.

The strategy that we have developed and which has brought us to this hearing and this request has got several pieces to it. Number 1, we believe that the rate structure should recognize that the company is in the business of providing the capacity to heat buildings rather than providing steam.

It's the capacity that is what we really do.

And that involves the purchase of the system, the

maintenance of the system, and the provision of a large

24-hour-a-day staff. That's before a pound of steam ever

goes out the door, you've got all those fixed expenses to

meet people's capacity needs which, of course, fluctuate

over the year.

And the second and much smaller part of what we do is then to push the steam out the door when and if people need it. Our new rates that are before this Commission identify that capacity as a fixed charge, place a

competitive marginal price on the steam, and we believe will send a signal to the various commercial space heating customers in the city that they can use the steam for process or for, more importantly, driving their summer chilling requirements.

It is a part of our recognition of the fact pattern that the chilling equipment in most of the buildings in our service area is using a refrigerant which has been agreed to be banned by 52 signatories to the Montreal Protocol, that there is a reduction of production of the chlorofluorocarbons based on their now pretty well demonstrated impact on the ozone level, and that all of these users are going to have to replace their chilling equipment with something that uses a more environmentally-acceptable refrigerant.

One of the principal options available is to use an absorption chiller that employs lithium bromide, which is environmentally benign and which is driven by steam. And our rates are designed to give all of those people that option at a competitive price for steam. We believe over two or three years that will increase the summer sales of steam sufficiently that we'll be able to burn coal in these very big boilers, that the load will be high enough that we can burn coal. So that's one part of the strategy.

An ancillary part of that is that it encourages a building developer of a brand-new building to hook up to the system because his overall costs of heating and chilling look a lot better than just doing the one.

A second major part of our strategy is to obtain and solicit process loads so that we can use the very, very economic potential of this plant to provide an industrial process load; that is to say, a load that is not weather dependent, but is going to a process 24 hours a day. And those loads, like the National Starch load, will drive the minimum output up to a point where the company can then burn coal, which is rather considerably cheaper than gas. And in burning that coal, we would then over time be able to hold down the inflation in the rates to the downtown users who our submitted rates apply to. So that's a second major part of the strategy to do that.

A third part of the strategy is that as we looked at the economics and had negotiations with Kansas City Power & Light, it became apparent that they had existing electric generating capacity which was capable of doing peak shaving duty and which, in fact, carried out that duty in the last couple of years, and that we were proposing to buy the boiler plant that could make the steam. And we therefore arrived at the steam service agreement under which they will pay a reservation fee to Trigen to maintain the

boilers and the capability to provide steam to them and then may, at their option, assuming that the steam is attractively priced and what their capacity needs are, cause Trigen to produce somewhere between 75 and 80 percent of the maximum output capable in the station. And that steam would go to their existing generating equipment.

That provides an economic boost to Trigen while we're trying to get additional people back on to the system and reverse the death spiral. And it also provides an economic increment of capacity to KCP&L, and that's why the contract was agreed to.

We, with all of those strategies, arrived at an economic analysis that is barely break even in the first full year of operations and, with some rather aggressive estimates of added sales, gets up into a 7 to 10 percent return on investment. I mention that not to tell you that we like 7 percent returns on investment, but that we believe that aggressively marketed with these rate structures and with some time, that our management will be able to reverse the death spiral and bring the system back up to the point where the losses are perhaps only 30 percent of the impact on the rates that they now are and that we'll have a competitive form of energy.

MR. FINNEGAN: At this time I offer into evidence Exhibits 1 through 9.

1	EXAMINER FEE: Is there any objection to the
2	exhibits?
3	(No response.)
4	EXAMINER FEE: Exhibit 1, the articles of
5	incorporation of Trigen; Exhibit 2, the certificate of
6	corporate good standing; Exhibit 3, a map of the service
7	area; Exhibit 4, a metes and bounds description of the
8	service area; Exhibit 5, a franchise ordinance of
9	Kansas City; Exhibit 6, the rate sheets; Exhibit 7, the
10	rules and regulations; Exhibit 8, the balance sheet; and
11	Exhibit 9, the pro forma income statement, are received into
12	evidence.
13	(EXHIBIT NOS. 1 TO 9 WERE RECEIVED IN
14	EVIDENCE.)
15	MR. FINNEGAN: Can I go off the record a
16	minute?
17	EXAMINER FEE: Yes.
18	(Discussion off the record.)
19	BY MR. FINNEGAN:
20	Q. Mr. Casten, with respect to the rates as
21	proposed by Trigen at this time, are these the initial rates
22	that Trigen was interested in?
23	A. No, sir. We prefer and, in fact, in all 70
24	of our other systems, have long-term contracts where the
25	fuel is passed through because we have no ability to

forecast the future, nor do our users.

Based on the Staff objections and their interpretation that the Supreme Court case of UCCM should apply to district heating, which we don't agree with, we did go back and forth with the Staff and finally arrived at the present rates, which are something that we're prepared to live with, as they suggest, over a period of 18 to 24 months, at which time we'll have an operating record and come back in and reexamine the matter.

- Q. So at this point in time, Trigen is willing to live with the rates as they are now filed in this proceeding and the rules and regulations?
 - A. Yes, we are.
- Q. Now, is there any other requirements that Trigen must have before it would complete this sale and obtain the Certificate of Convenience and Necessity?
- A. Yes, sir. We entered into a memorandum of understanding with KCP&L, and that set forth that we would complete it, subject to the Commission approving our certificate of need and the rates and long-term contracts, and also subject to our obtaining an environmental permit to operate the station, and subject to National Starch agreeing to transfer or extend its contract. They're an essential part of the economics. And I think that's the list.

Oh, the other--I'd forgotten because it's

already been done. We indicated that we would not go forward under the then existing city policy of a 10 percent gross receipts tax on steam, because that tax only applied to the fuel portion of users who bought tariff gas and didn't apply at all to users who bought oil or off-tariff gas; whereas it applied to our labor, our capital, our profit, if any, and so forth. And we made it a condition of going forward that the city reduce that gross receipts to 4 percent in the case of steam. The City Council has so acted; and it is to become official, I believe, at the first of the year.

- Q. With respect to the other conditions, what's the status of them? We can start with the banked credits.
- A. The status with respect to the permit to operate, we have been in probably a three-month delay in when this hearing could have taken place, while the Department of Natural Resources and the city health department went through their process.

They requested and we complied with extensive modeling of the station, 8,760 hours a year over five years of weather data, to ascertain under what federally enforceable permit conditions we could operate so as to not cause there to be an ascendance of federally defined air quality standards in any place in the area.

That information has been under review by

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the two agencies for the last ten days, and we're scheduled to meet with them tomorrow morning here in Jefferson City with the stated objective of both parties to arrive at a permit. But that will be over when it's over. We think we're close.

- Q. Initially in your rates and rules and regulations you had provisions regarding the long-term contracts with process steam users; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, we did.

- Q. And you have for the moment, or at least for the purpose of this proceeding, have now dropped that request at this time in order to expedite the proceeding; is that correct?
- A. We've dropped the request with the clear intention of coming back and discussing that when we're not pressed for time to get the decision over.
- Q. Are there two agreements that require approval before Trigen will go through with this Certificate of Convenience and Necessity in operating this system?
- A. Yes. And they're two of the three items that seem to be in contention by any of the parties here. In order for the economics to make sense and for the approval of my Board of Directors which has been given to be effective, we ask that the Commission approve the steam service agreement with KCP&L, which has been described and

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spans five years, and t	hat they approve the presumed
contract with National	Starch, which is a ten-year contract.
The rat	es and a nearly final form of that
contract have been give	n to Staff, but there still remains a
couple of open items be	tween ourselves and the management of
National Starch. They	re not rate issues.
Q. Both of	those agreements, I understand,
contain adjustment clau	ses; is that correct?
A. Yes, th	ey do. The steam sales agreement has
both a CPI on the labor	and maintenance and a fuel
adjustment on the fuel	that's actually burned and
contemplates that we mi	ght burn gas, we might burn coal, and
different rates based o	n that.
The Nat	ional Starch contract, which has been
negotiated over a perio	d of seven or eight months, requires
Trigen to operate on th	e lowest cost fuel at least

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which has been ths, requires east 70 percent of the time or charge as though we were and then has a mechanism for adjusting their rate to the actual mix of fuel. And it's priced as received at the station.

- With respect to the steam service agreement, is this agreement beneficial to Trigen and prospective customers of Trigen?
- This agreement is like the other one, a sine qua non of us going forward. And there are economic reasons for that. In order to purchase the system at its stated

\$6 million price and put in another two and a half to four million of working capital and modest improvements and then put a staff in the plant, we need additional revenue over what's in the system today.

And our needs match KCP&L's. And, consequently, they agreed to pay a reservation fee of \$65,000 a month for five years, which is a major contribution towards these fixed costs during the period of time while our management scrambles to get some more sales.

The issue of whether they'll continue that contract beyond five years or whether we'll continue it is not before the Commission and is something to be decided down the road, but obviously we'd like to maintain that relationship.

They contemplate coming to us on fairly short notice and saying, We need 750,000 pounds of steam an hour, which is out of a million pounds of total capacity, to make electricity in the generating plant that exists at that station. We don't know how often or when that might be. But two years ago, I believe, the station ran for 30 or 31 straight days.

When that happens, it's absolutely essential to us that it be done on a then-market-price of fuel. And there are several reasons for that. The biggest one is that we can't forecast. And because of the very large volume of

fuel that will be burned, if we're wrong by even 5 percent in our forecast, we could end up going bankrupt trying to meet their needs if we're just being paid 5 percent less than the cost of fuel to us through some sort of a fixed price or Commission mandated fixed price contract. It would be tantamount to playing roulette, and we're not prepared to do it.

The second reason for that needing to be there is that one of our strategies to make the system work is to become an attractive supplier of electricity during those peak periods to KCP&L. And the more steps we can take to purchase cheap fuel and increase the blend of coal versus oil and drive the price of the fuel down, the more attractive we are in their dispatch order, which is fluctuating, as Mr. Rasmussen said, every day with the prices on the grid.

And so if we can be in there at the lowest possible competitive price, it may result in us having additional steam sales to them. And that will help to again defer the maintenance and the staff costs so that we'll be in a better position to offer competitive rates to the more traditional commercial institutional space users.

So that contract is a vital part to the economics of making the system work. We're willing to take the bet that at the end of five years, either they will

renew in some form or we will have expanded our sales to other people or some combination thereof. Clearly, something has to happen in that five-year period.

With respect to the second contract with National Starch, first of all, the factual situation is that the system last year sold approximately 800,000 Mlbs. of steam and 400,000 of those Mlbs. went to National Starch and the other 400,000 to the downtown system.

The impact on the plant operations is much more disproportionate because National Starch is an essentially 24-hour-a-day, 365-day-a-year consumer and they provide the base load that, for many of the points in time, would allow us to get coal in the system instead of gas.

The system cannot drop below about 75,000 pounds an hour and still burn coal. And with those two contracts together, there are more than 4,000 hours where the system is below that level. Without National Starch, you almost can never burn coal except the dead of winter. And it doesn't pay to put the staff in to do that, and we remain in the death spiral.

With respect to why a fuel adjustment in National Starch, National Starch is a subsidiary of Unilever, which is one of the largest corporations in the world. They are making in that plant a fungible commodity which doesn't have any brand identity. It's simply sold at

a market clearing price. The economics of them staying in business are vitally determined by their ability to make that product as or more efficiently than other people that make it and other Unilever plants that make it, because the threat that occurred several years ago is that plant would be closed down and then starch would be made elsewhere. So to retain those 1,200 jobs in the Kansas City area, they need to know that they've got a competitive price of energy.

Their decision is either to enter into a long-term contract with Trigen or to erect their own boiler plants and go out and buy self-help gas at a market price. And they've done their economics rather carefully. And we've arrived at a contract which is attractive to them because it forces us to burn the lower cost fuel, which we anticipate to be coal, for at least 70 percent of the time. And they believe they're going to get a cheaper price of steam from us than they could make themselves by burning self-help gas. They absolutely insist that there be a mechanism to adjust that over the period of the ten years to what the market is.

Lacking that mechanism, they will only enter into a contract on a year-to-year basis. And we're not prepared to make this massive investment on the assumption that 50 percent of our load has an option to decide whether to continue to be our load on a year-to-year basis. It just.

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Q.

- How is Trigen proposing to purchase the system, with what forms of financing?
- Our Board of Directors, recognizing that the system presently losas money and that the pro formas we have reflect the same thing, has recognized that the system cannot easily be purchased right now with any leverage. And we're proposing to buy it with equity 100 percent, and then, as we achieve some of our objectives, return it to a more normal leverage position. But we're intending to purchase it and make all the working capital out of equity.
- So you're talking, what, \$8 1/2 million 0. then?
 - A. Yes, sir.

doesn't make economic sense.

- With respect to the steam service agreement, Q. where would you be supplying the steam to Kansas City Power & Light?
- Inside the four walls of the plant at Grand A. Avenue as it's now all owned by KCP&L. The pipes simply run from the boiler plant and over to two existing and operable condensing steam turbines. And the agreement contemplates that we would supply steam to those turbines, would take back from them condensate and also some steam that comes off the turbines.

We would provide them with condenser water,

since a part of the property we're acquiring is the condenser pumps on the Missouri River and the pipes that bring that water back up to the condensers, and that they would be responsible for the electric generating equipment only and we would be responsible for the ancillaries, including all the fuel handling and ash treatment and so forth.

So we don't use our distribution system. It's all right inside the plant. And we're really simply doing what they are able to do and have been doing with the same contractual effect because if they decide to use that capacity today, they will simply pay the cost of fuel and the cost of labor to generate the extra steam; and that will become a part of their electric generating costs. And in our case, they will cause us to generate the steam, and the contract, as negotiated, pretty much passes through those costs based on FERC 501 definitions of fuel.

- Q. Is there any other customer for this particular use?
- A. No. There's not any other customer for steam to make electricity. It's only KCP&L.
- Q. And was the agreement reached as a result of arm's-length bargaining?
 - A. Very much so.
 - Q. It took quite a bit of time, did it not, to

reach the agreement that you have come up with?

- A. It took a lot of time, but it's a complicated intermixing of facilities they retain and facilities we'll have. And it took a lot of trust that we would be there to provide them with what they needed and they would be there to take what we wanted. So it's a complex agreement that's, I think, beneficial to both parties.
- Q. And is entering into this agreement necessary for your operation of the system?
- A. It's absolutely necessary to the extent that without this agreement, I no longer have the economics that have been approved by my Board and we will not be allowed to purchase the system.
- Q. Would you enter into such an agreement if it had no adjustment clauses in it?
- A. Under no circumstances would we enter into that agreement for the reasons that I outlined, but I'll mention again.

We have complete doubt in our ability to forecast the future prices. We've watched the prices of fuel jump wildly around during the period of time that we have been in the business.

We understand that when KCP&L asks for steam, that many, many, many dollars will change hands

because the generation of enough steam for an 80-megawatt power plant is a big revenue item relative to the size of this system.

If that's being done on a fixed price, nonadjustable contract that somebody who had more confidence in the future than I have put together, the only thing we're certain of is that our forecast will be wrong. And we lose either way. In one case, we're too high priced and they don't buy the steam from us at all; and in the other case, we're too low priced and we could literally go bankrupt in a month because of the volume of steam going out the door.

Keep in mind that our peak on the system for its other uses gets up to about 300,000 pounds, and that only very briefly on days like today, and averages much lower. And when KCP&L comes on the system, they're looking for 750,000 pounds 24 hours a day. So it's much too big to leave to chance and people that like to do forecasts.

- Q. When the system peaks, it's a winter peaking system; is that true?
- A. The system currently is a strongly winter peaking system, the steam system. And the anticipated requirement of KCP&L is the summer, not by contract, but by past practice. Their electric system strongly peaks in the summer. And we believe, from our conversations with them, that it will be the summer period when they are, in all

 probability, going to call on us for steam. But they have plenty of capacity in the winter because of their summer peak.

- Q. And is this beneficial to both Trigen and its customers?
- A. From Trigen's point of view it provides the extra source of revenue to defer the costs of operating the plant and maintaining the plant and offers the possibility to earn a little bit of money on the sale of the steam.

I might mention that from KCP&L's point of view, the reservation charge that we have agreed to amounts to about a fourth of the pool penalties for lack of the same capacity. So if just in one circumstance they were unable to have this capacity and they were deemed to be in short supply by the pool, which happened, I think, last year or the year before, it would be four times as expensive to pay the pool as we understand the rules. So we think, yes, it's beneficial to them and it's beneficial to us.

- Q. Now, with respect to the National Starch contract that you are negotiating at this time, it's my understanding you are not asking for approval of that contract right now because it's not completed; is that correct?
- A. I have to defer to the policy that the Commission would like to go. The rate section of that

contract and the language is in basically final form. What remains at issue between the two parties has to do with guarantees in the event of default and how those things are arranged.

I would hope that there is some way procedurally that the Commission can deal with the concept of approving the Starch contract with the rate structures and the ten-year time period as proposed and leave it as a final step for the Staff to review the final words of that contract and make sure that it doesn't raise any other issues, which could happen as early as tomorrow and could take longer. It's a very important negotiation to both parties. And Starch has said that they will, by the end of the year, either enter into this contract or begin building a boiler plant. So there is no more time. It's not going to stretch on beyond the end of this year.

- Q. What you are asking then is that the Commission approve the rate structures and the ten-year period that are already agreed to between you and National Starch?
- A. If they could approve that and direct the Staff to just review the final contract for form, I think that would be an ideal outcome.

It does force the issue that Staff has raised to be dealt with, which we think is vitally

important. We cannot proceed with the transaction if the

Commission, for any reason, finds that they cannot approve

 Q. The proposed contract—the rate structures contain adjustment clauses; is that correct?

A. Under the proposed contract, it has been determined between National Starch and ourselves what their need for capacity is, and a number—in this case, it's big enough that we can measure at very sophisticated meters. The number that's been agreed to, I think, 75,000 Mlbs. an hour.

And they have agreed to pay a base charge before they ever take any steam for that capacity. And that base charge has elements in it which are fixed, and it has elements in it which increase with the Consumer Price Index and elements that increase with fuel.

The notion that they have negotiated for is that they want Trigen to be responsible for the physical quantity of inputs to make that contract work. And they will be responsible for the general level of inflation, such that if we manage the business poorly and add ten people or pay the people above market rates, that's Trigen's problem, not theirs. But if there is rapid runaway inflation, they understand that they would have to increase the salaries and other prices if they had their own boiler plant and their

own staff. And that's been the basic understanding of that 1 part of the contract. 2 The second part of the contract involves a 3 charge per Mlb. of steam that's delivered to them at the 4 plant walls. They own the pipes to the plant. The meters 5 are at the plant. And that charge is set to fluctuate based 6 on Trigen's actual cost of fuel and Trigen's fuel mix. 7 As a further protection to National Starch, 8 they have insisted that we guarantee we will use a minimum 9 of 70 percent of -- we will produce a minimum of 70 percent of 10 the same steam to them with the lowest cost fuel, which at 11 the moment is coal, so that we can in no way become lazy and 12 burn a fuel that's easy. We've got to try to burn the 13 cheapest fuel. 14 National Starch, it's my understanding, is Q. 15 located in North Kansas City? 16 Yes, sir. They're across the river from 17 Kansas City. And they built, at their own expense some 18 years ago, a steam pipe from their plant and across a 19 railroad bridge and right to the wall of the plant. 20 And they are not in your certificated Q. 21 service area, are they? 22 I don't believe so, no. 23 Or not the area that you're requesting at

this point; is that correct?

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. Why can you not sign a contract with National Starch without these adjustments, these pass-throughs?
- A. I must answer that question from both directions.

MR. DUFFY: Well, I'm going to object to him characterizing the position of National Starch unless there's some foundation laid that he is authorized to speak for National Starch with regard to their contracting practices and philosophies.

MR. FINNEGAN: Mr. Examiner, I believe he has been negotiating with National Starch for some time. I think he should certainly know what their position is and what they will and will not accept at this point.

EXAMINER FEE: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: I'd like to start with an industry comment. One of the problems that the district heating industry faces across North America is that we generally don't have process customers.

Process customers are sufficiently nervous about what the cost and reliability of the service could do to their main business that they tend to do that themselves and therefore have control over it.

It's a "man-bites-dog" kind of news story

when something happens like just did in Milwaukee where the Pabst Brewery agreed to hook up their brewery to the Milwaukee steam system. So it's very unusual to have a process customer. With that background I can explain, first of all, what they've expressed to us as their concerns and then tell you our concerns.

I think, without telling any secrets about their process, let's just put it at a range that energy is between 8 and 12 percent of their product cost and that other people in other jurisdictions with other electric suppliers and other sources of fuel make starch.

As you know, the market for gas and oil tends to level out across North America because they both move pretty easily. And the option that they look at and what they believe that their competitor companies will be looking at is to burn gas or oil in their own boiler with their own staff, and that will form the basis for the energy component of other people's starch product.

In this case, they find this plant attractive because they don't have to put up any capital to build a plant. They do not have a boiler plant. The plant that they have has been gutted--

EXAMINER FEE: Pardon me, sir.

What was the question? I thought you asked him if he would enter into a contract without these

adjustment clauses.

MR. FINNEGAN: I asked, Why can you not sign a contract or enter into a contract with National Starch without adjustment clauses?

EXAMINER FEE: Okay. You're not making it easy.

THE WITNESS: Let me try to get right to the heart of the matter from their point of view. They believe that if they sign a contract at a fixed price of fuel, that they have no assurance whatsoever that their product will remain competitive and that therefore they would be able to sell their product.

And they have stated that to us very clearly throughout the negotiations, that they find us attractive because we offer them coal, which a lot of their competitors don't have, but they will not enter into a contract in which we both bet on what the prices will be.

And they're not in such a contract now.

Their present contract, as approved by this Commission, has a fuel adjustment clause in it. That's the reason they won't enter into it. And it renders our reason immaterial because without them agreeing, we don't have a contract.

But our reason is quite the other way around. As a purchaser of 400,000 pounds of steam per year, half the output of the system, if we enter into the obligation to

supply that at a single fixed price, by the time we could get back to the Commission and have a hearing and say the prices of fuel have changed and we need to adjust up or down, we could have suffered very substantial losses relative to the size of the company.

And so we've got a total nonstarter from both the purchasing side and from the contracting side. We also, I might add, have found no examples of a process user entering into a contract without that kind of adjustment anywhere. They may be there. We just have never found any. BY MR. FINNEGAN:

- Q. Could you then just summarize what you're requesting from the Commission at this time?
- A. We're requesting that the Commission give us a certificate to operate, approve our rates for the downtown as filed and amended today, and approve the steam sales contract with KCP&L and approve the ten-year steam service contract with National Starch per the rates submitted and per the general terms of the contract you have, subject to final Staff approval when we have any contract between the two of us.
- Q. And if the Commission does not do all four of these, there will be no purchase; is that correct?
- A. That's correct. I don't have the authorization to proceed otherwise.

1	MR. FINNEGAN: That's all the questions.
2	EXAMINER FEE: Mr. English, do you have any
3	questions?
4	MR. ENGLISH: None, your Honor.
5	examiner fee: Ms. Young.
6	MS. YOUNG: Thank you, sir.
7	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. YOUNG:
8	Q. Mr. Casten, are you familiar with the
9	existing National Starch steam contract with KCPL?
10	A. I have read it, yes.
11	Q. And are you familiar with the regulatory
12	approvals section that I asked Mr. Rasmussen about this
13	afternoon?
14	MR. FINNEGAN: Could I supply him a copy?
15	Do you want to mark it or anything?
16	MS. YOUNG: No.
17	THE WITNESS: I can only answer that I've
18	read the contract. Maybe you could be more specific.
19	BY MS. YOUNG:
20	Q. Page 11, Section 13, "Regulatory Approval."
21	A. Yes, I have it in front of me. Your
22	question?
23	Q. Does the new contract that you're
24	negotiating with National Starch contain a similar provision
25	to Section 13 of the existing contract?

1	A. I don't know whether it has the Section A or	
2	not. Section A here says that "This Agreement are	
3	conditioned upon acceptance of this Agreement by the	
4	Commission " And we're here to ask for the	
5	Commission to approve the new contract. If it helps to put	
6	that language in, we're happy to do so. We want the	
7	contract approved by the Commission. Both parties want	
8	that.	
9	Q. And the next provision there in the existing	
10	contract indicates that the agreement is " subject to	
11	the terms and provisions of the Public Service Commission	
12	Laws of the State of Missouri and subject to the	
13	jurisdiction and authority of the Missouri Public Service	
14	Commission."	
15	Do you have such a provision in the contract	
16	that you're negotiating with National Starch?	
17	A. I simply don't know if that provision is	
18	there or not.	
19	Q. Okay. Is it true that the existing National	

Q. Okay. Is it true that the existing National Starch contract is assignable to Trigen as purchaser of the steam system?

- A. My understanding is that National Starch has to agree to the assignment of that contract and it only runs for another year.
 - Q. Did Trigen consider taking or seeking an

assignment or seeking an extension of the terms of the original contract—the currently existing contract with National Starch?

- A. We considered that and rejected it. The economics of us making the investment in the system are dependent upon them being there for longer than the one-year term. And we arrived through negotiation at a ten-year term.
- Q. Other than the term, were there any provisions of this existing contract that kept you from taking assignment and seeking some extension?
- A. I think the answer is yes. There were certainly a number of provisions which both parties felt could be changed to the benefit of the deal. As to a specific provision that we could absolutely not live with, I think it would be in the area of the rate structure where the existing contract goes more to the notion that the company is in the business of supplying steam as opposed to our belief that we're in the business of supplying the capacity to generate the steam needs, and that therefore the company was quite exposed in the event of National Starch making major changes to its operation.

Under the contract as negotiated, National Starch agrees to some roughly \$80,000 per month of a capacity charge, whether or not they choose to use some

1	steam and make starch. And that reflects what I described		
2	earlier of our large commitment to a fixed cost. And then		
3	the steam becomes a variable part of what they do. Under		
4	the existing contract, I think that that's a big hole.		
5	Q. I asked Mr. Rasmussen some questions about		
6	any provisions that may be in the steam service agreement as		
7	to regulatory approval and authority. And I recall that, in		
8	essence, he indicated that any such provision contained		
9	an implicit reference to the Commission's authority and		
10	an indication of some negative consequences in the event of		
11	Commission action. Do you recall those questions? Were you		
12	in the room?		
13	A. I was in the room and in the negotiation of		
14	that contract. Yes, that's my understanding of the		
15	contract.		

- Q. Would a similar characterization apply to the current status of the National Starch contract that is under negotiation at this time?
 - A. I believe it would, yes.
 - Q. Okay.

- A. Could I amplify that a second?
- Q. Sure.
- A. National Starch really has no concern whatsoever about what the Commission does with the rest of the steam system and the rates and so forth. They simply

said, "Here's what we can make the steam for. Here's what we're willing to pay. Take it or leave it."

From Trigen's point of view, that taking of that half of the sales is vital to our strategy to be able to offer competitive service to the rest of the people. And it's not a situation where you can say you should pay a different price because we have gone through and sorted it out. They've said, "This is our market price. If you like it, fine. If you don't, we're going to build our own boiler."

Q. Let's go back to your "man-bites-dog" analogy. You made a reference to the dearth of process customers on steam systems in general.

Are there few or no process customers on other steam systems due to the fact that they have or don't have a fuel adjustment clause?

A. By and large, every jurisdiction that we're familiar with except the state of Missouri has fuel pass-throughs.

So I would have to say that the reason for there not being process users goes beyond simply having a fuel adjustment. The absence of a fuel adjustment is a problem, but there are other series of problems to get a process customer. It's a tough job to get a process customer.

1	Q. It's true that the National Starch contract
2	has not yet been filed officially with the Commission,
3	correct?
4	A. It hasn't yet been agreed to by National
5	Starch.
6	Q. And I believe you indicated that that could
7	happen as soon as tomorrow or at some later date, correct?
8	A. Yes.
9	Q. And so you can't indicate today to the
10	Commission when a final copy of that contract may be
11	available?
12	- A. No, because we don't have the
13	decision-making authority in our control.
14	Q. You did indicate that you want the
15	Commission to approve the ten-year term and the rates
16	portion of the contract?
17	A. Yes.
18	Q. Is Trigen prepared to provide that to the
19	Commission at this time?
20	A. I believe that we have provided that,
21	although perhaps not in an official filing. You do havewe
22	have sent on to Staff the contract as currently before both
23	parties, and we sent on the rate structure with all the
24	escalators. And they are not at this point under
25	negotiation. The remaining issues, as I said, have to do

with responsibilities in the event of default.

Q. And what I'm trying to determine is what Trigen is prepared to place before the Commission at this point, what you do have ready to provide into the record in this case. You know, the maximum that the Commission can have available as it's making its deliberations.

THE WITNESS: Can I just go off the record and ask a question here of my good counselors?

EXAMINER FEE: Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

THE WITNESS: We're prepared to submit into the record the rate structure and the rate adjustment provisions as presently negotiated and withhold the rest of the contract until it is, in fact, agreed to.

MS. YOUNG: Mr. Examiner, would you like to reserve an exhibit number for that, because I would suggest that it should be included in the record.

EXAMINER FEE: Yes. Did you want to offer this steam service agreement that you just had?

MR. FINNEGAN: Well, we passed it around.

Nobody seems to have any desire. I would just as soon offer it, though, as an exhibit.

(EXHIBIT NO. 10 WAS MARKED FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

EXAMINER FEE: The steam service agreement

will be received as Exhibit 10. (EXHIBIT NO. 10 WAS RECEIVED IN EVIDENCE.) EXAMINER FEE: And those portions of the National Starch contract which do not appear to be subject to change can then be furnished as Exhibit 11. MR. DUFFY: Just so I'm clear, what's going to come in as Exhibit 11 is public record portions of a contract that will be supplied to all of the parties to this case? EXAMINER FEE: I don't know if it's the public record portion of the contract. It's the portion of the contract that the gentleman thinks will not change. rest of the contract is still subject to negotiation. Is that the current--THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. EXAMINER FEE: All right. He's going to furnish--

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MR. DUFFY: May I voir dire the witness as to whether that document that he is going to furnish as Exhibit 11 is a public record or whether anybody has to sign a confidentiality agreement regarding that? At this point, I don't know what Exhibit 11 looks like, smells like or feels like; and I would like some indication on that.

THE WITNESS: I'm making a judgment that since National Starch allowed this contract to be a part of

the public record and you could see what their rates were under this contract, that they will not request the proprietary process on the new contract. I have not asked them that question.

MR. DUFFY: Well, just so the record is

MR. DUFFY: Well, just so the record is clear, KPL, I think, would be willing to enter into a confidentiality agreement, if that's a prerequisite to looking at Exhibit 11, once Exhibit 11 is provided for the record. Thank you.

EXAMINER FEE: All right. They're prepared to do so if you feel it's necessary.

MR. FINNEGAN: All right.

EXAMINER FEE: All right. We'll move on.

MR. FINNEGAN: We'll check with them then.

MS. YOUNG: I have no further questions for

the witness.

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EXAMINER FEE: Mr. Mills.

MR. MILLS: I have no questions.

EXAMINER FEE: Mr. Kelly.

MR. KELLY: No questions.

EXAMINER FEE: Mr. Duffy.

MR. DUFFY: Yes, sir.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. DUFFY:

Q. Mr. Casten, you said that you were not aware of any process users in situations where there was not a

1	Iner adjustment	Clause.
2		Did you investigate the or are you aware
3	that there is a	steam system in existence in St. Joseph,
4	Missouri?	
5	A.	Yes, we understand there is a steam system.
6	Q.	How many process users are on that steam
7	system?	
8	A.	I have no knowledge of the St. Joseph
9	system. They a	re utterly inactive in our district heating
10	association.	
11	Q.	Have you ever heard of AGP or Ag
12	Processing, Inc.	.?
13	A.	No, sir.
14	Q.	Okay. Would the processing of soybeans
15	constituteand	of soybean oil, things like that, would that
16	constitute a pro	ocess use of steam?
17	A.	Absolutely.
18	Q.	Would the cooking of dog food constitute a
19	process use of	steam?
20	A.	Yes, sir.
21	Q.	Are you aware that St. Joe's steam system
22	does not have a	fuel adjustment clause and it has no rate
23	contracts with	its customers, that its system is purely
24	tariffed steam?	
25	λ.	Yes. I'm further aware that they were the
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 other way around, and this was a decision taken in the last year and a half. And I believe that the customers that you have mentioned are preexisting and that the actions of this Commission were apparently not sufficient to drive those customers into their own boiler plants as yet. My experience would suggest that those customers are probably looking at their own boiler plants out of fear that their energy rates will go out of control. Purely my experience.

- Q. Are you the same Thomas R. Casten that submitted a memorandum to the Public Service Commission in this case dated September 7, 1989?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. You talk in this memorandum at Page 3 about the reduction in the gross receipts tax from 10 percent to 4 percent or 4.5 percent. Let me ask you, is there some provision somewhere where Kansas City has agreed never to change it back to 10 percent?
- A. My understanding is that serving city government can't make that kind of an agreement.
- Q. So if the franchise gross receipts tax was reduced to 4-point-something percent as a result of an ordinance passed by the city council, then that same city council can raise it back up to 10 percent if that city council feels like it?
 - A. That's our understanding, yes, sir.

Q. You also mention in this same memorandum
about the fact that none of the five other systems operated
by Trigen in North America are rate regulated. Isn't that
the result of the fact that you have chosen to operate those
systems in states that do not have the regulatory rate
structure that Missouri has with regard to heating systems?
A. No, sir. In the state of New Jersey, the
statute specifically states that "The commission shall have
jurisdiction over And in the enumerated list of
things they have jurisdiction over is included the words
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The commission in New Jersey has looked at the statutes and decided that they could carry out their regulatory requirements with respect to our district heating system in Trenton, New Jersey, by approving the long-term contractual rate structure, which is 20-year contracts with private and government users, and by continuing to carry out those functions that are specified; for instance, the approval of debt instruments of over one year's duration have to go before the commission.

But they found that because the business was in no way a monopoly and that the users all had competitive sources of energy, that they were prepared to leave the rate of return to market forces and act primarily to exert their influence over the financial health of the company with its

debt and the safety and the contracts -- the contract form. 1 So if I understand what you're telling me, Q. 2 the New Jersey Commission is regulating your contracts, but 3 apparently not with regard to the allowed rate of return,

that the contracts have to be submitted for approval?

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- No. They required us to submit the form of A. contract as a part of the original approval and then gave us the right to enter into those contracts without their approval with other people, which we have since done.
 - Based upon the form they approved? Q.
- There's quite a bit of latitude on the form. A. We're able to change the form as well. They essentially stayed out of the contractual process.
- Q. Does the contract form have a fuel adjustment clause in it?
- A. The contracts all have a fuel adjustment and all have a PPI or a CPI adjustment for labor and maintenance and a fixed portion.
- Do other utilities in New Jersey have fuel 0. adjustment clauses also?
 - Yes, they do. A.
- Have you previously supplied a copy of any 0. part of the National Starch contract or what you're proposing to supply as Exhibit 11 to KPL or any party to this case other than the Staff?

No, sir.

So it would be fair to say that KPL hasn't Q. 2 seen any part of the National Starch contract, the one 3 that's under negotiation? 4 Not from us. A. 5 Let me direct your attention to Section 4.2 Q. 6 of your proposed rules and regulations, Sheet 15. I think 7 this is Exhibit No. 7. Counsel will have to supply you with 8 a copy of that. Let me know when you have that in front of 9 you. 10 It starts with "Other Sources"? A. 11 Yes, sir. Can you tell me what safety **Q.** 12 reasons exist for Trigen needing the provisions--needing the 13 words "or other heat supply" in that tariff language? What 14 safety reasons exist? 15 That provision is not there for safety A. 16 reasons primarily. 17 Is it there primarily for economic reasons? Q. 18 That provision is there because our tariffs 19 are predicated upon customers who use their full load from 20 us. If they don't use their full load from us, there's a 21 possibility that they can buy interruptible gas, a cheap 22 boiler, use that until the gas company interrupts, and then 23 take a little bit of service from us or do other things that 24 were not intended in the rates. 25

This provision is there because, rather than us be a policeman and have to go by and see if they're doing anything which other sections of the rates say they're not to do, it places upon them the affirmative requirement that if they contemplate some other sources, they have to notify us of that and that we have the right to either say, "We don't approve of that; and if you're going to go ahead, you can no longer have service from us under this tariff," or to say, "We understand and we approve of that." I can give you an example if you'd like.

- Q. A possible implementation of that tariff would be that if another heat supply was being used by your customer, you could insist on enforcing this in terms of telling that customer he has to disconnect from that other heat supply; is that correct?
- A. Based on the stipulations this morning, I don't currently have before this Commission an alternate rate structure to put that customer under. It would be our intent to come up with an alternate rate structure which the Commission could approve so that our action would not be to say, "You must disconnect," but our action would be to say, "You are no longer eligible for the full service rate structure. And if you want to continue to take service, you have to do it under this less than full service rate structure," which, I think, is a common thing for all of us.

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It's what you do to an interruptible customer that doesn't turn his gas off. It's the same concept.

- Q. What I'm hearing you say is simply because—you would have the right to enforce that tariff to tell that customer to disconnect from that other heat supply. You're describing a temporary situation that you don't have another rate to put him on?
- A. Well, throughout all of our experience, we don't find the right, quote, unquote, to disconnect a customer is ever an effective right. It's a theoretical right. But when you get to taking steam away from a customer, the Commission will intervene or somebody and it won't happen.

So what we're seeking to protect here is to prevent us from giving somebody the full service rates for what is not full service, which is therefore cheating the system. I think it's exactly analogous to you having an interruptible gas rate which is cheaper than a firm gas rate and if a customer doesn't interrupt, he gets thrown right onto the firm gas rate and pays a different price. And that's exactly what we're proposing to do with this clause.

Q. Are you saying then that you would not insist on the customer disconnecting from his other source so long as he pays the full tariff rate under your tariff?

1	A.	Yes.
2	Q.	You said this was a 100 percent equity
3	purchase?	
4	A.	Yes, sir.
5	Q.	What return on equity is authorized or
6	implicit in the	rates that you are proposing?
7	A.	2 percent the first year. Want to buy a
8	piece?	
9		MR. DUFFY: I ask that the last remark of
10	the witness be	stricken.
11		That's all the questions I have.
12		EXAMINER FEE: Do you have any redirect?
13		MR. FINNEGAN: No.
14		EXAMINER FEE: I've about forgot what the
15	issues are now.	•
16		Will you have a witness that can tell me
17	where the adjus	tments are, automatic adjustments are, or do
18	I have to ask h	im?
19		MS. YOUNG: I will have a witness who can do
20	that.	
21		EXAMINER FEE: Thank you. The witness is
22	excused.	
23		(Witness excused.)
24		
25		EXAMINER FEE: We'll be in recess 15

1	(EXHIBIT NOS. 12 AND 13 WERE MARKED FOR
2	IDENTIFICATION.)
3	EXAMINER FEE: The hearing will come to
4	order, please.
5	There being no objection from the parties,
6	we have marked and will receive as Exhibit 12 the contract
7	between Trigen and Kansas City Power & Light, which is the
8	subject of one of the proceedings.
9	(EXHIBIT NO. 12 WAS RECEIVED IN EVIDENCE.)
10	EXAMINER FEE: Ms. Young.
11	MS. YOUNG: Thank you. The Staff would call
12	Mark Oligschlaeger to the stand.
13	EXAMINER FEE: A memorandum from
14-	Mr. Oligschlaeger has been marked as Exhibit 13.
15	(Witness sworn.)
16	
17	MARK L. OLIGSCHLAEGER testified as follows:
18	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. YOUNG:
19	Q. Would you please state your name and
20	business address for the record. A. Mark L. Oligschlaeger, Post Office Box 360,
21	
22	Jefferson City, Missouri 65102. Q. Would you please state by whom you are
23	employed and in what capacity.
24	A. I'm employed by the Missouri Public Service

1	Commission as the Manager of the Accounting Department.
2	Q. And how long have you been employed by the
3	Public Service Commission?
4	A. Since 1981.
5	Q. Do you have with you a copy of a memorandum
6	dated December 8, 1989, from yourself to Dale Johansen,
7	which has now been marked as Exhibit 13 in this case?
8	A. I do.
9	Q. And can you identify that document as the
10	memo which you sent to Mr. Johansen which was subsequently
11	filed with the Commission in these cases for purposes of
12	stating your recommendation in the cases to be heard today?
13	A. This is that document, yes.
14	Q. And were you also in the hearing room today
15	when the stipulation was read into the record by Mr. English
16	and I made some comments concerning the Staff's
17	recommendation on rates?
18	A. Yes, I was.
19	Q. And, as conditioned by that stipulation, do
20	you wish to have Exhibit 13 received into the record today
21	as your testimony in this case?
22	A. I do.
23	MS. YOUNG: I have no further questions. I
24	would tender the witness and offer the exhibit.
25	EXAMINER FEE: Mr. Mills.

1	MR. MILLS: I have no objections to the
2	exhibit, and I have no questions for the witness.
3	EXAMINER FEE: Mr. Duffy.
4	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. DUFFY:
5	Q. Mr. Oligschlaeger, do you know whether there
6	are other steam systems in Missouri?
7	A. I know there are other systems, yes.
8	Q. Could you list those?
9	A. There is a system in St. Joseph, Missouri,
10	and I believe there's a central steam heating system in
11	St. Louis, Missouri, also.
12	Q. Which ones of those, if any, are regulated
13	by the Public Service Commission?
14	A. The St. Joseph steam system is rate
15	regulated by the Missouri Public Service Commission. I'm
16	not sure of the extent that we regulate the St. Louis system
17	at this time.
18	Q. To your knowledge, do any of the rate
19	regulated steam systems have the right to enter into
20	unregulated contracts for providing steam service?
21	A. Not to my knowledge.
22	Q. Are there any regulated utilities that have
23	the right to enter into unregulated contracts to provide the
24	type of service that's otherwise regulated?
25	A. Not to my knowledge.

1	MR. DUFFY: That's all I have.
2	EXAMINER FEE: Mr. Finnegan.
3	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. FINNEGAN:
4	Q. Mr. Oligschlaeger, with reference to
5	Exhibit 13, it's my understanding that, as a result of the
6	stipulation this morning, you've changed your position on
7	some of your proposals regarding the proposed rates?
8	A. Yes. Staff's position on the level of rates
9	to go into effect upon Trigen's operation of the business,
10	if that is indeed accepted by the Commission, would now be
11	as stated in Option No. 2 in the memorandum from Dale W.
12	Johansen to the case file.
13	Q. That's not an exhibit at this time, though,
14	is it?
15	A. No, it is not.
16	Q. With reference to your position on the
17	banked pollution credits, you have not changed on that, have
18	you?
19	A. No. There is no change in that position.
20	Q. And you are recommending that they do be
21	transferred to the Trigen company?
22	A. Yes, if the sale is approved.
23	Q. Yes.
24	MR. FINNEGAN: That's all the questions I
25	have.

1	EXAMINER FEE: Mr. English.
2	MR. ENGLISH: No questions, your Honor.
3	EXAMINER FEE: Any redirect?
4	MS. YOUNG: No. Thank you.
5	EXAMINER FEE: The witness may be excused.
6	(Witness excused.)
7	·
8	EXAMINER FEE: Exhibit 13 is received in
9	evidence.
10	(EXHIBIT NO. 13 WAS RECEIVED IN EVIDENCE.)
11	MS. YOUNG: The Staff would call Michael W.
12	Straub to the stand.
13	(Witness sworn.)
14	
15	MS. YOUNG: Would you like to go off the
16	record to mark some exhibits?
17	EXAMINER FEE: Yes.
18	(Discussion off the record.)
19	(EXHIBIT NOS. 14 AND 15 WERE MARKED FOR
20	IDENTIFICATION.)
21	EXAMINER FEE: The memorandum has been
22	marked Exhibit 14, and his testimony in the St. Joe Light &
23	Power case has been marked Exhibit 15.
24	MICHAEL W. STRAUB testified as follows:
25	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. YOUNG:

1	
1	Q. Would you please state your name and
2	business address for the record.
3	A. Michael W. Straub, Post Office Box 360,
4	Jefferson City, Missouri 65102.
5	Q. And by whom are you employed, Mr. Straub,
6	and in what capacity?
7	A. I'm employed by the Missouri Public Service
8	Commission as a Rate and Tariff Examiner.
9	Q. How long have you been employed by the
10	Public Service Commission?
11	A. Since 1970.
12	Q. Do you have before you a copy of a
13	memorandum in your name to Dale Johansen dated December 8,
14	1989, which has been marked as Exhibit 14?
15	A. Yes.
16	Q. And can you identify that document as the
17	memo which you sent to Mr. Johansen and which was
18	subsequently filed with the Commission for purposes of
19	stating your recommendation in the dockets that are being
20	heard today?
21	A. Yes, this is the document.
22	Q. Also, was the cover memorandum which was
23	sent by Mr. Johansen to the case files in essence a summary
24	and transmittal of your memorandum and Mr. Oligschlaeger's
25	memorandum which was marked as Exhibit 13?

1	A. Yes.
2	Q. Is it your desire that Exhibit 14 be
3	received into evidence today as a portion of your testimony
4	in this case?
5	A. Yes.
6	Q. On Page 2 of your memorandum which has been
7	marked as Exhibit 14, there is a term "current regulatory
8	requirements". Do you see that term?
9	A. Yes, I do.
0	Q. Could you please explain what you're
1	referring to by the term "current regulatory requirements"?
2	A. There are basically four items that go into
3	the current regulatory requirements pertaining to adjustment
4	clauses. One of them would be the UCCM case. The second
5	one would be the St. Joe Light & Power Case No. HR-88-116.
6	The third was the Southwestern Bell Company Case
7	No. TC-89-14. And advice from counsel would be the last
8	item.
9	Q. Let's go to the first item, the UCCM case.
0	Were you personally involved in activities of the Commission
1	in dealing with the ramifications of the court's prohibition
2	of the fuel adjustment clause in that case?
3	A. Yes, I was.
4	Q. And what was your role?
5	A. I was one of the primary Staff members

1	involved in rolling in the current fuel costs and zeroing
2	out the fuel adjustment of the tariffs at that time, which
3	happened in October of 1979.
4	Q. And, as you went through that process, were
5	the fuel adjustment clauses only for residential customers
6	eliminated?
7	A. No, not at that time. The fuel adjustment
8	was eliminated for all regulated electric companies in the
9	state of Missouri for all customers.
10	Q. And why were commercial and industrial
11	customers' rates also changed to remove the fuel adjustment
12	clause?
13	A. It was felt that, if we were to recommend to
14	eliminate the fuel adjustment only to residential customers
15	that the industrial intervenors would immediately file an
16	appeal and also try to get the fuel adjustment eliminated
17	for them as well.
18	Q. And what was the basis for that feeling that
19	you mentioned?
20	A. Well, the industrial intervenors were a
21	party to the case, as in almost all rate cases that were
22	going on at that time. They were involved in the process as
23	much as the Office of the Public Counsel, the Staff, and
24	UCCM.
25	Q. And, in the course of that involvement, did

1	they indicate their intentions if the fuel adjustment clause
2	were not eliminated for their service also?
3	A. Yes, they did.
4	Q. Turning now to the St. Joe Light & Power
5	steam case back in 1988, what was your role in that
6	proceeding?
7	A. I was a Staff witness that pertained to the
8	rate design in that case.
9	Q. And do you have before you a copy of Exhibit
10	No. 15, which is, on the cover sheet, indicated to be your
11	direct testimony in that case?
12	A. Yes.
13	Q. And where in that testimony do you address
14	your recommendation as to the fuel adjustment clause?
15	A. Let me see. Most of the testimony addresses
16	the fuel adjustment clause with the exception of the first
17	two and a half pages.
18	Q. Okay. And what was your basic
19	recommendation?
20	A. My basic recommendation was to eliminate the
21	fuel adjustment clause.
22	Q. And how was that recommendation received?
23	What was the resolution?
24	A. The case was stipulated to. And the company
25	and all parties agreed to eliminate the fuel adjustment

1	Clause.
2	Q. And did the Commission adopt that
3	stipulation?
4	A. Yes, they did.
5	Q. Let's turn now to the Southwestern Bell
6	Telephone Company Case TC-89-14. In what way did the
7	Commission address an area that you felt is determinative or
8	applies here?
9	A. They primarily addressed a CPI adjustment
0	factor. There was a great deal of evidence presented on the
1	CPI automatic adjustment clause, and the Commission devoted
2	a number of pages of its Report and Order to that as well.
3	And the Commission rejected the idea of a CPI automatic
4	adjustment clause.
5	Q. What do you understand have been the bases
6	or the concerns of the Commission that led them to reject
7	that?
8	A. Most of the concern was their legal ability
9	to have one in the state of Missouri, any type of automatic
0.	adjustment clause. That tied back to the UCCM fuel
1	adjustment case.
2	Q. Now, do any of these sources that you've
3	mentioned deal with the use of a fuel adjustment clause in
4	contracts as opposed to in tariffs or other types of
5	automatic adjustment clauses in contracts as opposed to
- 8	

tariffs?

- A. I don't think we had any other contracts at the time. To my knowledge, everything was a tariffed item that I've discussed.
- Q. Okay. Is there anything that you're aware of that you have been presented or reviewed that would lead you to believe that contracts should be treated differently from tariffs in regard to automatic adjustment clauses?
- A. No. In my opinion, whether a rate is determined from a contract or from a tariff, it still has to abide by the rules and regulations of the Commission as well as the rules and regulations of the company on file with the Commission.
- Q. Now, your recommendation indicates that the Staff has problems with certain automatic adjustment clauses included in the two contracts that are in issue today, first, with Kansas City Power & Light Company and, second, with National Starch. It's also been indicated on the record that the Staff has been provided with a recent draft of the National Starch contract. Has the Staff also been provided a copy of the KCPL steam service agreement?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And based upon a review of--let's take the KCPL agreement first. What types of adjustment clauses are contained therein that raise the concern?

1	A. Okay. Hang on just a minute. Let me find
2	it.
3	The steam service agreement has a fuel
4	adjustment clause, a CPI adjustment clause, some form of an
5	electricity adjustment clause, andI'm not certain if it
6	has a chemical adjustment clause or not. I have it in one
7	note and not in another.
8	Q. If I may, I'll provide the witness a copy of
9	Exhibit 12 to Exhibit 12, which is the steam service
10	agreement which has been marked and received.
11	And, if you could, I'd like you to review
12	the document and point out where in that document the
13	Hearing Examiner and the Commissioners could go to see the
14	specific language that represents these adjustment clauses
15	that you've mentioned.
16	A. On Page 6 of Exhibit 12, under Section 7,
17	Subparagraph A refers to " costs of fuel as defined by
18	FERC Account 501 and electricity attributable to the supply
19	of steam, cooling, and condenser cooling water to the
20	Company " Subparagraph B is a steam capacity
21	reservation charge, and it is the CPI adjustment factor.
22	Q. And at what point and in what manner is the
23	CPI adjustment applied?
24	A. The CPI adjustment is applied afterpardon
25	me. The steam capacity charge is " \$65,000 per month

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through May 31, 1991. Thereafter, the Charge shall be \$56,875 per month, multiplied by the ratio of the current CPI-U to the CPI-U of June 30, 1989."

> ٥. Thank you.

Do you also have a copy of the draft National Starch contract?

- A. Yes.
- Okay. As I ask you questions about that contract, I'd like you to keep in mind that it has, No. 1, not been placed in the record yet; No. 2, that there may be some confidentiality aspects to that contract. But if you could try to answer my questions without providing too many specifics but enough to place in the record the objectionable portions thereof.
 - Okay.
- Where in the National Starch contract or schedules would we find the automatic adjustment provisions? And if you could just very briefly describe what those are.
- Of the National Starch contract, Schedule A, there are three adjustment clauses. One would be a fuel adjustment. Another would be a water adjustment, and a third would be a CPI adjustment.
- And in what portion of the charges is the Q. CPI adjustment found? Is that under a specific category?
 - That's under the service charge as well as A.

1	the base charge.
2	MS. YOUNG: Thank you.
3	That's all the questions I have for the
4	witness. I would tender him for cross-examination and offer
5	Exhibits 14 and 15 into the record.
6	EXAMINER FEE: Mr. Mills.
7	MR. MILLS: Yeah, I have a question.
8	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. MILLS:
9	Q. Mr. Straub, are you familiar with the
10	currently effective agreement between KCPL and National
11	Starch, which has been marked as Exhibit 10?
12	A. I have seen the agreement.
13	Q. Does that agreement contain a fuel
14	adjustment clause?
15	A. Yes, it does.
16	Q. And was that agreement approved by the
17	Commission?
18	A. Yes, it was.
19	Q. Why was a fuel adjustment clause allowed in
20	that agreement?
21	A. I don't know why Staff recommended that that
22	agreement not be suspended.
23	MR. MILLS: Thank you. That's all I have.
24	EXAMINER FEE: Mr. Duffy.
25	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. DUFFY:

1	Q. Mr. Straub, I believe you indicated you're
2	familiar with the last St. Joe Light & Power steam case.
3	Can you tell me whether there are any process gas users on
4	the St. Joe steam system?
5	A. I heard testimony earlier that there was.
6	Q. Is it correct that all of the steam provided
7	by St. Joe to its steam customers is pursuant to tariff,
8	that there are no rate contracts?
9	A. That's correct.
10	Q. And those tariffs have no fuel adjustment or
11	CPI-type escalators in them; is that correct?
12	A. That's correct.
13	Q. To your knowledge, is there any utility
14	regulated by the Public Service Commission that has a
15	provision in its tariffs that would allow that company to
16	refuse service to a customer because that customer was
17	taking a competing type of utility service?
18	A. No, there is not. There may be a provision
19	where the customer would go to a different rate schedule but
20	certainly not to remove him from the system.
21	Q. And I take it then there's nothing that
22	would ban that customer from utilizing a different heat
23	source or utility source?

MR. DUFFY: I think that's all I have.

That's correct.

24

1	EXAMINER FEE: Mr. Finnegan.
2	MR. FINNEGAN: Yes, sir.
3	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. FINNEGAN:
4	Q. With respect to the current regulatory
5	requirements that you referred to, you listed the UCCM case.
6	And I believe you indicated that the court in that case
7	decided that the fuel adjustment clause should not be in
8	residential tariffs; is that correct?
9	A. The case, it's my understanding, only
10	addressed residential customers; but all the reasons given
11	by the Supreme Court were applicable to all customers.
12	Q. But the case specifically applied to only
13	residential customers?
14	A. That's correct.
15	Q. With the St. Joe Light & Power case that you
16	indicated you testified in, that was a stipulated
17	settlement, was it not?
18	A. That's correct.
19	Q. So the issue was not decided?
20	A. By the Commission.
21	Q. By the Commission. And the parties, as
22	usual, reserve all rights and decide that they are agreeing
23	to nothing, is that correct, except for the final figures?
24	Is that correct? They don't takethe parties do not give
25	up any of their positions; is that correct?

1	A. That's correct. Usually a settlement is
2	simply to dispose of the case.
3	Q. And that involved tariffed rates?
4	A. That's correct.
5	Q. The Southwestern Bell Case TC-89-14, when
6	the Commission disallowed the CPI adjustment, that was also
7	on the rates for residential and business customers; is that
8	correct?
9	A. That's correct.
0	Q. Tariffed rates?
1	A. Correct.
2	Q. You are aware in this case that the company
3	is requesting fuel adjustment clauses in contracts with
4	customers?
5	A. That's correct.
6	Q. And that the customers that they're dealing
7	with arewould you consider sophisticated customers?
8	A. I would consider them knowledgeable in their
9	energy requirements.
20	Q. Kansas City Power & Light, for instance,
21	would be a sophisticated customer? It would be able to
22	handle its own in dealing with a utility?
23	A. I would say they are a knowledgeable
24	customer.
	Q. How about National Starch?

,	λ. Yes. They're knowledgeable as well.
2	Q. And do both National Starch and Kansas City
3	Power & Light have other alternatives in taking steam from
4	Trigen?
5	A. I don't know if they have other alternatives
6	in taking steam.
7	Q. "From Trigen," I said.
8	A. From Trigen?
9	Q. Yes.
10	A. It's my understanding that Trigen is going
11	to be the only supplier of steam.
12	Q. All right. Can Kansas City Power & Light
13	get its electrical requirements elsewhere and not even
14	operate or purchase steam from the Grand Avenue Station?
15	A. Yes, they can.
16	Q. And can National Starch put its own boilers
17	in?
18	A. Yes, they can.
19	Q. Or they can perhaps purchase gas?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. Do you have any legal authority that you can
22	rely on that does not allow the fuel adjustment clause to be
23	applied to industrial customers?
24	MS. YOUNG: Objection. It calls for a legal
25	conclusion.

EXAMINER FEE: Sustained.

BY MR. FINNEGAN:

- Q. Could you explain what rights of National Starch and KCP&L, or other steam customers, that the Staff feels it's protecting by recommending against these contracts, the National Starch and the KCP&L contracts?
 - A. What rights of other customers?
- Q. Of National Starch, KCP&L, and the other customers.
- A. I think it's a question of the rights of all the customers. Automatic adjustment clauses have historically been eliminated by the Commission for numerous reasons, most of them being legal at this point. I don't think it's a question--

MR. FINNEGAN: Objection to the use of the word "legal".

EXAMINER FEE: Sustained.

THE WITNESS: I think the rights of all the customers involved.

BY MR. FINNEGAN:

- Q. You heard testimony, did you not, that there will be no steam system if these contracts are not approved?
 - A. I've heard that testimony, yes.
- Q. Is that beneficial to the customers not to have a steam system?

1	A. In my opinion, the steam customers would be
2	better off with a steam supplier but not at the expense of
3	allowing companies to do something that goes against Staff's
4	position.
5	Q. So the Staff is recommending then that there
6	be no steam system in the future?
7	A. No, we're not recommending that at all.
8	We're recommending there not be any automatic adjustment
9	clauses.
10	Q. Well, if it's such that, if there are no

Q. Well, if it's such that, if there are no automatic adjustment clauses, there would be no steam system, what's that result in?

A. I think that results in one person's opinion that there wouldn't be a steam system. You've talked like, without a fuel adjustment clause, there is no life. There has been life after the fuel adjustment clause in the electric industry in Missouri, as well as the steam industry in Missouri.

The companies have a right every day to file an emergency case if they feel their earnings are getting so low that they cannot stay whole. They have a right to file a rate case at any time they so choose to ensure that their earnings are at a level that benefits both the stockholders and the customers of the company.

Q. What's been Kansas City Power & Light's

experience when they've filed for rate increases for steam customers? The last rate they filed for, I think Staff 3 came in with a substantial revenue requirement. It was also 4 recommended that they try to sell the system. 5 Are you aware that, if KCP&L is not a 6 customer and if National Starch is not a customer of Trigen, 7 that there will be no steam system? 8 I have heard that in testimony. A. 9 Q. Do you believe it? 10 A. I don't know. 11 Do you think that this company can operate Q. 12 on its own without those two customers? 13 I believe they could operate without 14 adjustment clauses. They may not be able to operate without 15 those two customers. 16 Are you aware that the -- well, let's see. Q. 17 The other steam system in this state is owned by an electric 18 utility too, is it not? 19 St. Joe Light & Power are you referring to? 20 Yes. Q. 21 Yes, they are. 22 And have not the customers of St. Joe Q. 23 Light & Power or Kansas City Power & Light been subsidizing 24 electric customers and subsidizing steam systems? 25

1	MR. DUFFY: Objection. No foundation. No
2	facts in evidence regarding subsidization on the St. Joe
3	steam system.
4	EXAMINER FEE: Sustained.
5	BY MR. FINNEGAN:
6	Q. Kansas City Power & Light and St. Joseph
7	Light & Power have other operations, do they not?
8	A. Yes, they do.
9	Q. They operate electric systems?
10	A. Yes, they do.
11	Q. And do not their electric systemsare they
12	not much larger in scope and in revenues than their steam
13	operations?
14	A. Yes, they are.
15	Q. Trigen, as you know, will operate one type
16	of company, will it not?
17	A. That's my understanding, yes.
18	Q. It will be a steam customer?
19	A. A steam company, yes.
20	Q. A steam company. And, whereas, if their
21	rates were to fall below a certain level, they may go
22	bankrupt; whereas Kansas City Power & Light or St. Joe
23	Light & Power would not?
24	MR. MILLS: I object. That calls for
25	speculation.
8	

		EXAMINER FEE: Overruled.
		THE WITNESS: I think they have every
opportu	nity th	at any other utility in Missouri has and they
can come	befor	e the Commission and ask for rate relief.
And, to	my kno	wledge, the Commission has never allowed a
utility	to go	under.
BY MR.	Finnega	n:
	Q.	If the rates are not competitiveespecially
in the	steam a	area, if rates are not competitive, do
custome	rs have	e alternate sources?
	A.	I think, as a general rule, customers always
have alt	ternati	ves.
	Q.	For a telephone customer, what's his
alternat	tive?	
	A.	To do without.
	Q.	And how about an electric customer? What
does an	electr	cic customer do?
	A.	He can generate his own.
	Q.	A residential electric customer can generate
his own	?	
	A.	The technology is there, yes.
	Q.	Is it realistic that you're saying this or
is this		
	λ.	Financially, it may not be realistic,

depending upon the location of the residence. If it's in

24

1	the woods, it may be viable.
2	Q. Well, would you admit thatwould you agree
3	to this, that in Kansas City where this system is going to
4	operate, there are alternate sources of heating power
5	available?
6	A. Yes, I would agree.
7	Q. Would you say that there's gas available?
8	A. Yes.
9	Q. Both from Kansas City Power & Light as a
10	tariff gas orI'm sorryfrom KPL as a tariff source or
11	from KPL as a transporter of gas?
12	A. I would definitely say, yes, as KPL as a
13	customer. I'm not in the gas division of the Commission, so
14	I'm really not up on transportation and where it stands
15	today. But I would concede, if they can do it, then, yes,
16	they could be served by both of themor both ways by the
17	company.
18	Q. And does not Kansas City Power & Light
19	Company provide electricity as a source of heat?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. And, if the rates for steam are not
22	competitive with the rates for gas or electricity or perhaps
23	oiloil is also another source of heat, is it not?
24	A. Yes, it is.
25	Qthen can a company continue to survive?

1	A. Well, I think the customer will, in all
2	likelihood, take the heating source that best suits his
3	needs. And, in a lot of cases and in most cases, that's an
4	economical decision as well as a physical decision on
5	whether he can physically have this heating source available
6	to him or not.
7	Q. The type of customers that take steam from
8	Kansas City Power & Light, are they residential customers?
9	A. No. It's my understanding they're usually
10	larger commercial buildings in the downtown area. There may
	ll .

larger commercial buildings in the downtown area. There may be some residential buildings, but it's supplied on a large customer basis.

- Q. And do not these larger buildings, just by the fact that they're larger, have a better opportunity to change sources of heat than a residential customer would have?
- A. I would agree they probably have more options available to them.
- Q. In the UCCM case, was not the electricity being supplied as a monopoly source of power?
- A. Well, you know, in Missouri we have three primary electric servers. We have regulated electric utilities; we have cooperatives; and we have municipal electric companies. We have had many instances where one customer could have his choice of any of those three. So

1	when you say "a monopoly," it may not be in the truest sense
2	of the word.
3	Q. In the middle of downtown Kansas City, do
4	you have a choice of electric companies?
5	A. No, you don't.
6	Q. In most places, do you have a choice of
7	electric companies?
8	A. Geographically, in most areas of the state,
9	I would say you may have, yes.
10	Q. Do most customers have a choice?
11	A. Probably not.
12	Q. Because most customers are in large
13	metropolitan areas, are they not?
14	A. That's correct.
15	Q. And there is no rural electric co-op or
16	municipal serving those areas?
17	A. Generally not. That's true.
18	Q. You mention, with reference to the UCCM
19	case, that you thoughtor the reason the staff or whoever,
20	the parties, went and extended the prohibition against fuel
21	adjustment clauses was because industrial intervenors may
22	protest in the next case or at some time; is that correct?
23	A. If I understand your question, you're asking
24	me if that's why the adjustment was eliminated on all
25	customers?

That's correct. Q. 1 Well, at that time the fuel adjustment 2 applied to all customers. So if we would have just 3 eliminated it for the residential customers, we would have 4 had to go through another hearing process and develop a fuel 5 adjustment clause simply for the commercial and industrial 6 So they would have had an opportunity through 7 that mechanism, I would assume, to appeal that decision. 8 So that's why you eliminated it for all? Q. 9 A. Yes. 10 11

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- Q. In this particular case, do not the industrial customers, Kansas City Power & Light and National Starch, want the fuel adjustment clause?
- A. I don't know if they want it or not as customers.
- Q. Are they not bargaining for this in their contracts?
- A. They're bargaining for it, but that may be a position that they have given up in order to get something else.
- Q. In your consideration, did you take into account the fact that both National Starch and Kansas City Power & Light are being served outside the service area?
- A. National Starch, it's my understanding, is taking service within the service area of the company. They

1	may not be using the steam within the service area.
2	Q. If I were to show you on Exhibit 3 that they
3	are not inside the service area, would your answer be
4	different?
5	A. Are you talking about the processing plant,
6	or are you talking about the metering point?
7	. Q. I'm talking about the
8	A. The plant?
9	Q the location of the Grand Avenue Station
10	itself. If you look at this map, do you see where these
11	lines are?
12	A. Yes.
13	Q. This is where the service area is. Is Grand
14	Avenue Station outside the service area or in it?
15	A. It's outside.
16	Q. Okay. So where is Kansas City Power & Light
17	receiving that service?
18	A. Outside the service area according to that
19	map.
20	Q. And do you know where the National Starch
21	pipe comes in? On the north side?
22	A. I'm not certain which side of the building.
23	I was up there and they told me, but I really don't remember
24	which side it came in. I think it came in from the river
25	side, so that would be the north side.
1	

1	Q. Which would be outside the service area?
2	A. Yes.
3	Q. So you did not take that into consideration?
4	A. No, I didn't. I would think that it would
5	be to Staff's benefit to recommend that the service area be
6	amended to include Kansas City Power & Light and the
7	National Starch metering point.
8	Q. Do you realize that a service area is a
9	place where a utility holds itself out to provide service to
10	all customers?
11	A. Yes.
12	Q. The service provided thatproposed to be
13	provided to National Starch and to KCP&L is under contract?
14	A. Yes.
15	Q. They're not holding themselves out to serve
16	all the public, are they?
17	A. In my opinion, they're serving them outside
18	of the service area and they shouldn't be. That doesn't
19	remove them, in my opinion, from the Commission's
20	jurisdiction.
21	Q. You are not an attorney; is that correct?
22	A. That's correct. I am not an
23	MR. FINNEGAN: I ask that that be stricken,
24	your Honor.
25	MS. YOUNG: If I may respond. He stated it
	is a second of the second of t

1	as an opinion.
2	EXAMINER FEE: The request to strike will be
3	denied.
4	MR. FINNEGAN: All right.
5	Could I have just a couple minutes or a
6	minute here?
7	EXAMINER FEE: Yes.
8	(EXHIBIT NO. 16 WAS MARKED FOR
9	IDENTIFICATION.)
10	MR. FINNEGAN: That's all the questions I
11	have.
12	EXAMINER FEE: Mr. English.
13	MR. ENGLISH: Just a few questions, your
14	Honor.
15	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. ENGLISH:
16	Q. Mr. Straub, to your knowledge, does KCPL's
17	present steam tariffs contain a fuel adjustment clause?
18	A. Yes, they do.
19	Q. Mr. Straub, were you in the room when
20	Mr. Rasmussen was on the stand earlier today?
21	A. Yes.
22	Q. Did you hear him state to the effect that
23	KCPL was willing to sign the steam service agreement, which
24	has been identified as Exhibit 12 to Exhibit 12?
25	λ. Yes.
- 1	

1	Q. Have you read the steam service agreement?
2	A. Yes.
3	Q. Does it allow for a hearing before a change
4	to the rates?
5	A. Let me get it out again, please.
6	Q. Sure.
7	A. Yes, at Section 14.
8	Q. Let me rephrase my question to make it more
9	clear. Does Section 7 of the agreement, which deals with
10	the automatic adjustment clauses, provide for a hearing
11	before Trigen can adjust its charges to Kansas City Power &
12	Light under Section 7?
13	A. I don't see anything in Section 7 about
14	Commission approval.
15	Q. Earlier, in your conversation with your
16	counsel, you enumerated certain items of cost that Section 7
17	treats. In your opinion and based upon your experience here
18	with the Public Service Commission, does Section 7 treat or
19	encompass all of the costs that Trigen will incur to provide
20	steam to KCPL?
21	A. I don't know if it encompasses all the
22	costs. But, obviously, it is the rate that they will be
23	charging other than the minimum annual purchase.
24	Q. In your review of the contract, did you see
25	any incentive to Trigen to keep down fuel costs, if you can

recall one way or the other?

- A. I can't recall.
- Q. Mr. Straub, then if the steam service agreement allows Trigen to change rates to KCPL without a hearing before the Commission and if it doesn't consider all of the costs that Trigen incurs and if there is no incentive, except in the terms of the contract, for Trigen to keep its fuel costs down, if all those are true and if KCPL is willing to sign the steam service agreement, why shouldn't KCPL be allowed to enter into this arrangement if it's agreeable?
- A. I just don't believe, in my opinion, it's allowed under the current regulatory environment. I think I'll leave my answer at that.

MR. ENGLISH: Thank you, Mr. Straub.

No further questions, your Honor.

QUESTIONS BY EXAMINER FEE:

- Q. Before I give you an opportunity for redirect, I want to ask you: If, as a result of these proceedings, Trigen filed tariffs for Commission approval, are you the Commission Staff person that would probably review those tariffs and recommend approval or disapproval?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Can you tell me if the tariffs that have been filed by Trigen as Exhibits 6 and 7 would probably be

1	considered acceptable?
2	A. As amended?
3	Q. Yes.
4	A. With the exception of the numbering at the
5	top of the page. I believe they have incorrect numbers at
6	the top of the page.
7	Q. But, other than that, the featuresthe
8	substance of those tariffs would probably meet with a
9	recommendation for approval?
10	A. Yes.
11	Q. Then the Staff's objection is, No. 1, the
12	automatic adjustment features of the contract between Trigen
13 (and KCPL for steam sales; is that right?
14	A. That's correct.
15 /	Q. And it's my understanding that KCPL's
16	facility is not within the service area?
7	A. I have been shown that. That's true.
8	Q. And it's my understanding that the use of
9	the steam will be for the generation of electricity; is that
20	right?
21	A. That's correct.
22	Q. Is there a possibility that Trigen, under
3	that circumstance, could be considered analogous to a vendor
4	of fuel to Kansas City Power & Light, such as gas or coal?
5	A. And then not be under our jurisdiction?

1	Q. Well, I mean, are they not selling the steam
2	for the same purpose, for Kansas City Power & Light to use
3	to generate electricity?
4	MR. DUFFY: I'm going to object. That calls
5	for a legal conclusion.
6	EXAMINER FEE: You don't have any objection
7	to my questions.
8	(Laughter.)
9	MR. DUFFY: I've got to try anyway.
10	BY EXAMINER FEE:
11	Q. Under those circumstances, even though there
12	may be a fuel adjustment clause in Trigen's contract, it
13	will never be reflected in Kansas City Power & Light's
14	rates, will it, because Kansas City Power & Light cannot
15	raise its rates because of the increase in the cost of coal,
16	right? Is that right?
17	A. That's correct.
18	Q. Okay. Now, is the other objection to the
19	automatic adjustments in the National Starch contract?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. And have I described the remaining two
22	objections?
23	A. The National Starch contract?
24	Q. Yes. And the Kansas City Power & Light
25	contract.
6	

1	λ. Yes.
2	Q. It's also my assumption that National Starch
3	is not within the proposed service area; is that right?
4	A. I've been shown that.
5	Q. I think the testimony is that, as a matter
6	of fact, they built their own steam main to the plant.
7	Under those circumstances, do you have an opinion as to
8	whether or not Kansas City Power & Light would have been
9	able to refuse service to National Starch?
10	A. Yes, I think they would have had the right
11	to refuse service to National Starch unless National Starch
12	came into their service area, and then I think they would
13	have the responsibility of serving them.
14	Q. National Starch obviously had to go to a
15	great deal of trouble to make it possible for them to
16	negotiate service with the steam plant?
17	A. Yes, they did.
18	Q. And, since they are not in the service area,
19	Kansas City Power & Light had no obligation to serve it, as
20	is customary under a utility obligation?
21	A. Yes, I would agree with that.
22	EXAMINER FEE: Do you have any redirect?
23	MS. YOUNG: Just one question.
24	REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. YOUNG:
25	Q. In the tariffs that St. Joe Light & Power

1	filed in its last rate case as a result of the stipulation
2	that was approved by the Commission, was there or was there
3	not a fuel adjustment clause included?
4	A. There was not a fuel adjustment clause.
5	MS. YOUNG: Thank you. Nothing further.
6	EXAMINER FEE: The witness may be excused.
7	(Witness excused.)
8	·
9	EXAMINER FEE: Exhibits 14 and 15 will be
10	received in evidence.
11	(EXHIBIT NOS. 14 AND 15 WORE PROZIVED IN
12	EVIDENCE.)
13	EXAMINER FEE: While we were off the record,
14	we had marked as Exhibit 16 a letter from Mr. Pendergast of
15	KPL to the Secretary of the Public Service Commission.
16	Is there any objection to that document
17	being received in evidence?
18	(No response.)
19	EXAMINER FEE: Exhibit 16 will be received
20	in evidence.
21	(EXHIBIT NO. 16 WAS RECEIVED IN EVIDENCE.)
22	EXAMINER FEE: Is there anything further to
23	be offered?
24	(No response.)
25	EXAMINER FEE: Are the particle willing to

1	waive the reading of the transcript by the Commission
2	pursuant to Chapter 536 of the statutes?
3	MR. DUFFY: KPL-Gas Service has waived.
4	EXAMINER FEE: What?
5	MR. DUFFY: KPL-Gas Service has waived.
6	EXAMINER FEE: All right.
7	MR. MILLS: Public Counsel will not.
· 8	EXAMINER FEE: You must either file a brief
9	or present arguments to the Commission.
10	MR. DUFFY: I'm sorry. What was the first
11	part of what you said?
12	EXAMINER FEE: You must either file a brief
13	or present argument to the Commission. Which do you prefer
14	to do?
15	We'll be in recess.
16	(Discussion off the record.)
17	EXAMINER FEE: Back on the record.
18	There appears to be nothing further to be
19	offered. The transcript has not been waived. The argument
20	will be given to the Commission on this matter at 10 a.m. on
21	Thursday morning, which is two days hence. And the hearing
22	is adjourned.
23	WHEREUPON, the cross-examination of this
24	case was concluded; and the oral argument was continued

to 10 a.m., Thursday, December 21, 1989.

PROCEEDINGS

EXAMINER FEE: The hearing will come to order, please.

The Commission has scheduled at this time an oral argument in Cases HM-90-4 and HA-90-5, being respectively applications for Kansas City Power & Light Company to sell its downtown steam system and Trigen-Kansas City District Energy Corporation for an application to buy and thereafter operate.

I think we've indicated that Trigen should offer the first argument.

Mr. Finnegan.

MR. FINNEGAN: May it please the Commission, as a result of stipulations reached Tuesday, we are at a position where we are now down to basically three items for the Commission to consider. Actually, there's a fourth item, but it's outside the scope of the Commission. And that's with respect to the banking of the pollution credits. And I'd like to just briefly mention what's happening on that.

Trigen met yesterday with the DNR and the city of Kansas City. And it's believed that shortly after one more run would be had, that they will have an agreement that would be accepted, that will allow the banked credits for burning coal to be transferred to Trigen from

Kansas City Power & Light. And all parties in this proceeding have agreed that that is a condition of the granting of the certificate.

And the reason it's necessary is because of the plan that Trigen has for the system, and that's for the burning of coal to make it a viable operation. The parties have agreed that the tariffs provided by Trigen and the rules and regulations provided by Trigen would be acceptable as amended and modified Tuesday with one exception, and that's with respect to Rule 4.2 involving other sources.

And this rule reads now that "The Customer's premises shall have no connection to or from any other source of steam or other heat supply without prior notice to and written approval from the company." This differs from the present KCPL tariff provision on this in that—in the use of the words "other heat supply."

We are willing at this time to modify or accept a modification. And we would propose the language to that that would provide that there would be a requirement that, if anybody was using "other heat supply" in addition to the steam supplied by the company, that they would be required to give notice to the company and the company would reserve the right to file a tariff for parties using less than full steam requirements.

And the reason for this is because of the

way the tariffs are set up with the capacity requirement and the usage requirement. And I believe Mr. Duffy will present his side of the argument on that. But we are down to the two major issues. And that involves the National Starch contract and the steam service agreement contract with Kansas City Power & Light.

Briefly, I think we should—before going into this, we should mention or say that the Commission should be pleased that its decision in HO-86-139 that Kansas City Power & Light should look for a buyer of the system is close to realization. After some time of—and a change in horses in midstream from Kinetic Energy, who was going to buy it, to a more viable buyer, Trigen, we are very close to this.

Trigen is a subsidiary of Trigen Energy

Corporation, which operates four—or has four systems in the

United States and operates one other. And Trigen itself is
a subsidiary of two French corporations, one of which has 70

district energy systems throughout the world with over 440

miles of distribution pipeline and also owns and operates
the Paris District Energy System, which is believed to be
the second largest in the world.

The purchase price is \$6 million. It's to be paid for in cash. There will be no financing. In addition, Trigen is committed to making \$2 1/2 million in

improvements to upgrade the system in order to burn coal.

As I mentioned earlier, coal is what will make this system viable.

As the Commission will remember in HO-86-139, it was believed that Kansas City Power & Light was entitled to a 66 percent rate increase under their present operation. In order to keep this going, however, that was deferred so that the customers would not go off the system while a buyer was sought. And that was good strategy.

Trigen's proposal, the rate structure it proposes, talks about a 3.7 percent increase when you take into consideration the reduction in the gross receipts tax from 10 percent to 4 percent which Trigen was able to get from the city of Kansas City. And that will go into effect the first of the year.

So we are very close in everything except for two things. It is very critical for this operation that the National Starch contract be authorized and that the steam service agreement with Kansas City Power & Light be authorized because these are part of the strategy for the burning of coal. And, with respect to this, the Staff has objected because both of these contracts contain adjustment clauses.

Now, there are two arguments on this.

Number 1 is the legal argument. Neither National Starch nor Kansas City Power & Light are within the service territory proposed by Trigen. They are both served outside the service territory.

One is served inside the plant itself for a specific use under a contract for steam to operate Kansas City Power & Light's generators. This will provide Kansas City Power & Light a viable source of peaking power and will also permit Trigen to operate this system hopefully and eventually at a profit.

The steam service agreement with Kansas City

Power & Light does contain a fuel adjustment clause. The

fuel adjustment clause is necessary because of the amount of

power that would be taken in such a short period when and if

it is ever utilized by Kansas City Power & Light.

The use of steam by Kansas City Power & Light will only take place if the tariff or if the rate that is being charged Kansas City Power & Light is competitive.

And the way it is set up, that the steam cost--or that the cost to produce--the fuel cost is passed right through, would make this a competitive service.

The National Starch contract is similar in that it is also outside the service territory. National Starch is in Kansas City. I'm sorry. It is in North Kansas City, Missouri. Across the river it has run a

pipeline from its plant across the ASB Bridge to Grand Avenue Station itself, and it is served at Grand Avenue Station outside the certificated service area.

It is not on the distribution system, as

Kansas City Power & Light is not on the distribution system.

Both of these contracts make it viable for the system to

operate with steam. I mean, with coal to produce the steam.

And that is what keeps the rates down for all the other

customers.

Since they are outside the service territory and since they are being provided service only via a contract, it is our position—and we believe we're supported by the City of Lohman—I'm sorry. —the Lohman Mutual Telephone Company case and the City of St. Louis vs.

Mississippi River Fuel Transmission case, which indicate that customers served under contract does not constitute utility service, and the Lohman case, which says that you can be a utility for certain purposes and not a utility for other purposes.

And I believe the Commission will remember the shared-tenant service case when it cited with approval the Lohman case in finding that certain services provided by—which would have been provided by shared-tenant services, if it had ever worked, were nonutility services.

And so, with that respect, it's our position

that the Commission has no jurisdiction over either of these contracts, at least as to whether approving or disapproving the contracts. However, the Commission always has the oversight and regulatory power to look and see whether or not such contracts are beneficial to the utility customers or not, just the same as when the gas company or electric company sells refrigerators or stoves.

If they don't sell them at a profit and if that department does not operate at a profit, the ratepayers that are served, as the utility service, do not pay for it. However, by the same token, if there is a profit, the ratepayers can benefit from such operations. And that's what we have here.

These two contracts benefit the ratepayers. These two contracts do away with the need for a 66 percent increase, and obviously a 66 percent increase would make this system inoperable because of the alternatives that are out there. The competition is there. There's heat that can be supplied by electricity or by gas. And not only regulated gas, but it can be supplied by customers transporting their own gas into their system and operating their own system. So we are dealing with that.

The second thing we're dealing with, and factually, is we're dealing with sophisticated customers, especially with the National Starch and the steam service

agreement with Kansas City Power & Light. These are not residential customers who have to be protected because they do not understand what's going on. These are intelligent customers who have other alternatives and will go to the other alternatives if these contracts are not to their benefit.

So right now, at this point, National Starch is considering putting in its own boiler system or signing this contract. That's their option at this point. They have other options. If the price is too high in the Missouri area, they can produce their cornstarch someplace else. And it's a fungible product; and it sells in the market; and they compete with everybody for this.

So we're dealing with somebody who's very sophisticated, very intelligent, very cost conscious, who has other options. And so they don't need the protection. And they are willing to enter into long-term contracts with fuel adjustment clauses, with other clauses.

And, along this line, I should mention that the current National Starch contract has not one—the current National Starch contract with Kansas City Power & Light has not one but seven adjustment clauses. It has a fuel adjustment. It has a purchased water cost adjustment. It has a water treatment adjustment. It has a materials adjustment. It has a wage adjustment. It has an other

steam charge adjustment, and it has a tax adjustment.

There is only one year left in this contract, the assignment of which requires the consent of National Starch. A one-year contract is not going to make this steam system operate. The company needs a long-term contract, a ten-year contract, with both parties knowing what their costs are going to be on a day-to-day basis. And that's what they have bargained hard and long to accomplish.

And the same is true for the steam service agreement with Kansas City Power & Light. They've worked hard and long to reach a contract, and I believe Kansas City Power & Light will tell the Commission that the steam service agreement is beneficial to them and to the electric ratepayers.

So these are the two crucial items to the operation of the system that are left for this Commission to decide. If neither is approved, Trigen will not be able to go forward, will not be able to put \$6 million into this system, will not be able to make another \$2 1/2 million in improvements to make the system able to burn coal on a viable basis.

So we're asking the Commission to either make a determination that it does not have jurisdiction over these contracts because they are outside the service area, because they are contracts, and that it is not a utility

service that's being provided or, alternatively, to approve the agreements—well, the steam service agreement—I must mention this. The steam service agreement is before the Commission. We ask for its approval.

The National Starch contract has not been completely negotiated yet. They're still working over the terms as to whether or not a guarantee should be provided. But, as far as the adjustments provisions, those are in there. Those have been agreed to.

We are asking the Commission to find, if they determine that they do have jurisdiction over this, that such provisions are not detrimental to the public and that they will be beneficial to the public and will allow Trigen to operate the system and to be granted a Certificate of Convenience and Necessity.

I should mention also that the UCCM case, which the Staff relies on, specifically says that it only applies to residential customers, and it did not decide whether or not industrial and large commercial rate schedules should or should not have fuel adjustment clauses.

This is different from that case in that these are not even rate schedules. These are contracts.

So, even if UCCM were considered, it does not apply. It does not decide this question, plus we are not dealing with rate schedules.

The other issues have been narrowed down. The parties have agreed that Trigen is a viable operator, that the rate structure would work, that the Staff has withdrawn from its position regarding taking the system under Kansas City Power & Light's present rate structure.

And I would like to point out that Kansas
City Power & Light's present rate structure for steam
service contains a fuel adjustment clause. It has since
1982, and so it's kind of hard to understand why they are
opposed to fuel adjustment clauses in these two contracts
when they have recommended that we adopt Kansas City Power &
Light's rates, which we cannot because of the way they are
set up.

And the testimony was in the proceeding regarding that as to why we cannot adopt Kansas City Power & Light's rates, which the fuel adjustment clause would make the system less viable because we are going to burn coal instead of gas. And coal is cheaper than gas, so the rates would go down. The revenues would go down, even though we were providing or able to continue in service.

So, basically, that's what we're asking at this point. We're asking that the Commission either determine that it has no jurisdiction—and that's our strong belief. —that it has no jurisdiction over these contracts, because they are not providing utility service, they are not

holding themselves out to serve the public, either at the Grand Avenue Station or in North Kansas City, or, alternatively, that the Commission consider the agreements and look at them and approve them and let the system become operable.

Any questions?

COMMISSIONER FISCHER: You mentioned

National Starch has no objection to the adjustment clause.

That's true of Kansas City Power & Light as well?

MR. ENGLISH: Yes, Judge.

MR. FINNEGAN: That's correct. They've worked with National Starch for months and months and months. They have reached that level on the adjustment clauses. The only question there is about a guarantee provision.

EXAMINER FEE: Thank you, Mr. Finnegan.

Mr. English

MR. ENGLISH: Thank you, your Honor.

May it please the Commission, this hearing is the culmination of a process which began over two years ago when the Commission ordered KCPL to make a good faith effort to sell its steam system to a willing and capable purchaser. The process, as Mr. Finnegan has stated, has been long and arduous.

But today KCPL, as the seller, and Trigen,

as the purchaser, are here before you today. KCPL wishes you to approve this application to sell the system, on the terms and conditions of the sales documentation that we have filed with the Commission, to Trigen. And Trigen is here today to request a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity and for approval of the rates, of the rules and regulations, and also the two service agreements with KCPL and with Trigen.

KCPL is whether or not the automatic adjustment clauses in the steam service agreement between KCPL and Trigen should be approved by the Commission. KCPL believes that these automatic adjustment clauses, which are in Section 7 of what was marked in Tuesday's hearing as Exhibit 12, are not precluded by law, are reasonable, and are a reasonable accommodation of the relative risks between Trigen and KCPL of changes in the Consumer Price Index and in the cost of fuel that Trigen will consume in order to provide steam to Kansas City Power & Light Company.

When KCPL started the negotiations with Kinetic District Energy Corporation, Kinetic wanted to purchase steam from Kansas City Power & Light. KCPL provided a form of service agreement to Kinetic that had a fuel adjustment clause in it. KCPL did not think that there was anything out of the ordinary in this because we viewed

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it as simply a continuation of what KCPL has done in the steam field for many years.

As the Commission knows, our steam tariffs have a fuel adjustment clause in them. As Mr. Finnegan stated today, National Starch's agreement with KCPL has a plethora of automatic adjustments. We do not believe that they are precluded by law, and we believe that they are just and reasonable.

Whether or not the Commission asserts jurisdiction over the steam service agreement between Trigen and KCPL, KCPL is willing to sign the agreement and to abide by its terms and conditions as presented to the Commission.

KCPL does not believe that the UCCM case applies to the automatic adjustment clauses. Mr. Finnegan has treated the distinctions in detail.

Just very briefly, the court constraint is really to residential and, I believe, small commercial electric ratepayers. And the court went on to stress that these ratepayers did not have the sophistication to understand automatic adjustments and, perhaps more importantly in this instance, didn't have any input into the automatic adjustments.

Conversely, speaking for KCPL, we know how fuel adjustments operate. We know how this one operates because we were involved in the negotiation. And, because

it is simply an agreement between Trigen and KCPL, we have

2	had our say in the automatic adjustment clauses and we are
3	agreeable to sign it as presented to the Commission.
4	In summary, KCPL respectfully requests that
5	the Commission grant KCPL's application to sell its system
6	to Trigen and, specifically, to approve the sales
7	documentation, including the steam service agreement that we
8	have previously filed with the Commission.
9	Thank you very much for this opportunity.
10	CHAIRMAN STEINMEIER: Mr. English, where in
11	Exhibit 12 again is the
12	MR. ENGLISH: On Page 6, Judge, on the
13	bottom of Page 6. Section 7 startsentitled, "Billing and
14	Payment for Steam."
15	MR. FINNEGAN: It's Exhibit 12 to
16	Exhibit 12.
17	CHAIRMAN STEINMEIER: Thank you.
18	What are you proposing to use the Consumer
19	Price Index for?
20	MR. ENGLISH: Judge, there are a variety of
21	adjustments. The CPI would be used in order to adjust the
22	steam capacity reservation charge, which is in
23	Subparagraph B on Page 7, and also the service charge in
24	Subparagraph C.
25	CHAIRMAN STEINMEIER: And those are at issue

here? Those are a part and parcel of the fuel adjustment clause?

MR. ENGLISH: Yes, Judge. We not only have a fuel adjustment clause, but we also have CPI-indexed clauses. And all of those items are at issue.

CHAIRMAN STEINMEIER: Okay. Thank you.

MR. ENGLISH: You're welcome.

EXAMINER FEE: Ms. Young.

MS. YOUNG: Thank you, Mr. Examiner.

Members of the Commission, I'd like to begin by walking through a few facts regarding this case. First, it's a fact that Trigen will operate as a heating company as defined in 386.020. Heating service is a utility service which is subject to Commission regulation per Section 393.290. A Certificate of Convenience and Necessity defines the area within which a utility is authorized to provide utility service. Conversely, a utility is not authorized to provide utility service elsewhere.

The UCCM case which has been discussed found that the Commission was without authority to adopt a fuel adjustment clause as an element of setting the regulated utility rates for residential electric and small commercial customers.

Over the last ten years since the UCCM case was decided, that prohibition has been logically extended,

either by Commission decision or actions of the Staff, the industry, and its customers, to other types of customers, commercial and industrial. For electric companies, fuel adjustment clauses have been eliminated from all tariffs, including the large commercial and industrial customers, to other types of automatic adjustment clauses, for example, the CPI base rates that Southwestern Bell recently proposed to the Commission, and to other types of utility service, a steam case, such as the St. Joe rate case in which the fuel adjustment clause was eliminated by stipulation and, in the telephone area, for Southwestern Bell that I earlier mentioned.

As a general rule, if something is prohibited to be included or utilized in setting tariffs, it cannot be permitted or utilized in setting contracts. The service proposed to be provided by Trigen to KCPL and National Starch would appear to be steam service similar to what it was offering to the downtown customers.

It's also a fact that, if you put a fuel adjustment clause in a contract, there is no check on the operation of that and there is no later control or audit or true-up of those results, as used to be permitted under the fuel adjustment clauses and tariffs. Based on these facts, the Staff cannot recommend Commission approval of the fuel adjustment and other automatic adjustment clauses contained

in the two contracts in question.

The Staff feels that there is value to the customers of the continued availability of steam service in the Kansas City area. However, because of the ramifications and the facts that I mentioned, the Staff could not recommend approval of those two contracts.

From the point of precedent, the Staff is very much concerned as to the territorial implications of the arguments being made by Trigen. The notion of a service territory and the provision of service within that territory has been upheld by the Commission, and we have taken action, such as in the UE Stoplight case in the Lake Saint Louis area.

I think it would also be contrary to the current progress that's being made in trying to resolve electrical territorial disputes among the various types of providers if we suggest that, if a utility wishes to provide service outside its territory, all it has to do is go out and find an intelligent, sophisticated customer, engage in arm's-length bargaining, and come to a contract and proceed. I think you could see that there would be some floodgates opened there potentially by that type of decision, that MoPub could go to the GM plant in Kansas City and negotiate a contract to provide electric service there. That is the type of precedent, that is the type of difficulty, that the

Staff sees may result if the Commission proceeds as has been requested by Trigen.

Also, the Staff believes that such a decision would be contrary to the Southwestern Bell case, the TC-89-14 case, where the Commission found that it did not have authority to adopt automatic adjustments for rates.

One thing I would suggest to the Commission is that it look closely and compare the language regarding the role of this Commission and the attitude that that conveys in the existing National Starch contract, which is Exhibit 10, and the contract that has been executed with KCPL, which is Exhibit 12 to Exhibit 12, and once it is filed with the Commission, the language on National Starch.

The language you find in the current
National Starch contract acknowledges the role of this
Commission, acknowledges the authority of this Commission,
and subjects that contract to that authority.

The contract with KCPL is precisely to the contrary. The evidence yesterday and the plain reading of that document indicates that the parties have attempted to only imply any Commission action. And the only response to that is a negative one that, if there are economic ramifications of the Commission decision, the parties have an out. And I think that's very important for the Commission to consider.

One potential way to address the question of the service outside the territory would be to suggest that the company should extend its certificated areas proposed to include the Grand Avenue Station and, at a minimum, the point of sale to National Starch. In essence, the Staff cannot support these contracts and requests the Commission to exercise great caution in the event that it decides to authorize them.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER FISCHER: Ms. Young, absent the automatic adjustment clauses in these contracts, do you have any problems with the legality of the contract concept as it's applied here?

MS. YOUNG: The question of the provision of service outside the service territory, that fact, that that's what currently exists and would happen under the KCPL contract, was just brought to the Staff's attention in the hearing on Tuesday. We had either overlooked that fact or never realized it.

There is, I believe, some argument for a grandfathering theory there because the Grand Avenue Station was constructed prior to 1913, as I recall. And there may be some assumption that there is an authorization to provide service there at the station. And that is where both KCPL and National Starch would be taking their service, you know,

in terms of metering and the actual provision. So that is
the only remaining concern, I think, that we have in terms
of the contracts, other than the adjustment clauses.

COMMISSIONER FISCHER: There aren't any
other steam companies operating in the Kansas City area at
this time; is that right?

MS. YOUNG: That's correct..

COMMISSIONER FISCHER: So any contract for

COMMISSIONER FISCHER: So any contract for National Starch wouldn't be invading the territory of another steam utility?

MS. YOUNG: That's my understanding.

COMMISSIONER FISCHER: Okay. Will Trigen
have an obligation to serve, within its certificated area,
all customers?

MS. YOUNG: That's the intention, yes. I believe that they have suggested that the tariffs will basically be for full requirements customers only, that they will not have a provision initially if someone only wanted to take part of its heating requirements. So it has conditions. But that, I think, is similar to any utility. They can place certain prerequisites before they provide service. But anyone who came to them for central steam heat within the mapped area, I believe they are holding themselves out to provide service.

COMMISSIONER FISCHER: But outside that

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area, pursuant to contract, they would not have an obligation to serve all customers?

MS. YOUNG: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER FISCHER: Could these contracts be in any way applied to any other customer under the terms of it, or is it strictly limited to National Starch and KCP&L, which have apparently waived any objections to those clauses?

MS. YOUNG: At one point the company was proposing in this proceeding to have authority to contract with anyone outside their service territory and, under certain circumstances, within. They have deferred that question to a later date at this time. So at this point the only two before the Commission are with National Starch and KCPL.

COMMISSIONER FISCHER: Is it the Staff's view that, if the Commission adopts your position, that the sale is likely to fall through?

MS. YOUNG: That is the assertion made by Trigen.

COMMISSIONER FISCHER: Thank you.

EXAMINER FEE: Mr. Mills, did you have

anything?

MR. MILLS: I have nothing to offer at this

time.

EXAMINER FEE: Mr. Duffy.

MR. DUFFY: Thank you.

Good morning. I represent KPL-Gas Service.

I'd like to briefly state the position of KPL in this proceeding and then go into some detail on some of the points that have been dealt with this morning.

First of all, KPL does not oppose the granting of the certificate to Trigen. We do oppose the approval of the National Starch contract at this time for two reasons.

One, the reasons previously stated by

Ms. Young with regard to its containing a fuel adjustment

clause or other type of automatic adjustment clauses for the

same reason and perhaps of the broad policy implications,

that it would tend to reverse what's happened in the

industry for the last ten years and I think rightly open the

floodgates, if that's your perception, to allowing fuel

adjustment clauses in contracts so long as a utility and a

large customer can say, "Well, we bargained at arm's-length,

and we like that."

Second, the other aspect of why KPL opposes the National Starch contract is, we've never seen the thing. It's never been supplied to us. And so we have no idea of what it says or what provisions are in it, other than what we've heard represented in these proceedings. We indicated

at the hearing that we'd be glad to sign a confidentiality agreement, if that's what it took to look at it. We've never been provided a copy of it. So, in good conscience, we can't say, "Yeah, we like this contract," because we don't know what it is.

And, as far as I know, based on what I've heard, the Staff has only seen portions of it. The Staff has not seen the entire contract, and the entire contract has not been finalized yet. So I don't think it's particularly a good idea for the Commission to approve a pig in a poke when they don't have the entire document in front of them to say, "Yes, that's something that we approve."

KPL does approve any special—or does oppose the approval of any special type of contract that includes a fuel adjustment clause for unregulated fuel sources. And the reason that it takes that position is not one of probably philosophical agreement, because I think every utility liked fuel adjustment clauses when they were a matter of course before this Commission. It's the reality of the UCCM case and how it's been applied uniformly by this Commission to eradicate fuel adjustment clauses ever since that case.

I guess what I'm saying is that I think this is a very precedent-setting case for the Commission. No matter how much you may like Trigen, no matter how much you

may want a steam system to continue in effect in

Kansas City, what these people are asking you to do is say,

"You take this contract with this fuel adjustment clause in

it, or we'll pack our bags and go home." You may like a

fuel adjustment clause there.

I read the UCCM case to say that you don't have the statutory authority to approve any kind of a rate with a fuel adjustment clause in it because, by doing that, you're abrogating your statutory responsibility to have a rate that's set that people can look at and figure out exactly what it is they're going to have to pay.

If we're going to go--if you're going to approve a contract that is a formula type rate in this case, then I'm certainly going to tell all of the clients that I represent, "Hey, the Commission has said formula rates are okay as long as it's a big, sophisticated customer and you can enter into contracts with them." And, depending on what those clients do with that advice, you may see a whole new world of regulation around here.

I don't know that that would happen. But, as I tell my clients about every precedent-setting case that comes before the Commission that I'm aware of, I'm going to tell them about this one if you approve these contracts with automatic formula adjustment clauses in them.

Now, most importantly from KPL's

perspective, Mr. Finnegan mentioned that we had a problem with Rule 4.2 in the proposed rules and regulations. I believe he forgot to mention that we also had a similar problem with Rule 3.7 because they both deal with the same item. And that item, I'm going to term it as a sole supplier type clause because it says in the 4.2 one right now that "The Customer's premises shall have no connection to or from any other source of steam or other heat supply . . ."

And, just to give you a little background, Trigen has added the "or other heat" language to go beyond what KCPL has right now. KCPL says you can't have another steam supply. Trigen says, in this document, you can't have another steam or heat supply. And, as you know, heat can come from gas, electricity, coal, oil, anything like that.

that as a veto power by Trigen for any other type of heat source at a customer's premises. It's my understanding—and I was told just before we started arguing this case and you heard Mr. Finnegan say that they were willing to withdraw the "or other heat" language and file some tariffs that deal with a partial requirements customer as opposed to a full requirements customer.

I've not had the opportunity to talk to my client about whether they like this latest proposal or not.

And so the comments I make are solely my own based upon what I've been doing for the last ten or so years around here. It seems to me that a notice provision for another heat supply would not be particularly onerous. But, to the extent the language that's ultimately submitted by Trigen gives them the veto power over any other type of heat supply, then KPL's position is that that's unreasonable.

Mr. Straub testified no other utility in the state of Missouri has that veto power over an alternate source of heat. What regulation does in that situation is have the provider set two different types of rates, a full requirements type rate and a partial requirements type rate, a backup service, if you will. You solve that problem by rate structure of the provider. You don't solve it by saying, "You can't have any other source of heat in your building other than the one that we're providing you."

I submit that you would not approve a tariff of an electric company saying that, if XYZ Electric Company supplies electricity to this building, they can't possibly have gas service also or any other type of heat. What you do is you approve a different type of rate for that different type of service.

So, very briefly, we don't know what kind of language that Trigen is now going to submit. If it's got something that gives them veto power over an alternate

source of heat than steam, then we have a real problem with that for the reasons that I've just mentioned. And, again, it applies to the two sections, 3.7 and 4.2. And so we'd expect to see some language presented by Trigen to deal with that situation.

commissioner fischer: Mr. Duffy, to the extent it does not have a veto kind of clause in it but just gives a tariff for someone that wants to have a second source of heat, would KPL have a problem with that?

MR. DUFFY: No, I don't think so. It would not be KPL's position—well, it's KPL's position that these people are certainly free and willing to file any kind of a tariff for partial requirements service and that they probably ought to have a tariff for partial requirements service. They just ought not to have a veto to say, "Hey, if you take steam from us, you can't have gas without our permission." And that's the way we were reading the provisions that were in there initially.

And, as I understand it, they're going to take that veto type power out and simply say, "If you've got another source of steam"--and I'm not sure whether--I'm getting into areas where I'm not really comfortable because I don't really understand what they're going to do other than what they've said, and I'm not sure I understand all of that.

But the only way I know to articulate it is, we don't want them to have a veto power. If they want—we want a customer to have the ability to have another source of heat. And, frankly, KPL sells, like, I'm told, 900,000 Mcf of gas a year to National Starch. And so we would not want this provision to read that National Starch would have to turn off the gas and eliminate a 900,000-Mcf-a-year load because Trigen is providing steam to them. The customer ought to have the choice of deciding whether he wants steam, gas, electricity, or all of the above or none of the above.

And, again, you solve those kinds of problems by approving different types of tariffs for different types of service, not by saying, "If you take this particular utility service, you can't take anything else that produces the same end result."

CHAIRMAN STEINMEIER: Paragraph 4.2 which you've been discussing, is part of the general rules and regulations that Trigen would implement as to its customers in its service area?

MR. DUFFY: Yes.

CHAIRMAN STEINMEIER: Whether they modify it or not, it would not necessarily affect National Starch; isn't that right?

MR. DUFFY: Well, I don't know since I

haven't ever seen the National Starch contract. If the National Starch contract says that it's in derogation to the rules and regulations that they have for everybody else, then I think you've got a discrimination problem and some internal problems with a contract like that. But, since I haven't seen the contract, I don't know what it says about that.

I'm saying, as a general rule, you ought not have a sole--no utility ought to have a sole supplier restriction in its tariff. And I don't know of any utility in this state that does have such a thing. So, again, you'd be setting some precedent.

But Trigen has indicated this morning that they're not going to do that, that they're going to do something different and only have a notice requirement.

And, based on what I know about that, a notice requirement does not seem to be particularly onerous.

As a footnote, I'd just point out that

Mr. Casten, who testified for Trigen, admitted there were no
safety reasons for having a sole supplier provision in here.

It's purely economics that, if they were going to supply
steam, they want to supply all the steam. And they
obviously want to supply all of the heat sources of a
particular customer also.

To me, another one of the evils would be

that, in a downtown office building, you couldn't plug in an electric space heater unless you told Trigen about it and got their prior approval, because that's another heating source if they're supplying steam heat to the building. I don't think you want to put yourself in the position of approving tariff restrictions like that.

Let me just also briefly mention about the certificated area aspects. And I apologize if this is a little bit of rambling, but it wasn't our druthers to have oral argument on this. These are fairly complicated legal issues, and they ought to be presented in briefs where everybody has an opportunity to take some time and thought and apply to them.

But it seems to me, based on my understanding of the law, that if Grand Avenue Station was there before the Public Service Commission, I think I've read cases that say that you don't have to have a certificate because that's grandfathered. They were there before you were; and, therefore, there was no way for you to give them permission to operate there in the first place.

So, if you look at it from the standpoint that National Starch and KCPL are taking service in an area which is not on a map, not certificated, that may not be illegal because it could be grandfathered because they were doing that before the PSC existed. There are other

instances, I think, like that in the state of Missouri.

So, in that sense, they're not providing service outside of their "certificated area". They are providing service outside of the area drawn on a map on a tariff, but they were authorized to do it before you came into existence. And there's no prohibition on them continuing to do that as far as I know.

So I think that it's a bad precedent to allow a utility to knowingly provide service outside of its authorized area. Let's use the term "authorized" instead of "certificated" if there is a situation where they were authorized to provide service by franchise prior to the existence of the Public Service Commission.

And that was one of the problems that was enumerated early on by KPL, that they don't think that it's appropriate to have unregulated contracts for a regulated type utility service. Steam is a regulated utility type service. And they don't think it's appropriate to allow service to be provided outside of authorized areas.

In this situation, it would certainly be easy for Trigen to file an amended certificate to include the areas of National Starch and the Grand Avenue Station. If that is somehow perceived as a stumbling block, it's no big deal to change the boundaries of your certificated service territory.

If Trigen is concerned about its ability to economically serve the entire public within an expanded certificated area, then the way you solve that is an extension rule in your tariffs that puts some sort of revenue test.

St. Joe's steam system has such a tariff.

All the sewer companies and water companies have extension rules that deal with that. And that basically says that, you know, even though this proposed customer is in your service territory, if there's not enough revenue from it to pay off reasonably the expenses involved in getting service to that person within a reasonable period of time, again approved by the Commission, you don't have to provide service to them.

The option then is for that customer to go ahead and give you a contribution in aid of construction to build that line and you provide service that way. So, again, we've got an economic situation here that can be solved through methods that are well recognized at the Commission.

I don't think that Trigen ought to argue that they can provide service outside a boundary line under this Lohman Telephone Company case. I haven't read that in a long time. But I don't think there's a Lohman Telephone Company anymore, and I don't know how much precedential

value that case has.

I think they ought to expand their service territory to get right with the Commission. And I think they can solve any problems they have by filing an extension rule type tariff. And I think they can solve the other problems they have by filing partial requirements tariffs, and they have the right to do that and have the Commission look at those.

I think that's all I have.

COMMISSIONER FISCHER: Mr. Duffy, you're talking about something that sounds like a line certificate.

MR. DUFFY: No. I'm talking about an area certificate with an extension rule under the general rules and regulations that says, "Unless there's sufficient revenue"—I forget what all the mechanics of it are. But I'm sure the Staff can tell you that there are extension rules for most all utilities that say that, if you don't have to—you don't have to provide service to that customer unless there's sufficient revenue there to cover the costs of running that line out to serve him.

COMMISSIONER FISCHER: But wouldn't we basically grant a certificate for that line going over to National Starch in the National Starch area itself?

MR. DUFFY: Well, it's up to them whether they want to apply for a line certificate to legitimatize

that line or whether they want to apply for an area
certificate. They could do either one.

COMMISSIONER FISCHER: I understood from
earlier argument that the other possibility for National

earlier argument that the other possibility for National Starch would be to implement its own boiler system. In the event that it did that, is National Starch within KPL's certificated gas area?

MR. DUFFY: It's my understanding they're in KPL's certificated gas area now because they are a customer of KPL-Gas Service. And, as I mentioned, KPL right now has a load of something like 900,000 Mcf a year, which I am told goes into the process that they modified their system a couple of years ago. It used to be corn products, and National Starch came in and revamped the thing and installed this process system and that the gas is used in drying the product.

Now, I don't know what--I don't have enough knowledge, and I don't think KPL has enough knowledge, to know whether, you know, this steam line has any effect on it or not. Apparently, it doesn't if steam is going through the line now and KPL is still selling 900,000 Mcf of gas. They may be totally separate processes.

Does that answer your question there?

COMMISSIONER FISCHER: In KPL's certificated area, it's likely if you ended up with a natural gas-fired

.

boiler, that KPL might very much have a stake in--

MR. DUFFY: Yes, I would think so because

KPL would be the only natural gas supplier. They could also
do what everybody else does: propane, oil, coal, anything
other--they're free to come up with any other kind of
source they want that they see as economical.

COMMISSIONER FISCHER: Let me make sure I understand your argument about the adjustment clauses. Is it your position that regulated utilities should not have a contract, a special contract, or a contract with the customer that includes adjustment clauses within that provision?

MR. DUFFY: It's my position that, since the UCCM case, the Commission has systematically dismantled fuel adjustment clauses in all aspects of utility regulation. As far as I can tell, this particular clause in the KCPL existing contract or the National Starch existing contract are dinosaurs that were overlooked. And I think Mr. Straub testified that it had been overlooked the last time the Staff looked at it.

Certainly, I think St. Joe would have had a different position in the last heat case if a decision were made by the Commission that large, sophisticated customers could enter into contracts that had fuel adjustment clauses in them.

1 I'm not going to sit here and tell you that
2 fuel adjustment clauses are evil per se because we spent too
3 many years arguing that they were good. It was the Supreme
4 Court who said you didn't have the statutory authority to
5 approve a rate that had them in it because you were
6 abrogating your statutory responsibilities.
7 COMMISSIONER FISCHER: And, if we're
8 abrogating our statutory responsibilities to determine a
9 rate, a tariff rate, are we doing that whenever we also

would approve that for a contract or--

MR. DUFFY: I see no legal distinction between a rate set by a contract and a rate set by a tariff for a regulated utility service. I know no distinction between those two things.

COMMISSIONER FISCHER: So, in the event the automatic adjustment clauses are not approved here, your thought would be that we would have to periodically, at least, approve whatever rate is in the contract between National Starch and Trigen?

MR. DUFFY: I think you'd have to approve whatever rate is ultimately—you'd have to be the arbiter of whatever rate exists between the supplier of steam and the customer, just as you do now with St. Joe's steam system. That's all on a tariff. Presumably, it could be on contracts that had the same result.

But, as I read UCCM and I think as I've observed the Staff and the Commission over the years, you have said, "We do not want formulas sliding things in rates. We want a specific dollar amount that you can look at and say, 'This is what the rate is.'"

And, as I understand it, you've got formulas in these two contracts. And so what I'm saying is, formulas are not evil per se. But under UCCM, they sure look like they're illegal to me; and they must have looked like they were illegal to the Commission because you've been dismantling them for the last ten years or thirteen years.

COMMISSIONER FISCHER: Except I can't remember too many contracts where we've dismantled them.

But perhaps--

MR. DUFFY: There haven't been that many situations that I know of where there's been a fuel adjustment clause in a contract.

COMMISSIONER FISCHER: Mr. English, on that point, does Kansas City Power & Light have a contract with Armco Steel separate and apart from the tariffs?

MR. ENGLISH: Yes, we do, Judge.

COMMISSIONER FISCHER: Do you have automatic adjustment clauses of one sort or another in that contract?

MR. ENGLISH: No, we don't, Judge.

COMMISSIONER FISCHER: Okay. Thank you.

MR. DUFFY: Anything else?

COMMISSIONER FISCHER: Thank you.

party, you are allowed a few minutes to close if you desire.

MR. FINNEGAN: I do, your Honor.

I'm going to start at the last and work up to the beginning. Just because Lohman Telephone Company is out of business doesn't mean that the Lohman case is no longer the law of the state of Missouri. In fact, this Commission cited it in the shared-tenant service case; so I think it still believes it is.

and that law goes back to the M.O. Danciger case, which was in 1916, I believe. If you're not a utility, if you don't profess—if you don't hold yourself out to be a utility, you're not a utility. Even though you sell gas, electricity, water, telephone, steam, any other thing that's normally utility—considered utility service, you're not a utility.

There's also the Bellflower case, I believe the Commission recalls, when the Commission ordered Southwestern Bell to serve the Bellflower exchange. And it was appealed by several telephone companies who said they couldn't do it. Well, it was appealed by Southwestern Bell, come to think of it, because Bell didn't want to serve them and said, "We never professed to serve Bellflower."

And the Supreme Court said, "That's right.

You didn't profess to serve the Bellflower exchange;
therefore, the Commission can't order you to serve them.

You're not providing a public utility service. It's not
your certificated area. Even if you had grandfather rights,
if you don't profess to serve an area, you're not a
utility."

Going back to grandfather rights, we're not acquiring KCP&L's certificate in this case. We are asking for our own certificate in this case, so there is no grandfather right. And, even if there were, I don't believe Kansas City Power & Light started selling steam until the 1920s; and this Commission was in existence in 1913. So that argument, I think, does not stand up.

National Starch is holding itself out to serve the public in the area which is defined in the exhibits, in a map, and also in a legal description of the area to be served. Everything outside that area, it does not hold itself out; it does not intend to hold itself out; it does not profess to provide utility service.

It will, however, provide steam under contract to people that come to it and want contract service; and it will provide, obviously, where Kansas City Power & Light has its turbines and generating facility, right inside the Grand Avenue Station. It will be happy to

provide steam to Kansas City Power & Light if Kansas City

Power & Light wants to buy steam from it. But it's not

providing it as utility service. It has no obligation to do

so. It does not have to do so.

The reason it wants to do so is economics.

It's not telling the Commission it's going to pack its bags and leave and not operate the system if it doesn't get these contracts either approved or the Commission to find that they are not within its jurisdiction because it wants to.

It's doing it because—or for something out of the air.

It's doing it because it's economically the only way the system can operate.

National Starch takes about 40 percent of the steam load. It buys it year round, day in, day out. This allows—partially allows the company to burn coal rather than steam. The rates the company has proposed in this case are based on a fuel mix of 70 percent coal, 30 percent gas. To burn coal, it needs to burn at least 75 Mlbs. a day—or 750 Mlbs. a day to burn it efficiently. And, to do that, it has to make this \$2 1/2 million investment so that it can burn it on a day—in—and—day—out basis.

The reason it wants KCPL's load is because it's a summer peaking load. And, obviously, a steam system is a winter peaking system. So, by having KCPL pay on a

monthly basis a certain capacity charge so that the steam will be there for it, it makes this thing feasible. The same with the National Starch contract.

National Starch pays a monthly capacity charge just for the ability to take steam, whether or not it takes any or not. That's what makes this system work.

That's the only way you can make the system work and be competitive.

I can understand KPL's position. It sells gas. Gas is in competition with steam. But that does not change whether or not Trigen is holding itself out to serve the public in other areas. It is not holding itself out to serve the public in any area other than the certificated area that it's requesting in this case.

The other two are contracts. Under the Mississippi River Fuel case, it's been held that contracts with customers does not—even if there's numerous contracts, does not make one a utility. It's only a general profession to provide your property for public use within a designated area that makes you a utility. And we are asking to be a public utility in the area, in the certificated area that we request. Other than that, we are not.

The question comes also, whose rights are being protected by opposition to the National Starch and the KCPL contracts? Whose rights are being protected?

Obviously, not National Starch. They're big boys. They can handle it. Obviously, KCP&L are big boys. They've been dealing with this contract. They've been negotiating it for months and months and months, maybe years. I believe it's years. They know what's good for them, and Trigen knows what's good for its customers in the certificated areas.

Without these two contracts, they can't serve the customers in the certificated areas on an economically feasible basis. And, if that's the case, then there will be no steam system for Kansas City. And that's not a threat. It's a reluctant realization of the economic realities of life. And that is where we stand, and that's our position.

We are asking for the certificate. We're also asking that the Commission either determine it has no jurisdiction over the contracts because they are not holding themselves out as a public utility in those areas, where the Commission will still have the plenary supervision over the revenues, the expenses put out by--or that Trigen incurs, and the money it takes in, and will determine whether or not, when it looks at the rates down the line, whether or not the rates should be reduced because they have not made an economic deal with National Starch or Kansas City Power & Light and vice versa or the rates may be held down because

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of the fact that it was an economic deal.

And so, therefore, we're asking for the certificate and for the Commission to either consider it has no jurisdiction over the contracts or to approve the contracts with the terms as provided.

Thank you.

EXAMINER FEE: This matter will be ruled on by Order of the Commission, and the argument is adjourned.

WHEREUPON, the oral argument of this case was concluded.

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