In the Matter of:

PRUDENCE REVIEW OF COSTS SUBJECT TO THE COMMISSION -APPROVED FUEL ADJUSTMENT

EO-2019-0067, EO-2019-0068, & ER-2019-0199, VOL. I

August 27, 2019



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1	STATE OF MISSOURI
2	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
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5	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
6	Evidentiary Hearing
7	August 27, 2019
8	Jefferson City, Missouri
9	Volume 1
10	
11	In The Matter Of The Eighth Prudence)
12	Review Of Costs Subject To The) File No. Commission-Approved Fuel Adjustment) EO-2019-0067
13	Clause of KCP&L Greater Missouri) Operations Company)
14	In The Matter Of The Second Prudence) Review of Costs Subject To The) File No.
15	Review of Costs Subject To The) File No. Commission-Approved Fuel Adjustment) EO-2019-0068 Clause Of Kansas City Power And)
16	Light Company)
17	In The Matter Of The Application Of) KCP&L Greater Missouri Operations) File No.
18	Company Containing Its Semi-Annual) ER-2019-0199
19	Fuel Adjustment Clause True-Up)
20	PAUL T. GRAHAM, Presiding
21	REGULATORY LAW JUDGE
22	RYAN A. SILVEY, Chairman DANIEL Y. HALL,
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PROCEEDINGS

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JUDGE GRAHAM: This is an evidentiary hearing in EO-2019-0067. We're also receiving evidence on EO-2019-0068 and ER-2019-0199. It's August the 27th. We're going to do three cases on a common record here: In the Matter of -- The first one that I named off by case number or file number is In the Matter of the Eighth Prudence Review of Costs Subject to the Commission-Approved Fuel Adjustment Clause of KCP&L Greater Missouri Operations Company. Second file is In the Matter of the Second Prudence Review of Costs Subject to the Commission-Approved Fuel Adjustment Clause of Kansas City Power and Light Company. And the third file is In the Matter of the Application of KCP&L Greater Missouri Operations Company Containing Its Semi-Annual Fuel Adjustment Clause True-Up.

My name is Paul Graham. I'm the Regulatory Law Judge presiding over this hearing. Could we have the parties' attorneys enter their appearance at this time commencing with KCPL GMO?

MR. STEINER: Yes, Judge. Let the record reflect appearing for KCPL and for GMO, Joshua Harden, Jim Fischer and Roger Steiner. Our contact information has been provided to the court reporter.

JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. Thank you very

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much. And an entry of appearance for the Commission
 1
     staff, please?
 2
               MR. KEEVIL: Yes, Judge. Appearing on behalf
 3
    of the staff of the Missouri Public Service Commission,
 4
    Ms. Lexi Klaus, Mr. Travis Pringle, and I am Jeff
 5
 6
    Keevil. Our address is Governor Office Building, Suite
 7
     800, 200 Madison Street, P.O. Box 360, Jeff City,
    Missouri 65102.
 8
 9
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Okay. Thank you very much. I
    have a note here that I better take a look at my own.
10
11
    We need to make sure we silence our phones. I covered
12
     that matter.
13
               Now, before we went on the matter we discussed
14
    briefly the marking of exhibits. I believe that the
15
    Company KCPL GMO is going to use numbers 1 through 99,
16
    OPC is going to use numbers 100 through 199, staff will
17
    use 200 through 299. I'll come back to that in a minute
    when we talk about how we're going to handle
18
     confidential information. Prior to --
19
20
               MR. CLIZER: Your Honor?
21
                              Sir.
               JUDGE GRAHAM:
22
               MR. CLIZER: Sorry. I haven't given an entry
23
    of appearance just for the sake of the record.
24
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Well, we're just moving -- I
25
     see you down in my outline but I thought I'd skip you.
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Go ahead. You're going to be outspoken, I'm sure, so go ahead and let us know who you are.

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MR. CLIZER: Appearing on behalf of the Office of Public Counsel, John Clizer, and I have provided my contact information with the court reporter.

JUDGE GRAHAM: Thank you very much for your patience with me this morning so soon.

I received some inquiry, or an inquiry, prior to this hearing some a week or so ago about whether you could give mini opening statements, an opening statement with respect to each of the three issues. And I see the wisdom of that or why you'd want to do that.

We did respond, though, that the Commission would like to have a general opening statement from each of the parties and then if you wish to make another smaller or shorter mini opening statement prior to the time that we address each issue that will be welcomed too.

I would assume if we do both that in the general opening statement your remarks might conclude with whatever it is specific that you would want to say about Issue No. 1 at that point. Then when we get to Issues 2 and 3 if you want to make another opening statement that will be fine.

I may actually, as we get to those issues,

read those out into the record for the benefit of anybody who's watching so that they can kind of track the outline of what we're doing here. Any questions?

MR. STEINER: Judge, thank you. We are going to do a general opening. That's going to be the brief one. Then we're going to give more specific information before each issue.

JUDGE GRAHAM: That's fine.

MR. STEINER: We will have a separate mini opening before Issue 1.

JUDGE GRAHAM: That's fine. I'm not going to, of course, tell you how to do your opening. I simply wanted to respond to that inquiry.

As another preliminary matter, as you probably noticed in the last few days, within the last week, the Commission has issued some orders and notices with respect to the production of staff witnesses. As a preliminary matter -- First of all, is there anything that any party wishes to say to the Commission on that matter at this point? Objections or anything like that? I'll give you that opportunity. Hearing none, the way we will handle that is when we get to those staff's witnesses, we will bring them up as staff wishes and then because they have not prefiled or anything we will let the Commission or the Commissioners make inquiries

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at that point as they may wish to do and then tender those witnesses to the parties for cross and then the Commissioners if they have any recross that will happen then. And then if the staff at that point, since these are staff witnesses, wishes on the basis of what's happened to redirect them, we'll treat them as though, of course, they are staff witnesses and at that point the staff will redirect those witnesses.

MR. KEEVIL: Judge, question if I could. You said you're going to start with questions from the Commission, which I think is proper, and then go to the cross questions; but normally, as you know, in Commission proceedings cross at that time is limited to topics, questions that were raised from the bench. Is that your intent here as well?

JUDGE GRAHAM: That's my intent here; but given that we don't have any prefiled testimony, I will certainly -- the bench will certainly entertain the possibility on shall we say a case-by-case basis of questions that might exceed the scope of what we hear from the Commission here.

The presumption will be that the questions will be limited to matters that were brought up by the Commission. We will begin with that presumption. But because we don't have any prefiled testimony from these

witnesses, I think that we are going to have to be ready to accord some latitude on cross. So got the presumption with the possibility of latitude.

Before we went on the record, the question of how to handle confidential evidence was briefly gone into within the context of the discussion of exhibits. If you have exhibits, written exhibits or other written matters that are confidential, let's say hypothetically it's Exhibit 99, we'll ask for a 99-P for public and a 99-C for confidential.

If we are dealing with testimony, live testimony from the witness stand that is going -- If the lawyer knows or the party knows that an area is about to be inquired into that's confidential or if that just comes up in the hearing, I will leave it to you to flag me, flag the bench on this --

COMMISSIONER HALL: Judge --

JUDGE GRAHAM: Sir?

COMMISSIONER HALL: -- is your microphone on?

JUDGE GRAHAM: The green light is on, but I don't hear my -- Thank you. I thought the green light was on. I hope I don't have to start over. That one was on. Thanks, Commissioner. Just flag us from your chair there if there's something that's going to happen confidential from the bench.

All right. I am ready to start. Let me look at notes that are coming in here. Okay. We are going to -- If there's nothing else preliminary, is there anything else in the nature of a preliminary matter?

Let's proceed with opening statements from KCPL GMO.

MR. STEINER: Good morning. As I indicated earlier, we're going to provide mini openings to give you more details before each issue. I'm going to address the issues at a high level at this time.

There are three issues in this case. First is the renewable energy credit issue. Our position that it's prudent for KCPL not to unbundle and sell the environmental attributes of the renewable energy credits we generate in excess of the minimum required by Missouri's renewable energy standard. By keeping the environmental attributes of the renewable energy bundled with the power sold to the customers facilitates the goals of KCPL's customers to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, corresponds to the desires of our customers for increased renewables.

The RES standard only requires 10 percent of KCPL's current generation come from renewable resources. The company obviously wants to be able to properly suggest that about 25 percent of its retail load is being generated from renewable sources. If the staff's

position is upheld, it would severely limit KCPL's representations to its customers regarding how much of the energy is from renewable energy sources.

This is true because under staff's position KCPL would have to sell off anything above the 10 percent minimum required by the RES standard. We don't think that makes good public policy sense. We would urge the Commission not to adopt this requirement or make the prudence disallowance being suggested by staff and public counsel.

Second issue is auxiliary power. This is public counsel's allegation that GMO has improperly allocated the costs associated with auxiliary power needed to run the steam plant at GMO's Lake Road facility. The staff conducted an audit in this case. Staff found no indication GMO imprudently included steam auxiliary power costs in the FAC. The company agrees with staff that there's no imprudence in the way GMO allocates fuel costs. The company has followed the Commission's authorized allocation methodology.

Final issue involves the Missouri wind farms.

Public counsel has alleged that it was imprudent for

KCPL and GMO to enter into the Osborn and Rock Creek

purchase power agreements. The company evaluated these

projects on the basis of what would lower the company's

revenue requirements. And in eight out of nine scenarios the company's revenue requirements were projected to be lower by entering into the PPAs.

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In addition to lowering the company's revenue requirements, there were economic development benefits that accrued to the areas where the wind farms are being built. There were additional jobs. There was money for road improvements, for schools, for emergency services. Not included in those benefits are the benefits to landowners. They got paid for having their land being used.

The evidence will demonstrate that company's decisions to enter into the Osborn and Rock Creek wind farm PPAs was prudent and reasonable since they were projected to lower revenue requirements for customers over the life of the PPA. Those PPAs also helped address a future need to comply with the Clean Power Plan. Those PPAs provided economic development benefits to Missouri counties.

We believe public counsel's analysis is based on a hindsight review, doesn't meet the Commission's prudence standard and should be rejected by the Commission.

Thank you for your attention. We look forward to your questions throughout the day.

JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. Thank you very 1 2 much. We'll proceed to the -- Are there any questions from the Commission for the opening statement? 3 COMMISSIONER HALL: No, I'll save them. I'll 4 save them for the mini. 5 6 JUDGE GRAHAM: Chairman? 7 CHAIRMAN SILVEY: I'll save them. 8 COMMISSIONER HALL: Actually I have one 9 question and I'll be asking counsel for each party and 10 this is somewhat unrelated to the issues to be litigated 11 today but that concerns self scheduling which is an 12 issue, the drum of which I've been beating for quite 13 some time now. That was not an issue in this case, 14 correct? 15 MR. STEINER: That's correct. COMMISSIONER HALL: And it was not an issue 16 17 because no party raised it with regards to alleged 18 imprudence by the company; is that correct? 19 MR. STEINER: I believe that's correct, Your 20 There was nothing in staff's report about that 21 and no other party raised it, yes. 22 COMMISSIONER HALL: I'll simply say and I may 23 not -- I will not be here at the next FAC prudence 24 review, but I would certainly suggest that the company 25 and all of the parties in each FAC prudence review going

forward take a very careful look at the self scheduling 1 2 practices of the company. That's all I have on that. 3 Thank you. 4 JUDGE GRAHAM: Thank you very much, counsel. 5 Staff's opening statement? 6 MR. KEEVIL: One nice thing about sitting 7 close to the podium I don't have too far to limp. May 8 it please the Commission. JUDGE GRAHAM: You know, sir, if you need to 9 10 sit. 11 MR. KEEVIL: No, I'm fine. Thanks. This case 12 involves three overarching issues which I will summarize 13 as follows: Number one. Was it imprudent or a tariff 14 violation for KCP&L to allow 722,628 RECs, or renewable 15 energy credits, to simply expire without even attempting 16 to sell them and generate revenue which would offset 17 fuel costs charged to customers through the fuel 18 adjustment clause or FAC. 19 Issue two. Has GMO properly allocated costs 20 associated with auxiliary power between its electric operations and steam operations at the Lake Road plant. 21 22 And number three. Was it prudent for KCPL and 23 GMO to have entered into the Rock Creek and Osborn wind 24 PPAs.

The second two of those three issues were

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raised by the Office of the Public Counsel and are primarily issues between the companies and OPC. I will therefore focus on the first issue and touch only briefly on the second two.

Regarding Issue 1, staff recommends the Commission order an adjustment in the amount of \$357,308 as a result of KCPL's imprudent management of its RECs during this FAC review period.

Pursuant to KCPL's FAC tariff, its customers are to receive the benefit of revenues from the sale of RECs which are not needed for compliance with the renewable energy standard requirement through KCPL's FAC, or fuel adjustment clause, as an offset to the fuel cost. However, during the FAC prudence review period applicable to Case No. EO-2019-0068, KCPL failed to take any action to generate revenues from, as I said earlier, 722,628 RECs which it did not need to satisfy its renewable energy standard requirement and simply allowed those RECs to expire to the detriment of its customers. Not only did KCPL fail to sell those RECs, it did not even attempt to sell the RECs.

So what is the prudence standard? In State ex rel. Associated Natural Gas Company vs. Public Service Commission, the Missouri Court of Appeals Western District quoted provingly from the Commission's 1985

Callaway Nuclear decision as follows:

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The PSC noted that this test of prudence should not be based upon hindsight but upon a reasonableness standard. The company's conduct should be judged by asking whether the conduct was reasonable at the time under all the circumstances considering that the company had to solve its problem prospectively rather than in reliance on hindsight. In effect, our responsibility is to determine how reasonable people would have performed the tasks that confronted the company.

The Court also found in the Associated Natural Gas case that in order to make a prudence adjustment a regulatory agency must also find that the imprudence resulted in harm to the ratepayers. In the present case, there's no dispute that KCPL did not even try to sell the RECs at issue. Instead KCPL attempts to excuse its failure to try to sell the RECs by pointing to several alleged justifications none of which withstand scrutiny.

In addition, it is interesting to note that KCPL witness Linda Nunn on page 7 of her surrebuttal testimony states that KCPL's FAC tariff was based on GMO's FAC tariff. What Ms. Nunn fails to mention is that in the Commission's Report and Order in Case No.

ER-2012-0175 issued January of 2013, the Commission found on page 63 that RECs are a measure of compliance with laws promoting the use of renewable energy. When purchasing power, the REC does not cost extra. If GMO has more RECs than it needs to satisfy the requirements of law (excess RECs) it is prudent practice to sell them.

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The Commission went on to find that staff's proposal, which in that case was that the proceeds from the sale of RECs pass through the FAC like a fuel price decrease, supported safe and adequate service at just and reasonable rates. So the Commission ordered that the excess REC revenue pass through the fuel adjustment clause.

Now, in the present case, KCPL had more RECs than it needed to satisfy the requirements of the renewable energy standard law, yet it did not sell them and as I've stated did not even attempt to sell them.

KCPL's action, or more correctly inaction, was clearly imprudent and resulted in harm to its ratepayers and the Commission should order a disallowance of \$357,308.

Now, regarding Issue 2, the allocation of costs associated with auxiliary power between electric and steam operations at the Lake Road plant. As reflected in staff's prudence review report for GMO,

1 staff found no evidence that GMO imprudently included 2 auxiliary power -- auxiliary power costs in its FAC during the review period. In GMO's last rate case, 3 ER-2018-0146, the Stipulation and Agreement filed on 4 5 September 19, 2018, which was approved by the 6 Commission, provided that GMO will use the allocation numbers used in staff's model filed in Case No. 7 8 ER-2016-0156, which was the previous rate case. These allocation numbers shall be used by GMO in its FAC, QCA 9 10 and surveillance reporting. GMO agrees to work with 11 staff, OPC and MECG to develop new steam allocation 12 procedures prior to GMO's next electric general rate 13 case.

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Based on the approved stipulation in that case, GMO agreed to continue doing what it had been doing with respect to the allocation of auxiliary power. And this case is not the proper forum to be changing allocation procedures, especially in light of the parties' agreement in the stipulation to develop new steam allocation procedures prior to GMO's next electric rate case.

Finally, regarding Issue 3, whether it was prudent for KCPL and GMO to have entered into the Rock Creek and Osborn wind PPAs. Staff does not recommend a disallowance related to these contracts. These are both

long-term PPAs and the performance of these contracts 1 should be viewed on a long-term basis, not just from the 2 results during this review period. 3 Furthermore, as I stated previously, the test 4 5 of prudence should not be based on hindsight but should 6 be judged by asking whether the conduct of the companies 7 was reasonable at the time under all the circumstances. 8 Based on this prudence standard, staff cannot 9 recommend a disallowance. Staff's witness on Issue 1 regarding KCPL's failure to sell RECs is Ms. Kory 10 11 Boustead. Originally staff had not planned to present 12 witnesses on Issues 2 or 3, but pursuant to the Commission's orders from last Friday and yesterday we 13 have Ms. Karen Lyons, Ms. Brooke Mastrogiannis and 14 15 Mr. Charles Poston here to answer Commission questions 16 on Issue 2 and I am told Mr. Matt Young would be 17 available if absolutely necessary by phone. 18 With that said, I'll conclude and attempt to 19 answer any questions you might have. Thank you. 20 JUDGE GRAHAM: Chairman, do you have any 21 questions of counsel? 22 CHAIRMAN SILVEY: No. 23 JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner Hall, do you? 24 COMMISSIONER HALL: Continuing on the self scheduling issue just for a moment, my understanding is 2.5

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1
     that staff did not look at the company's self scheduling
 2
    practices with regards to prudence review during these
     time periods; is that correct?
 3
               MR. KEEVIL: We certainly didn't raise an
 4
 5
             I don't know whether they looked at it or not.
 6
     I'm not aware of them looking at it, but I know that no
 7
     issue was raised in the report regarding it.
 8
               COMMISSIONER HALL: And my understanding based
 9
     on staff's report in the self scheduling docket that
    going forward staff will be including that in its
10
11
    prudence review process?
12
               MR. KEEVIL: That's my understanding, too,
    Commissioner. In fact, I don't remember whether it's
13
     filed or whether it was just a draft but I've seen a
14
15
    report in another company's FAC prudence review case
16
    here within the last week or two and there is a section
17
     on self scheduling in that one.
18
               COMMISSIONER HALL: Okay.
                                          Thank you.
19
    reserve the remainder of my questions for the mini
20
     openings. Thank you.
21
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner Rupp, do you have
22
    any questions for counsel?
23
               COMMISSIONER HALL: Not today.
24
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Thank you very much, sir.
    will not forget OPC. Office of Public Counsel may give
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1	his opening statement.
2	Be patient with me on this. You're going to
3	use your computer over there?
4	MR. CLIZER: Yes.
5	JUDGE GRAHAM: Do you want to check your
6	monitor? Is that what you expected to see?
7	MR. CLIZER: It is.
8	JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. Thank you.
9	Counsel, are you handing us what we will see on the
10	monitor?
11	MR. CLIZER: Yes. Sorry. One moment. I'll
12	hand them out. I've distributed a paper copy of the
13	power point that I'll be going through for my opening.
14	JUDGE GRAHAM: You're providing other counsel
15	with all this?
16	MR. CLIZER: Correct.
17	JUDGE GRAHAM: You may proceed.
18	MR. CLIZER: All right. May it please the
19	Commission. John Clizer appearing on behalf of the
20	Office of Public Counsel. As you've already heard, we
21	have three issues here before this Commission today.
22	The first is KCPL's failure to take advantage
23	of the renewable energy credit or RECs. The second is
24	determining what the proper allocation of auxiliary fuel
25	power costs or I'm sorry, power fuel costs I should

say are at the GMO Lake Road facility. And the third is KCPL and GMO's imprudent decision to enter into the Rock Creek and Osborn wind purchase power agreements or PPAs.

Before I get to that, however, I'm just going to really quick cover what the standard of a prudence review is. Utility does start off with a presumption of prudence. However, that presumption can be lost when serious doubts as to the prudence of the company's decisions is raised at which point it becomes the company's burden to prove the prudence of those decisions. And then as a reminder, the important question here is what would a reasonable person do if confronted by the same problem as the company while knowing what the company knew at that time.

So with that in mind, let's move on to the issues. For the first issue, the basic overview. The basic problem is quite simple. KCPL allowed their RECs to expire depriving its customers of revenue. They basically just left money sitting on the table. And the solution to this problem is simply to impute the revenue that KCPL would have made had they sold the RECs. The dollar value of this issue is about \$325,000.

Now right off the bat you can see that there really is no presumption of prudence here. They've literally just left money sitting on the table. That's

not something that any reasonable person would do. So right off the bat you can see this shouldn't be given any kind of presumption.

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Therefore, KCPL has raised five arguments for why they consider their action to have been prudent.

When I say "KCPL," I mean specifically to the testimony of KCPL witness Jeff Martin. The first argument that he raises concerns historical considerations. Basically KCPL points to the fact that this Commission has approved other renewable programs in the past. Well, this is kind of a red herring because those other renewable programs just show that there's a better way to provide renewables to KCPL customers than just allowing your RECs to expire.

The second argument that KCPL points to is the Energy Buyers' Principles. Now, again, this doesn't really do what KCPL suggests it does. In fact, the Corporate Energy Buyers' Principles don't really suggest allowing RECs to expire as a way to meet the principles. That's because the principles are focused on the production of new generation. They want to see new developments. They're against what is sometimes referred to as greenwashing which is basically companies attempting to appear green while not actually taking green steps to achieve those goals.

The third argument that KCPL raises is they point to Kansas City's -- the City of Kansas City's emission reduction program. Again, a red herring. These RECs or allowing these RECs to expire didn't result in any reduction in emissions. And KCPL or rather the City of Kansas City never pointed to these RECs as a basis for them meeting their emission reduction program.

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The fourth arguments. KCPL points to several surveys conducted by its customer advisory panel, but again this doesn't actually support their position because those customers were never asked whether or not they wanted to see RECs allowed to expire. However, customers were asked in other surveys what they do want and the resounding answer was more affordable rates which is something KCPL could have at least helped to achieve or tried to achieve had they sold these RECs for proper revenue.

The final argument KCPL raises is just to say that customers can afford the increase. Well, if customers didn't cause the increase they shouldn't have to pay for it. That's basic cost causation principles. The OPC's primary witness on this issue is Dr. Geoff Marke. He has written extensive testimony over this issue, potentially maybe a little too much, but I invite

you to ask any questions you might have of Dr. Marke.

He is an excellent witness who really knows what's going on here.

The second issue is the proper allocation of auxiliary fuel costs at the Lake Road facility. Again, a basic overview. The problem here is simple again.

GMO's electric customers are paying the fuel costs to keep the Lake Road steam generating plant operational, and they shouldn't because steam customers shouldn't be paying or rather electric customers shouldn't be paying for the steam operations. The solution to this problem is for GMO to allocate the costs of fuel used for steam auxiliary power out of the ANEC, and I will explain exactly what I mean by that in just a minute. The final dollar value of this problem however is close to about 500,000.

So in my opinion, there's kind of two steps to understanding this issue. The first is a simple step understanding what auxiliary power is. So to that end, this is the Lake Road facility and it produces both electricity and steam for industrial use and both the steam and electricity require a certain amount of fuel to be produced. However, there's also a certain amount of fuel that needs to be burned just to keep the plant itself operational. It's this small amount of fuel,

what we call auxiliary power fuel, that we're concerned about in this case, who's paying for this fuel.

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The second step is understanding how the FAC works, and to understand this you really need to get two The first is called the net base energy cost numbers. or NBEC. That number is set during the rate cases and it's based on historical averages for how much the company spent for fuel. It's basically their prediction for how much fuel is going to cost moving forward. The other number is the actual net energy cost or ANEC, which is how much was actually spent on fuel. And as you can see, because you have a prediction of what was spent and an actual amount for what was spent, the difference is what the company is allowed to collect through the FAC. The trick to this case is understanding how these two numbers work in conjunction with the Lake Road facility.

The NBEC for this case only includes the actual electric operations. Now, we know this because when the NBEC was calculated during the last rate case prior to this review period, the Commission staff only modeled electric operations at the Lake Road facility. I should say that the OPC is fine with that. That's not the problem here. The issue to understand is just that the NBEC only includes fuel burns for electricity and

auxiliary power to keep the electric plant operational.

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However, the ANEC includes all fuel that was burned at the plant. And because it's a separation between these two things, you have a problem. The good news is that the amount of fuel that was burned to produce just steam, that's already being accounted for. That's already being removed. What isn't being removed and what isn't being accounted for is the amount of fuel that's being burned to keep the steam operations going. This is the auxiliary power fuel for steam operations and that is what the OPC is concerned about.

So as I just said, because the steam auxiliary fuel costs are included in the ANEC but not in the NBEC, GMO's electric customers end up paying those costs through the FAC. Again, the solution is to remove the steam auxiliary fuel costs from the ANEC. Relatively simple.

GMO's response to this problem is to try and claim that a representative amount of steam auxiliary fuel costs are already accounted for using existing allocation factors applied during the last general rate case. But that's not true. The allocation factors that are being applied in the last general rate case are based -- or rather the allocation factor in particular that GMO points to is based off of payroll costs, not

auxiliary fuel costs, and is being applied to non-fuel accounts. And because your allocation factor doesn't involve auxiliary fuel and isn't being applied to fuel accounts, it doesn't account for auxiliary fuel costs.

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To kind of show you what I mean I'm going to walk through the allocation factor. It gets a little complicated. I won't spend too much time on it. The allocation factor itself, as you can hardly see up there, it's about 92 percent electric, 7 percent steam. That factor is the multiplication of two other numbers. It's a demand capacity factor for the old Missouri power systems and an electric allocation of O&M expenses.

The capacity factor is basically coincident peak for retail customers over total load. It has nothing to do with auxiliary power while the allocation of O&M expense is literally just the amount of payroll charged to the electric production at Lake Road's facility over total payroll charged to O&M for the company.

What's important to take note here of is that there is no auxiliary power costs included in this allocation factor. Nothing in here has to do with auxiliary power. And GMO's own witnesses readily admit that it's not being applied to fuel accounts. They're applied to non-fuel accounts.

So that leads us again to the conclusion an allocation factor based on payroll numbers applied to non-fuel accounts doesn't capture a representative amount of the cost of fuel used to produce steam auxiliary power at the Lake Road facility.

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And to drive this point home we invite this Commission to ask the company three important questions. They're very simple questions. The first, what is the purported amount in this review period. If you look at the surrebuttal testimony of Linda Nunn, you will see that it is replete with a claim that these costs are included in a representative amount already being allocated. Well, what is that amount? That should be a relatively simple thing to answer.

The second question, how did you calculate it?

And the third, how would you change the allocation

factor to remove that representative amount? The OPC

does not believe that these questions can be answered

because no representative amount exists. And because no

representative amount exists, electric customers are

paying for steam operations which is not acceptable.

Moving on to the third issue. Again, a basic overview. We believe that it was imprudent for KCPL and GMO to have entered into the Rock Creek and Osborn purchase power agreements, or PPAs, and we are simply

asking that the losses incurred for those two PPAs be disallowed. The dollar values assigned to this issue are about nine and a half million for KCPL and ten and a half million for GMO.

Now, the first thing you should understand is that there's actually eight PPAs involved in this review period, and all eight of those PPAs were entered into according to the company for economic reasons. They were entered into because their predictions show that they were going to make money. Unfortunately all eight ended up losing money. In fact, if you take note of the combined utility total, you'll see that KCPL GMO has lost \$104 million on these eight PPAs. For the total company, that's -- if you look at just Missouri, it's about 73 million. However, despite having lost over \$73 million over these eight PPAs in this short 18-month review period, the OPC is only concerned with these two, which, of course, raises the question why.

Well, to understand why you need to consider what KCPL and GMO knew at the time they entered into these PPAs. And to understand that you need to look at the prices for PPAs that they had been entering into. So what you see right here is a graph that shows what the price was for PPAs that KCPL and GMO entered into compared to the date they were entered into.

You can see that the first PPA that KCPL and GMO entered into shows up relatively high on that graph. The second, a little lower. The third, lower still. Four, five and six, all lower still. If I throw a trend line on here, you can quickly see that the price for PPAs was rapidly declining. That means at the time that Rock Creek and Osborn were entered into, and I should point out that these two PPAs were the last two that were entered into, KCPL knew two important things. They knew, one, that the price of PPAs was going down and, two, that their prior six PPAs were already losing money.

Now, knowing those two things, what do you expect KCPL and GMO paid for Rock Creek and Osborn?

Well, it might surprise you to learn that Rock Creek shows up here and Osborn higher still. This is the basis for why the OPC claims that these two were imprudent because KCPL and GMO paid more for these two than their prior PPAs even though they knew their prior PPAs were losing money and that the price of PPAs was declining.

And I want to point out that this imprudence exists regardless of the fact that GMO has suggested these PPAs were supposed to make money. It doesn't matter, because they should have been able to get

cheaper wind. That is the imprudence.

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And to really drive that point home, I'm going to throw up another point. That last point is a new PPA that was entered into by the companies. It was entered into outside of this review period so it's not one of the eight that we're considering. As you can see, it shows up even lower and is consistent with the general trend line for PPA prices that was developed. This establishes quite clearly that PPA prices were continuing to decline and yet KCPL GMO spent more than they should for Rock Creek and Osborn. But that's not the only problem. There's another problem.

The first six PPAs that you see up there all resulted from what are called requests for proposals. The company went out, solicited bids to see who was going to have the cheapest winds and picked their wind accordingly. Rock Creek and Osborn are the only two PPAs where the company did not engage in a request for proposal. They did not perform the basic due diligence necessary to ensure they were getting the cheapest wind available. And the result is obvious. They paid more than they should have.

So again, we are providing two reasons for imprudence in this case. First -- thank you -- KCPL and GMO entered into Rock Creek and Osborn at a time when

they knew prices were going down yet paid more than their previous PPAs. Second, they didn't undertake to perform a request for proposal or otherwise perform the basic due diligence necessary to ensure that they were getting the cheapest winds.

I again emphasize this is true and this is imprudent regardless of whether or not their predictions showed they were going to make money. They still should have and could have gotten cheaper winds.

Now, the OPC is recommending that you disallow the total losses for these two PPAs, and you can see those numbers up there right now. However, the OPC recognized that this Commission might find it was prudent to enter into these PPAs, just not at the prices that they were entered into. To that end we have come up with a determination of what losses would have been incurred had they entered into PPAs on the trend line that we've shown. Those are the numbers you're seeing now.

Taking the difference between those numbers, you can see what losses could have been avoided had KCPL and GMO done the basic due diligence and entered into PPAs consistent with the other six. The total losses for those, or sorry, the total disallowance for that difference is approximately seven and a half million and

eight million.

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So while the OPC again recommends complete disallowance of the losses, we are also at least offering these numbers should the Commission find this to be a better solution.

I'm going to wrap up on this third issue just by discussing what I think are the long lasting effects of imprudence in this case because it's an important thing to consider. These PPAs are fixed price, right. That means that the lower fuel and energy costs go the larger the losses from these PPAs become.

The effect of this is to mean that as KCPL and GMO's FAC -- sorry. As fuel costs go down, their FAC continues to go up. We've kind of inverted or rather lost the primary benefit of an FAC. Normally an FAC works so that if the fuel prices go up the company gets the difference, but if fuel prices go down the customers get the difference and the customers benefit.

KCPL GMO have put themselves in a situation where no matter what happens customers will be harmed. If fuel prices rise, then their FAC will capture that difference. If fuel prices fall, then the losses on these PPAs are exaggerated and customers still end up paying more money.

It also has a second important factor. It

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means that more renewables coming out of the market will end up driving the losses they pay for the FAC even higher. More renewables means cheaper energy. Cheaper energy means the difference between the fixed price they're paying for these PPAs and what they could be paying increases which drives up losses.

These are ridiculous outcomes, and they could have been avoided or at the very least mitigated if KCMO and GMO had done their due diligence. So in summation, the OPC is requesting a roughly three hundred thousand, three hundred and a quarter thousand disallowance for KCPL's failure to generate revenues from the unused RECs, for just leaving money lying on the table. We're also requesting a nearly 500,000 disallowance for the failure to allocate steam auxiliary fuel costs correctly at the Lake Road facility. That is the amount that was included in the ANEC that should be removed in order to account for auxiliary fuel costs. And of course, we want the company to correct this moving forward.

And finally, we're requesting nine and a half million roughly and ten and a half million disallowances for the Rock Creek and Osborn wind farm PPAs. And then just the final notes, we're also requesting interest at the electric utility short-term borrowing rate for all of these amounts.

One last thing I should say. The second and 1 2 third issue that we have our witness is primarily Lena Mantle. She was instrumental in developing the FAC 3 rules. She knows her stuff incredibly well and is an 4 5 excellent resource. I invite you to ask any questions 6 that you might have on these issues of her. Are there 7 any questions of me? 8 JUDGE GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman? 9 CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Thank you. On the last issue here going back to slide 19. 10 11 MR. CLIZER: Yes. 12 CHAIRMAN SILVEY: So you give us eight total 13 PPAs, Rock Creek, Osborn and then six others that are 14 cheaper? 15 MR. CLIZER: Yes. CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Were those six others 16 17 Missouri generation or were they generated somewhere 18 else? 19 MR. CLIZER: The six previous ones were 20 generated in Kansas. However, again, KCPL and GMO have taken the position that these were all entered into, 21 22 every one of them, for economic reasons. If you're 23 entering these for economic reasons, then you should be 24 going with the cheapest wind available. I will also 2.5 point out that all of these costs, according to the

understanding we received from replies, included transmission costs. So transmission isn't a factor here.

CHAIRMAN SILVEY: So at the time that these

PPAs were entered into, was it a possible or reasonable expectation that the implementation of the Clean Power

Plan at that time would require in-state generation?

MR. CLIZER: It was not reasonable for KCPL GMO to think that the implementation to Clean Power Plan would have required them to get these PPAs. Let me go into that actually. That's a good question. There's a couple of things I want to discuss there.

CHAIRMAN SILVEY: My question was not about those PPAs. My question was about in-state generation specifically.

MR. CLIZER: It's hard to say that was reasonable. The Clean Power Plan, according to the testimony of Mr. Crawford himself, was a requirement that states as a whole reduce CO2 emissions. Okay. So first of all, it's unclear whether or not KCPL individually would have had to have done anything because the state would have had to have taken into consideration both KCPL, Ameren, Empire, any other regulated utility, plus all the municipals, plus all the co-ops, plus anybody else who was generating CO2

emissions within the state and find a way to reduce all of those emissions.

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Second, it's not clear what the best way to reduce emissions is. If one of the utilities was long in production, they could have just shut down CO2 emitting plants without building anything new and still have met the requirements of the Clean Power Plan. fact, it's questionable whether or not the shutting down of the Sibley generating facility in GMO's territory could have met, probably not the entire requirements but whatever requirements were hoisted on KCPL GMO individually. So it's really, really difficult to say that the Clean Power Plan would have required in-state generation or any generation for that matter. You could have easily accomplished the goals of the Clean Power Plan just by shutting down existing generation. Well, I say that. It's probably a better question to ask Dr. Marke for specifics because I can't give you hard numbers off the top of my head.

CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Okay. Thank you.

JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner Hall?

COMMISSIONER HALL: Good morning. My understanding is that OPC did not do a self scheduling analysis with connection to the prudency of the company's energy costs during these time periods; is

that correct?

MR. CLIZER: I do not believe that we looked at self scheduling with regard to this FAC prudence review. We are in the midst of investigating that area on a larger spectrum. We've met with individuals who have done research on that area. We are conducting our own research. Of course, we are participating in the, I believe it's now four workshops or more. I can't remember how many workshops were opened to deal with this particular issue. But due to time constraints, we weren't able to actually consider that issue with regard to this prudence review. Of course, it's certainly something we would be looking for in future prudence review cases.

COMMISSIONER HALL: I applaud that inquiry.

Thank you.

JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner?

COMMISSIONER RUPP: Yes, thank you. First off, great presentation.

MR. CLIZER: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER RUPP: I know it's very hard to take a complex issue, especially in power point and walk through so kudos to whoever put that together. That was very easily explained and well thought out. You have a talent. Those things are hard.

My only question I had was in your opinion why 1 2 did the company not do an RFP for the two wind farms? MR. CLIZER: This is included in the testimony 3 of Mr. Crawford, but essentially the company had signed 4 5 a contract with a Missouri based wind farm called Mill 6 Creek before they entered into Rock Creek and Osborn. 7 However, the Mill Creek wind farm fell through. At the 8 time the producer of the Mill Creek, the company 9 responsible for it came -- well, not at the time -- they 10 came back to them and said hey, we have this other 11 project, it's going to cost a lot more, and the company 12 just said sure and went with it. Why they didn't 13 perform an RFP I have a hard time saying. I think that 14 they were just kind of offered something and they just 15 took it basically. 16 COMMISSIONER RUPP: Thank you. 17 JUDGE GRAHAM: Thank you very much. 18 MR. CLIZER: Thank you. 19 JUDGE GRAHAM: Now, just so the record is 20 clear, the handout that you gave us is not an exhibit. 21 MR. CLIZER: I am not offering it unless one 22 of the parties believe it needs to be in which case I 23 would offer it only as demonstrative. 24 JUDGE GRAHAM: Any comments from anyone? 25 right. The record is going to show that it is not being

received into the record as evidence. As demonstrative, well, it has no evidential value so I'll conclude my remarks on that that way. It's ten o'clock. I guess we should go ahead and perhaps proceed to the first witness, KCPL's first witness.

Counsel, you can go ahead and be seated if you wish. I've taken you off line there if you want to go up and retrieve your flash drive or you can do that later. I think the procedural order indicates we're going to begin with the company's witness with respect to Issue No. 1. Is that going to be Jeff Martin?

MR. HARDEN: Yes, it will be.

JUDGE GRAHAM: All right.

MR. CLIZER: Your Honor, if I may.

JUDGE GRAHAM: Yes.

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MR. CLIZER: I was unsure whether or not we had successfully gotten all the premarked exhibits done. I didn't know if you wanted to take a short break to just ensure that all of our premarked exhibits of the various parties had been taken care of just so we're not scrambling to mark exhibits.

JUDGE GRAHAM: Well, it sounds to me like if I don't do something now then there may be a scramble. So why don't we go ahead and take about two or three or five minutes to do that. And so we'll go into a very

1 short intermission to take care of those exhibits. Т 2 thought we had taken care of those. It sounds like 3 there may be a question. 4

(Off the record.)

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JUDGE GRAHAM: We are back on the record. We're going to have a mini opening from the company, I believe, on Issue 1?

MR. HARDEN: Yes.

JUDGE GRAHAM: You may proceed.

MR. HARDEN: Thank you very much. May it please the Commission. Joshua Harden on behalf of Kansas City Power & Light and GMO. Staff and the Office of Public Counsel have asserted that KCP&L acted imprudently and/or in violation of its FAC tariff. This assertion is based on KCP&L's decision to not sell the environmental attributes which are reflected in the renewable energy certificates of the renewable energy that it generated or purchased in excess of Missouri's renewable energy standard.

The company disagrees and believes that the evidence shows that it maintained the appropriate option with regards to the environmental attributes of this power and appropriately balanced the customers' desires for those environmental attributes and the affordability of their energy. It is very important to note a

renewable energy certificate is measured by renewable energy generated, but it represents the inherent value is in the environmental attributes of that power.

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The fact that that power was produced without CO2 or other greenhouse gas emissions or pollutants, that is the inherent value that is represented within the REC. Those RECs can either stay, those environmental attributes can either stay with the power that's bundled or they can be separated from the power and sold. What is an absolute fact is one cannot claim that they have used clean energy if the REC associated with that power is sold to another customer or another entity.

The analogy that I heard several times that what KCP&L did was the equivalent of leaving money on the table indicates respectfully a total misunderstanding of what the inherent value of renewable energy certificate is to suggest that basically it has no inherent value at all. It's like poker chips on a table that you simply left there for somebody else to pick up. That analogy is not accurate and there is inherent value in the REC.

Given the cost decreases of renewable energy and the technological advances now and in the future, staff's recommendation and the Office of Public Counsel,

if adopted by this Commission, truly does represent a new and major policy declaration on renewable energy by this Commission.

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The policy advocated for by staff and the Office of Public Counsel would effectively turn the Missouri renewable energy standard into a cap on the amount of clean energy that KCP&L customers could receive. KCP&L does not support this position. We do not believe that the Missouri renewable energy standard was passed by Missouri citizens as a means or a mechanism to limit the amount of clean energy that customers can receive.

Now, it is not KCP&L's position that there could never be a situation in which selling RECs would be advisable. If the price of RECs were to reach a certain point and KCP&L's renewable energy generation were to hit a certain level, then it may be advisable for the company to sell all or some of the RECs remaining after RES compliance.

But as company witness Jeff Martin will explain, this is a business decision that requires considerations of customer desires and expectations regarding clean energy and the financial impact to customers of selling or not selling the RECs. Further, whether to keep the environmental attributes bundled

with the energy or not, that does affect the representations that the company can make to our customers regarding clean energy.

So the analysis of whether to bundle or unbundle would need much more than a mere projection of gross revenues from the sale of RECs. As Mr. Martin will further explain, KCP&L customers are not one dimensional. They desire, in fact, both clean energy and affordable energy. This issue requires balancing of these consumer desires and honestly is not well suited for a regulatory mandate. In this case the potential revenues of selling the RECs are not justified in light of our customers' expectations and desires regarding clean energy.

Finally, this is the first time that KCP&L has been confronted with a position that it acted imprudently or in violation of its tariff because of its choice to keep the environmental attributes bundled with the power. If the Commission were to adopt what we respectfully believe to be a very flawed policy and take the decision out of the hands of KCP&L's management, we'd ask that it do so on a prospective basis and not retroactively punish the company for giving its customers the environmental attributes of the renewable energy that they desire. We urge the Commission to

1	reject staff's proposed disallowance.
2	I'd also like to note that there is an
3	argument in some of the testimony arguing or suggesting
4	that selling the RECs is required under KCP&L's FAC
5	tariff. We disagree with this position. While without
6	question the FAC tariff certainly requires that the sale
7	of any RECs flow through the FAC, there's no requirement
8	in the FAC that those RECs, in fact, be sold.
9	I appreciate your time and thoughtful
10	consideration on this issue and I'm open to any
11	questions that you may have.
12	JUDGE GRAHAM: Chairman Silvey?
13	CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Thank you. On that last
14	point. So you were referring to the tariff?
15	MR. HARDEN: Right.
16	CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Are there any statutory or
17	regulatory requirements concerning the FAC that would
18	deal with the sale of unused RECs?
19	MR. HARDEN: There's no statutory or
20	regulatory requirements that they be sold.
21	CHAIRMAN SILVEY: But there is a disagreement
22	in this case over whether the tariff directed them to be
23	sold?
24	MR. HARDEN: Yes, I believe that there's a
25	legal disagreement as to the language of the tariff does

that tariff mandate that the company sell those and our 1 2 position is that it does not. Now, if we did, I do think that the tariff requires a flow through to the 3 4 Those are two separate interpretations. 5 CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Okay. Thank you. 6 JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner Hall? 7 COMMISSIONER HALL: Good morning. I believe 8 you indicated a moment ago that it's your position that 9 this is a case of first impression in Missouri? MR. HARDEN: I believe so or at least for 10 11 KCP&L. I believe that it's -- I don't know of any 12 Commission decision directly on point. COMMISSIONER HALL: Are you aware of any 13 14 Commission decisions in other jurisdictions on this 15 issue? I'm not, I'm not. I can tell you 16 MR. HARDEN: 17 to a certain extent for whatever it's worth is that in a sense this was an issue that did come up in Missouri 18 19 around the time the RES rules were passed. Of course, 20 there was the big fight at the time over whether or not 21 the company could comply be it nothing but the purchase 22 of RECs versus what was referred to as geographic 23 sourcing at the time. And the Commission, forgetting 24 that very litigious situation, but the Commission at the time did rule in favor of geographic sourcing which was 2.5

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sort of its way to split the baby in terms of unbundling 2 or keeping the environmental attributes bundled with the power for Missouri citizens. 3 COMMISSIONER HALL: To what extent have these 4 RECs expired? Couldn't they still be sold? 5 6 MR. HARDEN: Well, let me -- The specific RECs 7 at issue I'm honestly not sure if they have expired. I 8 don't think that they have. I think that they're 9 sitting in an R subaccount which could be sold and 10 that's where KCP&L has kept them. 11 COMMISSIONER HALL: So couldn't you also make 12 the argument that this issue is not ripe; that if they could still be sold, then there's not imprudence for 13 failure to sell them? 14 15 MR. HARDEN: That's a very good point, and I do believe that you could. And the reason why you could 16 17 is because if they obviously are not retired, then KCP&L 18 would have the ability to sell them and it wouldn't 19 become an issue until they were retired and KCP&L 20 couldn't. And that's why the way the company would like 21 the Commission to view its actions here is in 22 maintaining an option on the RECs, which is really what 23 we've done because we have not retired them. 24 COMMISSIONER HALL: So they may have expired under Missouri law but not expired for purposes of being 2.5

able to sell them?

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MR. HARDEN: Right, right, and I really want to make sure that could be technically wrong for these. If they are, I'm sure somebody is going to correct me. That's my understanding.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Does the company take issue with the monetization that staff and OPC have done with regards to these expired or non-retired RECs?

MR. HARDEN: I don't think that the company takes an exception other than to note that that was a snapshot in time and that that may or may not reflect the price and market for RECs today.

COMMISSIONER HALL: And so does the company take the position, and I gather it does based on your opening, that if the Commission were to determine that it was necessary to sell unused RECs that that is an issue that should be determined when the FAC is established in a rate case?

MR. HARDEN: I don't know that we have taken that specific -- I mean, I would need to consult with other folks to know if we are taking that specific position that it should be basically revisited at a general rate case to determine that. I just don't know if we have a position on that.

COMMISSIONER HALL: You made the point that if

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     the Commission were to determine that it should do it
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    prospectively and the only way that we could do that
    prospectively that would have any legal impact would be
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     in the FAC in a rate case. It wouldn't matter if this
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    Commission were to rule that the company should have
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    done it but we're not going to find it imprudent now
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    because that's not going to have any legal impact going
     forward.
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               MR. HARDEN: I understand your point now.
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    Yes, it is. If that was the policy that this Commission
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    wanted to adopt that it should do so in a general rate
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     case.
               COMMISSIONER HALL: Do you present any
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     evidence, and I'm sorry that I can't answer my own
15
     question, any evidence with regards to how Wall Street
16
     evaluates companies and their carbon risk?
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               MR. HARDEN:
                            I don't believe that we do.
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               COMMISSIONER HALL: Do you have -- What
19
    witness do you have that would be most equipped to
     address questions related to that issue?
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21
                            Jeffrey Martin.
               MR. HARDEN:
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               COMMISSIONER HALL: All right. Thank you.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner Rupp?
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               COMMISSIONER RUPP: Yes, thank you. Good
2.5
    morning.
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1	MR. HARDEN: Good morning.
2	COMMISSIONER RUPP: So help me see if I'm
3	framing this correctly is that the company believes that
4	there's a perceived value in keeping the RECs so that
5	they can say they are producing more renewable energy
6	above the 10 percent minimum that they have to, and you
7	believe that that perceived value was worth more than
8	the two cent credit on every person's bill by selling
9	them?
10	MR. HARDEN: That is correct.
11	COMMISSIONER RUPP: Okay. Thank you.
12	JUDGE GRAHAM: Further questions? All right.
13	Why don't we proceed to your first witness. We are at
14	10:30. Does the court reporter need any kind of a
15	break? Counsel? Well, court reporter?
16	THE COURT REPORTER: I'm okay.
17	JUDGE GRAHAM: Counsel?
18	MR. CLIZER: I'm just unfamiliar with this
19	many openings. Were all parties going to be giving a
20	mini opening or is it each mini opening prior to their
21	I see it's prior to their witnesses?
22	JUDGE GRAHAM: Well, to be logical here, I
23	guess if there are any other mini, this is the
24	appropriate time before we take the first witness.
25	Well, I guess the alternative would be to have your mini

opening before your own witness but let's not do it that way. Let's take care of them now and get on with the testimony all in a bundle.

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The next opening would be from the staff on this, I believe. Does staff have a mini opening on this issue, Issue No. 1?

MR. KEEVIL: Judge, I did not plan to do a separate mini opening beyond what I addressed in my overall opening, but I would point out that as I mentioned in my original opening that back in a 2013 order in a GMO case the Commission specifically stated that if GMO has more RECs than it needs to satisfy the requirements of law, which was the RES, it is prudent practice to sell them. That's a direct quote from the Commission's order in that 2012-2013 case. So this has been addressed before at least in some manner and the Commission found that it was prudent to sell excess RECs if a company had RECs beyond those necessary to comply with the RES. I just wanted to point that out. did not, like I said, did not plan to make a separate mini opening. I would take questions if the Commissioners have any questions specific for staff on this.

JUDGE GRAHAM: Chairman, do you have a question specific to this issue for staff?

CHAIRMAN SILVEY: 1 No. JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner Hall? 2 3 COMMISSIONER HALL: Yes. How do you respond 4 to the company's argument that I think has some 5 legitimacy that staff's position on this issue and OPC's 6 position on this issue would essentially make the RES 7 cap or the RES amount to cap? 8 MR. KEEVIL: Well, if you look at Mr. Martin's testimony, he's talking about -- frankly it doesn't make 9 10 a lot of sense to me because they're using RECs that 11 were generated in the 2013-2014 time period, they're 12 good for three years. 13 COMMISSIONER HALL: Good for three years under 14 state law? 15 They expired then in 2017 MR. KEEVIL: Yes. roughly. And somehow or another KCPL seems to be 16 17 claiming that they can use these RECs which are 18 associated with energy generated three years earlier to 19 claim that they have generated more renewable energy in 20 the year that they've expired, which frankly I just 21 don't understand because they were generated -- if 22 they're going to claim the benefit or whatever of having

the excess, it seems to me it should have been done the

year they were generated and actually represent energy

that was produced rather than --

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COMMISSIONER HALL: I don't understand that 1 2 It seems like what you're saying is that if there is an unused REC it needs to be sold? 3 4 MR. KEEVIL: Before it expires. COMMISSIONER HALL: Well, I mean, before, 5 6 after, during, whatever, but you're saying it needs to 7 be sold. And what I don't understand is then and 8 everything above the 10 percent needs to be sold, 9 correct? MR. KEEVIL: Well, I'm sorry, could you 10 11 repeat? 12 COMMISSIONER HALL: Isn't it staff's position that everything above the 10 percent needs to be sold? 13 14 MR. KEEVIL: I don't think we addressed that 15 directly, but that would probably be correct but I don't 16 see how that would -- that does not stop them from 17 actually generating above the 10 percent or creating 18 renewable energy above the 10 percent. They can still 19 create all the renewable energy they want. It's just 20 that the REC associated with that would be if they don't 21 need it for compliance, then they would need to sell it 22 before it expires. 23 COMMISSIONER HALL: So then what you're taking 24 issue with is the company's position that if it 25 unbundles and sells the REC, then it can't take credit

with customers or with Wall Street or with other third parties that do evaluations of clean energy, it can't take credit for that?

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MR. KEEVIL: Yeah, it depends -- now they're

-- the way you're saying to take credit. Depends on how
they word it, yes. It wouldn't have a REC associated
with it. It's certainly still renewable energy that
we've talked about.

COMMISSIONER HALL: I understand that position, and what I'll be asking witnesses about is what the company's counsel said that it was a fact that the company cannot take credit for that energy being clean if it unbundles and sells. I'll be asking witnesses about that. Thank you.

JUDGE GRAHAM: Office of Public Counsel?

MR. CLIZER: I also had not necessarily prepared a short opening for this issue coming right off of the general opening, and most of the things I would say I think have actually already been addressed. I would just point out kind of that KCPL can absolutely continue developing renewable energy. They can continue both through the actual development projects and to purchase of power, for example, as long as it's prudent. And there's good reason to suspect they might try and do that.

For example, the Empire Electric Company just 1 2 was in here on a grounds for a large renewable project 3 based on economic reasons. The only thing that the failure to sell the RECs or the sale of RECs would do is 4 5 again prevent them from claiming to their customers, 6 their captive customers, that they are including those 7 renewables and if they are very interested, if they 8 really want to be able to claim those renewables, then 9 the company should just buy the RECs itself. 10 Are there any questions? 11 JUDGE GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman? Commissioner 12 Hall? 13 COMMISSIONER HALL: Maybe just one. Do you 14 believe that the company could still sell these RECs? 15 MR. CLIZER: I'm going to actually ask you to ask that question of Ms. Mantle just because I'm not 16 17 comfortable answering that. I'm not sure I have the 18 perfect answer myself. I don't want to get something 19 wrong. COMMISSIONER HALL: Well, so then let me frame 20 21 it this way. Assuming that those RECs could still be 22 sold, is this issue ripe for our determination? 23 MR. CLIZER: In that case I would say yes, I 24 believe it is still ripe because my understanding is 25 that the RECs would lose considerable value after the

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statutory expiration of their -- after the three years
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     that they are set by statute.
               COMMISSIONER HALL: And that would be an issue
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     that Ms. Mantle could address?
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               MR. CLIZER: I believe so.
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               COMMISSIONER HALL: Thank you.
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               MR. CLIZER: Or Dr. Marke, either/or.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: Are we ready to proceed with
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     testimony?
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               MR. HARDEN: Yes. Thank you. The company
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     calls witness Jeffrey Martin.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: Mr. Martin, would you state
    your full name and then I'll administer the oath.
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               THE WITNESS: Yes. Jeff Martin, J-e-f-f
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    M-a-r-t-i-n.
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               (Witness sworn.)
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: He's your witness, sir.
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               MR. HARDEN: Thank you, sir.
     JEFF MARTIN, being sworn, testified as follows:
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     DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. HARDEN:
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               Mr. Martin, will you state your full name for
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     the record, please?
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          Α.
               Yes. Jeff Martin, J-e-f-f M-a-r-t-i-n.
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               Thank you. And for whom are you employed?
          O.
25
          Α.
               I am employed by Westar Energy. I'm speaking
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1 on behalf of Kansas City Power & Light which is part of 2 the Evergy companies. What is the position that you hold with them? 3 I'm the Vice President of Customer and 5 Community Operations. 6 O. Thank you. And are you the same Mr. Martin 7 that had prepared and filed both direct testimony in 8 this case as well as surrebuttal testimony? 9 Α. I am. 10 And as you sit here today, are there any 11 changes in your testimony or is it as true and accurate 12 as when it was produced? 13 No changes. Α. 14 MR. HARDEN: With that, Your Honor, I'd like 15 to offer what I believe has been marked as Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2 into evidence. 16 17 JUDGE GRAHAM: Okay. Exhibit 1 will be -what shall we name that? 18 19 MR. HARDEN: That is the direct testimony. 20 JUDGE GRAHAM: And the other is the 21 surrebuttal? 22 MR. HARDEN: Surrebuttal. 23 JUDGE GRAHAM: Are there any objections?

Hearing none, the Exhibits 1 and 2 are received into

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evidence.

1	(COMPANY EXHIBITS 1 AND 2 WERE RECEIVED INTO
2	EVIDENCE AND MADE A PART OF THIS RECORD.)
3	JUDGE GRAHAM: You may proceed.
4	MR. HARDEN: Thank you. With that, I will
5	tender the witness for cross-examination.
6	JUDGE GRAHAM: My schedule shows that the
7	first counsel to cross this witness will be the Office
8	of Public Counsel. You may proceed.
9	MR. CLIZER: Thank you, Your Honor. The
10	Office of Public Counsel has no cross-examination for
11	this witness.
12	JUDGE GRAHAM: No cross from OPC. Does staff
13	have any cross-examination for this witness?
14	MR. KEEVIL: No questions at this time, Your
15	Honor.
16	JUDGE GRAHAM: Chairman Silvey, do you have
17	any questions for this witness for Mr. Martin?
18	CHAIRMAN SILVEY: I do. Thank you.
19	QUESTIONS BY CHAIRMAN SILVEY:
20	Q. Thank you, Mr. Martin. On your direct
21	testimony page 8, line 22 through page 9, lines 1 and 2
22	you say staff's disallowance also fails to consider the
23	cost of internal administrative work, accounting, tax,
24	et cetera, that would be required to manage REC sales
25	which would further reduce the net benefits to

customers. Would these duties be carried out by existing KCP&L employees?

- A. That's a possibility they could.
- Q. If not them, who?

- A. We would have to do an evaluation to understand the time it's going to take for this effort, understand the staffing that we have today and then look at is it going to require additional staff or possibly a third party to come in and help us administer this.
- Q. Okay. So then would payroll costs and other associated costs with REC sales be included in a rate case revenue requirement?
 - A. It would be in the future, yes.
- Q. Okay. On direct testimony page 9, lines 10 and 12 -- 10 through 12, please explain what you mean when you say had we sold these RECs, then the amount of renewable power delivered to our customers would have been less because we cannot double count sold RECs as delivered energy to our customers.
- A. That's correct. It's important to understand that the REC is the -- it's the tracking of the power that was generated by a renewable source. So what happens is if you sell that REC, that part of it, the environmental attribute of that power that was generated is no longer there and so we can't claim to our

customers that that was renewable power delivered to
them. That environmental attribute is the key part of
the REC.

CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Okay. No further questions at this time.

JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner Hall?

COMMISSIONER HALL: Good morning.

THE WITNESS: Good morning.

OUESTIONS BY COMMISSIONER HALL:

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- Q. On page 5, you note that -- On page 5 of your direct testimony, you note that the City of Kansas City announced that it cut greenhouse gas emissions by 40 percent below year 2000 levels. My question is to what extent is that related to whether or not KCP&L sells its RECs?
- A. I think others have taken issue with the statements that I made here. I would say that further analysis would have to be done to understand the impact of that. I think it's undeniable that by selling them renewable power through prices that they pay contributed to this. But I think a further analysis would have to be done to understand if we did sell these RECs what impact that would have towards their renewable goals.
- Q. Again, you're assuming some kind of mathematical or engineering certainty with regard to the

sale of RECs and claims of reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. That's what I'm trying to understand more are those connections that you are assuming.

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- A. Yeah. You know, when we look at, and we have conversations with the City of Kansas City, Missouri all the time, they're one of our largest customers. So when we have those conversations, we explain the amount of power that we're producing from renewable sources and how much they're consuming of that. So we believe that that was in their equation. However, I can't confirm that.
- Q. You indicate that KCPL has not sold RECs before; is that correct?
- A. That is correct. If I may, I believe and I'm not aware of any time that the Commission has required us to sell RECs. This was a new issue that was brought to our attention during this FAC proceeding. So in the past, no, we have not sold them and to our knowledge it was never required of us to sell those. It was always optional.
- Q. If the company were to sell RECs, would you be involved in that process?
- A. Me personally, no. That would be handled by other departments.
 - Q. Would you be involved in the decision-making

process to sell RECs?

- A. I would be in that process, yes.
- O. Has that issue ever been debated internally?
- A. Not to my knowledge.
- Q. Okay. Are you aware of any Wall Street process by which it evaluates utilities, electric utilities based on their carbon risk?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. Could you explain that process to me?
- A. Yes. I'm certainly not the expert but I do have general knowledge of it. It's a program called ESG. It's -- and I know it's Environmental Social Governance I believe is the ESG. I can verify that later if required. But basically it looks at the carbon footprint of the company. We were involved with Edison Electric Institute of putting together a format, a template, to be able to take the information that we have, put it in the format and then present that and actually report it to Wall Street to our investors through that ESG process.
- Q. And that involves the amount of renewable energy generated by a utility?
 - A. Yes, sir, it does.
- Q. And it's your understanding at least that whenever there are RECs sold, that would come off the

top of those percentages or those energy outputs?

- A. I am not familiar with how the RECs are evaluated as part of that process. Mr. Burton Crawford may have more information on that on the technical aspects of it. I just know the overall kind of general pieces of it and it is dealing with carbon reduction. I would assume that those RECs are part of that, but I cannot confirm that.
 - O. Has KCP&L or GMO ever sold RECs to a customer?
- A. Not that I am aware of. Just to be clear, I came from the Westar Energy side. I've only been with the company for a little over a year. So some of that -- Based on my testimony, I am not aware of any time that we have sold to an individual customer those RECs.
- Q. Does, and I should know this, but does KCP&L or GMO have a green tariff?
 - A. They do now.

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- Q. They do now. That was put in place when?
- A. Part of it was just recently -- there was some direct renewable aspects of it that were put together in the case, the general rate review case that was just before this Commission. I believe that was around December or January of 2018 or 2019, so just very new, beyond when these renewable pieces were actually generated.

Q. So going forward, if there was a customer that wanted to claim to the public or to its customers specifically that it was using a certain amount of renewable energy, it could do that through the green tariff program?

A. That's correct. I think it's also -- You know, when we look at our customers, they're very diverse. Not just by a residential, commercial, industrial class but how they value the energy that's delivered to them. Affordable, clean, reliable are all aspects of that. So you know, if we can say that 25 percent of our power that we deliver to you right now as a customer is renewable, that in itself may take care of your corporate goal that you have for your company. There will be other options for those that want more than that and those reflect to the green tariffs that you are speaking of.

I think it was -- I appreciate the Commission being able to approve those products because I think, hopefully you understand too that we do have diverse customers and they all want something a little bit differently. By providing those different products, we can satisfy the needs of the individual customers that we serve.

Q. And you can satisfy them much more directly

and -- much more directly through a green tariff than you could through simply not retiring RECs going forward?

A. That is certainly correct for some customers.

COMMISSIONER HALL: All right. I have no
further questions. Thank you.

JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner Rupp?

COMMISSIONER RUPP: Yes, thank you.

OUESTIONS BY COMMISSIONER RUPP:

- Q. So in your opinion does the ability to, you say you're generating 25 percent renewable energy, allow you to attract more capital to your company?
- A. I believe so. When we look at the customers that are looking to invest in our territory or either by increasing what they already have or by relocating or locating to Missouri or Kansas under the Evergy territories, that is certainly an aspect that they look at. They look at the cost of the power, they look at the renewable aspects of the power, they look at the reliability of the power. So there's a lot of different things that they're looking at. I believe that there's some economic development benefits into producing and delivering and keeping that renewable environmental aspect of power.
 - Q. And you believe that value is greater than --

You believe that that provides a value to your customers greater than the two cent bill credit by selling the RECs?

- A. I do. And I think that if we were required to sell above the RES standard that I think some are speaking to, other parties are talking to, I think that our customers would look at that as a product that was less valuable since it didn't have that renewable component. So I believe that where it doesn't sound like it's a material amount that we're talking about here in some aspects, I think that they would look at it as an inferior product if we were required to sell the RECs.
- 14 COMMISSIONER RUPP: Thank you.
- JUDGE GRAHAM: Chairman, I believe you've got some questions.
- 17 CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Thank you, Judge. Just a 18 quick follow up.
- 19 OUESTIONS BY CHAIRMAN SILVEY:

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- Q. The question I asked your counsel at the opening regarding the disagreement over the interpretation of the tariff, the company's position is the tariff does not require you to sell those RECs?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. I don't know if we have the tariff here, but

can you articulate for me what in the tariff leads you to that position?

- A. Yes. And if I may can I look at my surrebuttal?
 - O. Please.
 - A. It's actually in here.
- Q. Sure.

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- A. On my surrebuttal, page 3, line 7 through 9, if I can just read, while KCP&L's rider FAC certainly contemplates and allows for revenues from the sale of RECs being included into the FAC calculation, it does not mandate or require the sale of all RECs. That's my position. That's our read of the rider. So we believe that certainly while it was contemplated it is not a requirement that we sell those RECs. We have to do the balance of understanding our customers' desires, the affordability of it, the cleanness of it and then determine if we need to sell those RECs or not but not mandatory.
- Q. Okay. And then as a brief follow up to Commissioner Rupp's question, your position is that having those RECs makes the company more attractive to capital?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Was the company having trouble attracting

capital?

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I think if you look at the economic development world right now, and actually I have responsibilities for that in Evergy, we certainly believe and if you look at some of the Corporate Renewable Buyers' Principles Guide, there are several companies that understand this. They're very knowledgeable of this world, of the REC world of understanding it, and they have all corporate goals that we believe that having that amount of renewable power is attractive to those companies. We've seen some recent examples of that where we have individuals that are looking at this territory, and unfortunately I cannot get into details because I'm under NDA and it's not been announced yet but we do have a lot of customers that are looking at it and they understand and value the renewable component that we bring and we deliver to our customers.

19 CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Okay. Thank you. Thank 20 you, Judge.

JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner Hall, do you have any further questions?

COMMISSIONER HALL: No, thank you.

JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. We'll go to

25 recross. Does OPC have any recross?

1 MR. CLIZER: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

JUDGE GRAHAM: Does staff have any recross?

MR. KEEVIL: Very briefly, Judge.

RECROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. KEEVIL:

- Q. Mr. Martin, one of the commissioners, possibly Chairman Silvey, was asking you about your testimony, direct testimony on page 9 where you're talking about the representations KCPL could or could not have made if it sold the RECs as to how much of its generation was from renewable sources. First of all, I guess my first question is who or what organization or authority indicated or has indicated to you that you cannot say that if there is no REC then you can't say that power is from renewable sources?
- A. That's actually covered in that Renewable Corporate Buyers' Principles Guide which is an exhibit in my testimony. It goes into what's called double counting and that's an aspect that they are looking to not have as part of their portfolio or looking at a utility to come and locate on their property. It's my testimony that when you generate that power and you get that renewable energy credit as part of that bundling of that environmental attribute, if we were to sell these, then I could no longer claim that that was a generated power from a renewable source.

- Q. That's based on the Corporate Buyers'
 Principles document?
 A. That's correct. That is one of the tenets of what they're looking for in delivered power.
 - Q. Just to be clear, the Corporate Buyers'
 Principles were developed by a group of large utility
 customers basically; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct. Several are located in Kansas and/or Missouri.
 - Q. Now, there haven't always been RECs. We had wind power before we had RECs, correct?
 - A. I think that's true. We had some pilot wind projects that we did and it was not -- the renewable energy credits were not a part of that until it was put into the state statutes to be able to determine that and have that track.
 - Q. So if there was no REC associated with that wind power, does that mean that wind power was not renewable energy?
 - A. That's correct. Under what the corporations believe, you have to have that renewable energy credit to claim that it was delivered by a renewable source. It is the method in which they track and audit.
 - Q. You mean generated by renewable?
 - A. Yes.

Q. But doesn't it sound a little funny to you to say that because there is no REC this wind power is not renewable energy?

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- That's certainly the world we live in. If you look at something like a FERC Form 1 where it shows how much generation was delivered under different sources, you could say -- right here you said this much was delivered by a renewable aspect, but what the RECs do is they deliver a mechanism in which you can track and audit how much was delivered by a renewable source and that is that bundling portion that we're talking about. If a company were to go back and say three years ago you told me 25 percent was delivered per your RECs, the amount of RECs that you have and now you sold those, prove to me that that was generated with a renewable At that point I can't. That is the track and source. audit perspective of a renewable energy credit.
- Q. You could prove that the REC itself had been sold, could you not?
 - A. We certainly can do that, yes.
- Q. When you were talking about FERC Form 1s and the different power generation that it asks for, does it consider renewable energy resources as defined by the Corporate Energy Buyers' Principles?
 - A. No. I think when you look at the different

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states and how they determine a renewable source, FERC
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    Form 1 is separate from that.
               MR. KEEVIL: Nothing further, Judge. Thank
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    you.
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Thank you. Any redirect from
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     the company at this point?
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               MR. HARDEN: Not at this time. No, thank you.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: I believe that concludes the
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     company's witnesses on Issue 1?
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               MR. HARDEN: That's correct.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: It's eleven o'clock. So why
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    don't we go ahead and proceed to the staff's witness on
     Exhibit 1. Can we do that?
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               MR. KEEVIL: Staff would call Ms. Kory
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    Boustead.
               MR. STEINER: Your Honor, Mr. Martin is
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     finished with his testimony, would ask that he could be
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     excused if he needs to leave before the hearing is over.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: Is everyone in accord with
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     that? He's excused.
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               (Witness excused.)
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: Ms. Boustead, if you'd state
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    your full name, I'll then administer the oath.
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               THE WITNESS: Kory J. Boustead.
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               (Witness sworn.)
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1	JUDGE GRAHAM: Be seated. Counsel, she's your				
2	witness.				
3	MR. KEEVIL: Thank you, Your Honor.				
4	KORY BOUSTEAD, being sworn, testified as follows:				
5	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. KEEVIL:				
6	Q. Okay. The Judge already had you state your				
7	name. Ms. Boustead, by whom are you employed and in				
8	what capacity?				
9	A. I'm employed by the Missouri Public Service				
10	Commission as a Rate and Tariff Examiner II.				
11	Q. Did you cause to be prepared for this case				
12	what has been previously marked as Exhibit 200-C and				
13	200-P which is the Rebuttal Testimony of Kory J.				
14	Boustead?				
15	A. Yes.				
16	Q. Do you have any additions or corrections you				
17	need to make to your rebuttal testimony, Exhibit 200?				
18	A. Yes, I have a minor correction on there.				
19	Q. All right. Go ahead and make that, please.				
20	A. It's to Schedule KJB-R-2, I believe page 104.				
21	The date for when I received my bachelor's degree is				
22	incorrect. It should be December of 1998, not 2008.				
23	Q. All right. Any other correction?				
24	A. No.				
25	Q. Did you also cause to be prepared				

1 Cross-Rebuttal Testimony which has been premarked as 2 Exhibit 201? 3 Α. Yes. Do you have any corrections or additions you 5 need to make to that exhibit? 6 Α. No. 7 If I were to ask you the questions contained Ο. in Exhibits 200 and 201, would your answers be the same 8 9 today as contained therein? 10 Α. Yes. 11 Are those answers true and correct to the best Ο. 12 of your information, knowledge and belief? 13 Α. Yes. 14 MR. KEEVIL: Judge, I would offer Exhibits 15 200-C, 200-P and 201. JUDGE GRAHAM: So there's no 201-C and 201-P; 16 17 that's just 201? 18 MR. KEEVIL: Yes, it's just the public 19 version, Judge. 20 JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. Are there any 21 objections? Hearing none, those exhibits are deemed 22 admitted to the record. 23 (STAFF'S EXHIBITS 200-C, 200-P AND 201 WERE RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE AND MADE A PART OF THIS RECORD.) 24 MR. KEEVIL: Thank you, Judge. I would tender 2.5

the witness for cross. 1 2 JUDGE GRAHAM: I believe that OPC has the honor of starting cross with this witness. 3 4 MR. CLIZER: Thank you. The OPC has no cross. JUDGE GRAHAM: Does the company have any 5 6 cross? 7 MR. HARDEN: Yes, thank you. Good morning, 8 Ms. Boustead. How are you? 9 THE WITNESS: I'm good. Good morning. 10 MR. HARDEN: Did I get the name right? I'm 11 horrible on pronunciation. Boustead? 12 THE WITNESS: It's Boustead. That's okay. CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. HARDEN: 13 14 0. Do you agree that the RECs represent the 15 environmental attributes of renewable energy? 16 Α. Yes. 17 Would you agree that the environmental attributes mean the environmental benefits of energy 18 19 generated without CO2 or other greenhouse gases, 20 pollutants? 21 I don't know. 22 Would you agree that the environmental Ο. 23 attributes of renewable energy do have some value to some KCP&L customers? 24 2.5 Α. Yes.

- Q. Would you agree that KCP&L customers could not claim the environmental attributes of their power if the RECs associated with that power were sold to another party?
 - A. I don't know based on how you've worded it.
 - O. You want me to --

- A. If you could clarify.
- Q. Sure. Let me try again. So could a KCP&L customer claim that they have received the environmental attributes of power that they purchase from KCP&L if the RECs associated with that renewable energy were sold to another party?
- A. As I understand, I don't believe that -- that actually is something they can do either way without being involved in a program.
- Q. Okay. Along the same lines, if KCP&L sold all of its RECs and then simultaneously told the customers that they were receiving renewable energy, the environmental attributes of renewable energy, would you consider that double accounting?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. The Missouri RES provides for a mandate for the amount of renewable energy that investor-owned utilities must generate or purchase to serve their load; is that correct?

1 A. Yes.

- Q. Under the Missouri RES, the RECs associated with renewable energy generated for RES compliance, those are retired; is that right?
- A. Yes. They're retired when they're used to meet the RES compliance.
- Q. Okay. So would you agree that KCP&L customers will receive the environmental attributes of the renewable energy generated for RES compliance?
 - A. Some of them, yes.
- Q. Do you have a position or do you agree with the company that staff's position functionally turns the Missouri RES into a cap on the environmental attributes that customers can receive?
 - A. No.
- Q. Okay. Just to kind of go back to the basics here. So staff's position is that any RECs that are generated in excess of RES compliance should be sold; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Is it also staff's position that to not sell the RECs in excess of RES compliance that that's imprudent, right?
 - A. To not attempt, yes.
- Q. Okay. And that it's also a violation of the

FAC tariff?

- A. Yes.
- Q. So somewhat by implication is it staff's position that whether to sell the RECs or to not sell the RECs that that should not be a management decision by the company?
 - A. No.
- Q. It should not be a management decision by the company?
 - A. That's not staff's position.
- Q. So staff's position is that it could be a management decision?
 - A. Staff's position is that the company made the decision to not make any attempt to sell the RECs whether it be by management or anyone else.
 - Q. I apologize. I don't know if you have it with you. If not, I think I've got a copy of the -- it's the staff's, the staff report, the Eighth Prudence Report?
 - A. Yes, I have it. I have my portion of it.
 - Q. Okay. And I think that this is on your portion. On page 24 of staff's report, that Eighth FAC Prudence Report, starting on line 23 and then going through 25, you go into some detail regarding GMO's holding of RECs generated by the St. Joe landfill gas facility and the RECs bundled with purchase power

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     through two PPAs; is that correct?
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          Α.
               That's not my testimony.
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               MR. KEEVIL: What page were you looking at,
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     Mr. Harden?
               THE WITNESS: That goes into --
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 6
               MR. HARDEN: Page 24.
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               THE WITNESS: I believe that's Lisa
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     Wildhaber's testimony.
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               MR. KEEVIL: Are you referring to the GMO
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     report?
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               MR. HARDEN: Yes, the GMO report.
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               MR. KEEVIL: Okay. That's a different report
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     than the KCPL report.
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               MR. HARDEN: Well, right.
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               THE WITNESS: But I don't believe -- That's
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     not my testimony in that either.
     BY MR. HARDEN:
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               Well, in that analysis that I'm referring to,
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     are you aware that staff cites some concerns expressed
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     by Mr. Gene Eubanks in the last GMO rate case regarding
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     GMO's retention, or we'll call it bundling, of RECs
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     beyond RES compliance for GMO?
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          Α.
               I am not. I didn't look into that past what
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     my scope of the prudence review was.
               Okay. Well, in that case the staff provides
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they found no evidence of imprudence by GMO for keeping the RECs bundled. And I was wondering if you could explain the different treatment between KCP&L and this here versus staff's position in the GMO case?

- A. As I was only involved in this portion of the prudence review, we did not say that they were imprudent because they didn't sell them specifically. Basically just because they made no attempt. They didn't go price them or make any attempt at all and they've actually numerous instances state that, you know, they were not going to sell them --
 - O. In this case?

- A. -- is why we have stated they're imprudent. Without looking, I've not looked at the other one, but my understanding is at one point in time GMO did sell RECs, and so without being involved in that case my understanding would be that because they had made an attempt to sell them that might be why the position is different.
- Q. Okay. I just want to make sure that I clarify that and I understand. So your position, staff's position in this case is not necessarily based upon KCP&L's failure to actually get the RECs sold but is that from staff's perspective there was little to no attempt; is that staff's position?

- 1 A. Yes, that's what's in my testimony, yes.
 - Q. Would you agree with me generally that staff's recommendation in this case would constitute a very significant and important policy decision by the Commission?
 - A. No.

- Q. Would you agree with me that this is the first time that KCP&L has been confronted with the position that it should sell all of the RECs in excess of RES compliance?
 - A. I'm sorry. Could you clarify that?
- Q. Sure. Whether or not you agree that this is the first time that KCP&L has been confronted with the position, with staff's position, that it should sell all of the RECs that it holds in excess of Missouri's RES compliance?
- A. No. Well, it's the first time they've expired since it's gone through the FAC. It's the first time it had an opportunity to be presented.
 - Q. Okay. So it is the first time?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. By virtue of the reality of how the FAC functions?
- A. As far as the first time, yes, to mention it.

 MR. HARDEN: Thank you. I have no further

1	questions.			
2	JUDGE GRAHAM: Thank you. Chairman Silvey?			
3	CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Thank you.			
4	QUESTIONS BY CHAIRMAN SILVEY:			
5	Q. Did staff recommend disallowing the unsold REC			
6	credits in its Eighth Prudence Review Report?			
7	A. For GMO?			
8	Q. Yes.			
9	A. No.			
10	Q. What does GMO's tariff say about how unused			
11	RECs are to be treated?			
12	A. GMO didn't have any that had expired. Their			
13	tariff is worded the same as KCPL's I believe without			
14	having it in front of me. So they I'm sorry.			
15	Q. Okay. Let me We have a disagreement here			
16	over whether the RECs are required to be sold or not?			
17	A. Can I clarify something?			
18	Q. Please.			
19	A. In my report, as far as my testimony goes, I			
20	didn't put staff recommended they be required to sell			
21	them. We just recommended the disallowance because they			
22	made no attempt to sell them. I'm not sure where that			
23	is in there.			
24	Q. Staff's position is that the tariff does not			

require them to be sold but the tariff requires some

attempt to sell them?

- A. Staff's position is due to the wording that's in the tariff regarding the revenues if they're sold for the renewable energy credits that it's in the tariff it was already implied that they should be sold because the wording is there what to do with it if they have revenues, not whether or not if they sell them.
- Q. So because there is contemplation of what happens in the event they're sold, staff is making the leap that that is a de facto requirement that they be sold?
- A. Staff or I have not in any of my testimony specifically stated that it should be mandated or required. It was simply we are recommending a disallowance because they made no attempt as far as pricing if they maybe were looking into selling them or having them priced in the market is where that's coming from. If they have an opportunity to sell them, they could do that but they didn't.
- Q. So what would an attempt be? Like what would meet the requirements of making an attempt?
- A. As far as requirements, I don't believe there's any requirements specifically laid out but other companies have --
 - Q. But you're testifying that staff is saying

1	they should have made an attempt.				
2	A. Right.				
3	Q. So what steps would fulfill that What steps				
4	would make it an attempt?				
5	A. Having a broker price the RECs in the market.				
6	Other Missouri companies have done that or also sold				
7	RECs.				
8	Q. Okay. But the tariff sheet does not require				
9	the sale of unused RECs?				
10	A. There's no language that requires that.				
11	Q. Your position is there's no language that				
12	requires that?				
13	A. No.				
14	CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Okay. Thank you. Oh, I'm				
15	sorry. One further.				
16	BY CHAIRMAN SILVEY:				
17	Q. How long do the RECs last?				
18	A. Three years for Missouri RES compliance.				
19	Q. How long for federal law?				
20	A. I'm sorry. I'm not familiar with that. I was				
21	just doing the prudence review for Missouri.				
22	CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Okay. Thank you.				
23	JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner Hall?				
24	COMMISSIONER HALL: Good morning.				
25	THE WITNESS: Good morning.				

QUESTIONS BY COMMISSIONER HALL:

- Q. So it's staff's position that the tariff does not require sale of the RECs but it requires an attempt to sell the RECs?
- A. It doesn't have any wording as far as requiring, but it's staff's position that due to other Missouri companies selling them and then also pricing them and then choosing to not sell them that they have the opportunity and they should be able to do that or should at least make the attempt or show that they've made an attempt.
- Q. Is it staff's position that the tariff mandates that effort?
- A. The staff has not stated mandate or required, just that they were in violation of the tariff based on the revenues flowing back through if they were to sell them. So the tariff does not specifically have mandate or require in it.
- Q. So where does the requirement come from if it's not from the tariff?
- A. Staff -- well, my testimony has not specifically stated that they were -- that we asked them to be required to do that.
- Q. No, but your testimony is that an attempt was required?

- A. That they made no attempt.
 - Q. And they should have made an attempt?
 - A. Right.

- Q. What I'm trying to figure out is where does that required attempt come from? Is it from the tariff?
- A. It's not in the tariff. We're basing it off that other companies have been able to sell them and then also price them.
- Q. Okay. If the company had made an attempt, whatever that entails, to sell these RECs, do you have any reason to believe that they would not have been successful or do you believe there's some question as to whether or not they would have been able to sell them?
- A. I believe they would be successful if they -- based on what other companies have done in Missouri.
- Q. So it's staff's position that had they made the attempt they would have been able to consummate a sale?
- A. During that review period, there was the information of the pricing for it. I'm not familiar if there was an actual buyer during that time because they did not make the attempt. I don't have that data.
- Q. So you don't really know the extent to which customers were harmed by the company's failure to attempt to sell the RECs?

- 1 A. We have pricing from another company.
 - Q. But don't you see that you have to make the assumption that the sale could have been consummated or would have been consummated or otherwise there's not -- you can't determine what the harm is to customers?
 - A. I can do that for other companies, just not with KCP&L because they made no attempt.
 - Q. You can't do it with the facts of the case before us?
 - A. I'm sorry? No, because the company made no attempts. I don't have data by KCP&L to show that.
- Q. So you're speculating as to the harm to
 customers from the company's failure to attempt to sell
 the RECs?
 - A. Based off of other companies that have sold RECs during that.
 - Q. The answer to my question is yes?
- 18 A. Yes.

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- Q. So these RECs have expired under Missouri law; is that correct?
 - A. For Missouri RES compliance, yes.
- Q. Is there anything that prevents the company from selling them today?
- A. They can still sell them as long as they're not retired.

Q. So arguably tomorrow the company could sell these RECs and 95 percent of the proceeds from those sales would flow back to customers, correct?

- A. Staff believes it would be 100 percent that would flow back to customers but there would be revenues that would flow back to customers. That's in our testimony.
- Q. Okay. So then why is this issue ripe for resolution today if the company could still sell the RECs?
- A. Well, because we're taking a look during -- if they were prudent at that time. That's what this is for. I'm not looking at today. So basically we're looking at did the decision the company made, the conscious decision that they made to not make any attempt at all, not do anything with them except move them into the expired subaccount for the tracking system, was that a prudent decision. We decided that it was not.
- Q. And that makes sense from a factual perspective. And I guess the lawyers can make arguments later about whether or not the fact that the RECs could be sold later outside of the period under review here whether that has any impact on whether the issue is ripe or not. There was an assertion made I believe by

counsel for OPC that if the RECs were to be sold today
their value would be less than had they been sold during
the period at issue. Can you comment on that?

- A. Honestly I don't have a very good -- just other than looking at it from the prudence review, I'm not familiar with the market.
- Q. You don't know if the price is less today than it was during the time period at issue in this case?
 - A. Not at this time. We've not priced that.
- Q. What is the Corporate Renewable Energy Buyers' Principles?
- A. I'm only familiar with it just from what's been in testimony, because I don't work on the RES compliance at all. I'm just doing the prudence review portion of it. Based on what Jeff Martin has put in, it's a group of large companies for the utilities.
- Q. In your rebuttal testimony you take the position that the only way to prevent double counting of those RECs would be for the company to retire unused RECs?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Can you explain that to me?
- A. I believe it's retired or actually because for the Missouri RES compliance they can't be sold once they're retired. So you would not be double counting

1 because you didn't -- you couldn't sell them so they 2 couldn't be claimed by two parties. 3 Ο. The two parties being? Well, the company that generated them and then 5 whoever you sold them to if that was the case. 6 COMMISSIONER HALL: I have no further 7 questions. Thank you. 8 JUDGE GRAHAM: Thank you. I have got just one 9 or two. OUESTIONS BY JUDGE GRAHAM: 10 11 It's your understanding the company gave no 12 consideration to selling the RECs? Yes. The company showed no information as to 13 14 that. 15 Does prudence require that at least 16 consideration be given? 17 Α. Required? I don't know if it requires. At least that they've made the conscious decision to not do 18 19 anything with them. Based on how we do for the standard 20 of prudence, a reasonable individual may not have made that decision at that time. 21 22 Does part of your prudence review consider Q. 23 whether customers have been harmed by the decision?

If the RECs can still be sold, can you say

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Yes.

with any kind of reasonable certainty that the customers 1 2 have been harmed? I can say they've been harmed during the 3 period that we reviewed for the prudence review. 4 5 Which means that the customer must sell them 6 within that period of time to avoid imprudence? 7 As far as, yes, for this aspect. 8 Ο. Which, of course, could produce an absolutely 9 artificial result with respect to whether the sale was a prudent sale or not. It's artificial in the sense that 10 11 it's constrained by a time period and not constrained by 12 any kind of economic factors. Am I correct? 13 I'm just looking at it from the time frame, in 14 essence, of the prudence review. 15 JUDGE GRAHAM: On the basis of my questions, does any Commissioner, Commissioner Silvey, do you have 16 17 any further questions or any other questions regardless of mine? 18 19 CHAIRMAN SILVEY: No. 20 JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner Hall? 21 COMMISSIONER HALL: No questions. 22 JUDGE GRAHAM: We're back to recross from OPC. 23 Any? MR. CLIZER: No, thank you, Your Honor. 24 2.5 JUDGE GRAHAM: Any recross from the company,

L	from	KCPL	GMO?
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MR. HARDEN: No, thank you, Your Honor.

JUDGE GRAHAM: Any redirect from staff?

MR. KEEVIL: Just briefly, Judge.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. KEEVIL:

- Q. Ms. Boustead, I believe it was questions from Commissioner Hall you were talking about looking or when you determined the price at which staff has priced out the RECs in this case. I believe you said there was no KCPL specific price because they didn't take any action to sell the RECs; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. But correct me if I'm wrong, there is a market based price that staff used in its development of the recommendation?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And that is based on an average of what?
- A. It's based on an average of pricing where another Missouri company had had a broker price the RECs if they were to sell RECs during the time frame of the prudence review.
- Q. So it's based on average of market prices during the FAC prudence review period at issue in this case?
- A. Correct.

- Q. Chairman Silvey was asking about GMO's tariff and I believe you said that GMO did not have any RECs expire during the review period applicable to GMO; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.

- Q. Is that why staff did not make a recommendation in the GMO case similar to the recommendation made in the KCPL case?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, you've received a combination of questions from Mr. Harden and the commissioners all regarding -- some regarding the tariff issue and some regarding the prudence issue, but those issues are separate, are they not?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So the Commission could find a violation of either -- could find either that KCPL was imprudent or could find that KCPL violated its tariff; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Is the tariff issue connected to the -- I shouldn't say. Strike that. Is the tariff connected to the prudence issue by virtue of the fact that the tariff requires KCPL to flow back the revenues through the FAC tariff?

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         Α.
              Yes.
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              MR. KEEVIL: I think that's all I have, Judge.
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Thank you. I believe that
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    concludes this witness. May she be excused since that
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    question came up with the last witness? I'm asking
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     counsel. Can we let her go?
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              MR. KEEVIL: As far as I know, yes.
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               (Witness excused.)
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: It's 11:30. We don't want to
    break early but I don't want to overdo the court
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    reporter. If there's a need for any kind of a break,
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    please let me know.
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               THE COURT REPORTER: How about just a couple
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    minutes?
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: Okay. We'll take a couple of
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    minutes.
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               (Off the record.)
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Okay. We are back on the
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            We are going to start out with OPC's first
    witness, Office of Public Counsel. Are you Geoff Marke?
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               THE WITNESS: I am.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: Did I pronounce your last name
23
    correctly?
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               THE WITNESS: It's Marke.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: It's Marke. All right, Mr.
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Marke. I'll administer the oath and we will go. 1 2 (Witness sworn.) JUDGE GRAHAM: It's your witness. 3 MR. CLIZER: Thank you. 4 5 GEOFF MARKE, Ph.D., being sworn, testified as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. CLIZER: 6 7 Dr. Marke, could you please just state and O. 8 spell your last name for the record? 9 Marke, M-a-r-k-e. Α. 10 By whom are you employed and in what capacity? Ο. 11 Missouri Office of Public Counsel, Chief Α. 12 Economist. 13 Did you cause to be prepared rebuttal testimony for this hearing today? 14 15 Yes. Α. 16 Are there any additions or corrections you 17 would like to make to that rebuttal testimony at this 18 time? 19 Α. No. 20 If I were to ask you the same questions that 21 were asked in that rebuttal testimony, would you give 22 the same answers today? 23 Α. Yes. 24 Are those answers true and correct to the best Ο. 25 of your knowledge and belief?

1 A. Yes.

MR. CLIZER: Your Honor, at this time I would move to introduce the rebuttal testimony of Dr. Geoff
Marke which will be OPC Exhibits 100-P for public and 100-C for confidential.

JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. Do I hear any objections? The record will reflect that Exhibits 100-P and 100-C are received into evidence.

(OPC EXHIBITS 100-P AND 100-C WERE RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE AND MADE A PART OF THIS RECORD.)

MR. CLIZER: Thank you, Your Honor. At this time I would tender the witness for cross-examination.

JUDGE GRAHAM: And I believe staff goes first on this.

MR. KEEVIL: Thank you, Judge. Very briefly. CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. KEEVIL:

- Q. Dr. Marke, there's been a lot of, I don't mean a lot, but there's been discussion throughout this hearing so far about whether the expired RECs can be sold. Have you been in the hearing room while the questions about those -- those questions have been addressed?
 - A. Yes, I have.
 - Q. What's your understanding on that issue?
 - A. So expiration of the RECs, I mean, there's a

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market here. It's a lot like milk. Those RECs become
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     less valuable over time. The ability to sell the RECs
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    are hindered the longer that they're out there is the
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     long and short of it. There is an expiration date. I
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    want to say it's five years for a renewable energy
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    credit. For Missouri law it's three years. If you were
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    going to sell the RECs for compliance purposes, through
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    a utility it's going to vary between states. If you
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    were going to sell the RECs directly to a company for
     their attribution, that obviously would be different
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     too.
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- Q. The five-year figure you referred to, is that a federal expiration?
- 14 A. I believe so. I would probably need to double 15 check that. That's based off of a Google search while 16 Ms. Boustead was up on the stand.
- MR. KEEVIL: Okay. Thank you. Nothing further.
- JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. Thank you. I believe we have the company next.
- MR. HARDEN: Thank you, Your Honor. Good
 morning, Dr. Marke.
- THE WITNESS: Good morning.
- 24 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. HARDEN:

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Q. In your testimony you referred to customers

that value the environmental attributes of renewable energies as the cost causers in this circumstance; is that correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. In this case the costs you were referring to is not the environmental or social costs of fossil fuel generation; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. The cost you were referring to is the difference between the cost of renewable energy generation versus fossil fuel generation; is that also correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. So it's your position that customers who don't care necessarily about the environmental attributes of their energy do not benefit in any way from the environmental attributes of renewable energy?
 - A. I'm going to walk back that guestion.
 - O. Do you want me to restate?
 - A. Sure. Let's restate it first.
- Q. So is your position that customers who don't care or care less about the environmental attributes of their energy that they do not benefit from the environmental attributes of renewable energy?
 - A. It is our position that that is true within

the context or framework of a REC. That's an important distinction. I can go on if you'd like.

- Q. That's okay. If the cost of a renewable energy were to go below that of fossil fuel generation, would you advocate that those savings be isolated to KCP&L customers that value the environmental attributes of renewable energy?
- A. Can you repeat the first part of that question again?
- Q. If the cost of renewable energy were to go below that of fossil fuel generation, would you advocate that those savings from the renewable energy be isolated to KCP&L customers that value the environmental attributes of renewable energy?
 - A. No.

- Q. On page 6 -- I apologize. I don't have -- I'm assuming it's your rebuttal. Page 6, line 10 and 11, you write customers want to claim they are in part responsible for the development of new renewable energy supplied. Would you agree that in addition to being responsible for renewable energy development some customers also want to claim responsibility for using energy with the environmental attributes of that power?
- A. I haven't seen any. I wouldn't say that. I would not take that position.

- Q. You would not take the position that there are customers who -- Let me make sure that I understand my own question. That you would not take the position that there are customers who want to claim responsibility for using energy with the environmental attributes of renewable energy?
- A. I think historically there have been a small subset of customers that have been willing to voluntarily elect to purchase renewable energy credits for those purposes. I do not believe there is a group of customers that have been identified by the company in this case or in any context that have elected to as the basis of their position to cite the non-sale of RECs moving forward.
- Q. Okay. Do you disagree with the idea that some companies want to locate and operate in areas that have a larger portion of their total energy portfolio composed of renewable energy resources?
- A. I think companies look for a variety of reasons where they cite locations. There are customers that value renewable energies that have taken corporate sustainability pledges to move forward with that and there are a variety of ways that they can meet those pledges.
 - Q. Correct me if I'm wrong. I just want to get a

little clarification. So you do agree that there are some companies that want to locate and operate in areas that have a larger portion of the total energy portfolio coming from renewable energy?

- A. I don't know of any company that would cite their location purely based off of the fossil fuel footprint of the utility.
 - Q. You use the word purely there.
 - A. Right.

- Q. Would there be companies -- Would you agree that there are companies that perhaps not entirely but would credit part of their location and operation due to the energy resource mix of the location they're operating in and locating at?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. You go into some detail in your testimony. It's page 10 and 11 regarding KCP&L's assertion that it helped the City of Kansas City achieve its emission goals. In that section you provide that it is akin to claiming that the City of Kansas City municipal operations are in part responsible for the KC Royals winning the World Series in 2015. I just want to give you an opportunity to clarify that analogy if you wish. Is it your position that KCP&L's impact on the city's emission levels is to the same amount and degree that

the City of Kansas City's municipal operations attributed to the Royals winning the World Series?

- A. It is. When I looked at the Schedule JM-1 submitted by Company Witness Martin, there's a press release given by the city on -- the citation is greenabilitymagazine.com. It's a press release written the city. At no point through that press release is the non-sale of renewable energy credits from power purchase agreements cited as the reason or the rationale for the municipal part of Kansas City to be able to claim a 40 percent reduction in fossil fuels. I stand by that.
- Q. So is it your position that if KCP&L had sold the RECs remaining after RES compliance that that would not in any way affect the claimed emission reductions of the City of Kansas City at all?
 - A. Three points on that. One, yes, absolutely.
 - O. So it would have had?
- A. They would not have been able to. It would have no effect.
 - Q. It would have no effect?
- A. That's right. The second part being I think entities can and have claimed what they want to claim.

 I know for a fact they're environmentalists that take issue when utilities claim nuclear as a renewable attribute. That's something that Kansas City, KCPL does

in terms of their overall fossil fuel mix as part of getting greener. You can claim that. That's fine. There's nothing wrong with that. Other parties might take an issue with that.

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To the third point, whether or not -- now I've lost count. Whether or not the City of Kansas City in any -- please restate the question. I'm sorry.

- Q. No, that's okay. Is it your position that if KCP&L had sold all of the RECs, right, pursuant to this policy that you guys are going for that that would have had no effect whatsoever on the claimed emission reductions of one of KCP&L's largest customers, the City of Kansas City?
- A. I stand by that. I think you can make a reasonable argument, too, that the fact that the company didn't sell those RECs ultimately, albeit a small percent, puts them at a disadvantage of procuring future renewables moving forward. The fact that they didn't sell the RECs or sold the RECs in this manner doesn't mean that they're less renewables that were produced as a result of this action. This is a managerial transaction that's being lost in the vocabulary of renewables at the end of the day or lack thereof.
- Q. Let's go back to actually the prior witness. You would agree with me that the RECs have an inherent

value in terms of the environmental attributes that they represent. Would you agree with that?

- A. A REC is a legal tool that has been created to go ahead and produce those attributes that you claim.
 - Q. Is it a legal tool or a financial tool?
- A. I think you could say both. Give you an example. Our statute allows you to go ahead and adhere to get these RECs to go ahead and meet that legal requirement.
- Q. Let me ask you, and again this may be a little bit repetitive.
 - A. Sure.

- Q. Would you agree that a REC is measured by the renewable energy that is generated but it represents the environmental attribute of that renewable energy?
 - A. That's what it's designed to do.
- Q. Okay. On page 16, line 4 and 5 of your testimony, you write KCP&L management erred in its discretion and management of rate case -- I'm sorry -- of ratepayer dollars by not realizing revenues from the sale of its RECs. It's as simple as that, end quote. Is your position that KCP&L's management failed in its discretion or management control of RECs or that KCP&L management should have no discretion or managerial control over when to unbundle and sell the environmental

attributes of its renewable power?

- A. That's a great question.
- Q. Thank you.

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A. Two parts I guess because it was a two-part question. To the first part, did they err in not selling the RECs? We believe they did. I think that's probably more confirmed today sitting here listening to the testimony of Mr. Martin. We're talking about a managerial action that's happened in the past. I haven't seen any witness put forward, and even under Mr. Martin's testimony, he essentially said that he wasn't employed under KCPL at this time, he's a member of Westar staff that's come in to testify on this.

I haven't seen any action one way or the other from the KCPL management or lack thereof. If I'm a betting man, it's looking an awful lot like they just forgot to sell the RECs. To the second part whether or not somehow OPC or staff is stepping in line and saying that we're forcing managerial decisions, I would disagree. At the end of the day if KCPL values renewable energy credits, there's nothing preventing KCPL management or shareholders from buying renewable energy credits.

That's the same thing that Target does. It's the same thing that Walmart does or any other entity.

There's nothing preventing that.

- Q. There's nothing preventing it, but I really want to be clear on what OPC's position is in terms of whether or not you are asking the Commission that this should be outside the realm of a business judgment management decision or this is a management decision which we believe that that decision was imprudent. Those are two different things. One is a legal requirement. The other is we just think that you made the wrong decision here.
- A. We don't think the management made a decision here. We think it's an imprudent managerial decision at the end of the day.
- Q. The company should not be per se by law required to sell the RECs?
- A. So this is a question moving forward hypothetically if we moving forward whether or not the company should be required?
 - Q. No. Is that your position in this case?
- A. Our position in this case was that it was an imprudent managerial decision not to sell the RECs or attempt to sell the RECs.
 - Q. Okay. By virtue that it should be required?
- A. As a prudent managerial decision. Again, as just what a reasonable person would do, and this goes

back to earlier opening statement, we feel at the end of 1 2 the day the lack of action left money on the table that I think a reasonable person would say that's dollars 3 that would have lowered -- gone into lower rates and if 4 5 the company wanted to either at lower rates or move 6 towards even purchase more renewables in the future. Αt 7 the end of the day it's not doing that and that's a 8 shame.

MR. HARDEN: I have no further questions.

JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. Commissioner Hall?

COMMISSIONER HALL: Thank you. Good morning.

THE WITNESS: Good morning.

OUESTIONS BY COMMISSIONER HALL:

- Q. So if I understand your testimony in response to questions from staff counsel, you believe that RECs do lose value according to their vintage?
 - A. Yes.

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- O. And you base that upon what?
- A. I don't put a lot -- My understanding with the REC market and what I've seen with the market numbers is that the RECs are generally very cheap right now. Over time --
- Q. RECs that have been generated today or RECs that have been generated two, three, four years ago?
 - A. Both.

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- Q. Okay. So it's not necessarily the time between generation and sale; it's the sale right -- it's the date of sale that is causing the differentiation in price?
- A. Commissioner, I point you again to this
 Corporate Principles that every party has sort of
 pointed to as a good example of what is valued in terms
 of renewables and renewable credits for that matter.
- Q. What I'm trying to understand though is you made a pretty strong assertion, and I want to make clear it's based upon your analysis of the market?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. And so then my question is, does it have anything to do with the time duration between generation and sale or is it just a function of supply and demand right now compared to two, three, four years ago?
 - A. Both.
 - Q. Both. Please explain.
- A. To the latter question, that's an easy one. It is supply and demand. There's just more renewables out there that's going to drop the price overall. There's less people at the end of the day that are looking to buy these. To the first part, my understanding, and I would agree with this too, is that

- if you're valuing renewables, you're looking for additionality. You're looking for new renewables moving forward. All right.
 - Q. If you're a buyer?

- A. Yes. With the sole exception of if you're just meeting something for renew energy standard requirement. If that was the case and it's not the case, we would have been advocating that everybody just buy RECs instead of building to own. That would be the cheapest way to meet it. But that's not what we're valuing. We're valuing the actual power, the generation and all the externalities that are created out of it, positive externalities.
- Q. Okay. Do you agree with staff's position that there's nothing in the FAC statute or tariff which require an actual sale but there is a required attempt to sell the RECs?
- A. I'm not familiar with that rationale from staff.
 - Q. Were you in the hearing room?
 - A. I was in the room. I heard.
 - O. You're as familiar as I am.
 - A. Right. I would agree with staff that -- I would put this it's staff auditing, it's staff management, staff auditing looking at the FAC. What

- they're looking at is what a reasonable managerial
 decision would be with the knowledge that you have. And
 under that framework, I agree that they should have
 looked at it.
 - Q. So the imprudence was not the failure to consummate a sale. The imprudence was the failure to attempt the sale?
 - A. I think ultimately.
 - Q. And that question really only has significance if there's a disconnection between an attempt to sell and an actual sale. That's where I was going next.
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. If the company had attempted to sell these RECs, do you have any reason to believe that they would not have been able to sell them?
 - A. No.
- Q. So if they had attempted to sell, they could have sold them?
- 19 A. Yes.
- Q. Based upon whatever the market price was?
 - A. Yes. And at a higher price than today.
 - Q. Well, it's OPC's position that the harm to customers is that harm that's set forth in staff's report which was the market price at the time?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. Are you aware of the extent to which Wall Street evaluates electric utilities based upon their carbon risk?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Could you explain that to me?
- A. Mr. Martin referred to the ESG. It's becoming increasingly more of a risk factor considered not just for utilities but for all companies in dealing with uncertainties around pending legislation, political uncertainty and environmental uncertainty.
- Q. In short, does it essentially mean that the more renewables that an electric utility has the lower the carbon risk and the less the risk to potential investors?
- A. Yes, I would say the big difference here is that this is -- The issue at hand is not about more renewables being on. The renewables are on. That wind farm is built. Whether or not you sold the REC or not really has nothing to do with whether or not there were less emissions.
- Q. You're jumping to my next question which is based on your understanding, would Wall Street view an electric utility differently if it retired a REC versus sold a REC?
- A. No.

Q. What do you base that on?

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- A. The risk factor under that ESG is no different for KCPL whether they retire this REC or not, the fact that they've got fossil fuel, that they've got liabilities associated with coal ash ponds and everything else still remains the same. Having more RECs out there doesn't change that -- or the sale or non-sale of RECs doesn't change that.
- Q. Is there a document that you could point to that would help us understand that issue better? Is there an ESG primer? Is there something that would, because there's clearly a difference of opinion here between OPC and the company and that seems to me to be something that should be knowable.
- A. I did cite to two sources in my testimony, if that gives you some comfort. It's Walmart and Google. That's on page 8 and 9. No, they're not speaking specifically to the ESG. What both of those corporations are essentially saying is that the purchases should be additional. This means that should actually create more renewable power. This is beyond business as usual. What the sale or non-sale of RECs essentially is if somebody is going to claim that, somebody -- what Walmart and Google is saying is that's greenwashing. You're just buying an attribute that's

been out there. There's nothing better for having gone out there. That renewable is producing energy.

So when ESG is talking about this, when IPCC, when any white paper that comes out that's talking about the risk inherent out there or what people can do, they're talking prospectively about moving more.

They're not talking in the past tense as far as some financial tool just to create a brand new market. It's not RECs at the end of the day. The RECs isn't going to change your ESG or your corporate profile. There's no inherent reduction in risk as a result of that.

The fact that you've got large corporations suggesting that you should move away from that and towards building and putting on new renewables is the emphasis.

- Q. I don't understand why that argument doesn't support the company's position.
 - A. The company is not doing anything more.
- Q. What the company is doing is it's not selling the RECs. So if there is either a corporate or a societal preference towards more renewables, that facilitates it. And if to the extent that RECs are sold in lieu of constructing new renewables, I would imagine that Wall Street and the environmentalists would look favorably upon it.

- 1 It's an artificial construct. Α. That's why. 2 The RECs aren't creating anything. Okay. I think we have completed that. 3 Ο. 4 terms of trying to understand the harm to customers, the alleged harm to customers from the company's failure to 5 6 sell the RECs, that's something I should address to Ms. 7 Mantle; is that correct? 8 You can, absolutely. Α. 9 More appropriately than you? Ο. 10 Sure, yes. Α. 11 COMMISSIONER HALL: Thank you. 12 JUDGE GRAHAM: I have a couple of questions, 13 please. 14 QUESTIONS BY JUDGE GRAHAM: 15 I understand we're here to review a decision Ο. 16 that the company made? 17 Α. Yes. And its prudence. What decision did the 18 Ο. 19 company make that was imprudent? 20 Not selling or attempting to sell the RECs.

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I'm getting a little confused here. From some witnesses or somehow I'm gathering that the contention is that the company was imprudent for not even considering a sale which is something in my mind at least different from attempting a sale. Is it OPC's

position that the company from what you've seen did not even consider the question of whether to sell these RECs?

- A. Your Honor, I don't think the company remembered to try to sell the RECs.
- Q. That's your surmise I gather from earlier testimony, but do I gather from that answer that from everything you've seen that causes you to arrive at that conclusion that you have not seen anything that makes you think they even considered it?
 - A. Yes, Your Honor.

- Q. And is it your position that at least prudence requires consideration of the question? If you've got an option to do something and you don't even consider the option, is that ipso facto imprudent in your mind?
- A. I mean, we've seen similar action from other utilities on this issue where they're selling the excess RECs. We've got other utility customer instruments that would allow the ability to do this, whether it's a green tariff or pure power. Literally any other option is better than what the company did which was nothing.
- Q. Well, let's go at this then from a different direction. The supposition is they did consider it.
 - A. Okay.
 - O. And they made a decision. Is the question

here whether or not the company made the wrong decision in your mind or is the question here that you've considered whether the company failed to consider all available relevant information before it made its decision? Did it fail to consider information that it should have considered before it decided whatever it was it decided to do?

A. Yes.

- Q. What did it fail to look at that was available to it not now but available to it at the time the decision was made? What did it fail to do?
 - A. To look for a market to sell the RECs.
- Q. Well, that implies that there was information available about a market.
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. Have you looked at that?
- 17 A. I have.
 - Q. And is it your conclusion based upon your analysis of that actual information, numerical information, for that market that the decision -- Well, is that what the company failed to even look at?
 - A. Yes, Your Honor.
 - Q. Okay. And it was that failure to even look at it that was imprudent? You understand that there's a question here about whether or not we can review the

decision for prudence as opposed to reviewing the information that the company had before it when it made the decision and deciding that the company's action was imprudent in the sense that the company didn't look at available information before it made its decision. Do you follow the distinction I'm making?

- A. I do follow the distinction.
- Q. Tell me what OPC's position is now with respect to what it was the company did in terms of using information that was imprudent.
 - A. I'm going to attempt to answer.
 - O. Yes, sir, please.

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A. There was a market out there. It's publicly available. The company did not sell or attempt to sell the renewable energy credit. Now, whether or not the company considered information that was out there or not, I don't believe I'm in a position under oath right now to go ahead and say one way or the other what the company's belief on that is. I would probably defer -- I would defer to my legal counsel in a brief.

JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner Hall, do you have any follow up questions?

COMMISSIONER HALL: I do not.

JUDGE GRAHAM: Any recross from staff?

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MR. KEEVIL: None, Your Honor.

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1	JUDGE GRAHAM: Any recross from the company?
2	MR. HARDEN: Just very, very shortly.
3	RECROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. HARDEN:
4	Q. If KCP&L were to sell their RECs to let's say
5	Oklahoma Gas & Electric under the ESG banner, okay,
6	which one of those utilities would get to claim the
7	environmental attributes for that power?
8	A. Under the ESG banner, neither.
9	Q. Neither?
10	A. Right. There's no risk reduction in this
11	artificial transaction. There's no less wind being
12	produced as a result of this transaction.
13	Q. Right. Well, let's start what about outside
14	of the ESG?
15	A. Well, I mean, outside of like a Walmart?
16	Q. Well, I'm just saying as a general
17	proposition, who would get to lay claim to the
18	environmental attributes? Would it be KCP&L or Oklahoma
19	Gas & Energy if we sold the RECs?
20	A. Under the REC construct if you sold it to
21	Oklahoma Gas & Electric, they would be able to claim it.
22	Q. Okay. Let's go to actually I liked where you
23	were going before let's say to Walmart or Google.
24	A. Okay.
25	Q. So under the ESG bnner there, would they be

able to claim the environmental attributes of renewable energy within their territory if the RECs associated with those were sold under the ESG construct?

- A. Walmart and Google is not holding their hat on their corporate social responsibility on the action or inaction of whatever utility happens to be providing service to them at that point. I think that's what's lost in this whole dialogue. Google and Walmart based off of evidence that's been supplied in this testimony is taking responsibility for Google and Walmart's actions. So whether or not -- By the way, these are entities that are operating in virtually every utility across the nation.
- Q. Just one last thing. I appreciate your clarification. So your testimony today is not that the company failed any consideration of RECs and whether or not you sold them. I believe that that's what you told the judge. Is that your position?
- A. I believe my, and the court reporter can correct me if I'm wrong or if we need to read it back, but I thought my position was again to defer it back to my counsel's brief.
 - MR. HARDEN: Okay. I appreciate it.
- JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. Any redirect from

25 OPC?

MR. CLIZER: Briefly, Your Honor.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. CLIZER:

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- Q. Early on you were asked a couple questions by the company, one of which was there was a discussion on the idea of what companies wants, what companies look to when they decide where they're going to operate. What have you seen in the evidence you've reviewed as to what companies look to with regard to meeting renewable standards or meeting renewable compliances?
- For companies that value that, I would point Α. again to the same document everybody has been pointing to which is the Corporate Renewable Energy Buyers's Principles which stress additionality and buying additional renewables that would otherwise not take place as a result of their actions for those environmental components. As we're clearly all well aware of, there are many reasons why companies locate in places that they are not least of which is just the cost of energy, and not adhering to this, not selling these RECs, which is something that again these Corporate Renewable Energy Principles members adhere to is effectively just increasing their overall electric bill and not adhering to those principles. Those are two things that are actually actively working against them from locating in in this case KCPL or GMO's service

territory.

- Q. Thank you. There was also a discussion on cost causers. You were asked a question, and I'm paraphrasing here to an extent, something to the extent that customers who don't care about renewables have received no benefit from the non-sale of RECs or something to that mind. Are you familiar with what I'm talking about? You gave an answer that was within the distinction of a REC. Is that -- do you recall?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you had offered to provide further explanation as to that. Would you care to do so?
- A. City of Kansas City would be a good one, municipal city of Kansas City. If the issue was over RECs and just valuing renewable energy credits, City of Kansas City wouldn't have been entering into that green tariff that they're planning on entering into. We wouldn't have a need to go ahead and offer these other tools that the Commission has already approved and we were a party to. Literally everything that Mr. Martin posits in the opening of his testimony, which is a catalog of other renewable programs by other utilities, is a better option and more attractive both to the customer and to the non-participant than what was done here which was nothing.

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              MR. CLIZER: All right. Thank you. That was
 2
    my only questions.
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Okay. Sound off here for a
 3
    minute. I think we'll take a lunch now. Shall we say
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 5
    be back here at 1:20 to resume? I've got 12:20 now. I
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    quess we could say 1:30. Why don't we be back here at
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     1:30 to pick up with the next witness.
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               MR. KEEVIL: Was his testimony marked and
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    received?
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: Yes.
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              MR. KEEVIL: It was received?
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: I show it received.
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              MR. KEEVIL: What number was it, Judge?
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: It was 100-P and 100-C.
15
              MR. KEEVIL: Thank you.
              MR. CLIZER: Your Honor, have we gone off the
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17
    record?
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Yes, I'm about to take us off
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     camera here. We are off the record and I've got all my
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20
     sound stuff off, I believe.
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               (The noon recess was taken.)
22
               JUDGE GRAHAM: We are back on the record. And
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     I believe we are -- make sure I've got everything on
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    here. I believe we are ready for OPC's, Office of
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    Public Counsel's, next witness, Lena Mantle. Do you
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1
     want to tell me your name and then I'll give you the
 2
     oath. Are you Lena M. Mantle?
 3
               THE WITNESS: Yes, I am.
 4
               (Witness sworn.)
 5
               JUDGE GRAHAM: You may proceed.
 6
               MR. CLIZER: Thank you, Judge.
 7
     LENA MANTLE, being sworn, testified as follows:
     DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. CLIZER:
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 9
          Ο.
               I know you just said your name, but can you go
10
     ahead and spell your last name for the court reporter?
11
               My last name is Mantle, M-a-n-t-l-e.
          Α.
12
               And by whom are you employed and in what
          Ο.
13
     capacity?
               I'm employed by the Office of the Public
14
          Α.
15
     Counsel as a Senior Analyst.
               Did you cause to be prepared for this
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          Ο.
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     testimony rebuttal testimony -- I'm sorry. Did you
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     cause to be prepared for this hearing rebuttal
19
     testimony?
20
          Α.
               Yes.
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               Thank you. Did you also cause to be prepared
          Ο.
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     a supplement to your rebuttal testimony?
23
          Α.
               Yes, I did.
24
               And in very brief terms, what was the purpose
          Ο.
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     of that supplement?
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- A. I received information from the staff regarding the value or how many RECs had been retired and who actually owned those RECs. So I corrected the amount for -- the prudence amount for the RECs in my supplemental rebuttal.
- Q. All right. And notwithstanding that supplemental rebuttal, are there any other corrections or additions you need to make to your rebuttal testimony?
 - A. I have one correction I need to make.
 - O. All right. Please elaborate.
- A. Page 5 of my rebuttal testimony, there's a table at the top that says 95 percent of Missouri jurisdictional in the row that is labeled wind PPAs and the far right column with the heading of GMO the number should be \$10,601,259. And that also changes the total for GMO to be \$11,070,668.
- MR. STEINER: Could you go over that one more time, the page?
 - THE WITNESS: The page is page 5. The table at the top under GMO wind PPAs, the correct amount is \$10,601,259. The total then is changed to \$11,070,668. That is my only correction.
- 24 BY MR. CLIZER:

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Q. Thank you. If I were to ask you the same

1 questions I had previously asked you or rather that were 2 asked you in that testimony, would your answers be the same? 3 Yes. Α. 5 Is that true for both the rebuttal and the 6 supplemental rebuttal? 7 Yes, it is. Α. 8 Ο. And are the answers that you gave in both rebuttal and supplemental rebuttal true and correct to 9 10 the best of your knowledge and belief? 11 Α. Yes. 12 MR. CLIZER: All right. At this time, Your 13 Honor, I would move to introduce the rebuttal testimony 14 of Lena Mantle which has been premarked as 101-C for 15 confidential and 101-P for public as well as the 16 supplement to the rebuttal testimony of Lena Mantle 17 which has been marked as 102. 18 JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. Any objection? 19 Hearing no objections, Exhibits -- I'm sorry. Is it 101 20 21 MR. CLIZER: Yes. 22 JUDGE GRAHAM: 101-C and 101-P and 102 are 23 admitted into evidence. 24 (OPC'S EXHIBITS 101-C, 101-P AND 102 WERE 25 RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE AND MADE A PART OF THIS RECORD.)

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MR. CLIZER: Thank you, Your Honor. Tender
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     this witness for cross-examination.
               JUDGE GRAHAM: I believe we are going to
 3
    commence with staff here.
 4
               MR. KEEVIL: Judge, just a point of
 5
     clarification. Ms. Mantle testifies I think on all
 6
 7
     three issues. I'm assuming that she's up here right now
 8
    on the Issue No. 1.
 9
               JUDGE GRAHAM: That is correct.
10
               MR. KEEVIL: I have no questions on Issue No.
11
     1.
12
               JUDGE GRAHAM: No questions on Issue 1.
13
    KCPL GMO have any questions for cross for Ms. Mantle?
               MR. HARDEN: Yes, just two very short
14
15
    questions. Afternoon, Ms. Mantle.
16
               THE WITNESS: Good afternoon.
17
    CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. HARDEN:
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          Q. Do you know whether or not GMO holds unexpired
19
    RECs as of this prudence review period?
20
               From the information that staff provided me in
21
     their work papers, GMO did not have RECs that expired.
22
     They do have some unexpired RECs, yes.
23
          Ο.
               Thanks. And you would agree that with the
24
     selling of the RECs that there is some fee associated
25
    with transferring the RECs?
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1	A. Yes.
2	MR. HARDEN: That's all I have. Thank you.
3	JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. Chairman Silvey, do
4	you have any questions?
5	CHAIRMAN SILVEY: No.
6	JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner Hall, do you have
7	any questions?
8	COMMISSIONER HALL: Yes. Could I get a copy
9	of Mantle Supplemental Rebuttal? I don't have that.
10	MR. STEINER: Is it okay if I give him one?
11	COMMISSIONER HALL: Thank you.
12	QUESTIONS BY COMMISSIONER HALL:
13	Q. So is this the only testimony, the only
14	prefiled testimony, your only prefiled testimony on this
15	issue is the supplemental?
16	A. No. There's also my rebuttal. Dr. Marke
17	provided the policy and I'm the one that calculated the
18	amount.
19	Q. In your rebuttal testimony?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. Where is that in your rebuttal testimony?
22	A. The amount would be in the tables that are on
23	page 4 and then a number with the 95 percent in Missouri
24	jurisdiction is on the top of page 5.
25	Q. Okay.

A. And this is for KCPL, yes. And actually the number was corrected with my supplemental rebuttal.

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- Q. And can you explain how you arrived at the number that correlates to the imprudence on this particular issue?
- A. Early on, after staff filed its report, I did ask staff for work papers for how they got the amount for the REC imprudence amount that they were recommending. And that was based off of a different company's, the RECs that they had sold in this time period, and I looked at that for reasonableness, did what they do make sense. That was a spreadsheet that had the value of RECs over the 18 months and the prices varied and there was some prices that were much higher and staff had used the average and I thought that was a reasonable methodology for the RECs not knowing when these could have been sold. If they'd been sold early on, they would have been given a higher amount. Later on the value was lower. So I used the average REC value that staff did.
- Q. You did not take into account the possibility of selling the RECs at a later date?
- A. No, I did not. That was -- this was the prudence period and that was the value over that time period. So that was the time over which -- and some of

them would have expired early in the time period and some later. This was over an 18-month time period. It wasn't like they all expired at the end of the 18 months. I did also in my calculation do an adjustment for KCPL's calculation of how much it would have cost them to sell that, sell those RECs, and in deference to the staff I applied the 95 percent believing that customers should not get more than they would have received had that revenue flowed through the FAC.

- Q. Are you aware of this issue ever being brought to the Commission before?
- A. No, and there's never been, you know, KCPL has only had an FAC for a short amount of period. GMO, they didn't at the time. Early in their FAC they didn't have a lot of excess RECs. We would talk about these in each rate case about revenues from RECs. Empire has sold. They've always included revenues from their selling RECs, excess RECs in their FAC. That's always flowed back through. So whether there were RECs to sell was completely dependent upon the utility and how much renewables they had, energy they generated.
- Q. This is first time as far as you know that OPC or staff has ever made a claim that a utility should have sold RECs in an FAC prudency review?
 - A. That is correct.

- Q. And is it your testimony that the reason why OPC is in this instance is because of the amount of the RECs that are unsold compared to other cases where they were not as many?
- A. I don't know that there's been any that expired in other cases, but I do know that this is revenues that the customers could receive through the FAC.
- Q. As in any case where there is an FAC and there are unsold RECs. I'm trying to understand if the reason why OPC brought this issue forward or why it agrees with staff on bringing the issue forward is because of the amount of RECs at issue here compared to other instances when there are not as many RECs?
- A. That is not the case. I believe OPC, regardless of the amount, this is the prudent decision to give those --
 - O. In other words --
 - A. The amount does not make a difference.
- Q. In other words, you don't know why staff brought it forward but staff brought it forward and you jumped on board?
 - A. Correct.

Q. And you would be making the same argument if there were -- if there was a \$20,000 impact to customers or a \$380,000 impact as there is in this case?

A. Correct.

- Q. So do you think that it is ever appropriate for a utility to not sell unused RECs?
- A. No, I do not. I think it's always the prudent thing to do is to provide as much revenue to offset the cost of renewables to the customers. The customers had to pay for these PPAs. They should get the revenues back from the RECs that are not needed to meet the RES standards.
- Q. And the RES standard is the only principle upon which a utility should utilize renewable energy?
- A. If renewable energy is a least cost source and their customers need that energy, then --
 - Q. What if their customers want that energy?
- A. If they can show that 100 percent of the customers want that energy, then 100 percent of the customers should pay for it. If the large industrial corporate customers value these RECs or the City of Kansas City, then they should pay for the RECs, not all of the customers.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Okay. Thank you.

JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner Rupp?

COMMISSIONER RUPP: Good afternoon.

THE WITNESS: Good afternoon.

QUESTIONS BY COMMISSIONER RUPP:

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- Q. Just following up on Commissioner Hall's question, do you believe the utility should produce renewable energy if it's not the least cost?
- A. No, I do not. I believe they should use the least cost resources to meet their customers' needs.

 That's my personal belief.

COMMISSIONER RUPP: Great. Thank you.

JUDGE GRAHAM: Any follow up, Chairman Silvey?

CHAIRMAN SILVEY: No.

JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. We'll go to recross
starting with staff.

RECROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. KEEVIL:

- Q. Ms. Mantle, are you familiar with the Commission's decision in the KCPL and GMO rate cases from 2013 ER-2012-0174 and 0175?
- A. I believe I had read that prior to this morning, but I had forgotten that that was in that rate case.
- Q. In response to a question from Commissioner Hall, I believe you said something about the customers are the ones who pay for something so they should get the benefit of the RECs. Is that correct? Could you explain that?
 - A. The customers are having to pay for energy

from these PPAs. They are having to pay often at prices much higher than the market price for these PPAs and part of -- when RECs were first conceived, oh, it's been a long time ago, the reason that they were created was to help pay for renewable energy. It was more expensive to generate. If somebody else wanted to help pay for that, that's what a REC was. So a Walmart could help subsidize a wind farm and that's what that was.

Now we have REC revenues that can offset the cost of those PPAs and that are many, many times greater than -- or that are at many times greater than the market value. So that can help bring down the cost of that PPA through selling the RECs.

- Q. If I were to represent to you that the following statement is from the Commission's Report and Order in that case I just quoted, let me ask you if you would agree with this finding by the Commission. It says because GMO customers paid the money that generated the REC, if GMO sells the REC, it sells something that the customer has bought. Would you agree with that?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And for that reason that money should be flowed back to the customers in your opinion as an offset to the fuel cost?
 - A. Yes.

MR. KEEVIL: Nothing further. Thank you. 1 2 JUDGE GRAHAM: Recross from the company? 3 MR. HARDEN: We have no further questions. 4 JUDGE GRAHAM: Any redirect? 5 MR. CLIZER: No, thank you. 6 JUDGE GRAHAM: I believe that concludes our 7 business with Issue No. 1. And following our earlier 8 protocol, are we going to have further opening 9 statements now with respect to Issue No. 2 before we 10 proceed? 11 MR. FISCHER: Yes, Judge. 12 JUDGE GRAHAM: The company will go first. 13 MR. FISCHER: Thank you. You may proceed. May it please the Commission. Good afternoon. 14 15 The auxiliary power issue involves the public counsel's 16 allegation that GMO has improperly allocated the cost 17 associated with auxiliary power needed to run the steam 18 plant at GMO's Lake Road plant. The staff has conducted 19 an audit in this case and as explained in the staff's 20 position statement on page 2 staff found no indication 21 that GMO imprudently included steam auxiliary power 22 costs in the FAC during the review period. We certainly 23 agree with the staff auditors that there's no basis for 24 a prudence adjustment in this case related to the 25 allocation of costs between the electric and steam

operations.

But let me briefly give you a little bit of background on the issue. In 1994, St. Joseph Light & Power had agreed to utilize a direct assignment method for allocating the costs between the electric and the steam operations until the Commission ordered the company to use a different allocation method, and then later in 2005 in a steam case, HR-2005-0450, and this was after the acquisition of St. Joseph Light & Power by Aquila, Aquila agreed to continue to use that direct assignment allocation methodology until another approach, and I'll just quote, was presented and approved or agreed among parties in a general rate proceeding.

GMO followed that commitment until the year 2009. In 2009, GMO had electric and steam rate cases where GMO proposed to change its direct assignment method to what's called a seven-factor allocation formula. No party, including the public counsel, disputed the use of that seven-factor allocation methodology that was being proposed by GMO.

The 2009 rate case resulted in a global settlement which included public counsel as a signatory and was unopposed by any other party. The Commission approved that settlement. Now, GMO has used that same

seven-factor allocation methodology in every GMO rate case since 2009. The same allocation methodology was used to allocate electric and steam costs in the subsequent electric cases in 2010, 2012, 2016 and then most recently in 2018.

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GMO's seven-factor allocation method we think is appropriate. Using this method, electric customers' rates are adjusted to cover a variety of costs, including auxiliary power, which are used to produce steam service at the Lake Road plant. Approximately \$3.4 million of costs were allocated to the steam business in the true-up filing in GMO's most recent rate case and that GMO's last steam management report, which I'm told is a mini surveillance report used for the steam operation, that included a \$3.4 million of allocated costs as well.

Now, given this history, the Commission should reject public counsel's contention that GMO was bound to use the previous direct assignment method that went back to 1994. The Commission should also reject public counsel's attempt to reopen six past prudence review periods which are now closed to make a retroactive prudence adjustment related to this issue.

The public counsel's proposed adjustment goes beyond the time period of the audit in this case. The

current audit period it covers I think December 2016 through May of 2018. It would be inappropriate to go back to previous audit periods. Those audit periods the Commission's reviewed the prudence issues and approved the FAC rates for those previous periods and those cases are now closed.

Now, I would agree with one thing that
Mr. Keevil said in his main opening. Rate cases are the
appropriate time to deal with allocation issues rather
than FAC prudence review cases. In rate cases, if
changes in the allocations are occurring, then those
costs can be reallocated to other services rather than
disallowed as being proposed by the public counsel in
this case.

Finally, I'd note that the Commission has already ordered GMO to work with staff and public counsel to review its allocation procedures before GMO's next rate case. If anything needs to be improved in this allocation process, it should be done collaboratively as we discuss these issues. That's all I have. I'd be happy to answer your questions.

JUDGE GRAHAM: Chairman Silvey, do you have questions for counsel?

CHAIRMAN SILVEY: I do have one quick question. The FAC statute, 386.266, does it allow for

1 the recovery of any fuel costs related to steam 2 auxiliary power? MR. FISCHER: No. That's an electric statute. 3 4 It would allow for recovery of costs related to the 5 electric system, and we would allege or we would 6 certainly take the position that our allocation method 7 only has electric costs going through that FAC. The 8 auxiliary power costs are being taken care of by our 9 seven-factor allocation method. 10 CHAIRMAN SILVEY: Okay. Thank you. 11 JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner Hall, do you have 12 any questions for counsel? 13 COMMISSIONER HALL: So I'm looking at the 14 non-unanimous partial stipulation and agreement from the 15 2018 case. The last case? Uh-huh. 16 MR. FISCHER: 17 COMMISSIONER HALL: Yeah. That was -- I don't 18 have the order approving it but the stipulation is 19 September 19, 2018. And one of the provisions in there 20 says that GMO agrees to work with staff, OPC, MECG to 21 develop new steam allocation procedures prior to GMO's 22 next electric general rate case. Have those 23 conversations taken place? 24 MR. FISCHER: They have not gone too far, but there have been some discussions of issues related. 2.5

had a tour of the plant and understand that there was some discussions as part of that.

COMMISSIONER HALL: The first sentence of that provision says that GMO will use the allocation numbers used in staff's model. Is numbers the same thing as methodology?

MR. FISCHER: I would as a lawyer suggest that those are inputs. The methodology would be something different. But maybe Linda Nunn, our witness, may be more familiar with.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Is that relevant, I mean, if there's an agreement to use numbers but there's not an agreement as to a methodology and then the Commission approves this stipulation, has the Commission actually indicated what is the appropriate methodology?

MR. FISCHER: The Commission approved the methodology change in 2009 and then that was incorporated in each of the five rate cases since then. The 2018 case is the last one and we're agreeing to basically review that allocation methodology.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Okay. So the time period at issue from staff's -- excuse me, from the company's position is not governed by this stipulation, it's governed by the prior stipulation or is it governed by this stipulation?

MR. FISCHER: No, I think what I'm trying to 1 2 say is the agreements of past predecessor companies to 3 use a direct assignment method, that changed in 2009 4 when all the parties started using the seven-factor 5 method and has consistently used that ever since that 6 time. 7 COMMISSIONER HALL: I understand. What's the 8 time period from the company's position at issue here? 9 MR. FISCHER: What's the prudence period? 10 COMMISSIONER HALL: Yes. 11 MR. FISCHER: I believe I indicated it was 12 December 2016 through May of 2018. That's the prudence 13 period that was reviewed in the audit if that's what 14 your question is. 15 COMMISSIONER HALL: Okay. And maybe that's an irrelevant question because this is --16 17 MR. FISCHER: We really don't think that 2018 stip has much to do with this issue except for the fact 18 19 that we agreed that we would review the allocation 20 method going forward. What really got the company off 21 the hook if you want to say that in using that direct 22 assignment was when we changed it, we proposed it in the 23 2009 case and it was accepted and then we've been using 24 it ever since without opposition. 25 COMMISSIONER HALL: Going back to the 2016

1 stipulation on this issue, it sets forth the allocation 2 factors to be used, correct, and those allocation factors are based on the seven-factor methodology? 3 4 MR. FISCHER: I believe that's correct, yes. 5 COMMISSIONER HALL: So it would be the 6 company's position that it complied with the stipulation 7 as to the appropriate methodology to use and as long as 8 it's using that methodology it has been prudent? 9 MR. FISCHER: Certainly, certainly. You know, 10 prudence, I don't think anybody is contesting that 11 auxiliary power is something we need and we need to do 12 that, there's no prudence issue there. I think what 13 public counsel is really suggesting is that there should 14 be a different allocation method. That's a rate case 15 issue. That's not a prudence issue. 16 COMMISSIONER HALL: Thank you. 17 MR. FISCHER: Thank you. 18 JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. Then we will go I 19 believe to staff's opening statement on this issue, 20 Issue No. 2. 21 MS. KLAUS: May it please the Commission. 22 Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, Judge. My 23 name is Alexandra Klaus. I'm here on behalf of staff 24 regarding the question of the auxiliary power 25 allocations between electric operations and steam

operations at GMO's Lake Road plant. The issue was raised by the Office of Public Counsel in File Nos. ER-2019-0198 and 0199.

In staff's report of the Eighth Prudence
Review of Costs Related to the Fuel Adjustment Clause
for the Electric Operations of GMO in this file
EO-2019-0067, staff found no indication that GMO
imprudently included steam auxiliary power costs in the
FAC during the review period.

Some hopefully quick background about where this dispute arose and how it's made its way before you today might be helpful. In ER-2018-0400, GMO's semi-annual filing before ER-2019-0199, GMO included in the 22nd accumulation period a reduction to total fuel expense of about \$230,000 relating to Lake Road auxiliary power. This allocation was initiated in January 2018 as a reduction in total fuel expense charged to electric retail customers through the FAC.

The entry of this \$230,000 was recorded in May 2018 for the allocation of auxiliary power costs that were incurred for the period beginning January 2018 through May 2018. The company explains that this entry was done because GMO updated its electric steam allocation procedures manual to allocate a portion of the Lake Road generating station auxiliary power for

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production of industrial steam to GMO's steam customers. Interestingly enough in ER-2018-0400, OPC raised the possible issue of whether GMO could even make such a modification to the allocation of auxiliary power between steam and electric operations. However, because OPC didn't object or ask for a hearing, the Commission took no action at that time on OPC's comment in that docket but stated that it may address it in what was then GMO's currently pending rate case ER-2018-0146.

As pointed out in GMO witness Linda Nunn's direct testimony for this case, in ER-2018-0146 GMO did propose a more detailed allocation methodology that is similar to that involving direct assignment of auxiliary power costs similar to EO-94-36. However, staff did object and the electric steam allocations issue was resolved through a stipulation and agreement by GMO's continued use of the allocators developed by staff in the immediately preceding general rate case ER-2016-0156. As such, GMO states that in August 2018 it reversed the entry in which it had utilized the updated allocation procedures manual because the company had agreed to continue using allocation factors and the allocation of steam auxiliary power was appropriately handled through the use of general allocators used in setting base rates.

Stated differently. As a result of negotiations in a rate case, negotiations to which OPC took part, the company agreed to continue what it had been doing with respect to the allocation of auxiliary power and that entry had been reconciled. Additionally, and in terms of opportunities for the future, as a part of that stipulation and agreement in ER-2018-0146, the parties agreed that GMO will work with staff, will work with OPC and will work with MECG to develop new steam allocation procedures prior to GMO's next electric general rate case.

As previously stated, staff found no indication that GMO imprudently included steam auxiliary power costs in the FAC during the review period. Here today and available for Commission questions are Brooke Mastrogiannis, Charles Poston and Karen Lyons. We appreciate you taking the time to consider this matter. Thank you and I'll do my best to answer any questions that you may have.

JUDGE GRAHAM: Chairman? Commissioner Hall?

COMMISSIONER HALL: Yes. So looking at the

2016 stip which says the signatories agree the Lake Road
electric steam allocation factors will be set at the
values listed in the following table. To the extent
that the company followed that agreement, there cannot

1	be any imprudence, correct, from staff's position?
2	MS. KLAUS: From staff's position, yes.
3	COMMISSIONER HALL: And do you agree that if
4	the company were to use a different allocation method
5	than what is set forth in the 2016 stip, which was
6	approved by the Commission, then to the extent that it
7	increased costs to electricity ratepayers there would be
8	imprudence?
9	MS. KLAUS: May I ask you to repeat that one
10	more time?
11	COMMISSIONER HALL: I'll try. Do you agree
12	that to the extent that the company did not comply with
13	the allocation factors set forth in the 2016 stip and
14	such noncompliance increased costs for electricity
15	ratepayers there would be imprudence?
16	MS. KLAUS: So if the company had not used the
17	allocators and had there been an increase, there would
18	be a monetary detriment to the customers. So there it
19	would be a different thing that staff would have been
20	looking at.
21	COMMISSIONER HALL: I understand. But would
22	that equal imprudence?
23	MS. KLAUS: Not necessarily, no. In staff's
24	prudence report, I believe there's a statement that says
25	that there is some sort of monetary aspect to the

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imprudence. So there would, as you said, there have to
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    be the increase.
               COMMISSIONER HALL: So it would have to be a
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    material increase?
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               MS. KLAUS: Material increase, yes.
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               COMMISSIONER HALL: From your perspective, do
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    you think that it is OPC's position that the company has
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    deviated from the 2016 stip allocation factors?
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               MS. KLAUS: So I read the testimony as OPC
    advocating for the 1995 procedure. I don't know that
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     there was recognition of these agreements in that
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     testimony, but I believe Ms. Mantle might be able to
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     answer those questions.
               COMMISSIONER HALL: Okay. Thank you.
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               MS. KLAUS: Thank you.
               JUDGE GRAHAM: We'll have an opening on this
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     Issue No. 2 from OPC if OPC wishes to address it.
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               MR. CLIZER: Thank you.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: Proceed.
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               MR. CLIZER: May it please the Commission.
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     You've heard a lot of stuff about allocation factors.
     Specifically, you know, you were just discussing the
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     2016 allocation factors. The important thing to
    understand here is those allocation factors do not
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    affect and do not address auxiliary power fuel at all.
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That is the OPC's point. The allocation factors that were agreed to are fine. They don't address this issue at all.

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In large part, that's the entirety of our argument really. I mean, we are just saying that they need to allocate fuel costs to begin with. They haven't been doing anything. They haven't been taking care of them as part of these allocation factors. Let me say really quick. The company talked about seven allocation factors. It's a bit of a red herring. In reality there's one allocation factor we have to worry about here and we can prove that because we have the data responses from the company who say it's one allocation factor we're concerned about and that one allocation factor is based on payroll numbers and it's applied to non-fuel accounts. An allocation factor based on payroll numbers and applied to non-fuel accounts does not affect auxiliary power fuel costs. It's that simple. There is no allocation factor for auxiliary power fuel costs.

Are there any questions?

JUDGE GRAHAM: Chairman?

CHAIRMAN SILVEY: No.

JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner Hall?

COMMISSIONER HALL: Yeah. Okay. So looking

at your page 9 of your opening statement, do you have that in front of you?

MR. CLIZER: I'm afraid I don't have the whole thing.

COMMISSIONER HALL: You may not need it. If you need it, then we can take a second. Are you essentially saying that the steam allocations that are set forth in these various stips only relate to the left side of the diagram and the right side of the diagram and that there's nothing related to the issue that you're raising on this?

MR. CLIZER: Kind of. There are a lot of costs.

COMMISSIONER HALL: I'm trying real hard to understand your position.

MR. CLIZER: I understand and I appreciate that. There are a lot of costs involved at the Lake Road facility, not just fuel. What you're seeing on page 9 is the fuel costs. You have to take into consideration, for example, payroll costs. For example, the cost to hire people to move fuel around, to keep the plant running, all of that. The allocation factors you see in that table in that stipulation were allocating those non-fuel costs. In fact, the specific allocation factor that GMO is relying on to show that there's a

representative amount of fuel is directly applied to the 1 2 non-fuel O&M costs and we are okay with those non-fuel O&M costs being allocated in this method. All we're 3 saying is the allocation factor being applied to 4 5 non-fuel accounts does not capture allocation of fuel. 6 COMMISSIONER HALL: So looking at the 2016 7 stip and the table, there's nothing there in your view 8 that reflects auxiliary power? 9 MR. CLIZER: Correct. I will say specifically, and we will get into this more in the 10 11 actual testimonial section, GMO is relying on a 12 particular allocation factor there and it's the one, I 13 believe I'm doing this from memory, but the farthest 14 left column should 3,13 and it should be demand O&M 15 That is the factor that they claim captures a factor. 16 representative amount of fuel costs, and all that we're 17 saying is it doesn't. 18 COMMISSIONER HALL: And is that because fuel 19 is not part of O&M? 20 MR. CLIZER: Well, it's not being applied to 21 fuel costs. That's in the testimony of Linda Nunn 22 herself. She says this factor it is not applied to fuel 23 costs. 24 COMMISSIONER HALL: And is this the -- okay. MR. CLIZER: Again, as I said in my larger 2.5

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     opening, if they're going to claim that a representative
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    amount is taken care of when setting base rates using
     this allocation factor, ask them how much that is. Ask
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     them how much they came up -- Like how did they come up
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    with that number? Ask them what they would change about
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     that allocation factor if they weren't going to do it
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     this way.
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               COMMISSIONER HALL: Okay.
                                          Thank you.
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               MR. CLIZER: Thank you.
               JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. I believe we're
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    ready to proceed with the testimony on this Issue No. 2
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     and we're going to proceed first with company's witness
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    Linda Nunn; is that right?
               MR. FISCHER: Yes, Judge. We'd call Linda
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    Nunn to the stand.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: Ms. Nunn, I like to -- there's
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     some question I like to have the record express who is
    being sworn in when I swear them in. That's why I ask
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    you your name first.
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               THE WITNESS: Linda Nunn.
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               (Witness sworn.)
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: You can ask her her name again
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     if you wish.
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               MR. FISCHER: I'll do that, Judge.
    LINDA NUNN, being sworn, testified as follows:
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DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. FISCHER:

- Q. Please state your name and address.
- A. My name is Linda Nunn, N-u-n-n, and my address is 1200 Main, Kansas City, Missouri 64105.
 - Q. Are you the same Linda Nunn that caused to be filed in this case direct testimony which has been marked as Exhibit 3 and surrebuttal testimony which has been marked as Exhibit 4?
 - A. I am.

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- Q. Do you have any corrections or changes you need to make to that testimony?
- 12 A. I have one small change. On my direct
 13 testimony on page 7, line 6, the date should say May 31,
 14 2018.
 - Q. Transpose some digits?
 - A. I just transposed the numbers.
- Q. Anything else?
- 18 A. That's all I have.
- Q. If I were to ask you the questions contained in those two exhibits today, would your answers be the same?
 - A. They would.
- Q. And are they true and accurate to the best of your knowledge and belief?
 - A. They are.

MR. FISCHER: Judge, with that I would move 1 2 for the admission of Exhibit 3 and 4 and tender the witness for cross-examination. 3 JUDGE GRAHAM: Any objection? Hearing no 4 5 objection, the record will reflect those exhibits numbered 3 and 4 are received. 6 7 (COMPANY'S EXHIBITS 3 AND 4 WERE RECEIVED INTO 8 EVIDENCE AND MADE A PART OF THIS RECORD.) 9 JUDGE GRAHAM: Staff may proceed with cross-examination. 10 11 MS. KLAUS: No questions. Thank you. 12 JUDGE GRAHAM: Does OPC, does the Office of 13 Public Counsel have any cross-examination? MR. CLIZER: Yes, Your Honor. 14 15 JUDGE GRAHAM: Go ahead. CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. CLIZER: 16 17 Ο. All right. Just to start off, if you could 18 turn to page 6 of your surrebuttal. You there? 19 Not quite yet. Yes. 20 All right. You mentioned this several times 21 in surrebuttal. Just to be clear and for the record, 22 KCPL -- GMO's position is that a representative amount of costs have been allocated to the steam customers to 23 24 cover auxiliary power among other applicable O&M costs. 25 That's on lines 4 through 6. That's still your

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position, correct?
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          Α.
               Yes.
               GMO is claiming that they have captured a
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          Ο.
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     representative amount of auxiliary fuel costs through
     the use of these allocation factors?
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          Α.
               Yes.
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               Okay. And you would also agree that that
          Ο.
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     allocation factors are not being applied to -- slow
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     down. You would agree that those allocation factors are
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     being applied to non-fuel accounts, correct?
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               As they have been since they were established
          Α.
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     in 2009.
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               MR. CLIZER: All right. Your Honor, would you
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    prefer I request to mark an exhibit before I distribute
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     or does that matter to you?
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: Let's go ahead. Is this not a
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     numbered exhibit yet?
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               MR. CLIZER: It is not prefiled, no.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: You're going to give it a
20
     number though?
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               MR. CLIZER: Okay.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: I'm asking you you're going to
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     give it a number?
               MR. CLIZER: I intend to offer it as an
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25
     exhibit, yes.
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JUDGE GRAHAM: Why don't we go ahead and start 1 2 to refer to it by number right now. You can go ahead and distribute and have everybody write the number on 3 4 it. 5 MR. CLIZER: This will be 103. 6 MR. FISCHER: Judge, did you say 103? 7 JUDGE GRAHAM: I didn't say. 8 MR. CLIZER: I did. Based on our previous 9 numbering, it should be 103. 10 MR. FISCHER: Thank you. 11 BY MR. CLIZER: 12 All right. The document that I've just handed 13 to you is a response that KCPL provided to a staff question in this case that asked essentially how the 14 15 auxiliary power is being accounted for. Would you agree with that? 16 17 Α. Yes. I have included the attachments that was 18 Ο. 19 provided, steam auxiliary power doc. 20 Α. Right. 21 You would agree that that is the attachment? Ο. 22 Α. Yes. 23 0. Okay. And you would agree that on the second 24 page of this document near the bottom there's a number 25 of bulleted points?

1 A. Yes. 2 Q. The

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- Q. The second of which says that the allocation 3,13 demand/O&M was the allocator used to move a portion of the non-fuel steam production costs out of electric revenue?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And that this is the allocation factor being used in this case to account for auxiliary fuel costs?
 - A. That's correct.
- MR. CLIZER: Okay. I'm going to go ahead and offer Exhibit 103.
- JUDGE GRAHAM: What was the name that you gave to that exhibit?
- MR. CLIZER: Let's go with Data Request 0062.
- JUDGE GRAHAM: Any objections to Exhibit 103?

 16 It's been offered. I hear no objections. It's
- 17 received.
- 18 (OPC'S EXHIBIT 103 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE 19 AND MADE A PART OF THIS RECORD.)
- 20 BY MR. CLIZER:
- Q. So we've established at this point that it is the specific allocation factor, and I'm not sure what the best way to refer to this is, so I'm just going to keep referring to it as 3,13 demand/O&M that is being used or being claimed rather by GMO to account for

auxiliary fuel. Would you agree with that?

A. That's correct.

- Q. Okay. The document which has just been handed out and which I would ask that the Court refer to as OPC's Exhibit 104, we'll call it Data Request 8012. This is a data request that the OPC issued to KCPL that asked for how that demand O&M allocation factor was developed in the last four or five, I think last six rate cases. Would you agree with that?
- A. Could you repeat the question, please? I was reading it.
- Q. Absolutely, sure. This document, again, OPC Exhibit 104, this is a data response provided by KCPL to a data request made by the OPC that detailed how that demand O&M factor was calculated?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. I've attached a selection of the tabs in two of the Excel files that were attached to this. I have the complete Excel files if it becomes necessary. However, there were quite a few tabs. So I wanted to attach just the pertinent ones. Would you agree that these tabs show how the demand O&M allocation factor was calculated for the 2016 and 2012 rate cases?
- A. I do. One thing that's important to notice is you talk about it being a payroll allocator at the

bottom of the page.

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- Q. Hold on. We'll get to that in a second. Let me walk through it first. The demand O&M factor is a multiplication of the number 3 and number 13 allocation factors; you would agree with that?
- A. The number 3 pertains to the NPS municipals, yes, and the 13 is the O&M for steam.
- Q. The actual demand O&M factor are the multiple of those two?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. And the number 13 is the result of a payroll percentage for O&M allocation -- rather 13 is described as electric after steam allocation of O&M costs.
 - A. I don't -- where are you seeing that?
- Q. It would be the second page of the document provided to you.
 - A. On the summary?
- 18 O. Yes.
- 19 A. So 3,13 is demand O&M?
- Q. Yes. And 13 itself is electric after steam allocation O&M.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you would agree with me that the next two pages detail how that number was calculated?
 - A. Yes.

Q. And that number was calculated by applying or rather calculated based primarily off of payroll numbers; you would agree with that?

- A. The payroll I wouldn't completely agree with that, no. The payroll that's identified to go to the steam payroll, if you look at the bottom across calculation there, the 24.60 percent, it's called a plant utilization factor but the fact that we use the factors from the 2016 case, they actually use the factor from the 2012 case and that's a fuel usage factor that's applied to payroll to give a representative amount of costs that need to be allocated. It's not a direct assignment of costs. It's an allocation of costs.
- Q. That's fine. But you would agree that the primary cost driver in this allocation factor is payroll costs?
- A. I would say that fuel is the driver of the allocation of the payroll that's then the driver of the O&M allocated.
- Q. All right. And I'm not sure if it's necessary at this point but you would agree that the last two pages that was just the same thing but for 2012 just for the sake of the record?
- A. It says 2010. So that was probably for the 2012 case?

O. Yes.

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- A. Correct, you're right.
- Q. Sorry. One last thing. You would agree with me that 3 is based on demand capacity, so being a capacity factor?
 - A. It has nothing to do with steam, but yes.
- Q. Okay. I think I'm going to leave off. I'm sorry. I know that was kind of painful. I just needed to get some stuff into the record for the sake of citing to it. You have claimed, as we've already established, that a representative amount of auxiliary fuel costs are accounted for through the allocation factors applied when base rates are set?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. What is that representative amount for this review period?
- A. If I had a direct assignment allocation methodology, I would be able to specifically point to that cost. We don't have a direct assignment allocation methodology. We have an overall general allocation methodology that we've used and that's been -- that was negotiated by each of the parties and approved by the Commission since 2009.
- Q. So is it correct to say that you can't determine what that representative amount is for this

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case?
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               For specifically just auxiliary power, no.
     Overall it was 3.4 million.
 3
               It was 3.4 million for overall O&M?
 5
          Α.
               Of O&M costs, uh-huh.
 6
          Q.
               But you cannot say how much of that relates to
 7
     auxiliary fuel costs?
 8
          Α.
               I can't because it's not a direct assignment
 9
     of cost.
10
               And you can't calculate how much that was
          Ο.
     either?
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12
               You can't do that for any of the cost
          Α.
     allocations for any other kind of cost.
13
               So your belief is it's included in O&M but you
14
          Ο.
15
     just don't know how much?
               Correct. That's how allocations work.
16
          Α.
17
               MR. CLIZER:
                            Thank you. I have no further
             I did say I had no further cross.
18
19
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Counsel, you did not offer that
20
     exhibit.
21
               MR. CLIZER: Oh, I apologize.
22
               JUDGE GRAHAM: 104. Don't apologize. I just
23
     wanted to know what your wish was.
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               MR. CLIZER: I will go ahead and offer 104.
               JUDGE GRAHAM: I don't think you offered it.
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1	MR. KEEVIL: No objection.
2	JUDGE GRAHAM: It is admitted. 104 is
3	admitted.
4	(OPC'S EXHIBIT 104 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE
5	AND MADE A PART OF THIS RECORD.)
6	JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. We are ready for
7	Commissioner Hall. Do you have any questions for this
8	witness?
9	COMMISSIONER HALL: Just a few.
10	QUESTIONS BY COMMISSIONER HALL:
11	Q. So the 2016 stip had an allocation factor of
12	92.419 for electric and 7.581 for steam in the $O\&M$
13	category?
14	A. Correct.
15	Q. And it's the company's position that auxiliary
16	power costs are subsumed within that line item, correct?
17	A. Yes, sir.
18	Q. And that is the allocation method that was
19	used in the 2016 and 2018 rate case to set rates,
20	correct?
21	A. It was. Every case from 2009 forward.
22	Q. And you can't And the company cannot
23	specifically identify how auxiliary power was allocated
24	because it's subsumed into O&M?
25	A. Yes.

- Q. Would it be possible to determine what the auxiliary power costs were?
 - A. You would have to come up with a way of valuing those costs that were different than the allocation method we used.
 - Q. Putting aside how they're allocated, simply knowing the total amount of auxiliary power costs, is that a known number?
 - A. It's not. You would have to have some way to value the kilowatt hours that are used to produce the power, and we don't have any agreed to methodology to do that.
 - Q. So you don't know what your costs were for that item and I guess I don't understand why.
 - A. Well, because we don't identify those costs individually. They're just a part of like you said before part of the rest of the costs that are allocated between the two jurisdictions.
 - Q. Isn't O&M -- don't you have a series of line items that equal O&M?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And one of those line items is not auxiliary power?
- 24 A. No.

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25 | O. What are some of those line items?

- A. There is -- I would need to look at the FERC chart of accounts. They're all steam production O&M costs. So the costs to run the plant and to maintain the plant. Specific 500, 501, I don't have all of the -- I don't have those memorized.
- Q. Okay. So it's a series of line items, and auxiliary power would be part of a series of them?
- A. That is how the company interprets the allocation methodology, yes.
- Q. So auxiliary power costs increasing or decreasing would not necessarily have an effect on changes to the FAC?
- A. It would be unclear because it's an allocation how much of that is -- how different it is within the base rates. So it could increase or decrease.
- Q. So there were changes to this line 3,13 demand O&M that would have an impact on the FAC but you don't know the extent to which changes in auxiliary power would have caused such changes?
 - A. Would you say that again, please?
- Q. That seems to be a trend here. There could be increases or decreases in this particular line 3,13 O&M that could have corresponding changes to the FAC?
 - A. It would not impact the FAC.
 - O. Why is that?

Because the FAC is calculated based on direct 1 Α. 2 assignment of costs in a rate case. Right. No, I'm not talking about the -- I'm 3 Ο. 4 not talking about the tariffed FAC. I'm talking about 5 the fuel costs that flow through it. So I'm wondering 6 if the O&M -- if changes to O&M could have an impact on 7 changes to the FAC? 8 Α. That portion is all handled in base rates. 9 COMMISSIONER HALL: Okay. I have no further 10 questions. 11 JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner Rupp? 12 COMMISSIONER RUPP: None. Thank you. 13 JUDGE GRAHAM: Okay. Recross from staff? 14 MS. KLAUS: No questions. Thank you, Judge. 15 JUDGE GRAHAM: Recross from OPC? 16 MR. CLIZER: Yes. 17 JUDGE GRAHAM: Go ahead. 18 RECROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. CLIZER: 19 Commissioner Hall just asked you about the 20 line items that were included in the O&M account to 21 which that demand O&M allocation factor was applied to. 22 Do you recall that? 23 Α. Yes. 24 Are any of those line items fuel costs? Ο. No, we've established that. 2.5 Α.

1 You would agree that the production of O. 2 auxiliary power requires the expenditure of fuel? It does. 3 Α. So there is a fuel cost to producing auxiliary 4 5 power? 6 Α. And how I handle that in a rate case is by 7 allocating other costs. It's an allocation. 8 Q. I just want a yes or no. Is there a fuel cost 9 to production of auxiliary power? 10 Α. Yes. 11 MR. CLIZER: Thank you. I have no further 12 recross. 13 JUDGE GRAHAM: Okay. Redirect by KCPL? MR. FISCHER: Yes, briefly. 14 15 JUDGE GRAHAM: I thought you might let her finish that last answer. 16 17 REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. FISCHER: 18 Why don't we start there. Would you like to 0. 19 finish that last answer you were cut off? How is it 20 handled in a rate case? 21 In a rate case, there are a certain number of 22 costs that are allocated to cover both the fuel and 23 non-fuel O&M costs associated with producing all power 24 which includes auxiliary power. 2.5 Is that how you've been doing it since 2009? O.

A. Yes.

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- Q. At one point you were asked some questions on cross and you said that well, that's just not how allocations work. Would you explain to the Commission the difference at a high level between the allocation method versus that direct assignment method that had been used back in '94?
- Α. Yes. In the direct assignment method, you would take each individual cost or a number of them, you could do a combination of direct and indirect and general, but you would take individual costs and you would determine okay, how much of this individual cost goes over to this jurisdiction versus this jurisdiction. In the indirect method, you use some sort of cost causation to allocate those costs which is what we've done when we've said okay, the primary cost in there to produce that electricity is in the O&M area arena is payroll and then how did we get to that payroll cost to be allocated to steam, we said well, how much fuel is used to produce the electricity for the two and that split was how we got to the payroll piece that belonged to steam versus the total payroll that's at GMO. it's a cost causation distribution of costs and then there's a general allocate where you just would pick kind of a general, sometimes I guess I would think of

- maybe a utility mass formula might be considered a general allocator that you just do everything else based on this one allocation method -- or one allocation factor.
 - Q. Commissioner Hall asked you a question about the 2016 stip and I believe you indicated that something over 7-1/2 percent had been allocated to steam under that method; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Would that be equivalent to the 3.4 million that was referenced in my opening?
 - A. That would be for the current case.
- O. For the current case?
- A. I think it's a slightly different allocation number itself because we did update the demand side and that kind of thing. Yes, that's the same number.
- Q. Okay. And I believe you indicated that there is no auxiliary power a line item. Could you elaborate on that? Is there an account called auxiliary power that you can just allocate?
- 21 A. No, there's not an account called auxiliary 22 power.
 - Q. And why is that true?
- A. The FERC chart of accounts doesn't set out an individual account for auxiliary power.

- Now, if you were changing one of these O. allocation methods in a rate case, would it be reallocated to other accounts -- or other services, excuse me? Α. Could you say that again? I didn't quite
 - follow that.
 - I'll just withdraw that. I'll deal with --O.
 - Α. Okay.

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- At one point you were cut off whenever you were trying to go to the bottom of the page to explain why that payroll allocator wasn't used properly.
- It is actually a payroll allocator, but the payroll allocation is based on a fuel usage and that's what I was explaining just a minute ago about how it's driven by pieces. One piece goes to the next and then that's used. Fuel usage drove the payroll which drove the overall allocation.
- Okay. As I understand, the company has been Ο. ordered to discuss the allocation issues with public counsel, staff and MECG before the next rate case. There was a question I think to counsel this morning or this afternoon about whether those conversations had begun. Can you tell us anything about that?
- We've started analyzing and we've started talking with the plant. The reason that there even

needs to be a change in allocation methodology is 1 2 because there's been some changes in the operations at the plant. Our primary electric producer at Lake Road 3 no longer burns coal. So when one of the major drivers 4 5 of your allocations are coal usage, then it leads you to 6 not have a proper allocation because we still produce 7 electricity at the plant. So we've started discussions 8 with the plant and trying to look at how the operations 9 work now and so we've started that discussion. We've 10 had a tour of the plant with members of staff. And so 11 we're in the early stages of trying to move that 12 forward.

- Q. And the company, is it willing to discuss that with public counsel as well?
- A. Absolutely, once we get our arms around it, yes.
- MR. FISCHER: I have no other questions.

 Thank you, Judge.

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JUDGE GRAHAM: Thank you. That concludes with that witness.

Friends, what we're going to do now, we're up to the point in the proceeding where we've got some staff witnesses that the Commission identified in just the last few days and so we're going to take a short recess here to enable staff to do whatever it is staff

1 thinks that it needs to do during a recess here. I will 2 say that, of course, we don't have reports on file from these individuals. Ordinarily, of course, we'd start 3 with direct by staff where we would tender the witness 4 along with those reports. We don't have those here. 5 6 They're here because the Commissioner wishes to query 7 them. But after the break here, I'm going to be 8 inclined to allow staff attorney to actually direct these witnesses if counsel wishes before we start cross, 9 10 direct these witnesses if in his discretion or their 11 discretion counsel wishes to do that in light of 12 everything they've heard in the hearing today. I want 13 to give you that latitude because we've, you know, 14 ordered you in the last couple days to make these 15 witnesses available. With that, we're going to go off 16 the record. Do you want to say something on the record? 17 MR. CLIZER: I have just a quick question. 18 With regard to your order about allowing staff to direct 19 its witnesses, will opposing parties be permitted to 20 cross? 21 JUDGE GRAHAM: We're going to go through the 22 regular litany at that point. It's just that I don't 23 want to deprive them of direct examination simply 24 because they don't have a report. I think they ought to get the first crack at their own witness. 2.5

MR. CLIZER: Absolutely. I just wanted to get clarification.

(Off the record.)

JUDGE GRAHAM: We're back on the record.

We're ready for staff's witnesses. I'm advised now that after we've invited several that Mr. Poston, is that how you say his name. Again, counsel, I'm going to give you latitude. I'm speaking to you, Mr. Keevil. You've brought these witnesses in without the benefit of reports, and so forth. So if in your discretion you want to put up some of these other ones on the basis of what you've heard today, that certainly is your call, but I'm advised now that we have some questions, the Commission has some questions for Charles Poston. Do you want to start with him?

MR. CLIZER: Your Honor, I'm sorry. I had one sort of kind of preliminary matter actually unrelated to that. It occurred to me sitting here that we've had several discussions regarding the stipulation and agreement that was signed in the case ER-2016-0156, including a few questions from the bench. I was just going to suggest potentially that the Commission might want to take judicial notice or administrative notice of that stipulation just because there have been questions related to it. I'm just going to throw that out there

1	for your consideration.
2	JUDGE GRAHAM: Before you forgot it?
3	MR. CLIZER: Exactly.
4	JUDGE GRAHAM: That's fine. That's fine. I
5	helped you on Exhibit 104 and you're helping me on that
6	one. Are there any objections to officially noticing
7	that file and would you state the file number?
8	MR. STEINER: Your Honor, notice of the entire
9	file I would object. I believe that stipulation was
10	approved in an order and that order can be cited without
11	taking notice in the briefs. So I'm not sure what
12	counsel is asking for is necessary.
13	JUDGE GRAHAM: Here's what we're going to do
14	then. Would you recite that file number again, please?
15	MR. CLIZER: ER-2016-0156. If that's opposing
16	counsel's position, I'm fine with that.
17	JUDGE GRAHAM: So you're withdrawing your
18	request to officially notice it?
19	MR. CLIZER: I was only asking for official
20	notice of the stipulation and agreement. If there's no
21	problem with citing to the order adopting that
22	stipulation and agreement without taking administrative
23	notice, then there's no need.
24	JUDGE GRAHAM: Here's what I'm going to do.
25	I'm not going to let you withdraw your request to take

official notice. I'm going to note the objection and 1 2 take the whole issue under advisement with the file because there may be good and sufficient reasons that I 3 4 haven't thought of that will guide the ruling on that. 5 Because the matter has come up several times, we may need to take official notice of it or not but we're 6 7 going to defer that decision. So you may even be asked 8 to brief or you may want to brief that in your brief 9 later. So that's where we're going to leave that 10 question. 11 Mr. Keevil, do you want to put up Mr. Poston 12 at this point? 13 MR. KEEVIL: Judge, I apologize. I've lost track of the cast as they ran around the room. Let me 14 15 ask for clarification. Are you saying that the 16 Commission no longer has questions for the other 17 witnesses that were summoned to be here so we're only 18 looking at Mr. Poston or what? 19 JUDGE GRAHAM: Humor me a minute here and let 20 me look at my computer, see where we are. Let me 21 respond to IT real fast here. There seems to be an 22 audio issue. 23 I'm going to leave it this way, Mr. Keevil. 24 For the moment let's not release the other witnesses, 2.5 but at this point it appears to me literally at this

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moment that I'm only going to need Mr. Poston.
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               MR. KEEVIL: Okay.
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Subject to staying tuned in.
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               MR. KEEVIL: Okay. With that then, yes, we'd
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     call Charles Poston to the witness stand.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: Mr. Poston, would you state
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    your full name and then I'll administer the oath?
 8
               THE WITNESS: Charles Poston.
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               (Witness sworn.)
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: You may be seated. Mr. Keevil,
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    do you want to do some direct examination with Mr.
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    Poston?
               MR. KEEVIL: No, Judge. There's no direct
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    case that we wish to make. We're just presenting
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    Mr. Poston at the Commission's behest.
               JUDGE GRAHAM: That's fine. I'm therefore
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    going to depart here from the order that we follow in
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     the other witnesses ordinarily. I'm not going to expose
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     this gentleman to cross-examination without any direct
     examination for the benefit. I'm going to have some
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    questions that have been related to me, but before
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    asking those do either of the Commissioners have any
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    questions for the witness?
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               COMMISSIONER HALL: No questions, thank you.
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               COMMISSIONER RUPP:
                                   No.
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1 CHARLES POSTON, being sworn, testified as follows:
2 QUESTIONS BY JUDGE GRAHAM:

- Q. Now, is it Dr. or is it Mr. Poston?
- A. Mr.

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- Q. Mr. Poston. I think we do need to make a record since Mr. Keevil didn't as to who you are.
- 7 Everyone knows that but we ought to do it in this case.
- 8 So whom are you employed by, sir?
 - A. Missouri Public Service Commission.
- Q. Okay. And what is your position here with the Missouri Public Service Commission?
 - A. I'm a Utility Regulatory Engineer.
- Q. And briefly can you tell us what you do in that capacity on an ordinary everyday basis?
 - A. I primarily deal with electric cases, although I also help out with natural gas related issues. One of my primary tasks is filing testimony in rate cases or complaints as they come to me.
 - Q. And you were an engineer?
- 20 A. That is correct.
- Q. You're a degreed engineer?
- 22 A. I am.
- Q. Where did you get your degree, sir?
- A. University of Missouri-Columbia.
- 25 O. Okay. What year was that?

- A. I graduated in 2006 with a bachelor's degree in civil engineering, and I graduated in 2008 with a degree in nuclear engineering.
- Q. Okay. Now, in your capacity as an engineer working for the Missouri Public Service Commission, do you have occasion to work on the rate side of issues with the setting, calculations, so forth, any issue having to do with rates? Do you do that?
- A. I don't perform rate design per se, but I do provide inputs that factor into other people's work.
- Q. I ask you that question, of course, because your background is in civil and nuclear engineering and I just didn't know. I'm sure everybody in the room knows but me. I didn't know what the relationship was between your background, your training, your academic training on the one hand and the services that you perform for the Missouri Public Service Commission here. Do you function as an engineer on the technical side on the scientific side?
 - A. I do.

- Q. Okay. But you also work over on -- You don't work in rate design but your work does bleed over into rate?
 - A. Correct, yes.
 - Q. All right. Kind of bringing this thing home

- here, are you familiar with the methodology that the
 Commission has approved in the past for the allocation
 of auxiliary fuel costs for the companies that are
 before us today, GMO and KCPL? Are you familiar with
 that methodology of allocation?
 - A. As I understand it, there is no allocation methods specific to auxiliary power.
 - Q. Okay. So you have a familiarity sufficient to tell me that you are not aware of a methodology per se for allocation?
 - A. That is not one that is currently in use.
 - Q. An allocation is a term of art for you. It has a specific meaning I take it because of the way you've answered my question?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. Well, tell me what allocation means.

 What would I expect to see if I saw auxiliary fuel costs

 allocated? What kind of methodology would I expect to

 see if that was happening?
 - A. Are you asking hypothetically?
- Q. Yes, I am.
 - A. In relation to the Lake Road plant or in general?
- Q. In general.
- 25 A. In general.

- Q. I take that back. In relationship to this plant, to a steam production plant. Let's try to get as specific as we can and still have you be able to answer the question.
- A. The Lake Road plant is a unique facility that I have ever dealt with, because it produces both industrial steam and electricity. That makes any issue of allocating costs or assigning costs difficult.
- Q. Okay. May I interrupt you. Just enough to clarify for the record that you are familiar professionally here with the Lake Road project?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. So your answers are based on your own experience with the Lake Road process?
 - A. Yes.
 - O. Go ahead and continue then.
- A. At the Lake Road facility, there are pieces of equipment, systems, that function to support only the electric generation facilities. There are pieces of equipment and systems that serve to support only the steam generation facilities, the industrial steam for industrial steam sales, and then there are facilities that are shared between the two that are common systems. Based upon what I have seen in my experience with the Lake Road plant, an allocation can take several forms.

One would be an allocation that has been described by Linda Nunn where it is simply a number applied to costs to expenses based on some factor. It could be derived many different ways, but the money would be split between electric and steam based on a number derived from usage or hours of use, fuel burned, hours of labor spent during a shift, things like that.

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The other method would be what has been described previously more similar to what was done in EO-94-36 and the procedure that's no longer in use in which there would be direct assignment of costs and allocations. There were methods in place where it would recognize the idea that there are some costs which benefit electric customers only, costs that benefit industrial steam customers only. Those would be allocated 100 percent to those customers.

And then there would be potentially a set of costs related to systems or services that benefit both. And then that common set of expenses would then have to be allocated based upon again usage or labor or some other factor.

Q. Mr. Poston, I think you and I had an understanding at the beginning of this question and answer and I want to make sure that by the time we got to the end of it we shared the same supposition.

The answer you gave me was an answer to a hypothetical question; is that right?

A. Yes.

- O. It was not?
- A. I used in my examples ways that you could allocate at the Lake Road plant.
- Q. At the Lake Road. But were any of those adopted, those methodologies? If you don't like that term, use the term that you are comfortable with.
- A. Both of those methods have been at use at the Lake Road plant at different times.
- Q. Okay. Are you familiar with the approach, shall I call it approach, that has been followed recently and that it is your understanding was followed during the period under review here from December 1, 2016 to May 31, 2018? Are you familiar and able to tell us how this was done in that time period?
 - A. To an extent, yes.
 - Q. Could you go ahead and describe it generally?
- A. Prior to the 2016 case, which was my first encounter with the Lake Road facility in a professional aspect, there were a set of allocations I believe that were referred to as the seven factors by the company. And there were a number of different factors based on different plant characteristics. Fuel usage was one of

the ones I looked at in previous electric rate cases looking at how much fuel was burned for the benefit of industrial steam customers versus fuel that was burned for electric customers. That was one of the factors.

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There were also factors based upon steam usage during times of peak steam use and who in those times of peak steam use were the cost causers. Was it the industrial steam demand that was driving the peak use or was it the electric generation that was driving those peaks? Those factors came under review in the 2016 case because the company proposed changes to how those factors were calculated, and that change -- those changes were prompted by primarily the conversion of Unit 4 at Lake Road plant from burning coal to burning natural gas as the primary fuel.

And that change dramatically reduced the amount of coal that was burned for the purposes of generating electricity. Once that change was made, the factors that were based upon coal burn were no longer operating as they were originally designed to operate. So the company proposed a new method for that particular allocation.

Q. So if I may interrupt you. What you're talking about is a method for allocating those costs, fuel costs that became what shall we say obsolete or

irrelevant because of a change with respect to coal?

- A. Off the top of my head, the seven factors, those factors didn't -- that wasn't necessarily just for allocating fuel. That fuel factor might have then become an input for a second factor. You would have nested allocation factors where one would have been driven by another.
- Q. Okay. Well, at the end of the day so to speak back then, was some kind of an agreement reached or to your knowledge an order issued, some kind of an accord between the company and the Public Service Commission where a methodology was so to speak blessed going forward for the prudence review time period that we are here on today, December 1, 2016 to May 31, 2018? Did something happen back there that established, and I know you don't like to call it a methodology, but whatever it is you want to call it, was something settled upon and blessed by the Commission with an order or something that you understand the company has followed since with respect to the allocation of these costs related to the production of steam?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. What was it that was --
- A. What came out of the 2016 --
- Q. Yes. What came out of it?

- A. -- case was a set of numbers. The way I interpret what came out of that case was we didn't agree on a method. We agreed on values to be used as the allocators.
 - Q. Now, are those dollar amounts?
 - A. Percentages.

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- Q. That's what I was going to ask. Those are percentages. All right. So what would the percentage -- help me with the formula since I've got you. What are we going to apply the percentages to?
- A. Now you're starting to get outside of my realm of expertise.
- Q. But those percentages would be applied to certain kinds of expenses?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And at the end of the day when those percentages that were agreed upon and established are applied, expenses, help me with this, fuel expenses that have, what did you call it, been nested -- Is that the expression you used?
 - A. I did use that term, yes.
- Q. -- in other expenses will get allocated to customers on the basis of their usage of I heard you talking about commercial uses, and so forth. What are we going to do with those percentages?

- A. Prior to the agreement coming out of the 2016 case, it's my understanding that these factors, these allocations were actively calculated and updated. And the agreement in the 2016 case was to not update them, not use the methods that had been used previously but to instead simply accept the percentages as numbers.
- Q. Thank you for the correction because I caught that. So we didn't bless a methodology but we did settle upon some percentages that we were going to go forward with into this review period that's before us today?
 - A. I believe that is correct.
- Q. But allocation is the wrong word? I'm asking you.
 - A. I don't believe so.
 - Q. It is not the wrong word. We are allocating expenses either directly or indirectly?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Including the costs that are accountable for the production of steam?
 - A. Could you please clarify?
- Q. The question I have before me that I need to ask is can you explain what allocation accounts for steam?
 - A. Again, the Lake Road plant is -- I have a

presentation that I would offer up that actually the company created for us in 2016 during that general rate case that I would be happy to provide. However, it has been marked by the company as highly confidential. That presentation contains lots of good information and diagrams showing how the Lake Road plant is configured and the interdependencies between the steam system that serves both the industrial steam customers and the electric customers.

- Q. I know you cannot get into that, but am I understanding you to say that there is an allocation that accounts for steam?
- A. The generation of steam -- So at the Lake Road plant, steam is produced in boilers. There are many different boilers at the Lake Road plant. Those boilers are connected to steam headers which then provide steam to industrial steam customers and can provide steam to electric customers. To produce that steam you need to -- there are expenses for maintenance of those boilers. There are expenses for the auxiliary power to move water and fuel around to fuel those boilers. There are expenses for the personnel that operate them. There are many different costs associated with producing steam. And so I'm not sure exactly how to answer your question.
 - Q. Well, can you tell me what is your own

understanding of where the steam auxiliary fuel power is captured in an allocation? Can you answer that?

- A. Currently there is no line number or account that I could point at to show where it is captured.
 - Q. Is it nested anywhere?
- A. We're getting again outside my range of knowledge. Once we start getting into accounts, I start -- things get a little fuzzy for me.
- Q. All right. That's fair. And do you have an opinion on whether the methodology or whatever you wish to call it, whether GMO's methodology of allocation or whatever it is you're comfortable with, should it be accepted as appropriate?
- A. I think that the method that is currently in use and that was in use following the 2016 electric rate case was deemed to be appropriate once it was agreed to by parties and approved by the Commission.
- Q. Okay. Do you believe that it's prudent, that methodology?
- A. I think by definition it has -- If the company follows what they have been directed to do, then yes.

JUDGE GRAHAM: I have no further questions for the witness. Now I think where we'll go, does the Commission have any questions at this point?

COMMISSIONER RUPP: Not at this time.

1	JUDGE GRAHAM: I'm going to proceed then to
2	cross and start with the company at this point. Does
3	the company have any cross?
4	MR. FISCHER: Just briefly, Judge.
5	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. FISCHER:
6	Q. Mr. Poston, I understand you're mostly the
7	engineer that was involved in this issue, correct?
8	A. Yes.
9	Q. And there were other staff members, Brooke
10	might have been involved in some of the allocation cost
11	accounting type questions; is that right?
12	A. Yes.
13	Q. Okay. In the staff's report of the Eighth
14	Prudence Review, I believe staff came to the conclusion
15	that staff found no indication that GMO imprudently
16	included steam auxiliary power costs in the FAC during
17	the review period. Is that your understanding?
18	A. Yes.
19	Q. Then I think public counsel filed some
20	rebuttal testimony after that that suggested they had a
21	different opinion?
22	A. Yes.
23	Q. And did staff continue to look at this issue
24	in the meantime?
25	A. Yes.

1 Did you come to any different conclusion after O. 2 you read the public counsel's testimony that there was any imprudence in the allocation of costs to the steam 3 4 system? 5 Α. No. 6 And were you in the room this morning when you 7 heard -- Were you in the room or did you hear the 8 opening statement of the public counsel? 9 Α. I did. 10 And you've heard the cross-examination of, 11 well, of Ms. Nunn? 12 Α. Yes. 13 Based on anything you've heard this morning, 14 has staff changed its opinion about whether there was 15 any imprudence in the allocation by the company of those steam factors? 16 17 Α. No. 18 MR. FISCHER: Okay. That's all I have, Judge. 19 JUDGE GRAHAM: Okay. Does the Office of 20 Public Counsel have some cross? MR. CLIZER: Yes, Your Honor. 21 22 JUDGE GRAHAM: Go ahead. 23 MR. CLIZER: Good afternoon. 24 THE WITNESS: Good afternoon. CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. CLIZER: 2.5

- Q. I'm going to ask you a series of very simple questions trying to get to some of the issues that you just discussed with the judge. First of all, you would agree with me that there's a certain amount of power that's necessary just to maintain operations at the Lake Road facility?
 - A. That's correct.

- Q. And I'm going to use the term auxiliary power. Would you agree with that term?
 - A. That's fair.
- Q. Fair enough. Okay. And there's a certain amount of fuel that has to be consumed in order to provide this auxiliary power, correct?
- A. Well, at the Lake Road site, I would say, I mean, indirectly, yes. However, when the electric facilities at the Lake Road site are not running, they are not consuming any fuel for the generation of electricity. So whatever power would be needed to supply those auxiliaries, that would be coming from the grid. So someone somewhere is providing that power but it's not necessarily being generated on site at the Lake Road plant.
- Q. Always. There are some instances where auxiliary power is being generated at Lake Road -- actually you know what. I withdraw the question. It's

not important. 1 2 If I were to posit to you that fuel costs for auxiliary power were recorded in a fuel cost account, 3 4 all right, I'll posit that to you, does it make some 5 more sense to apply an allocation factor -- does it make 6 more sense when trying to allocate those costs to apply 7 an allocation factor to a fuel account or a non-fuel 8 account? 9 There are multiple ways to perform Α. allocations, and it has been the decision up to this 10 11 point to accept the more general allocation in, you 12 know, 1994, in EO-94-36 they went with a more direct allocation. Both have been used. I think both have 13 14 been used successfully. 15 MR. CLIZER: Thank you. That's all. 16 JUDGE GRAHAM: Okay. Ordinarily we would 17 finish I think here with redirect from staff. Do you have any redirect for the witness? 18 19 MS. KLAUS: No redirect, Judge. Thank you. 20 JUDGE GRAHAM: Okay. I'm going to excuse this 21 witness and excuse the other witnesses that staff has 22 kindly produced for us today. 23 MR. KEEVIL: Does that also include the one we 24 have on standby in Kansas City via phone?

JUDGE GRAHAM: Yes, sir.

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               MR. KEEVIL:
                            Thank you. Just wanted to make
 2
     sure.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: That's a fair question.
                                                        Thank
 4
     you very much, Mr. Keevil.
               (Witnesses excused.)
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: So I believe that the next
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     witness that we have scheduled is the Office of Public
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     Counsel's witness on Issue No. 2, Lena Mantle. Ms.
 9
     Mantle, you may consider yourself still under oath.
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     You've testified earlier today, haven't you?
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               THE WITNESS: Yes.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: I thought I remembered you.
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     And again we'll proceed with direct by OPC.
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     LENA MANTLE, having previously been sworn, testified as
15
     follows:
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               MR. CLIZER: Your Honor, because we have
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     already submitted into evidence the rebuttal and
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     supplemental rebuttal of Ms. Mantle, I have no further
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     direct and tender the witness for cross-examination.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: Just help me on that. Which
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     exhibits were those again?
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               MR. CLIZER: Those were 101-C and 101-P for
23
     the confidential and public versions of the rebuttal
24
     testimony respectively and 102 for the supplemental
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     rebuttal.
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Thanks very much, counsel. 1 JUDGE GRAHAM: 2 Mantle has been tendered for cross-examination and we'll start with staff. 3 4 MS. KLAUS: No questions. Thank you. JUDGE GRAHAM: Does KCPL GMO have some 5 6 cross-examination? 7 MR. FISCHER: Yes, just a few, Your Honor. 8 Good afternoon, Ms. Mantle. 9 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. FISCHER: 10 I want to try to cut some of my questions 11 short. Let me ask you a few questions right up front 12 about your background. You've been with Public Counsel 13 for about five years; is that right? 14 Α. Yes. 15 And before that you were at staff for quite a 16 number of years going back to before there was a fuel 17 adjustment clause; is that right? 18 Α. Yes. 19 Okay. And is this the first case you've filed 20 testimony on an issue related to the cost of auxiliary 21 power for GMO's steam operations at the Lake Road 22 generating facility? 23 Α. I believe so. 24 Is it correct that to your knowledge staff or Ο. 2.5 public counsel have never previously alleged GMO was

including the cost of electricity for auxiliary power in GMO's electric rates for all those years that GMO has had a fuel adjustment clause going back to 2008?

- A. Going back to 2008, the rate cases, I was manager over the group that did the fuel modeling and it was my understanding and it's still my understanding that when the electric cases -- when it was electric only, it was modeled, the allocation was done through modeling.
- Q. My question to you is, to your knowledge has there ever been an issue raised by public counsel or staff that suggested that the cost of electricity for auxiliary power was included in GMO's electric rates?
- A. No, because it had been allocated in rate cases through the fuel model.
- Q. Okay. Great. I'd like to refer you to your rebuttal testimony on page 7 at lines 18 through 24. There you indicate that on January 13, 1995, the parties to the St. Joseph Light & Power case, Case No. EO-94-36 filed a Stipulation and Agreement which included the allocations procedure manual; is that right?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And I believe you attached that manual from that '94 case in your Schedule LMM-R-4; is that right?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Now, on page 8 of your rebuttal testimony at line 15, you state that the allocations manual from EO-94-36 case states the auxiliary power will be priced using the average system energy cost and then you have dollars per megawatt hour in parentheses for each month which includes all Lake Road plant and Iatan generation costs, fuel handling expenses and all purchased power expenses; is that right?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Now, that case would have occurred before GMO had a fuel adjustment clause; is that right?
 - A. Definitely.
- Q. And according to your testimony on page 7 at lines 19 through 22, you state that manual contained a procedure for allocating auxiliary power of the Lake Road facility between steam and electric operations that takes into account the thermal efficiencies of the plants and the amount of steam and electricity generated by the plant; is that right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, would you agree with me that that allocation manual for that case was a direct assignment method or approach for allocating the costs between electric and steam allocations?
 - A. For auxiliary power there are other accounts,

other type of costs that were allocated based on allocation factors.

- Q. That manual, though, it addressed more than auxiliary power. It addressed all the costs out there, right, and it was a direct assignment approach?
- A. Not all of them were a direct assignment. I believe some were allocated according to some allocation factors.
- Q. Okay. Would you agree with me, though, that that manual basically isn't a direct assignment manual type approach; it includes allocations but that would be the overall perspective of that manual?
- A. I'm not for sure what you're -- I can't agree with that because I don't understand exactly what you're asking.
- Q. Okay. That's fair. Based on your years of experience around these allocation issues, wouldn't you agree that there can be different methods of allocating costs?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And do you agree that there's no perfect method for allocating costs between services?
- A. There's some that are better than others. No perfect.
 - Q. That's fair too. Many of the rate design

- disputes in rate cases involve differences of opinion
 about how to allocate costs between various services; is
 that right?
 - A. When allocating between classes, are you talking about class cost of service?
 - O. Yes.

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. And those are often reviewed in rate cases, correct?
- A. They are reviewed by the parties. They don't always go before the Commission.
- Q. Sometimes the Commission is asked to review those too, right?
 - A. Not very often.
 - O. That's probably a good thing, right?
 - A. I'm not going to comment on that one.
- Q. Typically in rate cases if the Commission adopts one allocation method that reduces the cost of any given service, then some other class of service or services perhaps picks up the difference. Is that the way it usually works?
 - A. It's usually allocation of a pie. The pie does not get bigger or smaller. It's just the slices, yes, sir.
 - Q. So in other words, if the Commission adopts an

- allocation method in a rate case that reduces the costs of one class, say the residential class, then other classes of service would have an increase in the allocated costs to make up the difference?
- A. When you're talking about class cost of service, yes.
- Q. And there's not a disallowance of costs but there's a reallocation of costs among services; is that right?
- A. When you're talking about allocation -- In a class cost of service, when you're talking between jurisdictions that doesn't always happen.
- Q. Sometimes there's a crack between the jurisdictions, is that what you're saying?
 - A. Yes, sir.

- Q. Okay. In those situations in a rate case where we're talking about allocating among classes, the Commission is not reviewing the prudence of the costs but just the allocation of costs among the services; is that typically what happens?
- A. They review both. They review both the size of the pie and then how to split it up in a rate case.
- Q. When we're looking at just the rate design issue on what allocation factor ought to be applied to, say, residential service, they're looking at reviewing;

they're not looking at what the prudence of those costs are. They're just looking at how that cost should be allocated?

- A. In the class cost of service itself, yes, that's correct.
- Q. And if the Commission adopts an allocation method that is different from the company's proposed allocation method in a rate case, then the company's shareholders are not required to absorb the difference, are they?
 - A. Not the class cost of service.
- Q. Other classes of service would absorb the difference in those cost allocations; is that right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Now, is this the first time that you've raised an allocation issue in an FAC prudence review case?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. You don't suggest in your testimony that it's imprudent for GMO to spend money on auxiliary power for steam operations, do you?
- A. No. It's imprudent to ask the electric customers to pay for steam auxiliary power.
- Q. You disagree with the allocation method being used to allocate costs between electric and steam services; is that right?

- 1 A. No, that is not correct.
 - Q. Have you read the testimony of Linda Nunn?
- 3 A. Yes, I have.

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- Q. In her testimony she says that in Case No. ER-2009-0090 and the companion steam case the company proposed to allocate its costs both rate base and cost of service for the L&P jurisdiction what used to be called St. Joseph Light & Power between its electric and industrial steam businesses using a seven-allocation factor method. Do you recall that?
 - A. I recall that being in her testimony, yes.
- Q. And there was a footnote, footnote 3, where she cited the direct testimony of Ronald Klote in those cases. Do you remember that?
 - A. Yes, but there's also testimony from Tim

 Nelson in those cases regarding the allocation factors.
- Q. Did you happen to review the testimony of Mr. Klote in those cases?
- 19 A. I know I read his testimony in the steam case 20 the, HR I think 2009-0092.
 - MR. FISCHER: Okay. Judge, I'd like to have a couple documents marked as exhibits.
 - JUDGE GRAHAM: Okay.
- MR. FISCHER: And I think that would be No. 7

and No. 8. Let's have the -- she mentioned the steam

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case. Let's mark the steam case testimony of Ron Klote
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 2
     as 7.
               JUDGE GRAHAM: How do you spell the last name?
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               MR. FISCHER: K-l-o-t-e.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: That's No. 7?
 6
               MR. FISCHER: Yes. That would be the direct
 7
     testimony of Ronald A. Klote in HR-2009-0092 dated
 8
     September 5, 2008. The other one is ER-2009-0090.
                                                          Same
 9
     date, September 5, 2008.
10
               MR. KEEVIL: Is that in the electric case,
11
     Jim?
12
               MR. FISCHER: Yes, that's the electric case,
13
     ER-2009-0090.
14
               JUDGE GRAHAM: That's Exhibit 8?
15
               MR. FISCHER: Yes.
     BY MR. FISCHER:
16
17
          O.
               Ms. Mantle, do you have copies of those now?
               Yes, I do.
18
          Α.
19
               I'd like to refer you to the steam case I
20
     guess to start with on page 4. Mr. Klote identifies
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     allocation factors for allocating the costs of service
     between electric operations and steam operations, is
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23
     that right, beginning on the bottom of page 4, line 19
24
     through 21 there?
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          Α.
               It says to separate the company's rate base
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1 and cost of service between electric and steam products.

- Q. Okay. And does that discuss what we've been calling the seven-factor allocation method in the next couple pages?
- A. There are seven factors that are described there.
- Q. Okay. And let's turn also to the Exhibit 8, the electric testimony. I'd ask you to turn to page 5. Does that also describe the allocation factors to separate L&P rate base and cost of service between electric and steam products?
- A. It looks to be the same without being able to compare every word, but it does have seven different points.
- Q. Okay. Now, this seven-factor method is a different method from the direct assignment method that was previously described and used in Case EO-94-36, wouldn't you agree?
- A. For these -- As I said previously, Tim Nelson in the steam case did have an allocation of auxiliary power. This would be other costs other than the auxiliary power.
- Q. It's a different method, though, than what was described in the 94 case, the seven factors that are included in Mr. Klote's discussion here?

- A. I can't say exactly. That 94 case was a thick binder and this is just seven points spread on two pages. So it appears to be different, but what was in the 94 case was very detailed and this is very general.
 - Q. Okay.

- A. So I cannot really make that determination.
- Q. But you think it could be the same?
- A. I don't know whether it is or not. I'm not going to get here on the stand and say how it compares.
- Q. You were the manager of the energy unit in 2009 when Case No. ER-2009-0090 was processed; is that right?
 - A. That is correct.
 - Q. And do you recall that was a settled case?
- A. I do not recall whether it was settled. I'll take your word for it.
- Q. Let me ask you not to take my word for it.

 I'll show you, I think, the order approving the

 non-unanimous stipulation and agreements and authorizing

 tariff filing in that case.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Does that indicate on the front page that this order approves the non-unanimous stipulation and agreement executed by KCPL Greater Missouri Operations Company, the staff of the Missouri Public Service

Commission, the Office of Public Counsel, the Department of Natural Resources and Dogwood Energy LLC to resolve all issues in this case which it was described as a qlobal agreement?

- A. With the exception of pension cost, yes, sir.
- Q. And then I believe it also indicates that there was another agreement on pensions. Does it appear to you that this was a settled case?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. It would appear that public counsel was a signatory to it?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And would you also agree that this order approved that stipulation and agreement?
 - A. I'm sorry?
- Q. You would agree that this order approves the stipulation and agreement?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. At the bottom of page 9 of this order it states the Commission further notes that no party has objected to the proposed annual revenue requirement or to any component of any calculations, allocations, negotiations or compromise resulting in the proposed annual revenue requirement as set forth in the global agreement; is that right?

A. That is what it says.

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- Q. And would you happen to remember that the steam case was also settled?
 - A. I do not remember that.
- Q. Okay. Ms. Nunn states in her direct testimony that the allocation of costs between the steam and electric systems is now accomplished by the use of a seven-factor allocation procedure. Is that your understanding of her testimony?
 - A. That is my understanding.
- Q. She also testifies on page 3 of her surrebuttal that the allocation method used by GMO has been used to develop rates approved by the Commission for the past five electric cases as well as GMO's last industrial steam rate case. Is that your understanding too of what she testified about?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you have any evidence that would dispute her statement that GMO has used the seven-factor allocation method in the last five electric rate cases and GMO's last industrial steam rate case?
 - A. No.
- Q. Did you file any testimony in any of those past five GMO rate cases that challenged the use of the seven-factor allocation method?

1 A. No.

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- Q. And you're not aware of anyone on your staff during those years that filed testimony in any GMO rate case or fuel adjustment prudence review case that suggested the use of the seven-factor allocation method was improper; is that right?
 - A. That's a lot of cases.
 - Q. You don't --
 - A. No, I do not.
- Q. Okay. Now, doesn't your recommendation in this case recommend adjustments that go back to previous FAC review periods before the Eighth Prudence Review period?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Have you -- Do you happen to have the staff's Eighth Prudence Review Report with you?
- 17 A. Not here on the stand, no, sir.
- MR. FISCHER: Judge, may I approach for just a minute?
- JUDGE GRAHAM: Surely.
- 21 BY MR. FISCHER:
 - Q. I'd like to show you page 2 of the staff's report which lists all the previous completed GMO FAC prudence reviews. Would you confirm to me that they go back to June 1, 2007 through November 30, 2016?

1 Α. Yes. 2 Ο. And those are seven different prudence reviews? 3 Α. Yes. 5 Would you agree with me that the Commission 6 reviewed prudence issues in those unless they were 7 settled cases? 8 Α. That the Commission reviewed the prudence? 9 Or at least the parties did? Ο. The staff did. 10 Α. 11 Staff did? Ο. 12 Α. Yes. 13 Would you agree with me that those cases are Ο. 14 now closed? 15 Yes. Α. 16 And the rates that were approved by the 17 Commission -- there were FAC rates that were approved by 18 the Commission in those cases? 19 Not in the prudence cases, sir. 20 O. In the true-ups and related? 21 In the fuel adjustment clause rate change 22 cases, yes. 23 Q. Okay. Correct. Those are interim rates subject to change. 24 Α.

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Ο.

And let's see. There would have been final

orders in those cases; is that right?

- A. I'm not for sure. Those cases were closed.

 I'm not for sure exactly what the order that closed them said.
- Q. That's fine. That's fine. Now, if the Commission adopts your position in this case, is it correct that GMO's shareholders would have to absorb the difference between your proposed allocation method and the allocation method used by the company?
- A. I'm not for sure what goes into the quarterly cost adjustment for the steam customers. So I'm not sure. Most likely.
- Q. Okay. If the Commission adopted your proposal, steam customers would not get a rate increase as a part of this case to cover your proposed reduction to electric customers; is that right?
- A. It's my understanding steam -- this would not affect steam customers' rates at all in this case it cannot be affected.
- Q. That is different from what would happen in a rate case if the Commission adopted a different allocation method for the various services, correct?
- A. For it to impact both the steam and electric, there would have to be a steam and electric case opened.

 That's one of the reasons in the last few cases that the

allocation factors have not changed because there was no steam case opened at the same time in which the steam customers would either absorb extra cost or get the benefits of changes to allocation factors in the electric case.

- Q. And staff made no disallowances of costs associated with auxiliary power in their audit report; is that right?
 - A. That is correct.

- Q. Now, Ms. Mantle, on page 3 of Ms. Nunn's testimony or surrebuttal she states that additionally in its last electric rate case GMO agreed to work with staff, OPC and MECG to develop new steam allocation procedures prior to GMO's next electric rate case; is that your understanding?
- A. I don't have that testimony in front of me. Yes, I can remember that being in there.
- Q. Is it your understanding that that did come out of an order from the Commission?
- A. It was either an order of an agreement that accepted an agreement.
- Q. Is OPC willing to discuss cost allocations between electric and steam service with GMO representatives as ordered by the Commission?
 - A. Definitely.

1	Q. Would you expect that revised allocation
2	procedures if they were agreed to between staff, GMO,
3	OPC and MECG would be implemented in a GMO rate case?
4	A. In a future GMO rate case, yes.
5	MR. FISCHER: I would offer then, Judge,
6	Exhibits 7 and 8, and that's all the questions I have.
7	JUDGE GRAHAM: Okay. Exhibits 7 and 8 have
8	been offered. Any objections?
9	MR. CLIZER: No, Your Honor.
10	JUDGE GRAHAM: They're received.
11	(COMPANY'S EXHIBITS 7 AND 8 WERE RECEIVED INTO
12	EVIDENCE AND MADE A PART OF THIS RECORD.)
13	JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner Rupp, do you have
14	any questions?
15	COMMISSIONER RUPP: No, I'm good. Thank you.
16	JUDGE GRAHAM: I have no questions and there
17	being some cross but nothing from the commissioners, is
18	there any redirect?
19	MR. CLIZER: Yes, Your Honor.
20	JUDGE GRAHAM: Go ahead.
21	MR. CLIZER: Thank you.
22	REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. CLIZER:
23	Q. The attorney for company just talked to you
24	about the idea of the impact or rather that OPC might be
25	able to work with company to resolve this issue in a

future rate case. Do you recall that? 1 2 Α. Yes. Would that cure the problem that the OPC is 3 Ο. 4 attempting to correct in this case? 5 Α. No. 6 Ο. Why is that? 7 Because this is looking at a prudence period. Α. 8 This is looking at for GMO December of 2016 through May 9 of 2018; that anything that would be agreed to in the future would only be affected going forward from that 10 11 date. 12 You were handed a copy of what's titled order approving non-unanimous stipulation and agreement and 13 14 authorizing tariff filings for Case No. ER-2009-0090? 15 Α. Yes. 16 I do not believe it was made an exhibit, but do you still have a copy of that? 17 18 Yes, I do. Α. 19 Could you turn to page 14. Could you read the 20 paragraph at the top of that page beginning the 21 Commission emphasizes? 22 Α. The Commission emphasizes that its decision in

A. The Commission emphasizes that its decision in this matter is specific to the facts of this case.

Evidentiary rulings, Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law are all determined on a case-by-case basis.

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- 1 Consequently, consistent with the Commission's statutory 2 authority, this decision does not serve as binding precedent for any future determinations by the 3 Commission. 4 5 MR. CLIZER: Thank you. You were also handed two exhibits which have just been admitted, 7 and 8, and 6 7 I apologize I missed which one was steam and which one 8 was electric. Could someone remind me? 9 MR. FISCHER: Steam was 7. MR. CLIZER: Thank you. 10 11 BY MR. CLIZER: 12 So starting with 7, you were asked to examine the allocation factors laid out in pages 4 through 5? 13 14 Α. Yes. 15 Did any of these allocation factors appear to relate to auxiliary power or rather the fuel consumed to 16
 - A. There's no mention of auxiliary power in, I know in the steam because I did a word search on this document prior to this hearing on this document to see if auxiliary steam was even mentioned -- or auxiliary power is even mentioned in his testimony and it's not in

produce auxiliary power at the Lake Road facility?

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here anywhere.

Q. Have you done the same with regard to the electric testimony?

A. No, I did not.

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- Q. All right. Can you give me a brief review of those same seven factors as they appear in the electric testimony, those that would be on pages 5 through 6, lines 8 on page 5 through 7 on page 6? Could you just briefly read through those and tell me if you see auxiliary power show up in any of those allocation factors?
- A. I do not see auxiliary power mentioned in any of these factors.
- Q. Turning to a specific factor No. 6, and I believe this is consistent on both although you can verify that for yourself, can you please describe what allocation factor No. 6 is?
- A. They call it here both of them are electric after steam operation and maintenance allocation factor.
 - Q. And what do they say regarding that?
- A. This is the ratio of allocated payroll applicable to steam business to the total generation payroll charged to O&M.
 - Q. Thank you.
- A. The allocated payroll applicable to steam business is calculated using ratio of the previous three years of steam coal burn to total Lake Road coal burn applied against total Lake Road payroll charged to O&M.

1	Q. Thank you. You already addressed this to some
2	extent, but you mentioned that Tim Nelson also filed
3	testimony in at least the steam case. Can you give a
4	brief description as to the purpose of that testimony as
5	it relates to your answer to the previous question?
6	A. Tim Nelson was an employee of Aquila who ran
7	the fuel production cost model for Aquila in this case
8	and several cases. I believe he has also did the
9	previous 2005 case. And as a part of his testimony he
10	describes how the auxiliary power was allocated between
11	the electric and the steam operations through his
12	modeling process. Actually it wasn't in the model
13	itself. It was in a separate spreadsheet outside of the
14	model. But Tim Nelson specifically mentioned in his
15	testimony the allocation of cost for auxiliary power in
16	the HR-2009 I think it's 0092 case.
17	MR. CLIZER: Thank you. I have no further
18	questions.
19	JUDGE GRAHAM: That concludes that witness.
20	(Witness excused.)
21	JUDGE GRAHAM: I think we're going to push on
22	unless somebody has an emergency.
23	MR. STEINER: I need a very small comfort
24	break.
25	JUDGE GRAHAM: Let's take a five-minute break.

Is that okay? As per before, we'll take opening 1 2 statements on No. 3. MR. STEINER: That's correct. 3 JUDGE GRAHAM: And we have two witnesses, as I 4 5 understand it. 6 MR. STEINER: That's correct. 7 JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. Let's take a five-minute break and be back here at ten after. 8 9 (Off the record.) JUDGE GRAHAM: We are back on the record and 10 11 we are ready to proceed with presentations on Issue 3 12 with opening statements starting with company's opening 13 statement on Issue 3. MR. STEINER: 14 Thank you. Good afternoon. OPC 15 is using a hindsight analysis to remove KCPL and GMO's 16 prudently incurred wind PPA costs from the FAC. 17 claims that since Southwest Power Pool revenues from the 18 Osborn and Rock Creek Missouri wind farms are lower than 19 the costs paid to wind farm developers, the projects are 20 uneconomic and imprudent. But the Commission's prudence 21 standard requires a review of the actions of the utility 22 at the time the decisions were made. 23 I want to go back in time for a moment to set the stage for the company's decision to acquire the wind 24 2.5 resources. The EPA proposed the Clean Power Plan in

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June of 2014. The Clean Power Plan required each state reduce CO2 output beginning in 2020 and reach final targets in 2030. Back at that time this rule created shock waves in the electric utility industry and shock waves among its regulators as the EPA was taking the new approach of regulating the level of CO2 at the state level.

There was nothing like it before and as initially proposed the rule required each state to determine how it meets CO2 targets set by the EPA. One of the ways the state could meet CO2 targets was to count existing and future renewable energy production in that state towards the targets set by EPA for that state. This was true even if some or all of that renewable energy was used to serve customers in another state.

This Commission recognized that the Clean Power Plan had significant ramifications for Missouri electric utilities and their customers. In July of 2014 in EW-2012-2014, the Commission set forth a list of questions for Missouri electric utilities to address.

One of those workshop questions was the EPA's proposed rule established the state goals by creating renewable energy generation in the state where it was generated. The Commission then wanted comments on how

credit for renewables could be traded across state lines. So back in July of 2014, there was a really big important issue for KCPL to address since it had invested early in wind generation and PPAs with wind farms to serve Missouri customers but that generation was located on the plains of Kansas, an ideal place to site a wind farm.

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In its August 2014 comments, KCPL informed the Commission it had concerns that the EPA's state implementation plans would not allow current and future wind resources in Kansas to meet Missouri goals. KCPL and GMO told the Commission they would likely need to add significant wind resources in Missouri resulting in higher costs for Missouri customers. KCPL told the Kansas Corporation Commission the same thing.

KCPL and GMO are not alone in their concern.

Other utilities made the same point. Empire and the Missouri co-ops were concerned about the uncertainty of how wind in one state would be treated in another. Now, maybe the EPA would have worked out the trading of credits between states but at the time, this time 2014, the company did not know how or if this problem would be solved.

The process of finalizing the Clean Power Plan was uncertain and lengthy. It involved appeals on many

levels, appeals at the EPA, appeals at the court and 1 2 there were many players. You had utilities, you had 3 states, utility commissions, consumer groups, 4 environmental groups. They were all seeking, they were 5 all vying to influence the final version of the rule. 6 In short, there was much uncertainty about which plan 7 Kansas and Missouri would adopt and if those plans were compatible with each other. KCPL and GMO were facing an 8 9 uncertain Clean Power Plan which included a risk that 10 Missouri state goals could not be met with Kansas wind 11 generation.

KCPL and GMO also knew the proposed penalties for noncompliance were significant. Penalties for violation of the Clean Power Plan would have been up to 37,000 per day of noncompliance.

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KCPL and GMO did know that they could meet the Clean Power Plan's Missouri state goals through one or more Missouri based wind PPAs. For the record, the Clean Power Plan is not currently in effect. It is currently stayed.

Now, on top of the Clean Power Plan uncertainty, the federal production tax credit, the PTC, that credit for wind farms expired at this time. KCPL and GMO knew without the PTC the price for Missouri wind would only get higher. GMO and KCPL also knew that both

Rock Creek and Osborn wind farms qualified for the PTC.

KCPL and GMO had issued a request for proposal, an RFP,

for Missouri wind generation in 2013. The Osborn and

Rock Creek wind PPAs were executed in the spring of 2015

and they were a direct result of this RFP.

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KCPL and GMO secured 20-year PPAs that not only solved the Clean Power Plan issue but also resulted in a projected revenue reduction over 20 years and those farms also faced very low transmission risk as they were located near the company's service territory.

OPC's adjustment would punish KCPL and GMO for their decision made in 2015 by looking only at how the company is being compensated by SPP in today's market and ignoring the many issues and uncertainties that the company faced in 2014 and 2015. This is the ultimate in hindsight regulation, punishing the utility for planning for a significant contingency that has not yet occurred.

Burton Crawford is the company's witness on this issue. He's been deeply involved in all company resource acquisitions for the past 15 years. He's available for your questions. Please ask him questions. He can inform the company as to the issues the company was trying to solve in the 2014-15 time frame, can further explain -- he can further explain why the decision the company made was prudent. That's it.

1	JUDGE GRAHAM: Commissioner Rupp?
2	COMMISSIONER RUPP: What was the reason you
3	didn't do an RFP for these two?
4	MR. STEINER: We did an RFP in 2013, and the
5	entities that responded to the RFP then their wind farms
6	for one reason or the other didn't pan out and they were
7	able to give us basically a continuation of that RFP
8	through those developers.
9	COMMISSIONER RUPP: So the two projects that
10	were built matched the response you got and the criteria
11	why you went with those that submitted proposals through
12	the RFP?
13	MR. STEINER: I believe that's correct.
14	Mr. Crawford is very familiar with that.
15	COMMISSIONER RUPP: Thank you.
16	JUDGE GRAHAM: We'll have staff's opening
17	statement. I don't know that you have one.
18	MR. PRINGLE: We have a mini opening.
19	JUDGE GRAHAM: Okay.
20	MR. PRINGLE: May it please the Commission.
21	JUDGE GRAHAM: Go ahead.
22	MR. PRINGLE: Good afternoon, Judge Graham,
23	Commissioner Rupp. My name is Travis Pringle and I
24	represent the staff of the Missouri Public Service
25	Commission, and I am before you today to discuss staff's

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position regarding the purchase power agreements that KCPL and GMO entered into for wind energy produced at the Osborn Wind Energy Center and Rock Creek wind farm. It is staff's recommendation that costs arising from both projects be allowed to flow through the FAC. As noted earlier by Staff Counsel Jeff Keevil, when conducting a prudency review staff follows the prudency standard that was outlined in State ex rel. Associated Natural Gas Company vs. Public Service Commission of the State of Missouri.

In its decision, the Court stated that to disallow a utility's recovery of costs from its ratepayers based on imprudence the Commission must determine the detrimental impact of that imprudence on the utility's ratepayers. Further, the Court also noted and supported the Commission's own definition of prudence which was based not upon hindsight but rather a reasonableness standard. And I quote from a decision the company's conduct should be judged by asking whether the conduct was reasonable at the time under all the circumstances considering that the company had to solve its problem prospectively rather than reliance on hindsight. In effect, our responsibility is to determine how reasonable people would have performed the tasks that confronted the company, end quote.

This approach was employed by staff in its prudence review of both Osborn and Rock Creek. Staff reviewed the terms of the contract and verified that the correct costs were being paid and flowing through the FAC. Staff concluded that both projects were creating a significant amount of additional cost compared to the revenue received.

However, both are long-term PPAs with 20-year terms, warranty performance reviews that should not be based simply from the results of this review period. In addition, there have been several instances where the issues that have been raised by OPC over these PPAs could have been brought up in the past, including the previous general rate case for the companies. However, they were not.

And the proposed disallowance at this point by OPC staff views as a review based in hindsight not applying the reasonableness standard that staff employs. It is because of this hindsight focus the Public Service Commission has taken with their prudence review that staff is not recommending a disallowance. Staff has not filed any testimony on this issue. Our conclusion has not changed since the filing of our prudence review report in February. With that said, I'm happy to take any questions you may have.

JUDGE GRAHAM: No questions from the bench.
Thank you very much.

MR. PRINGLE: Thank you.

JUDGE GRAHAM: Office of Public Counsel, opening statement, on Issue 3?

MR. CLIZER: Thank you, Your Honor. If it would please the Commission. Let me start off by addressing this hindsight thing because that's completely wrong. The OPC is not conducting a hindsight review. The OPC is concerned with what KCPL and GMO knew at the time it entered into these two PPAs. What they knew at that time was the price of PPAs were going down and their other PPAs were already losing money.

A person who has already lost money on an investment does not go back and make -- throw more money at that same investment. That's not a reasonable person. Let me provide you a simple analogy to kind of show you where I'm going with this. Imagine for a moment you have a couple living here in Jefferson City. They have currently have a lawn care service taking care of their lawn. They decide they want to buy a riding lawn mower. They think that's going to be cheaper. Right? Well, the couple know that there's a lawn mower on sale at Menard's and they decide that's the one we probably want to go for. One day the husband comes home

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and the wife says hey, I bought a riding lawn mower. The husband goes did you get the one that was on sale at Menard's? She says no. A traveling salesman came to our door and offered me a different one. It was more expensive. The husband goes why did you buy a more expensive lawn mower when you could have got a cheaper one? And the wife says you don't understand. By not having to pay the lawn care service, we're going to save money. The husband goes that's not the point here. The point is you should have bought a cheaper lawn mower. And that's the OPC's point. At the time that KCPL and GMO entered into these contracts they should have known they could have gotten cheaper winds, because they had gotten cheaper winds.

I want to move on to discussing the CPP because that's the other piece of this puzzle here.

KCPL and GMO are attempting to say that the CPP made it necessary that they entered into these PPAs. That's absolutely not true either. First of all, let's just get the fact CPP was only ever proposed. It was never actually put into effect. Also, the original proposed rule would have allowed power, renewable energy power from other states to be traded across state lines. The EPA was only ever soliciting comments regarding whether or not to change that.

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More importantly, however, there were a lot of different ways that you could meet the requirements of the CPP, and KCPL and GMO have offered absolutely no analysis to show that entering into these two wind farm PPAs was the cheapest or best way that they could have actually achieved whatever requirements might have been put in effect if the CPP had actually been passed.

In fact, as KCPL and GMO itself pointed out, the Clean Power Plan was subject to multiple appeals and was potentially going to be contested in the upcoming election. There was incredible uncertainty about whether or not this effect rule would have any effect at all. So the idea that the reasonable person or reasonable thing to do would be to immediately run out and buy wind makes no sense. If you're not sure whether or not the rule is going to go into effect, then why would you immediately run out and start purchasing wind, especially at 20-year contracts especially if the price of wind is going down.

If the price of wind is going down and you're not sure if you need it, you should wait. That's what a reasonable person would do. Commissioner Rupp, you had asked a question regarding the inclusion of why there was no RFP issued for these cases. The response you got was that there was an RFP issued in 2013. Well, the

2013 RFP provided a Missouri wind farm called Mill 1 2 Creek. Mill Creek was considerably cheaper than Rock Creek although both were produced by Tradewind Energy. 3 4 They were not the same thing and the Rock Creek did not 5 flow from the RFP issued in 2013 that was two years 6 It was brought about because the person who 7 put on the original wind project had that wind project 8 fell through and they just threw this one up as an 9 alternative offer. If this had been, you know, a sale, it would be called a bait and switch. The other PPA, 10 11 Osborn, completely unrelated to the 2013 RFP. 12 Finally, one last thing. Staff has suggested 13 that we could have raised this at other times. Again, I disagree. This is the first chance we've had where 14 15 we've had actual harm related to these RFPs -- I'm sorry, these PPAs available during a prudence review for 16 17 us to raise this issue. With that I'll ask if there are 18 any questions from the bench. 19 JUDGE GRAHAM: Ouestions? COMMISSIONER RUPP: Not at this time. 20 21 JUDGE GRAHAM: No questions from the bench. So let us proceed. I believe the first witness is the 22 23 company's witness Burton Crawford. 24 MR. STEINER: That's right. JUDGE GRAHAM: If you'll state your full name, 25

Mr. Crawford, I will administer the oath. 1 2 THE WITNESS: Burton Crawford. 3 (Witness sworn.) 4 JUDGE GRAHAM: Your witness. 5 MR. STEINER: Thank you. 6 BURTON CRAWFORD, being sworn, testified as follows: 7 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. STEINER: 8 Q. Mr. Crawford, where do you work? 9 Α. KCP&L. 10 What's your title? 0. 11 Α. Director of Energy Resource Management. 12 Did you cause to be filed in this case direct 13 testimony which has been premarked as Exhibit 5 and 14 surrebuttal testimony which has been premarked as 15 Exhibit 6-P and 6-C? 16 I did. Α. 17 O. Do you have any changes to that testimony? I do not. 18 Α. If I were to ask you the questions contained 19 Ο. 20 in that testimony today, would your answers be the same as those on the printed page? 21 22 Α. They would. 23 MR. STEINER: Your Honor, at this time I would 24 offer Exhibit 5, Burton Crawford direct, and Exhibit 6, Burton Crawford surrebuttal both the C and the P 25

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versions and I ask that they be admitted into evidence.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: Okay. Exhibits 5, 6-P and 6-C
    have been offered. Any objection?
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               MR. CLIZER: No, Your Honor.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: Hearing none, they are
 6
    admitted.
 7
               (COMPANY EXHIBITS 5, 6-C AND 6-P WERE RECEIVED
     INTO EVIDENCE AND MADE A PART OF THIS RECORD.)
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               MR. STEINER: Thank you. Tender the witness
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     for cross.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: And I believe we're starting
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    with staff.
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              MR. PRINGLE: No questions.
               JUDGE GRAHAM: No questions from staff. Are
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    there questions from OPC?
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               MR. CLIZER: We have no questions at this
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     time.
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              JUDGE GRAHAM: Okay. Commissioner Rupp, do
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    you have any questions?
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               COMMISSIONER RUPP: Yeah.
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              JUDGE GRAHAM: I do not. So we don't have any
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    cross.
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              COMMISSIONER RUPP: I have a question.
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Oh, you do. I'm sorry. I
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    didn't understand you.
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COMMISSIONER RUPP: I usually don't.

OUESTIONS BY COMMISSIONER RUPP:

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- Q. Help me understand the confusion that seems to be there over the RFP. OPC just made the comment just a few minutes ago that the first one was a bait and switch and the second one had no bearing on the original 2013 RFP. Do you agree with that statement? If not, why, and help me understand why that is a true statement or why it is not a true statement.
- Yes, I do have a different perspective on Α. that. We had issued an RFP in I believe it was the middle of 2013 for wind. We were starting to see indications that there might be projects out there. From time to time developers come to us with offers and so we issued an RFP. We got many offers for projects from several different developers. We evaluated those and determined that there were a couple of projects that we liked. We thought they would be beneficial for customers and determined the PPAs, one was Waverly wind farm which is in Kansas and the other one was Mill Creek which was located in Missouri. Yet this was the first time we had seen offers for Missouri wind that looked like they made sense for retail customers. Prior to that the wind was more economic in Kansas than it was in Missouri.

We entered into those PPAs and as the project developed on the Missouri side, Mill Creek, they ran into some environmental concerns and I also think they ran into some kind of maybe a tax issue with the county as well. So they basically put the project on hold.

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What they did then is they partnered up with another wind developer to offer us an alternative to that particular project and came to us with a price that was within the range of what the Mill Creek contract was. Mill Creek was structured a little bit different in the contract kind of had a floor price in it. It also had an adder of up to roughly another \$5 because they didn't have all their interconnection information, transmission information put together. So we had agreed to a not to exceed price. And Mill Creek project, the alternative Mill Creek which was Rock Creek, actually came in within that range from what we had previously evaluated for Mill Creek.

But also at that same time, because we do have contacts with wind developers, NextEra had approached us and said hey, we know you're looking for Missouri wind, we now have a project here that we can offer you. It was priced a little bit higher than the alternative to Mill Creek, but we're talking, you know, fractions of a cent. It was a fairly small difference. And given the

challenges with wind projects, just because you sign up for them doesn't mean it's a done deal until they actually get built and in service. Sometimes they run into problems and they get canceled. Given our desire to have Missouri based renewable energy, we went ahead and started negotiating for both of those contracts and were able to then successfully actually negotiate those — enter into those agreements.

- Q. So if the project, the one you went with, the alternative project that -- Mill Creek fell through. The alternative project Rock Creek that went forward, was that part of any of the RFPs you had received prior to choosing Mill Creek?
- A. Actually both Rock Creek and Osborn were projects that we received offers on. I think Osborn we had offers going back to five years ago. So the offer that we actually ended up striking on was about half of the cost of the offers from five years ago. Rock Creek, I think the first time we saw that project was four years prior to entering into the deal and like Osborn it was also a pretty high price.
- Q. These were projects that you had seen before that they had responded to your RFP?
- A. Yes. And we had rejected them because they were too high priced at the time.

- Q. At the time. Okay. So it was -- okay. That helps. So the heart of this whole thing is you wanted Missouri wind, Missouri wind is not as good as the great Texas wind or great Kansas wind and you knew you would be paying a premium to have it inside the state based off the location and what you were going to earn?
 - A. We did.

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- Q. And so the difference in price is the geographic location of the two and you felt at that time regardless if CPP was involved or not that you wanted Missouri wind?
- A. We did. And given the IRP process in the projections on market prices, that's what we used from our 2014 IRP to evaluate the projects. It looked like in most cases that over the life of the contracts that they would actually reduce revenue requirements.

 Whether that happens or not over 20 years, we don't know. We certainly had one of the nine scenarios that we evaluated but that wasn't the case. But we showed that on average for the first three years of the project that the pricing that we would be paying would be more than the market price of power.
- Q. And have you ever -- Have your customers, do they differentiate between Kansas wind and Missouri wind?

Our customers? I don't know that I can really 1 Α. speak for all of our customers. 2 3 You get requests you want renewable -- your 4 customers want renewable energy. We know they make those requests of you and they want that for whatever 5 6 their personal reasons. Do any of them approach you and 7 want Missouri generated renewable energy? 8 I do not recall a specific customer coming to Α. 9 us and saying I want it located in Missouri. There's certainly been discussions about we want it delivered to 10 11 KCPL but not specifically that it be physically in 12 Missouri or Kansas. COMMISSIONER RUPP: Thank you. I think that's 13 14 all. 15 JUDGE GRAHAM: Thank you. Now, is there recross from staff based on those questions from the 16 17 bench? 18 MR. PRINGLE: No questions. 19 JUDGE GRAHAM: Office of Public Counsel, is 20 there recross? 21 MR. CLIZER: No, Your Honor. 22 JUDGE GRAHAM: Is there redirect based on the 23 questions from the bench? 24 MR. STEINER: Briefly, Your Honor. REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. STEINER: 25

- Mr. Crawford, do you recall a question from 1 Ο. 2 Commissioner Rupp about why did you want Missouri wind? Α. I do. 3 Was diversification of the company's portfolio Ο. a reason to want Missouri wind? 5 6 Yes. It's certainly something that's 7 discussed. I wouldn't say it was a primary reason, but 8 our wind had up to that point been located in Kansas and 9 the thinking is if you've got some in Kansas and some in 10 Missouri that you might have a better chance of the wind 11 actually blowing in one or the other locations. 12 You were also asked by Commissioner Rupp if 13 your customers differentiate between Missouri and Kansas wind. Do you recall that line of questioning? 14 15 Α. I do. 16 Do you know if specific counties have 17 requested that KCPL invest in Missouri wind or if it 18 wasn't the counties, has the Department of Energy ever 19 suggested it would be a good idea to invest in Missouri 20 wind? 21 I don't know that a county has ever come to us
 - A. I don't know that a county has ever come to us and said hey, please build a wind farm here, and Division of Energy based on my knowledge of them I would imagine they would be interested in Missouri resources but I can't speak for them.

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MR. STEINER: Thank you. That's all I have.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. Thank you very
 3
    much. You may step down.
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               (Witness excused.)
 5
               JUDGE GRAHAM: I believe we are now ready for
 6
     the final witness of the day. We'll get to see Ms.
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    Mantle one more time, OPC's witness, and you are still
 8
    under oath.
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               THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: Office of Public Counsel, you
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    may proceed.
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    LENA MANTLE, having previously been sworn, testified as
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     follows:
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               MR. CLIZER: As before because Ms. Mantle's
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    rebuttal and supplemental rebuttal have already been
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     entered into testimony, I will tender this witness for
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     cross-examination.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: Be patient with me since I'll
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    be reading this transcript for the second time would you
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     repeat the exhibit numbers for me of that testimony?
21
                            Sure. Her rebuttal testimony is
               MR. CLIZER:
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     101-P and 101-C for public and confidential respectively
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    and the supplemental rebuttal is 102.
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               JUDGE GRAHAM: Thank you. You're tendering
    her now for cross?
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That is correct. 1 MR. CLIZER: 2 JUDGE GRAHAM: Okay. Staff, do you have cross for this witness? 3 4 MR. PRINGLE: No cross. 5 JUDGE GRAHAM: Company, KCPL GMO? 6 MR. STEINER: Thank you. Good evening. 7 THE WITNESS: Good evening. 8 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. STEINER: 9 Let's go to page 27 of your rebuttal, line 11. Ο. 10 You say that KCPL believed the revenue that these PPAs 11 would generate from the SPP market would be greater than 12 the cost. Do you see that? 13 Α. Yes. 14 Ο. What time period did KCPL say the revenues 15 would be greater than the cost? 16 Α. This was -- they were looking at a 20-year, if that's your question. 17 18 Yes. 20 years, correct? Ο. The analysis was done with the 20-year 19 20 forecasted market prices, yes. 21 Now, a PPA can be uneconomic in the early Ο. 22 years and economic in the later years; is that correct? 23 Α. That is correct. Let's go to page 35. On line 5 to 6 you claim 24 Ο. the existence of the production tax credit makes take or 2.5

pay wind contracts more expensive. Do you see that? 1 2 Α. Which line was that again? I'm sorry. Line 5 through 6. You know what? 3 Ο. 4 Yes. Α. 5 I think I'll just skip that line of 6 questioning. Getting late. Would you agree with me 7 that Kansas wind farm prices are generally lower than Missouri wind farms? 8 9 Because the wind is better in Kansas, yes. 10 So you would prefer that the company use Ο. 11 Kansas wind exclusively to serve its customers? 12 If Kansas wind is the economic least cost choice to serve its customers. 13 Would you agree with me that a utility should 14 15 consider other factors besides price when evaluating an 16 RFP? 17 Α. The amount of wind available could be 18

- one of them.
 - But there could be other factors as well? Ο.
- There's a lot of factors that should be 20 Α. Sure. 21 considered.
 - Great. Would you agree with me that the Rock Ο. Creek and Osborn PPAs provide wind energy at a fixed price for 20 years?
 - Α. Yes.

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1	Q. And would you agree that there are advantages
2	to a fixed price contract?
3	A. There could be advantages. There's
4	disadvantages also.
5	Q. One possible advantage of this say hedge
6	against future CO2 restrictions, would you agree with
7	that?
8	A. In the realm of all possibilities, yeah, but
9	we don't have any idea what the CO2 restrictions may
10	look like. It's one possible out of millions of
11	possible avenues for CO2 restriction.
12	Q. Great. Another advantage to these PPAs is
13	they produce clean, emission free energy; is that
14	correct?
15	A. They do produce clean energy, yes.
16	Q. Would you agree that the PPAs add capacity
17	value?
18	A. Not their total capacity but a percentage of
19	their capacity as PPA only allows a percentage of it to
20	be considered capacity.
21	Q. Right. So does your recommended disallowance
22	reflect any of these advantages that you just mentioned?
23	A. The capacity KCPL and GMO do not need
24	capacity now or in the next few years. So that's and
25	there could be cheaper ways to meet the capacity

- requirements. So yes, it takes that one into
 consideration. The fact that these are not needed to
 meet customer load I take that into consideration. So
 yeah, it's clean energy. But if the customers -- it may
 not be going to KCPL and GMO customers. So there's
 disadvantages and there's advantages. And yes, I
 weighed many different things.
- 8 MR. STEINER: Okay. I need to mark an 9 exhibit. I think this would be 9, Your Honor.
- 10 BY MR. STEINER:

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- Q. Have you had a chance to look at what I've marked as Exhibit 9, Ms. Mantle?
- 13 A. I did receive this in an e-mail. I have not 14 read it to be honest with you.
 - Take your time.
 - A. I do believe we received this within the last week. This is the first chance.
 - Q. I've handed you Exhibit 9 and that is a Data Request Question 8022 that you asked of the company; is that correct?
 - A. After it filed its surrebuttal testimony, yes.
 - Q. Okay. This is the response or at least part of the response you received; is that correct?
- A. It is part of the response. It doesn't have the attachments, yes.

```
MR. STEINER: At this time I'd like to offer
 1
 2
    Exhibit 9 into the record.
               JUDGE GRAHAM: What did we call that? Can we
 3
 4
    have a name for it?
               MR. STEINER: Let's call it DR 8022.
 5
 6
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Thank you. Any objections?
 7
               MR. CLIZER: Yes, Your Honor.
 8
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Go ahead. State your
 9
     objection.
10
               MR. CLIZER: This is basically just an attempt
11
     for KCPL to shoot more additional testimony into this
12
            This is information that they provided to a
13
    request that we asked -- a request that we asked.
     Sorry. Not a response of a request they issued to us.
14
15
     They're just wanting to shoe horn their own testimony
     into the case.
16
17
               MR. STEINER: May I respond?
18
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Yes, please.
19
               MR. STEINER: I don't believe that is a proper
20
     objection. It's already been identified as the witness
21
    as her question and the company's response to her
22
    question. So it is entirely relevant to the proceeding.
23
     I've had the witness identify it and it should be
24
     admitted.
2.5
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Just to clarify, this document
```

```
represents a question that was asked of this witness?
 1
 2
               MR. STEINER:
                             No.
 3
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Please tell me again.
               MR. STEINER: If you look at the top, it says
 4
     response to Mantle, Lena interrogatories.
 5
 6
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Whose response?
 7
               MR. STEINER: Kansas City Power & Light
 8
    Company's response.
 9
               JUDGE GRAHAM: I'm going to take that
10
     objection under advisement.
                                  Okay.
11
               MR. STEINER: Does that mean, Your Honor, that
12
     I can cite this in the brief?
13
               JUDGE GRAHAM:
                              That's a good question too.
14
    Let's review that. This is the company's testimony.
15
               MR. STEINER: It's the company's response to
16
    Ms. Mantle's question that she asked us. She's
17
     identified it as such. She says it's their response she
18
    received.
19
               MR. CLIZER: Your Honor, if I may.
20
               JUDGE GRAHAM:
                              Yes.
21
               MR. CLIZER: The Commission rules require all
22
     testimony to be filed in prefiled formats. If they
23
    wanted to include this information, they could have done
24
     so either through their direct or surrebuttal testimony.
25
     Springing this testimony on us at the very last minute
```

1	is
2	MR. STEINER: It wasn't sprung on the last
3	minute. It was responded to their question.
4	JUDGE GRAHAM: I'm going to overrule the
5	objection. The Exhibit No. 9 is admitted for whatever
6	value it has.
7	MR. STEINER: Thank you.
8	(COMPANY EXHIBIT 9 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE
9	AND MADE A PART OF THIS RECORD.)
10	MR. STEINER: I have another exhibit to mark.
11	BY MR. STEINER:
12	Q. Ms. Mantle, you've been handed what's been
13	marked Exhibit 10. This is a question that the company
14	asked you KCPL-2 DR. Do you recognize it?
15	A. Yes, I do.
16	Q. Do you recognize the response as your
17	response?
18	A. Yes.
19	MR. STEINER: Your Honor, I would like to
20	offer Exhibit 10 into the record.
21	JUDGE GRAHAM: Objections?
22	MR. CLIZER: No.
23	JUDGE GRAHAM: Any objections?
24	MR. CLIZER: No.
25	JUDGE GRAHAM: No objections, it is admitted.

```
(COMPANY EXHIBIT 10 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE
 1
 2
     AND MADE A PART OF THIS RECORD.)
 3
               MR. STEINER: I have one more, Your Honor.
     Please bear with me.
 4
 5
               JUDGE GRAHAM: This is going to be 11?
 6
               MR. STEINER: That's correct. KCPL DR 3 to
 7
    OPC.
 8
     BY MR. STEINER:
 9
               Ms. Mantle, do you recognize what's been
    marked as Exhibit 11 as KCPL DR 3 to you?
10
11
          Α.
               Yes.
12
          O. And do you recognize that that is the response
13
    you gave to that data request?
14
          Α.
               Yes.
15
               MR. STEINER: Your Honor, I'd like to offer
     Exhibit 11 into evidence.
16
17
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Any objections? No objections,
     it's admitted. 11 is admitted.
18
19
               (COMPANY EXHIBIT 11 WAS RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE
20
     AND MADE A PART OF THIS RECORD.)
21
               MR. STEINER: Thank you, Your Honor. That's
22
    all I have.
23
               JUDGE GRAHAM: And that concludes cross.
24
     Commissioner Rupp, do you have any questions for this
25
     witness?
```

1 COMMISSIONER RUPP: No, I do not.

JUDGE GRAHAM: This time I got it right. I think I understood you, Commissioner. So there being no questions from the Commissioners, we'll go back to whether there's some redirect.

MR. CLIZER: Yes, Your Honor.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. CLIZER:

2.2

- Q. Ms. Mantle, the attorney for company asked you several questions regarding the advantages of PPAs.

 Mentioned, for example, fixed price, clean emissions, capacity value. Just to be very clear, are we opposed to all wind PPAs or just the two that we've identified in this case?
- A. Just the two that we've identified in this case.
 - Q. Why are we opposed to just those two?
- A. They were not entered into as a result of an RFP. We do not know if they're the most economic or not. KCPL and GMO are claiming that they entered into these not for emissions. Their only testimony in direct and surrebuttal was a passing mention of the CPP but they've always said their reason to enter into these is economic conditions. And to that end they did not enter into an RFP to make sure they could get the most economic wind PPAs for their customers.

Thank you. You were also asked a question 1 Q. 2. about whether or not PPAs may start off uneconomic but become economic later on. Based on all the data that 3 you observed regarding the two PPAs, do you believe that 4 it's likely that they will become economic in the 5 future? 6 It is likely they will remain economic all 20 7 Α. 8 years. Economic or uneconomic? 9 Q. 10 Α. Uneconomic. Excuse me. It's likely they will 11 be uneconomic all 20 years. 12 Ο. And you're basing that off of what -- never 13 mind. 14 MR. CLIZER: I have no further questions. 15 JUDGE GRAHAM: All right. I believe that 16 concludes the testimony of this witness and the 17 testimony of witnesses in this case. 18 (Witness excused.) 19 JUDGE GRAHAM: So let's wrap this up. I've 20 monitored all the exhibits and I believe that every 21

2.2

23

24

30, and the reason I say that is that's when I show that
the expedited transcript is due to be filed. So any
late exhibits coming in by August 30.

If there are objections to those on the basis of anything at all, then those objections I'll expect to be seen. We'll look for initial briefs, all other things being equal, on September 16 and reply briefs on September 27.

MR. STEINER: Your Honor, could I interrupt for a second?

JUDGE GRAHAM: Surely.

2.2

MR. STEINER: I inquired of counsel and I believe everyone is amenable to a little bit more time for both the initial and the reply brief due to the kind of press of business that some of us are facing. So we would get a week extension of the date for each of those, if that would be acceptable.

JUDGE GRAHAM: Yeah, I'm very inclined to do that for the reasons that you've stated. I do want to look at the timeline that's involved in this case and compare that to when we will be scheduling agenda and all of the mechanics and the calendar that's involved here at the Commission that I've got to take into consideration. But all things being equal in that regard we'll go ahead. How much extra time do you want?

```
A week?
 1
               Mr. STEINER: Add one week to each due date.
 2
               JUDGE GRAHAM: Okay. I haven't ruled on that
 3
    yet, but I'm giving you the heads up that I will be
 4
     inclined to let you do that. I just want to check
 5
     things out, do a little due diligence at this end. Any
 6
     other matters before we adjourn?
 7
 8
               MR. CLIZER: As of right now, the due dates
     remain the same, September 16. What was the date for
 9
10
    reply?
11
               JUDGE GRAHAM: You'll see something from me
12
    momentarily. It won't matter until you get the
13
     transcript anyway, will it? You haven't written
14
     anything yet, have you?
15
               MR. STEINER: One other item, Judge. You
    mentioned late filed exhibits. I don't remember the
16
17
     Commission asking for any late filed exhibits. So I was
18
     just wondering.
19
               JUDGE GRAHAM: It's purely hypothetical.
20
    what if something occurs to you. I don't believe that
21
    we have.
2.2
               All right. If there's nothing else, we're
23
     going to adjourn. Thank you very much all of you.
24
               (Off the record.)
25
```

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

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