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                      STATE OF MISSOURI
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                  PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
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                  TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
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                  Late Prehearing Conference
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                     September 26, 2005
                   Jefferson City, Missouri
9
                          Volume 3
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   In the Matter of an
    Examination of Class Cost
13 of Service and Rate Design
    in the Missouri Jurisdictional ) Case No. EO-2002-384
14 Electric Service Operations of )
    Aquila, Inc., formerly known )
15
   as UtiliCorp United, Inc.
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               KEVIN A. THOMPSON, Presiding,
20
                   DEPUTY CHIEF REGULATORY LAW JUDGE
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    REPORTED BY:
23
    PAMELA FICK, RPR, CCR #447, CSR
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   MIDWEST LITIGATION SERVICES
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0019	
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25
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20 Mr. Conrad. 21

MR. CONRAD: Okay. Thank you, Judge. 22 On behalf of Sedalia Industrial Energy Users 23 Association and Ag Processing, Stu Conrad, Finnegan, 24 Conrad & Peterson, 3100 Broadway, Suite 1209, Kansas 25 City, Missouri 64111.

And, Judge Thompson, I'm not sure if I have done so before, but if I did not, I should have, and that is also enter the appearance of Jeremiah Finnegan of the same law firm and address. JUDGE THOMPSON: For the same clients? MR. CONRAD: Yes. Oh, yes. JUDGE THOMPSON: Thank you. MAJOR PAULSON: Major Craig Paulson on behalf of the Federal Executive Agencies, 139 Barnes Drive, Suite 1, Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida 34203.

JUDGE THOMPSON: Thank you.

MR. KEEVIL: Appearing on behalf of the Empire District Electric Company, Jeffrey A. Keevil of the law firm Stewart & Keevil, L.L.C., 4603 John Garry Drive, Suite 11, Columbia, Missouri 65203.

Garry Drive, Suite 11, Columbia, Missouri 65203.

And Judge, while I'm on that, if I could make a statement here, I discovered late last week after not receiving most of the testimony nor your order which was issued about a week ago Friday, that for some reason I do not appear on the service list, although my clients were made a party by virtue of being in that Aquila rate case, and we are listed as being among those who were drawn into the case which you issued back whenever it was. So if the proper --

0023 1 JUDGE THOMPSON: Thanks for letting me know that. I will make sure that you're entered as a party and that, in fact, everyone else is entered as a party that should be. Sir. 5 MR. STEINMEIER: Your Honor, please let the record reflect the appearance of William D. Steinmeier and Mary Ann Garr Young, William D. Steinmeier, PC, P.O. Box 104595, Jefferson City, 8 9 Missouri 65110-4595 appearing on behalf of the City 10 of St. Joseph, Missouri. 11 JUDGE THOMPSON: Very well. Mr. Comley. 12 MR. COMLEY: Appearing on behalf of the 13 City of Kansas City, let the record reflect the entry 14 of Mark W. Comley, Newman, Comley and Ruth, 601 Monroe, Suite 301, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101. 15 16 JUDGE THOMPSON: Thank you. Mr. Mills. 17 MR. MILLS: Lewis R. Mills, Jr. on 18 behalf of the Office of Public Counsel and the 19 public. My address is Post Office Box 2230, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102. 20 21 JUDGE THOMPSON: Thank you. 22 Mr. Williams.

of the Missouri Public Service Commission, Dana K.

Joyce and Jason Williams, P.O. Box 360, Jefferson

MR. WILLIAMS: Appearing for the staff

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0024 1 City, Missouri 65102. JUDGE THOMPSON: Thank you. And I think 3 there's some parties that are not present, is that correct, or have I mis --4 5 MR. WILLIAMS: Judge, I saw Mr. Kaufmann 6 outside. I think he may be showing up shortly. JUDGE THOMPSON: He's coming this way? 7 MR. WILLIAMS: I believe. 8 9 JUDGE THOMPSON: Okay. The purpose of 10 this late prehearing conference is primarily for the 11 parties to discuss and agree on the issues that we 12 presented to the Commission for determination at the 13 evidentiary hearing which is coming up in November. 14 I believe November 7th through November 10th. 15 We also have an outstanding issue as to 16 late -- or excuse me, local public hearings which 17 have been requested by the Public Counsel, only the 18 company is opposed. I think we indicated the week 19 that we would be holding those, October 17th, as I recall, which is about the only week we're -- there's 20 21 a sufficient opening. 22 Aquila has indicated that there's not 23 sufficient time to provide notice by bill insert and 24 that it would cost approximately \$130,000 to provide 25 a postcard notice to all the ratepayers; is that

0025 1 correct, Mr. Swearengen? MR. SWEARENGEN: That is correct, Your Honor. 4 JUDGE THOMPSON: Okay. So I have a 5 question for the Public Counsel, which is, can those local public hearings not be held simultaneously with 7 the local public hearings that are already scheduled 8 in the ongoing rate case? I realize that they would 9 be, then, after the evidentiary hearing, but my 10 understanding of what the courts have said about 11 local public hearings is that they are part of the 12 evidentiary hearing, the purpose being to take the 13 testimony of the public. 14 So I don't see that, myself, as an 15 insuperable burden, but I would be more than happy to 16 hear from you and from the other parties as to your 17 position on that suggestion. 18 MR. MILLS: They certainly could be held 19 in conjunction with those other hearings. That does, of course, preclude the possibility of discussing 20 21 settlement in this case. 22 JUDGE THOMPSON: Well, gosh, you know, 23 the case has been pending since 2002. If you haven't

settled it yet, I don't know that I'm all that

disturbed by that. And, of course, you can always

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0026 1 pick up the phone in your office and call the other parties and say, Hey, let's settle that Aquila class cost of service case. MR. MILLS: When -- when does the 5 Commission anticipate issuing an order in this case? I know there was some reason it was scheduled the way 7 it was so that the order would come out sometime in 8 advance of the order in the rate case. 9 JUDGE THOMPSON: Well, the hearing would 10 be concluded in November. If the local public 11 hearings were held simultaneously with the rate case 12 hearings, I think those are also in November, is that 13 correct? 14 MR. MILLS: Around Thanksgiving, I 15 believe. 16 MR. SWEARENGEN: No. The rate case 17 hearings are later. 18 JUDGE THOMPSON: Excuse me. 19 MR. MILLS: Yeah, later. 20 JUDGE THOMPSON: So the record would be 21 complete by the end of November, and then the parties 22 would have an opportunity to brief which would take 23 up part of December. And then you've got the 24 holidays and then you've got the actual evidentiary

hearing on the rate case which is set for, I believe,

at this point, five weeks, which takes up most of January and part of February. There would then be something of a breather in the rate case while you were briefing that, and that's when the order in the class cost of service case would have to be written and issued.

So, you see, I'm speaking from the point of view of practicalities as to when I would have sufficient time to do that. So that's -- that's kind of how the schedule looks to me.

Of course, the Commission has its whole new briefing theory whereby the principal briefs are filed I think before the hearing; isn't that the idea? The notion being that, of course, you know what your witnesses are going to say and then you get a reply brief where you can say — throw whatever insults you want at what the other guy's witnesses have said. In that case, the interval for briefing need not be as long as traditionally. Perhaps the order could be done in December with an eye to that. Of course, we've got to get five commissioners to agree, or at least three of them, to agree on an order. So there you are.

Anyway, does anyone have -- anyone else have any thoughts, positions they'd like to share on

0028 this notion of whether we can combine those local public hearings? I'm just thinking about saving -yeah, I'm concerned about two things: I'm concerned about the cost, \$130,000, which maybe isn't a lot 5 when it's spread over -- I don't know, how many ratepayers do you have? 7 MR. SWEARENGEN: Well, we're talking, 8 okay, 200,000. 9 JUDGE THOMPSON: You know, every Sunday 10 at church somebody grabs me by the collar and wants 11 to show me the 92 cent thing on their cell phone bill 12 and ask me what that is. I'm just wondering if this 13 \$130,000, I'm sure, would be of great concern to some 14 of the ratepayers regardless of how big it is when 15 it's actually passed onto them. 16 MR. MILLS: That is a concern. 17 MR. SWEARENGEN: One of the problems --18 let me -- I think that the notices for the electric 19 case local hearings have already gone to press. 20 JUDGE THOMPSON: That's for the rate 21 case? 22 MR. SWEARENGEN: Yes. For those local 23 hearings.

JUDGE THOMPSON: Right.

MR. SWEARENGEN: And if we're going to

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include -- if we're going to have a notice for the cost of service case -- I'd have to check -- I would assume that you would -- we would want to do it in the cycle billing process to hold the cost down, but whether that's doable or not, I don't know. I'd have to check.

 $\,$ JUDGE THOMPSON: So you're saying even if they're combined --

MR. SWEARENGEN: We may be running into some additional costs, that's right.

JUDGE THOMPSON: Okay. Well, that's certainly a valid point.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SWEARENGEN: I just don't know the answer for sure.

JUDGE THOMPSON: All right. I have to admit I'm also concerned with the possibility that the company has raised that ratepayers will be confused by having notices and hearings on two different cases at one time, particularly since I'm not -- I'm not convinced that they will really understand what the class cost of service case is about and what it means for them.

So that if we send people notices suggesting that there's a certain percentage decrease, that that customer class is going to see,

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as staff has proposed, then the actual rate case, in fact, doesn't result in a decrease for anybody, you see? There's a danger of causing public angst unnecessarily, is my thought.

MR. MILLS: But there's -- there's a corresponding danger that if the Commission decides, for example, to raise on a revenue-neutral basis to the company, but certainly not a revenue-neutral basis to the customers, if they decide to raise residential rates by 10 percent in this case and then by another 10 percent in the following case, that's a double whammy and --

JUDGE THOMPSON: That certainly is.
MR. MILLS: -- and I think the public

needs the opportunity to hear about that. I mean, it's all well and good to say it's revenue-neutral, but the public does not see it that way; it's either up or down for them.

JUDGE THOMPSON: Well, and you're absolutely right. It is not revenue-neutral for them. Somebody is gonna pay less and somebody's gonna pay more, even if the revenue of the company is identical.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ MILLS: And I think the impact to the customers can be as great from this case as it

0031 1 can from the rate case. JUDGE THOMPSON: That's true. MR. SWEARENGEN: I think part of the 4 problem is I don't know when the last time we had a 5 cost of service case in front of the Commission. It's been quite a few years and I don't recall 7 whether in those cases we had local public hearings 8 or not. And maybe that doesn't really matter, but 9 the timing involved is coming together with the rate 10 cases --11 JUDGE THOMPSON: But the whammy would 12 all come out of the rate case in the sense that 13 that's where the new rates would actually be made and 14 implemented, and that's another reason why I -- I, at 15 least, would like to combine the local public 16 hearings because I think, intellectually, it may even 17 be more honest to say well, there's two tracks here, 18 either one of which or both may lead to an increase 19 for you. One of them is case X in which we're doing 20 this, and one of them is case Y in which we're doing 21 this. Now, you see what I'm saying? 22 MR. MILLS: Yeah. And, of course, 23 there's still a pending motion to reconsider that 24 says you're not to consolidate the two cases, which

has not yet been ruled on.

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                  JUDGE THOMPSON: That's true.
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                 MR. MILLS: Which would remove some of
     that problem; in fact, remove all of that problem.
                 JUDGE THOMPSON: Well, I'm certainly not
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     gonna rule on that here, so I won't respond.
                 MR. SWEARENGEN: If it's of any value, I
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    mean, the company really has no objection if we're
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     going to go ahead and have the local hearings in this
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     case in conjunction with the local hearings in the
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    rate case, I don't know what that does to -- Lewis
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    pointed out the -- the problem if we get this settled
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    before then or whether we could even then get it
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     settled, or whether --
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                  JUDGE THOMPSON: When you're talking
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     about settling, you're talking about what happened in
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     the Laclede gas case; is that correct?
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                  MR. MILLS: Right.
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                  JUDGE THOMPSON: Which they're hearing
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     right now in the next room?
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                 MR. MILLS: Yes.
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                  JUDGE THOMPSON: The idea being that
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     there's a settlement that's being discussed, it's not
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     finalized and this might be perceived as some kind of
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     skullduggery by the public or certain newspapers?
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                 MR. MILLS: Well, I think -- certain
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newspapers, the public, certain senators and several members of the Commission itself, although they set up that schedule, they seem quite taken aback that 4 the Public Counsel and other parties would have 5 engaged in settlement discussions during the scheduled settlement conference in advance of local 7 public hearings. So to the extent that -- that this is denominated as a settlement conference, I -- I 8 9 certainly can't participate in a settlement 10 conference. You said on the record this morning that 11 it was simply to talk about the list of issues, and 12 we can certainly do that. 13 JUDGE THOMPSON: Now, why can't you 14 participate in a settlement conference? 15 MR. MILLS: Because I don't want to get 16 myself in -- in the same position that I found --17 that the office found itself in in the Laclede case 18 in which the commissioners were, pretty much in 19 public, accusing the parties of doing deals without 20 the public input. I need to have the public input 21 before I can engage in settlement discussions. 22 JUDGE THOMPSON: Well --23 MR. CONRAD: I don't have the scheduling 2.4 in front of me. I think somebody else does. My

vague recollection in this case is that this actually

1 was set up and denominated towards a settlement conference. MR. MILLS: I believe it was. 4 MR. CONRAD: Without -- without regard 5 to what --6 JUDGE THOMPSON: Right. 7 MR. CONRAD: -- you indicated, yeah, 8 settlement conference, September 26th through 9 September 28th, so --10 JUDGE THOMPSON: Well, you guys who are 11 part of this Bar and come down here a lot to see 12 what's gonna happen to your clients know that the 13 Commission has been -- has been going through some 14 anxiety over the past couple years with the process, 15 particularly with rate cases, and really with all the 16 big cases in terms of can we do it better, can we do 17 it the way that the commissioners have less to read, 18 what should we actually call these things, this is 19 what we always used to call the late prehearing 20 conference, which is what I called it on the record 21 this morning; because as far as I'm concerned, that's 22 as good a description as any. 23 And if you call it a settlement 24 conference, then you have the problem of -- exactly 25 the problem of perception that Public Counsel has

mentioned, which is very real, has been very real in the Laclede case and puts all sorts of stress, pressures on participants that don't help in any way towards moving towards a resolution of the case.

So that's neither here nor there. But

the purpose of this gathering is still whatever it has traditionally been at this point in a contested case.

MR. CONRAD: Judge, I don't know if this -- if this offers any comfort. It's at least intended as that. Were the parties to discuss a mutually satisfac -- I'll not use the term settlement, so I'll use the term mutually satisfactory resolution of the mutually acceptable solution, the Commission would, nonetheless, at some point in time, be presented with a document which would then have to evaluate in its -- in its role as saying is this consistent with the public interest.

JUDGE THOMPSON: Right.

MR. CONRAD: So it would seem to me that at least one thing that -- that Public Counsel might want to think about would be whether the -- the vehicle of the public hearing, which is -- which, as you're suggesting would be taken as part of the record in the proceedings, would not be entered into

and received by the Commission as going to that question. And then you would have, at least that hypothetical, which I grant has a number of if's, and's and but's in it, that then would have a 5 specific post on which -- on which public comment would be -- would be taken. So I guess I'm --7 JUDGE THOMPSON: In other words, if you 8 produce the document before the local public --9 MR. CONRAD: -- if it's the chicken or 10 the egg -- well -- well, for example -- yeah, I guess 11 what I'm going to is Mr. Mills is suggesting that 12 he's been shackled, and I'm not unsympathetic to his 13 feeling. I'm just suggesting to him that there might 14 be another -- another interpretation because, you 15 know, parties, when we settle any case, we always 16 settle it as among ourselves and then present that --17 that package to the Commission for its evaluation. 18 And it gets the final say because we 19 typically put in the boilerplate that nobody's bound 20 if the Commission doesn't agree. 21 JUDGE THOMPSON: Right. 22 MR. CONRAD: So, you know, maybe that's 23 not so much for the bench, but perhaps for Mr. Mills. 2.4 JUDGE THOMPSON: Well, I mean, that's a 25 very good possibility. I think a lot of the problem

0037 1 in the Laclede case came from the fact that the details of the settlement at that point I don't think had been able to be read by the parties were confidential; is that correct? 5 MR. MILLS: Privileged, I believe, 6 rather than confidential, but yeah. 7 JUDGE THOMPSON: At any rate, not able 8 to be placed out in public for the public to comment 9 on. You know, here's this case, and oh, by the way, 10 we're contemplating settling it in this fashion; what 11 do you think about that, right? That's what, I 12 guess, you want to take to your clients, the 13 public --14 MR. MILLS: Right. 15 JUDGE THOMPSON: -- to get comment on? 16 MR. MILLS: And the way the Commission 17 resolved it in the Laclede rate case was to hold two 18 sets of local public hearings which, you know, turned 19 out to be expensive and a not terribly elegant solution because, you know, because if you try to 20 rush to a local public hearing, you either get 21 22 inadequate notice or expensive notice. 23 MR. SWEARENGEN: Well, let me ask --24 we're talking about local hearings now, after the

evidentiary hearing in this case?

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JUDGE THOMPSON: Right.

MR. SWEARENGEN: So I'm not sure how that's gonna help you work around trying -- let's say we litigate some of this and then you find out, maybe after your local hearing, that your clients have preferred you go at it in a little different way. I mean, I don't know. I mean I appreciate your problem.

MR. MILLS: That's a problem too, but one of the reasons that you settle cases is to eliminate the cost and the trouble and the time it takes to prepare prefiled testimony, prepare and conduct a hearing, and that's just not gonna be an option if you have local public hearings after the evidentiary hearing, so...

I mean, it doesn't -- it doesn't entirely preclude settlement, which is why I was asking when the order might be issued, because we won't really even be able to seriously begin discussing settlement until sometime after the evidentiary hearing. But there may, as the judge points out, may be a time interval in there that settlement could be discussed.

MR. CONRAD: And the challenge with that is it saves time and money.

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                 MR. MILLS: Right. Exactly.
                  JUDGE THOMPSON: Well, maybe it's
     cheaper to hold a separate set of local public
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    hearings prior to the evidentiary hearing in this
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     case, which is what I proposed but I'm not happy
     about, I think the week of October 17th. There would
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    be the cost of notice, but I don't know how you can
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    avoid it other than not having local public hearings.
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    As Mr. Mills points out, this is hardly revenue-neutral
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    to his clients.
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                 MR. MILLS: How much -- how much advance
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    time does it take to get a -- to get a bill insert?
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                 MR. SWEARENGEN: I think we're beyond
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    that point, aren't we, to do for cycle billings? For
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     cycle billings --
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                 MR. MILLS: How much time does it take?
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                 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, it takes a
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    month to mail out a cycle billing, so that's 30 days
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    plus the time to create whatever it is you're going
    to put in that. So probably at least two weeks.
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                 MR. MILLS: Two weeks? Okay.
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                 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'm guessing.
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                 MR. MILLS: Okay.
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                 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So we're talking
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    a month and a half.
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0040 1 JUDGE THOMPSON: Okay. MR. SWEARENGEN: And then, of course, depending on the language or the form of the notice itself, that may create initial issues. 5 JUDGE THOMPSON: Can you do notice by 6 newspaper ad instead of the mail? 7 MR. MILLS: I think that's certainly -as I said, you know, if you -- if you end up doing it on the -- on the fast track, you end up either with 8 9 10 expensive or inefficient notice, and I think one of 11 the complaints that a number of people, including, I 12 think, some of the commissioners had in the Laclede 13 rate case, was that there wasn't sufficient notice of 14 the first round of local public hearings. 15 JUDGE THOMPSON: How was it done in that 16 case? 17 MR. MILLS: I think it was done by 18 newspaper. I don't think there was any direct notice 19 to customers. The second one was done, I believe, by 20 a postcard mailing which created its own set of 21 problems. 22 MR. CONRAD: Well, I don't -- by making 23 this comment, I don't -- I don't want to open up a 24 whole new line of discussion. We are on -- my

clients are on record as not opposing Mr. Mills'

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    request.
                  JUDGE THOMPSON: That's correct.
                 MR. CONRAD: And we intend to -- to stay
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    there, and I think the utility has responded and said
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     they're not opposed. But the question remains what
    Your Honor hints at in the sense of a discussion
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    about confusion --
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                 JUDGE THOMPSON: Uh-huh.
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                 MR. CONRAD: -- is what, given the
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    nature of this process -- of this particular case
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    process, what would public input to that bring to us?
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                 JUDGE THOMPSON: An aroused and upset
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    public.
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                 MR. MILLS: Or possibly not. I mean, I
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    think a very meaningful public input is a low
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     turnout. That -- that speaks volumes to the interest
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     of the public and the merit of the company's
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    increase. I mean, I think, you know, a lot of people
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    look at it as though if you hold a local public
    hearing and nobody shows up, you've wasted your time.
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    But I think that's absolutely incorrect. I think
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    that's an important thing to know.
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                 MR. CONRAD: With respect to this one,
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    Mr. Mills isn't -- isn't talking about the company's
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input.

0042 1 MR. MILLS: No. It's revenue-neutral. MR. CONRAD: It's not before the public in this case. 4 MR. MILLS: No. Although again, that 5 certainly is true. 6 MR. WILLIAMS: But there is the issue of 7 a possible increase to a particular customer, of 8 class or classes --MR. MILLS: Right. 9 10 MR. CONRAD: Yes. 11 MR. SWEARENGEN: That's why we said, you 12 know, generally we believe the public ought to be 13 notified of these things and I guess reluctantly took 14 the position that we were afraid here, given the 15 timing with the rate case, the complexity of this 16 proceeding and the confusion, and plus the cost, that 17 we just wanted to bring those matters to the 18 Commission's attention and their concern about what 19 we were gonna really end up doing here. 20 JUDGE THOMPSON: Well, I think that's 21 very fair, and I think the Commission will, indeed, 22 be concerned, but the Commission's already decided 23 not to consolidate the cases primarily for the 24 reasons raised by Mr. Conrad, that the class cost of 25 service shifts the validity of that case. And the

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reasoning behind that can very well be disrupted and confused if you put into the rate case we're also thinking about increasing the revenue.

MR. SWEARENGEN: Let me -- let me just toss out one other thing. I think that to the extent we can settle any or all of this case, those possibilities are increased if we can go ahead and get the local hearings in this cost of service case out of the way before we have the evidentiary hearings.

JUDGE THOMPSON: Okay.

MR. SWEARENGEN: I really -- I really believe that. I appreciate where -- where Lewis Mills is in this case. I mean, he's not gonna have any guidance on how to try the case, he isn't gonna know what his clients think until after the evidentiary hearings, and that's -- that's a tough position to be in.

So I think if we can find some way to at least get that out of the way -- what we may end up doing, ultimately, is saving money on the back side by settling some or all of the case, once he's in a position to go forward in that direction.

JUDGE THOMPSON: Okay.

MR. SWEARENGEN: And my instincts tell

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me that we would be better served to move in that 1 direction than we would be to put the hearing in -the local hearing in after the evidentiary hearings. JUDGE THOMPSON: Okay. Well then, I'll go to the Commission and tell them that we need to have local public hearings the week of October 17th, unless you think the calendar would provide for it earlier.

MR. WILLIAMS: Judge, and staff believes, as indicated in its filing, that to have adequate notice to the public, they need to have some indication of the possible magnitude of rate changes that might affect them.

JUDGE THOMPSON: Well, that's the second issue we need to talk about. And I've been -- I've been saving some filings here made as late as Friday by staff and by the company. This is staff's proposal that the notice include a chart showing the percentage change for each class advocated by each party to the case, correct? And there's been some sniping back and forth as to whether staff's illustrated chart is accurate or not accurate, or which service area is included or isn't included and how the public might -- might respond to these things. Do I hear any comments?

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                  MR. CONRAD: Well, I have been working
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     on a, I guess a response, but it seems to have been
     overtaken by sur replies to the -- sur responses or
     something, but I guess our -- our sense is that the
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     numbers, without -- without intending to comment on
     the merit or lack thereof, putting out a notice or to
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     put it out there, it's clear that there may not be
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     agreement as to even how one party's proposal would
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     have impact, and it has a tendency of locking
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     people in, which goes to some extent to the earlier
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     discussion about, well, would we be doing a public --
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     a public hearing at that date and time proposed in
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     order to create a milieu in which one or more parties
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     felt that they were able to discuss some kind of
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     resolution to it, and then you end up appearing to
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     lock people into a position, admittedly which they
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     have filed, but they -- the bases of some of the
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     filings are not the same. So I --
19
                  JUDGE THOMPSON: So what you're saying,
20
     it's apples and oranges?
21
                 MR. CONRAD: Yeah, a little bit.
22
                  JUDGE THOMPSON: Yes.
23
                 MR. CONRAD: And that's -- that's part
24
     of the challenge in a case of this nature. Until the
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experts and the wizards do their wiz -- wizzing, no

1 pun intended --JUDGE THOMPSON: Are you getting all 3 this down? 4 MR. MILLS: You need to say "wizardry." 5 MR. SWEARENGEN: I would like to have a 6 copy of this transcript. 7 MR. CONRAD: Wizardry, yes. Thank you, 8 thank you, counsel. Until their wizardry is 9 completed, it is a little bit difficult to say that 10 you have a target that hasn't stopped moving. So, I 11 mean, that's a -- that's a problem. 12 MR. SWEARENGEN: And once again, in a 13 perfect world, I mean, I think it would be great if 14 they could do that. If you have a notice that laid 15 out all these possible scenarios, but I'm not -- I'm 16 not sure that we've got time to resolve all that 17 among ourselves first, and then get the notice out. 18 MR. CONRAD: It's clear we don't have 19 any problem with the public hearing or the notice, 20 but what we -- what we tell people that this is 21 about, and I think there could be some wording that 22 would hopefully be mutually acceptable. 23 JUDGE THOMPSON: Couldn't you have a 2.4 handout at the local public hearing that would give 25 you some lead time to resolve some of these issues of

apples and oranges?

MR. MILLS: With all due respect, no, I don't think that's adequate. I mean, unless the public -- unless the public knows that they're at least from the residential class, unless they know the range of exposure that they're confronting, you know, they won't know whether it's worth their time to turn out to the local public hearing. I think, at the very least, the notice has to say, you know, there are proposals in this case that would raise your rates by X percent, and I think we need to give them the maximum --

 $\mbox{\tt JUDGE THOMPSON:}\mbox{\tt What if it was limited}$ to that rather than a chart?

MR. MILLS: I think that would be fine. I'm not sure that, at least from the residential class, that -- it would be nice to have at least some indication of what the other classes would do because I think you're gonna hear from members of the public that it's not necessarily fair to raise their rates so that industrial rates can go down.

And so I think it would be good for the notice to at least speak in general terms of what other classes may -- you know, the range of results for other classes. Doesn't have to be in the form of

2.4

a chart, but I think the end points ought to be laid out so that people know what's going on in this case. I mean, it's easy to sit here and say, oh, this is a really complicated case and it's revenue-neutral and so we can't really tell the public what's going on, but I think we need to tell them what they're -- what they're faced with, the possibilities that may hit them as a result of this case.

MR. CONRAD: And again, with respect to Mr. Mills' position, his statement to some extent in my view begs the question, it's not — it's not a proposal that somebody's rates go up so that somebody else's rates can go down and, unfortunately, that's the terminology that he's chosen. The proposal, I think, and work in the case is to try to bring all of the rates into approximation as much as we can related to the cost that that group of customers imposes on the company to provide them with service.

Now, that's what I mean about the wording of the notice, and I think -- I think some wording can be -- can be achieved that may not -- may not be argumentative, but is nonetheless factual with respect to the case.

MAJOR PAULSON: I think that's, I mean, a key point, and I mean, obviously if you go to the

public and you say, you know, this group's proposing your rates go up this percent and this group's proposing they go down this percent, I mean, you know what the public's gonna say; they're gonna say we want lower rates.

MR. WILLIAMS: Judge, that goes back to staff's motion for clarification that the Commission ordered -- in its order where it declined to consolidate the cases. Just what is the scope of this case?

JUDGE THOMPSON: Well, you know, this case has been pending, as I pointed out, from 2002. I would hope the parties would have some notion of what the scope of the case is since you've been working on it for three years.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ WILLIAMS: But the Commission's also added parties recently to this case --

JUDGE THOMPSON: That's right.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ WILLIAMS: -- and the concern is whether or not the scope's changed as a result of that.

JUDGE THOMPSON: I don't think there's -- there's anything in that order suggesting that the scope of the case is gonna change because these parties are being added. Rather, they were

added because -- out of fairness: It seemed like they should have an opportunity to be heard and to litigate, should they choose, with respect to the outcome of this case.

MR. CONRAD: And I think -JUDGE THOMPSON: Most of them have
responded that they don't want to be in it and that
they should be allowed not to participate.

 $\ensuremath{\mbox{\sc JUDGE}}$ THOMPSON: Take the cases with filing.

MR. CONRAD: -- take the case as it was and shouldn't be heard to go back to argue about the structure of the sample, for example, on the word research and that type of stuff, which I have no idea if anybody has attempted to do anything, but that seems to me to be only fair.

JUDGE THOMPSON: Well, the Commission's order went out August 29th, and nobody has filed anything since then indicating that they don't want to take the case. As I indicated, the ones I've heard from have basically said, please, please,

please don't make us a part of this case, so...

MR. SWEARENGEN: I would hope that we could come up with some language that -- for a notice that adequately addresses Lewis Mills' concerns and Stu Conrad's concerns and we could get that out and have these local hearings in front of an evidentiary hearing.

JUDGE THOMPSON: I was gonna say, I think that that will be part of your homework this week, is to work on the wording of that notice. Mr. Steinmeier?

MR. STEINMEIER: Your Honor, just a semi-random thought: I don't know if anybody's ever actually done market research into the efficacy of bill inserts as notices. I never even -- literally never read it. I raise the points mostly because there isn't time to do one on the normal cycle here anyway.

There was discussion of an early local public hearing and a price tag of possibly \$135,000 to provide written notice and special mailing. I just wonder how far 135K would go toward a more focused media notice process instead of individual ratings mailed to everybody that are gonna get tossed. Just a question that perhaps can be

1 discussed among the parties.
2 JUDGE THOMPSON: You mean like an ad
3 that comes on during Survivor?
4 MR. CONRAD: I think we're all desirous
5 of trying to save some bucks, and as Mr. Steinmeier
6 points out, I think his question is somewhat broader

of trying to save some bucks, and as Mr. Steinmeier points out, I think his question is somewhat broader and larger, in a sense, and he's saying let's not do something just because that's the way we did it before.

And that's -- there's some merit in exploring that, which seems to me that 135,000 -- there are -- what, St. Joe has a daily newspaper, obviously Kansas City has a daily --

MR. STEINMEIER: And I'm pretty sure they even have television in St. Joseph now. I think, you know, between newspapers and television and radio, you might make that money go a lot further, hitting people who are kind of watching out for the news in their lives, anyway, than by bill inserts.

MR. MILLS: That certainly is a possibility. I don't have any idea of what the cost of advertising, for example, during Survivor would be. I imagine it's likely to be over 135K pretty quickly and not leave room for newspaper ads as well.

And I'll point out that in the second round of Laclede local public hearings in which customers were notified by a direct mailing, separate from the bill insert, a mailing directly to the customers, I think both of those two local public hearings, one in the county and one in the city, had a better turnout than any Laclede hearing in decades.

JUDGE THOMPSON: And has Laclede

typically given notice by media?

MR. MILLS: No. Typically, the notice has been given by bill insert or bill imprint in a separate mailing. Of course, there was a lot of press around that case as well, and that certainly feeds into the number of people that show up.

 $$\operatorname{But},$$ you know, I think at least one data point is that separate mailing and then there was a big turnout.

MR. SWEARENGEN: And that's what we're talking about here, a separate mailing.

JUDGE THOMPSON: Right, I understand.
MR. SWEARENGEN: We're not talking about

22 a bill insert.

MR. MILLS: Well, but we can certainly look into the cost of a focused media campaign. And I'm not sure that we'll be able to do something like

that for 135,000 that will hit every customer.

JUDGE THOMPSON: I think whatever kind of notice or wording of the notice that the parties here are able to agree on would certainly be satisfactory. If you're not able to agree, then we have to go down the road of having the Commission decide what's going to be acceptable notice where the parties can't agree, and I think the Commission probably would go with the traditional mail, something to each ratepayer.

I mean, that's legally sufficient notice, after all. And you're telling them there's going to be a hearing, it's going to affect their pocketbook or may affect their pocketbook. They have an opportunity to show up and be heard. I think you would want to give the same kind of notice that you give to somebody, for example, of a zoning change in their neighborhood or something of that sort, which is typically by a letter.

So if the parties can't agree, I think that's the direction we'll go. And I hope the parties will be able to agree on what to do and how to word it, because otherwise, I'm going to be wording it, and I'm sure I'll offend everybody in this room, not to mention all of the ratepayers and

0055 their families if I'm the one that has to word it. 1 So I'd rather have you do that, as you can see. So, okay. Anything else we need to talk 4 about this morning? 5 MR. KEEVIL: Judge, before you go off 6 the record, just for the record, I'd request leave to 7 be excused intermittently throughout this conference. 8 JUDGE THOMPSON: Absolutely. 9 MR. KEEVIL: What's the current policy 10 on that regarding public hearings these days anyway, 11 Judge? I don't know. It used to be intervenors 12 didn't even show up for those when a policy 13 may have --14 JUDGE THOMPSON: I think we still 15 recognize intervention without representation. 16 That's the route the client wants to go. 17 MR. STEINMEIER: I'm sorry, but I just 18 missed that exchange or at least the significance of 19 20 JUDGE THOMPSON: I think he wanted to 21 know if he has to show up at the local public 22 hearing. 23 MR. STEINMEIER: That's what I thought 2.4 he wanted to know. 25 JUDGE THOMPSON: And I was gonna say no,

0056 I don't care if he shows up. MR. STEINMEIER: That's the answer I wanted to hear. JUDGE THOMPSON: That's always been my 5 view, you know. When I've had cases down there in 6 front of Judge Kinder, he never cares if I show up or 7 not. He does something with that case whether I'm 8 there or not, I can guarantee. I may not like it if 9 I don't go down there, but he's not gonna wait for 10 me. 11 MR. MILLS: There is a Commission rule 12 that allows parties to be dismissed from a case for 13 not -- failing to show up at a prehearing, a local 14 public hearing, or a hearing. 15 JUDGE THOMPSON: Well, that's true. For 16 example, I could dismiss Mr. Cochran for not showing 17 up this morning. And you know what? I'd be doing 18 exactly what he wants, right? Maybe that's why he's

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ CONRAD: Please don't throw him in that briar patch.

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not here.

JUDGE THOMPSON: Exactly right. Exactly right. You know, my view is you're in the case, you want to participate in the proceedings, welcome. You don't, okay. I'm not gonna let you out of the case

0057 unless you don't want to be in it. You ask me to let you out, right, then I'll see if the Commission wants to let you out. But I'm not gonna throw you out because you don't show up at the local public 5 hearings. See, I can't even talk this morning. All 6 right. 7 MR. CONRAD: Judge, just a housekeeping 8 thing. 9 JUDGE THOMPSON: Sure. 10 MR. CONRAD: At least on the 11 presupposition that this was gonna be a settlement 12 conference, we had at least prepared to have 13 discussions on that. However, because of the Senate 14 Bill 179 thing that's going on, my wizard is up there 15 working his wizardry. 16 JUDGE THOMPSON: So you're left unable 17 to --18 MR. CONRAD: So -- so and I think others 19 may have some interest in that too. But when Your 20 Honor chooses to adjourn, we can kind of discuss a 21 little bit of, you know, procedure. But just to let 22 that be known. 23 And I think he is -- he is pretty well 2.4 committed into that which was scheduled, I think, on

top of this -- I mean, this was the prior schedule,

0058 but it's just one of those problems of being in two places at one time, which thus far has proved challenging even for Mr. Brubaker. MR. MILLS: And along those same lines, 5 the Commission has also, for today's schedule, an 6 on-the-record presentation in the Laclede rate case 7 where my witness is required to attend, so --8 JUDGE THOMPSON: But you weren't gonna 9 participate in settlement discussions anyway so --10 MR. MILLS: Exactly. 11 JUDGE THOMPSON: So you're not behind in 12 any way. 13 MR. MILLS: But even to go so far as to 14 outline the issues that are outstanding, it's very 15 helpful to have a witness who knows what's going on. 16 JUDGE THOMPSON: Whose case has been 17 bedeviled from the first. 18 MR. SWEARENGEN: Can we work on the 19 notice after we adjourn here? Is that possible? 20 MR. MILLS: I think we could. 21 MR. SWEARENGEN: That would be 22 wonderful. 23 MR. MILLS: Then we have a general 2.4 direction from the Commission that we're likely to be 25 proceeding towards local public hearings the week of

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0059
    October 17th?
1
                 JUDGE THOMPSON: That's exactly right.
    What I will do is contact the venues and find out
    what evenings are available. I would plan to do two
5
    evenings because I think the public is better able to
    attend an evening meeting rather than a luncheon
 7
    meeting. I remember being called a tool, a tool of
8
    the utility at a lunch meeting one time. It was very
9
    disturbing.
10
                 MR. KEEVIL: Did you serve lunch?
11
                 JUDGE THOMPSON: We should have. Maybe
12
    the guy was hungry.
13
                 MR. STEINMEIER: Was the specific tool
14
     identified?
15
                 JUDGE THOMPSON: I think we're ready to
16
     adjourn. I think we've generally gone -- sat here as
17
     long as we need to. So I will leave you guys to do
18
    whatever it is you're going to do. Write me a
19
     notice. Hearing nothing further, the recorded
20
    portion of this prehearing conference is adjourned.
21
    Thank you all very much for showing up today.
22
                 (WHEREUPON, the proceedings were
23
     adjourned.)
2.4
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