

Exhibit No.: 1067 and 1145
Issues: Cost of Removal/Salvage:
Aries Unit
Witness: Cary G. Featherstone
Sponsoring Party: MoPSC Staff
Type of Exhibit: Corrected Direct Testimony
Case No.: ER-2004-0034

Date Testimony Prepared February 5, 2004 as modified February 27, 2004

MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

UTILITY SERVICES DIVISION

CORRECTED DIRECT TESTIMONY

OF

CARY G. FEATHERSTONE

AQUILA, INC.
D/B/A AQUILA NETWORKS - MPS ELECTRIC

CASE NO. ER-2004-0034

CASE NO. ER-2004-0034

FILED²

MAY 04 2004

Missouri Public
Service Commission

Jefferson City, Missouri
February 2004

Denotes Highly Confidential Information

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Exhibit No. 1067 + 1145 NP
Case No(s). ER-2004-0034
Date 2-1-04 Rptr TC

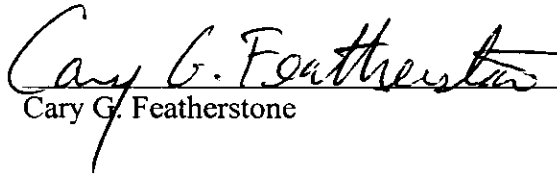
BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

In the matter of Aquila, Inc. d/b/a Aquila Networks)
L&P and Aquila Networks MPS to implement a) Case No. ER-2004-0034
general rate increase in electricity.)

AFFIDAVIT OF CARY G. FEATHERSTONE

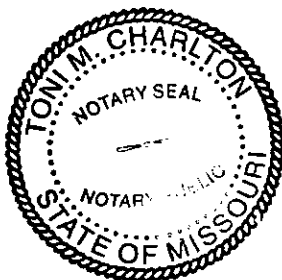
STATE OF MISSOURI)
) ss.
COUNTY OF COLE)

Cary G. Featherstone, of lawful age, on his oath states: that he has participated in the preparation of the following direct testimony as modified on February 27, 2004, in question and answer form, consisting of 24 pages to be presented in the above case; that the answers in the following direct testimony as modified on February 27, 2004, were given by him; that he has knowledge of the matters set forth in such answers; and that such matters are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.


Cary G. Featherstone

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of February 2004.





TONI M. CHARLTON
NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF MISSOURI
COUNTY OF COLE
My Commission Expires December 28, 2004

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DIRECT TESTIMONY
OF
CARY G. FEATHERSTONE
AQUILA, INC.
d/b/a AQUILA NETWORKS-MPS ELECTRIC

CASE NO. ER-2004-0034

Q. Please state your name and business address.

A. Cary G. Featherstone, 3675 Noland Road, Independence, Missouri.

Q. By whom are you employed and in what capacity?

A. I am a Regulatory Auditor with the Missouri Public Service Commission
(Commission).

Q. Please describe your educational background.

A. I graduated from the University of Missouri at Kansas City in December 1978
with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics. My course work also included study in the
field of Accounting.

Q. What has been the nature of your duties while in the employ of this
Commission?

A. I have assisted, conducted and supervised audits and examinations of the
books and records of public utility companies operating within the state of Missouri. I have
participated in examinations of electric, industrial steam, natural gas, water, sewer and

Direct Testimony of
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1 telecommunication companies. I have been involved in cases concerning proposed rate
2 increases, earnings investigations and complaint cases as well as cases relating to mergers
3 and acquisitions and certification cases.

4 Q. Have you previously filed testimony before this Commission?

5 A. Yes, I have. Schedule 1 to this testimony is a summary of rate cases in which
6 I have submitted testimony. In addition, Schedule 1 also identifies other cases where I
7 directly supervised and assisted in audits of several public utilities, but where I did not file
8 testimony.

9 Q. With reference to Case No. ER-2004-0034, have you
10 examined and studied the books and records of Aquila Inc and its Missouri electric and steam
11 division, Aquila Networks -- MPS (MPS)
12 ?

13 A. Yes, with the assistance other members of the Commission Staff (Staff).

14 Q. What is the purpose of your direct testimony?

15 A. I will provide testimony that supports Staff's positions on the rate treatment of
16 Greenwood Energy Center costs and cost of removal/ salvage. I will also provide testimony
17 on a generating facility jointly owned by Aquila, Inc. (Aquila or Company) and an operating
18 partner, Calpine Corporation — a 585-megawatt combined cycle unit located at Pleasant
19 Hill, Missouri. Staff witness Mark L. Oligschlaeger will also provide testimony on the
20 combined cycle unit. Throughout Staff's direct testimony filing, the Aries Combined Cycle
21 Unit will be referred to as the "Combined Cycle Unit" or "Aries Plant."

22 Q. How did you perform the audit of Aquila?

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1 A. Staff conducted interviews of several Aquila personnel in the areas of fuel and
2 fuel related issues such as fuel prices, purchased power and interchange off-system sales,
3 construction of new generation. I reviewed data requests responded to by the Company. I
4 reviewed the Board of Directors minutes, Annual Reports to the Shareholders and SEC
5 Forms 10-K and 10-Qs.

6 Q. What knowledge, skill, experience, training or education do you have in these
7 matters?

8 A. I have acquired general knowledge of these topics through my experience and
9 analyses in prior rate cases, complaint cases, merger cases and certificate cases before the
10 Commission. I have participated in several Aquila rate cases, complaint cases, merger cases
11 and certificate cases and filed testimony on a variety of topics. I have also acquired
12 knowledge of these topics through review of Staff work papers for prior rate cases brought
13 before this Commission relating to Aquila. Specifically, I have examined fuel and fuel-
14 related areas on numerous occasions, at several companies. In addition, I have been involved
15 in several construction audits. I have reviewed the Company's testimony, work papers and
16 responses to data requests addressing these topics. I participated in interviews of Company
17 personnel relating to the Aries issue. In addition, my college coursework primarily included
18 accounting, auditing and economics classes.

19 Q. Please identify which adjustments you are sponsoring.

20 A. For the Aquila Networks - MPS electric operations, I am sponsoring
21 adjustment S-93.1 for Cost of Removal/Salvage. These adjustments appear on Accounting
22 Schedule 10, Adjustments to Income Statement.

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Cary G. Featherstone

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Q. How is your testimony organized?

A. The following is the structure of my testimony by areas:

1. Cost of Removal and Salvage;
2. Aries Combined Cycle Unit.

Q. What caused Staff's review in this case?

A. On July 3, 2003, Aquila filed for a \$65 million increase in its Missouri electric retail rates, exclusive of franchise and occupational taxes for its Aquila Networks—MPS division (MPS), generally referred to as MPS or Missouri Public Service. This represents an overall 19.2% increase to existing rates.

Q. What test year is being used in this case?

A. The test year authorized by the Commission in its October 2, 2003 Order was the calendar year ending 2002 with an update for known and measurable period through September 30, 2003.

Staff witness Phillip K. Williams describes the test year utilized in this case and the period to update the test year for known and measurable changes in his direct testimony.

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Q. Does Aquila have any other rate cases pending before the Commission?

A. Yes. Aquila's MPS division, in addition to providing regulated electric services, also provides natural gas services to the state of Missouri. On August 1, 2003, Aquila filed for a \$5.6 million increase or a 11.1% increase in rates for the natural gas operations of Aquila's MPS division in the state of Missouri.

This case is docketed Case No. GR-2004-0072. The current procedural schedule requires the direct filing for the natural gas case on January 6, 2004. The electric revenue requirements determined for Case No. ER-2004-0034 do not reflect any impacts for the natural gas operations of Aquila.

Q. Please give a brief history of Aquila's utility operations in Missouri?

A. What is now Aquila began as a Missouri corporation that provided utility service within what is now the service area of Aquila Networks—MPS in 1917. By the 1980's that entity was named UtiliCorp United, Inc. (UtiliCorp) and reorganized itself as a Delaware corporation. In March 2002, UtiliCorp became Aquila, Inc. The Commission approved this name change early in 2002. Previous to UtiliCorp, the Company was called Missouri Public Service Company.

Q. Does Aquila currently provide utility services within the state of Missouri?

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1 A. Yes. Aquila is an investor-owned electric and natural gas utility that is
2 engaged in the generation, purchase, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity on a
3 regulated basis to approximately 438,000 customers in three states, Missouri, Kansas and
4 Colorado (page iv of UtiliCorp 2002 Annual Report.). The Company also serves 891,000
5 natural gas customers on a regulated basis in seven states: Missouri, Kansas, Colorado,
6 Nebraska, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota. The Company continues to provide trading and
7 marketing of wholesale services on a limited basis as it winds down its non-regulated
8 operations for natural gas, electricity, broadband capacity and other commodities.

9 Aquila provides retail electric utility service to electric customers in the western and
10 central part of the state of Missouri through its operating division, MPS
11 from its electric generation, transmission and distribution facilities. MPS provides electricity
12 on a wholesale basis through tariffs approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
13 (FERC). MPS also provide natural gas utility service to customers in
14 Missouri.

15 . Between MPS
16 serves 338,000 electric and natural gas customers in Missouri. Aquila serves
17 a total of 1.3 million customers through its regulated domestic utility operations in the states
18 of Kansas, Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri.

19 Aquila also currently owns utility property in Canada (Aquila is attempting to sell its
20 interest in Canada), and recently sold its interest in United Kingdom, New Zealand and
21 Australia through its international subsidiaries and partnerships.

22 As of the end of 2002, Aquila had non-regulated power generation operations,
23 owning or controlling approximately 3,626 megawatts of non-regulated capacity.

1 Finally, Aquila has a 96% ownership of Everest Communications. Everest provides
2 local and long-distance telephone, cable television, high-speed internet and data services to
3 areas of Greater Kansas City. This service was started in 2001.

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14 **COST OF REMOVAL AND SALVAGE**

15 Q. Please explain adjustment S-93.1 in the MPS electric case,

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17 A. These adjustments reflect cost of removal and salvage costs to be included in
18 the cost of service expense levels for each of the cases filed by the Company.

19 Q. What is cost of removal and salvage?

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21 A. Cost of removal is incurred when utility property is retired and removed from
22 service. Generally, removing property from service causes the utility to incur costs to
abandon, physically dismantle, tear down or otherwise remove the property from its site.

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1 Salvage is the proceeds received from the residual value or scrap value that some
2 property has when it is dismantled and removed from utility service. After a piece of
3 property is dismantled or removed from service, utilities can in some instances sell or receive
4 some value for the displaced property. Utilities track the costs relating to removal costs and
5 salvage value on an ongoing annual basis.

6 Typically, removal costs exceed salvage value, resulting in a positive net expense to
7 the utility. The net effect of cost of removal and salvage was included in Staff's
8 determination of the overall revenue requirement for MPS.

9 Q. Why is this adjustment necessary?

10 A. This adjustment is necessary to include an annual normalized level of cost of
11 removal and salvage proceeds in MPS's cost of service. Cost of removal expenditures, like
12 other expenses (maintenance, payroll, fuel expense, etc.) are on-going costs incurred by the
13 utility to provide service to its customers. Therefore, like these other costs, Staff has
14 determined a normalized level for annual cost of removal, netted against any normalized
15 salvage proceeds received by the Company.

16 Q. How did Staff determine the appropriate normalized level of cost of removal
17 and salvage amounts to include in this case?

18 Staff reviewed the cost of removal expenditures and amounts received from salvage
19 values by year for MPS for a 10-year period of time from 1993 to 2002. Based on this
20 information, Staff calculated cost of removal and salvage values using a five-year average for
21 the period 1998 through 2002. Use of the five-year average reflected that MPS incurred a net
22 cost of removal amount over this period of time that represents a cost to the MPS. This

1 amount was included in Accounting Schedule 9, Income Statement, on both a total Company
2 and jurisdictional basis.

3 Q. What were the cost of removal expenditures and salvage amounts for the five-
4 year period?

5 A. The cost of removal and salvage amounts for the five-year period between
6 1998 and 2002 for MPS electric were:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cost of Removal</u>	<u>Salvage</u>	<u>Net Salvage</u>
7 1998	\$ 303,736	\$ (177,357)	\$ 126,379
8 1999	1,916,892	(90,577)	1,826,315
9 2000	3,811,253	(854,021)	2,957,232
10 2001	1,439,615	(717,872)	721,743
11 2002	2,479,058	(708,507)	1,770,550

12 [Source: MPS electric Data Request No. 276]

13 Q. Why did Staff use a five-year average to determine the level of cost of
14 removal and salvage value to include in the revenue requirement?

15 A. A five-year average was used because the costs of removal and salvage
16 amounts fluctuated from year to year during the period examined. Using a five-year average
17 for fluctuating costs removes or smoothes out the differences from one year to the next.
18 Averaging costs to mitigate the impact of fluctuations is commonly used in the ratemaking
19 process and is consistent with how other costs have been treated in this case. The average
20 over the last five years is the most representative of the annual normal on-going level of
21 expense for this case.

22 Q. Have cost of removal and salvage value been treated this way in prior Aquila
23 rate cases?
24

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1 A. Yes. This was the method that Staff used in the last Aquila (then known as
2 UtiliCorp United) general rate case, Case No. ER-2001-672.

3 Q. Has Staff treated cost of removal and salvage amounts in other rate cases
4 consistent with the way that they have been treated in this case?

5 A. Yes. This approach has been used the last several years in many rate cases
6 filed with the Commission. The cases that cost of removal has been treated as an expense
7 item netted against any salvage amounts are:

8	Ameren/Union Electric Company	Case No. GR-2000-512
9	Ameren/Union Electric Company	Case No. EC-2002-1
10	Ameren/Union Electric Company	Case No. GR-2003-517
11	Laclede Gas Company	Case No. GR-2001-621
12	Laclede Gas Company	Case No. GR-2002-356
13	St. Louis County Water Company	Case No. WR-2000-844
14	Missouri American Water Company	Case Nos. WR-2003-500
15		and WC-2004-0168
16		
17	Empire District Electric Company	Case No. ER-2001-299
18	Empire District Electric Company	Case No. ER-2002-424
19	Missouri Gas Energy	Case No. GR-2001-292
20	UtiliCorp United, Inc. (Aquila Inc)	Case No. ER-2001-672

21 **ARIES COMBINED CYCLE UNIT**

22 Q. Does MPS have a purchased power agreement with one of its affiliates?

23 A. Yes. MPS entered into a purchased power agreement (PPA) with Aquila
24 Merchant, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Aquila (then called UtiliCorp United, Inc.), on

1 February 22, 1999. Aquila Merchant created a company known as Merchant Energy Partners
2 Pleasant Hill, LLC (MEPPH) to supply power to MPS.

3 Q. Did Aquila Merchant build a new generating facility in Missouri to supply the
4 power under the PPA with MPS?

5 A. Yes. Aquila Merchant and subsequent operating partner, Calpine Corporation
6 (Calpine), completed construction of a 585-megawatt combined cycle unit at the Aries Power
7 Plant site located at Pleasant Hill, Missouri in 2002.

8 Q. When did the Aries combined cycle unit become fully operational?

9 A. The partners identified the Aries Combined Cycle Generating Facility (Aries
10 Combined Cycle Unit or Aries Plant) was completed and ready to generate electricity as a
11 combined cycle unit by February 2002. The combined cycle plant provides to MPS 200
12 megawatts during October through March and 500 megawatts during April through
13 September starting in 2002 through May 31, 2005, to MPS under the terms of the PPA
14 entered into on February 22, 1999. Aries provided 320 megawatts of peaking capacity
15 service to MPS during the summer of 2001 under the same capacity contract.

16 Q. What is Aquila's interest in the Aries Combined Cycle Unit?

17 A. Aquila effectively owns 50% of this unit. Calpine, the partner which
18 effectively owns the other 50% of the plant, is the operating partner of the Aries Combined
19 Cycle Unit through a Partnership Agreement. On January 12, 2000, Aquila, then called
20 UtiliCorp, entered into a Partnership Agreement with Calpine for the construction, ownership
21 and operation of the Aries Combined Cycle Unit. The actual Partnership Agreement is
22 entitled "Amended And Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of MEP Pleasant
23 Hill, LLC a Delaware Limited Liability Company" (Case No. ER-2001-672, Data Request

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1 No. 315). The Partnership Agreement provides that Aquila will have a 50% ownership
2 share, which entitles it to half of the capacity of the total 585 megawatt combined cycle
3 capacity. Calpine will own the remaining 50% of capacity of this generating facility.

4 Q. Why are Aquila and Calpine considered to “effectively own” Aries?

5 A. While Aquila and Calpine “own” the MEPPH partnership, the output of Aries
6 generation, and ultimately, the plant investment itself, Aquila and Calpine up an
7 arrangement, primarily for tax purposes, to have Cass County – the county where Aries is
8 located, “own” the power plant. Although the county holds legal title for the sole purpose of
9 providing tax abatement to MEPPH, MEPPH retains all of benefits and risks of ownership
10 under a capital lease and has the option of acquiring legal title to the facility upon payment of
11 nominal sum of \$50,000 at any time. MEPPH has sole and exclusive possession of the Aries
12 facility. Cass County does not have any authority to operate the facility as a business or in
13 any manner except as the lessor. Any residual value at the end of the lease terms of Aries
14 remains with MEPPH ownership [page 5, Amendment to Application for Determination of
15 Exempt Wholesale Generator Status, filed with FERC May 20, 2002].

16 Q. Does Aquila recognize the ownership relationship of Aries?

17 A. Yes. Aquila identifies Aries, along with several other merchant plants on its
18 non-regulated books of Aquila Merchant. At page 19 of Aquila’s Securities and Exchange
19 Commission (SEC) Form 10-K for December 31, 2002, Aquila states:

20 We [Aquila] own or control 2,664 MW of net power generation
21 capacity from merchant facilities, including capacity under
22 construction. Our merchant power plants generally do not have
23 dedicated customers, because they are designed to operate only during
24 periods of peak demand in the geographic area in which the plant is
25 located. Generally these plants provide power to utilities when they
26 experience unexpected outages or transmission difficulties or the

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1 demands of their customers exceed their regular power supply due to
2 extreme weather.

3 Aries is one of several plants that is identified in a table associated with the above description
4 in the Aquila Form 10-K.

5 Q. How do Aquila and Calpine operate Aries?

6 A. The Aries Combined Cycle Unit, located at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, is made
7 up of two combustion turbines and a 265-megawatt steam turbine generator that operates as
8 part of the combined cycle unit, using heat generated by the two combustion turbine
9 generator units that otherwise would be wasted. When the two 160-megawatt combustion
10 turbines and the 265-megawatt steam turbine generator are operating in combined cycle, they
11 total generating capacity of 585-megawatts.

12 Q. What type of unit is the combined cycle unit?

13 A. When operating in combined cycle mode, this unit will be efficient enough to
14 be considered an intermediate generating facility. While the two combustion turbine-
15 generators can be operated in what is referred to as "simple cycle" or "independent mode,"
16 the optimal and most efficient mode of operation is when the two 160-megawatt combustion
17 turbine-generators are running in tandem and the heat recovery system is capturing the
18 exhaust heat and converting it to steam. The steam is then used to power the 265-megawatt
19 steam turbine-generator. The heat recovery system for each combustion turbine-generator is
20 known as the heat recovery steam generator (HRSG). There is a separate HRSG unit for
21 each of the two combustion turbine-generators. To obtain the optimal operating
22 performance, the combined cycle unit will utilize the capacity from the two 160-megawatt
23 combustion turbines and the steam flow to power the 265-megawatt steam turbine, giving the
24 Aries Combined Cycle Unit a total operating capacity at full load of 585-megawatts.

1 Q. What fuel sources will the Aries Combined Cycle Unit use?

2 A. The Aries Combined Cycle Unit operates only on natural gas.

3 Q. What was the total cost of the Aries Combined Cycle Unit?

4 A. The final construction cost was ** _____ **. Aquila projected the
5 final cost to be approximately \$277 million (UtiliCorp 2000 Annual Shareholders Report—
6 page 17). Aquila's 50% ownership share of this amount is ** _____ ** with Calpine
7 responsible for the remaining 50% share.

8 Q. How has the Aries Combined Cycle Unit been financed?

9 A. The Aries partners, Aquila and Calpine, have "sold" their ownership rights to
10 Cass County, the county in which the combined cycle facility is located. The partners have
11 entered into a very complex and convoluted financing arrangement with Cass County
12 through a capital lease. Below is the "ARIES Financing Structure" prepared by Aquila that
13 shows this complex structure of "ownership" of the Aries Combined Cycle Unit:

14

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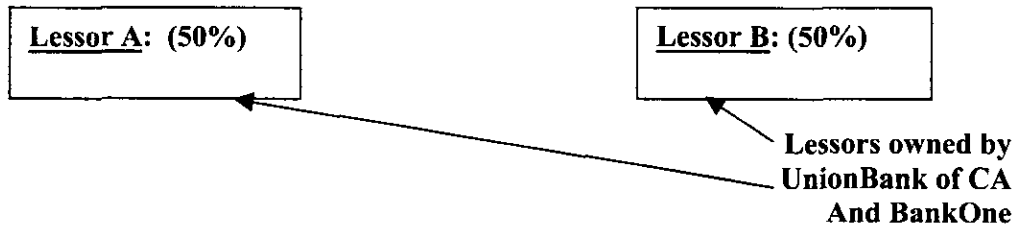
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ARIES Financing Structure



Operating Leases
30 years (2032)



Capital Lease
27 years (2027)



Operator Agreement (21 years (2021))

[Source: Information supplied by Aquila, Case No. ER-2001-672]

Aquila, through its ownership of Aquila Merchant, and Calpine have a 30-year operating lease with Cass County, the “owner” of the power plant. Each of these entities has a separate agreement with each of the two lessors, i.e., Union Bank of California and BankOne. In turn, Cass County has a 27-year financing lease with two separate banks. The partnership structure between Aquila and Calpine is MEP Pleasant Hill, LLC, each having a 50% ownership share (membership).

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1 Cass County “financed” the construction costs of building the Aries plant by selling
2 revenue bonds. Aquila informed Staff that “MEP Pleasant Hill, LLC purchased the one and
3 only bond sold by Cass County” (Case No. ER-2001-672, Data Request No. 496). Thus, in
4 reality, Aquila Merchant and Calpine financed the plant themselves, entered into an operating
5 agreement for 30-years, paying Cass County lease payments each year during that time
6 period. In addition, Calpine is the operating partner of the Aries Plant under a separate
7 operating agreement with MEP Pleasant Hill, LLC effective January 12, 2000 (Case No.
8 ER-2001-672, Data Request No. 315).

9 Q. Is the Aries capacity contract a “tolling” agreement?

10 A. Yes. MPS supplies the natural gas to fuel the combustion turbines to generate
11 the electricity consumed by MPS.

12 Q. What are tolling agreements?

13 A. Typically, these are capacity agreements that are entered into between a seller
14 of power such as owners of generating power plants, known as independent power projects
15 (IPPs), and buyers of power such as utilities like MPS or non-regulated entities like Aquila
16 Merchant. The concept is that the utility will agree to purchase power through a firm
17 capacity agreement paying the seller for this capacity and generally an operation and
18 maintenance (O&M) amount, typically on a cost-per-megawatt-hour basis. The utility tolling
19 aspect of the agreement is that the buyer (utility or non-regulated entity) will supply the fuel
20 source to power the generating unit. In the case of Aries, the fuel source is natural gas.
21 Another form of the tolling arrangement is where Aquila Merchant will supply the natural
22 gas in exchange for the electricity. While the utility will generally use the power for its

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1 customers, the non-regulated entity (like Aquila Merchant) will sell power to wholesale
2 customers at market prices.

3 Q. Are there certain financial obligations that relate to these generating units?

4 A. Yes. The capacity agreements generally have a finite term under the contract.
5 In the case of the Aries tolling agreement, the contract is to provide 320 megawatts of
6 peaking capacity June through September 2001 and between 200 and 500 megawatts of
7 intermediate capacity in combined cycle operation from January 2002 to May 31, 2005.

8 When the units are under contract, the payments made by the buyers for electricity
9 cover financing costs. However, because of the inherent risks associated with IPP generating
10 units, lenders generally have asked for certain financial support or backing, to secure the
11 loans for these units. The owners of these plants enter into a tolling arrangement to ensure
12 that unused capacity of the plants (or capacity not under contract) will be supported by
13 sufficient revenues to cover the lenders' financing costs.

14 Q. Does the Aries plant have a toll with its financial lenders?

15 A. Yes. The lenders insisted that the owners of the plant have a toll for the
16 capacity of the unit that is not committed to MPS. Because the unit is a 585 megawatt power
17 plant, Aries has a toll for the piece that is not committed to MPS (capacity in excess of 500
18 megawatts for 6 months and 200 megawatts for 6 months). In addition, the capacity
19 agreement with MPS is only through May 31, 2005, so any unused capacity beyond that date
20 is part of the toll obligation. Aquila, as one of the owners of Aries, is responsible for half of
21 the total toll of the unit. These arrangements ensure that even if the units do not generate
22 sufficient revenues, the lenders will get their loans repaid. The Aries owners must cover all
23 of the loans regardless of the amount of power that is sold to generate revenues.

1 Q. Is Aquila responsible for any tolling agreements relating to other generating
2 units?

3 A. Yes. Aquila has tolls that it is obligated to pay through these agreements that
4 are made to ensure the lenders get paid for the financial loans relating to other units. Aquila
5 has identified that it has a total obligation of future toll payments of almost \$2.1 billion for
6 the period 2003 to 2007 and thereafter. Generally, these toll agreements cover an
7 approximate 20-year period [SEC Form 10-K, page 60 filed as of December 31, 2002].

8 Q. Will the \$2.1 billion amount have to be paid regardless of any expected
9 revenues generated by these power plants?

10 A. Yes. Even if the generating units never produce another kilowatt, Aquila will
11 have to ensure that this amount is paid. At pages 59 and 60 of its 2002 SEC Form 10-K,
12 Aquila identifies the tolling agreement obligations:

13 Our scheduled capacity payments for power generation in our
14 Capacity Services business during 2003 aggregate approximately
15 \$101.3 million. Because it is generally expected that the fuel and start-
16 up costs of operating merchant power plants will exceed the revenues
17 that would be generated from the power sales, we believe that our
18 capacity to generate power will largely be unutilized. If our tolling
19 agreements that comprise a substantial portion of our capacity
20 payments are not terminated or restructured on terms acceptable to our
21 counterparties and us, our earnings and liquidity will be severely
22 impacted. We have communicated to certain counterparties the
23 necessity that these agreements be terminated or restructured.

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<u>Years</u>	<u>Capacity Payments</u> (in millions)
2003	\$ 101.3
2004	101.3
2005	112.4
2006	120.2
2007	120.2
<u>Thereafter</u>	<u>1,508.1</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$2,063.5</u>

[source: SEC Form 10-K, December 31, 2002, pages 59-60]

Q. Does this amount relate only to Aries?

A. No. Page 20 of Aquila's Form 10-K filed with the SEC identified that, as of December 31, 2002, Aquila had three merchant power plants under tolling agreements. These were the Aries unit, the 604 megawatt Elwood Energy, LLC unit located at an Illinois facility and the Acadia Power Plant located in Louisiana [Page 20, Form 10-K].

Q. Has Aquila reduced any of the obligations under the tolling agreements?

A. Yes. On May 13, 2003, Aquila announced that it had terminated the 20-year tolling agreement for the Acadia Power Partners, LLC. (Acadia). This unit is a joint venture between Calpine and Cleco Corporation. Under the toll, Aquila supplied the natural gas to a combined cycle plant in Eunice, Louisiana, and paid fixed capacity payments for the right to sell into the wholesale market 580 megawatts of power generated by the plant. Under the termination agreement, Aquila paid Acadia \$105.5 million to release Aquila from the agreement. The transaction returned \$45 million to Aquila in posted collateral and eliminated \$843 million in payments due Acadia over the remainder of the 20-year term. Aquila originally entered into the contract with Acadia in 2000.

Direct Testimony of
Cary G. Featherstone

1 Q. Is part of the Aries tolling agreement included in the amounts identified above
2 as reported to the SEC in Aquila's Form 10-K?

3 A. Yes. Aries has a substantial tolling obligation that the owners must pay
4 regardless of their ability to sell any of the Aries power.

5 Q. Did Aquila's MPS operations have anything to do with the
6 tolling obligation relating to Aries?

7 A. No. MPS had anything to do with the terms,
8 responsibilities and ultimate obligation to pay the tolling agreements so the lenders can
9 recover their loans respecting Aries.

10 Q. Should Aquila have to accept full blame and responsibility for getting into
11 these tolling arrangements?

12 A. Yes, absolutely. Aquila attempted to be a non-regulated entity, seeing a
13 substantial amount of its business being derived by non-regulated activities. The merchant
14 plant business was a big part of Aquila's future business growth objectives. To the extent
15 that Aquila made bad business decisions, Aquila should bear all the risks and consequences
16 of those decisions. The decision of Aquila to build Aries as a non-regulated generating unit
17 should not have any bearing on, or influence in any way, decisions that need to be made for
18 Aquila's regulated Missouri operating divisions, MPS.

19 Q. Have the lenders been repaid on any of the loan obligations relating to Aries?

20 A. The Aries partners announced the default of the Aries construction loan in
21 July 2003. The loan is still in default.

22 Q. Is Aquila planning on replacing the Aries capacity once the current contract
23 ends May 31, 2005?

Direct Testimony of
Cary G. Featherstone

1 A. Yes. Aquila will have a capacity shortfall once the Aries contract is
2 completed, May 2005. The Company has a Request for Proposal (RFP) that it has issued
3 several times to acquire replacement capacity once the existing capacity agreement expires.
4 The RFP was originally issued in 2001, with responses received late 2001 and rebid in 2003.

5 Q. Has the Company made any final decisions with regard to the capacity needs
6 of the MPS division once the current MEPPH contract expires?

7 A. As of this testimony, Aquila has made no decision regarding the replacement
8 capacity once the Aries contract ends May 31, 2005, approximately 17 months from now
9 (Data Request No. 164.2).

10 Q. On the rebid has Aquila received proposals for power after the Aries contract
11 ends May 31, 2005?

12 A. Yes. Aquila received bids from several separate entities. The responses have
13 been received for Aquila's review during 2003. After evaluation Aquila ** _____ ** the
14 proposals and has subsequently received ** _____ ** from the bidders.

15 Q. Did the Aries partners respond to Aquila's RFP for MPS
16 capacity?

17 A. ** _____
18 _____
19 _____
20 _____
21 _____
22 _____

23 ** As stated earlier, to date no decision has been made by Aquila.

Direct Testimony of
Cary G. Featherstone

1 Q. Is Staff concerned that the Aries tolling obligation will place an undue
2 influence on the bidding process for MPS capacity needs after the
3 termination on May 31, 2005, of the existing PPA?

4 A. Yes. With the affiliated relationship between Aquila Merchant, one of the
5 owners of Aries, Staff is concerned that the evaluation of capacity requirements for Missouri
6 operations will be influenced and compromised to the extent that the Aries bid will receive
7 preference over other qualified bidders and over any options for MPS to
8 build their own generation that may exist that would benefit MPS
9 customers' long-term energy needs.

10 Q. Did Staff express concern over the Aries PPA in Aquila's (then called
11 UtiliCorp) last electric rate increase case?

12 A. Yes. In Case No. ER-2001-672, Staff proposed a similar adjustment that is
13 being identified in Mr. Oligschlaeger's direct testimony in this case. In addition, Staff
14 believed that Aquila needed to examine building and owning the generation required to meet
15 the capacity needs of its customers. Staff continues to believe that this option is something
16 that Aquila needs to address. The Commission should require Aquila and its operating
17 division, MPS to perform an extensive study to determine what is in the
18 long-range best interest of its customers in meeting capacity and energy requirements going
19 forward.

20 Staff is concerned that Aquila will make the decision to enter into another five-year
21 purchased power agreement with the Aries MEPPH partners that will effectively purchase
22 capacity from this affiliated company through 2010. If this were to happen, then the pressure
23 relating to the tolling agreement for Aries will be greatly reduced.

Direct Testimony of
Cary G. Featherstone

1 Q. Is Aquila currently reviewing the building of generation to meet the future
2 capacity needs of MPS?

3 A. ** _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____
9 _____
10 _____
11 _____
12 _____
13 _____
14 _____
15 _____ **

16 Q. Has Staff requested the Commission to open an investigation into the sale of
17 the Aries unit?

18 A. Yes, it has. This was requested from the Commission on November 14, 2003
19 in Case No. EO-2004-0224.

20 Q. Is any other Staff witness addressing the Aries capacity agreement in its direct
21 testimony?

22 A. Yes. Staff witness Mark L. Oligschlaeger also addresses the Aries Combined
23 Cycle Unit ownership and financing structure in his direct testimony.

Direct Testimony of
Cary G. Featherston

1 Q. Does this conclude your direct testimony?

2 A. Yes, it does.

Cary G. Featherstone

SUMMARY OF RATE CASE INVOLVEMENT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Utility</u>	<u>Type of Testimony</u>	<u>Case</u>
1980	Case No. ER-80-53	St. Joseph Light & Power Company (electric)	Direct	Stipulated
1980	Case No. OR-80-54	St. Joseph Light & Power Company (transit)	Direct	Stipulated
1980	Case No. HR-80-55	St. Joseph Light & Power Company (industrial steam)	Direct	Stipulated
1980	Case No. GR-80-173	The Gas Service Company (natural gas)	Direct	Stipulated
1980	Case No. GR-80-249	Rich Hill-Hume Gas Company (natural gas)	No Testimony filed	Stipulated
1980	Case No. TR-80-235	United Telephone Company of Missouri (telephone)	Direct Rebuttal	Contested
1981	Case No. ER-81-42	Kansas City Power & Light Company (electric)	Direct Rebuttal	Contested
1981	Case No. TR-81-208	Southwestern Bell Telephone Company (telephone)	Direct Rebuttal Surrebuttal	Contested
1981	Case No. TR-81-302	United Telephone Company of Missouri (telephone)	Direct	Stipulated
1981	Case No. TO-82-3	Investigation of Equal Life Group and Remaining Life Depreciation Rates (telephone-- depreciation case)	Direct	Contested
1982	Case Nos. ER-82-66 and HR-82-67	Kansas City Power & Light Company (electric & district steam heating)	Direct Rebuttal Surrebuttal	Contested
1982	Case No. TR-82-199	Southwestern Bell Telephone Company (telephone)	Direct	Contested

<u>Year</u>	<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Utility</u>	<u>Type of Testimony</u>	<u>Case</u>
1983	Case No. EO-83-9	Investigation and Audit of Forecasted Fuel Expense of Kansas City Power & Light Company (electric-- forecasted fuel true-up)	Direct	Contested
1983	Case No. ER-83-49	Kansas City Power & Light Company (electric)	Direct Rebuttal Surrebuttal	Contested
1983	Case No. TR-83-253	Southwestern Bell Telephone Company (telephone)	Direct	Contested
1984	Case No. EO-84-4	Investigation and Audit of Forecasted Fuel Expense of Kansas City Power & Light Company (electric-- forecasted fuel true-up)	Direct	Contested
1985	Case Nos. ER-85-128 and EO-85-185	Kansas City Power & Light Company (electric)	Direct	Contested
1987	Case No. HO-86-139	Kansas City Power & Light Company (district steam heating-- discontinuance of public utility)	Direct Rebuttal Surrebuttal	Contested
1988	Case No. TC-89-14	Southwestern Bell Telephone Company (telephone-- complaint case)	Direct Surrebuttal	Contested
1989	Case No. TR-89-182	GTE North, Incorporated (telephone)	Direct Rebuttal Surrebuttal	Contested
1990	Case No. GR-90-50	Kansas Power & Light - Gas Service Division (natural gas)	Direct	Stipulated
1990	Case No. ER-90-101	UtiliCorp United Inc., Missouri Public Service Division (electric)	Direct Surrebuttal	Contested

<u>Year</u>	<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Utility</u>	<u>Type of Testimony</u>	<u>Case</u>
1990	Case No. GR-90-198	UtiliCorp United, Inc., Missouri Public Service Division (natural gas)	Direct	Stipulated
1990	Case No. GR-90-152	Associated Natural Gas Company (natural gas)	Rebuttal	Stipulated
1991	Case No. EM-91-213	Kansas Power & Light - Gas Service Division (natural gas-- acquisition/merger case)	Rebuttal	Contested
1991	Case Nos. EO-91-358 and EO-91-360	UtiliCorp United Inc., Missouri Public Service Division (electric-- accounting authority orders)	Rebuttal	Contested
1991	Case No. GO-91-359	UtiliCorp United Inc., Missouri Public Service Division (natural gas)	Memorandum Recommendation	Stipulated
1993	Case Nos. TC-93-224 and TO-93-192	Southwestern Bell Telephone Company (telephone-- complaint case)	Direct Rebuttal Surrebuttal	Contested
1993	Case No. TR-93-181	United Telephone Company of Missouri (telephone)	Direct Surrebuttal	Contested
1993	Case No. GM-94-40	Western Resources, Inc. and Southern Union Company (natural gas-- sale of Missouri property)	Rebuttal	Stipulated
1994	Case No. GM-94-252	UtiliCorp United Inc., acquisition of Missouri Gas Company and Missouri Pipeline Company (natural gas--acquisition case)	Rebuttal	Contested
1994	Case No. GA-94-325	UtiliCorp United Inc., expansion of natural gas to City of Rolla, MO (natural gas-- certificate case)	Rebuttal	Contested
1995	Case No. GR-95-160	United Cities Gas Company (natural gas)	Direct	Contested
1995	Case No. ER-95-279	Empire District Electric Company	Direct	Stipulated

<u>Year</u>	<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Utility</u>	<u>Type of Testimony</u>	<u>Case</u>
		(electric)		
1996	Case No. GA-96-130	UtiliCorp United, Inc./Missouri Pipeline Company (natural gas-- certificate case)	Rebuttal	Contested
1996	Case No. EM-96-149	Union Electric Company merger with CIPSCO Incorporated (electric and natural gas-- acquisition/merger case)	Rebuttal	Stipulated -
1996	Case No. GR-96-285	Missouri Gas Energy Division of Southern Union Company (natural gas)	Direct Rebuttal Surrebuttal	Contested
1996	Case No. ER-97-82	Empire District Electric Company (electric-- interim rate case)	Rebuttal	Contested
1997	Case No. EO-97-144	UtiliCorp United Inc./Missouri Public Service Company (electric)	Verified Statement	Commission Denied Motion
1997	Case No. GA-97-132	UtiliCorp United Inc./Missouri Public Service Company (natural gas—certificate case)	Rebuttal	Contested
1997	Case No. GA-97-133	Missouri Gas Company (natural gas—certificate case)	Rebuttal	Contested
1997	Case Nos. EC-97-362 and EO-97-144	UtiliCorp United Inc./Missouri Public Service (electric)	Direct	Contested
1997	Case Nos. ER-97-394 and EC-98-126	UtiliCorp United Inc./Missouri Public Service (electric)	Direct Rebuttal Surrebuttal	Contested
1997	Case No. EM-97-395	UtiliCorp United Inc./Missouri Public Service (electric-application to spin-off generating assets to EWG subsidiary)	Rebuttal	Withdrawn
1998	Case No. GR-98-140	Missouri Gas Energy Division of Southern Union Company	Testimony in Support of	Contested

<u>Year</u>	<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Utility</u> (natural gas)	<u>Type of Testimony</u> Stipulation And Agreement	<u>Case</u>
1999	Case No. EM-97-515	Kansas City Power & Light Company merger with Western Resources, Inc. (electric acquisition/ merger case)	Rebuttal	Stipulated (Merger eventually terminated)
2000	Case No. EM-2000-292	UtiliCorp United Inc. merger with St. Joseph Light & Power Company (electric, natural gas and industrial steam acquisition/ merger case)	Rebuttal	Contested
2000	Case No. EM-2000-369	UtiliCorp United Inc. merger with Empire District Electric Company (electric acquisition/ merger case)	Rebuttal	Contested (Merger eventually terminated)
2001	Case No. ER-2001-299	Empire District Electric Company (electric)	Direct Surrebuttal True-Up Direct	Contested
2001	Case Nos. ER-2001-672 and EC-2002-265	UtiliCorp United Inc./Missouri Public Service Company (electric)	Verified Statement Direct Rebuttal Surrebuttal	Stipulated
2002	Case No. ER-2002-424	Empire District Electric Company (electric)	Direct	Stipulated

AUDITS WHICH WERE SUPERVISED AND ASSISTED:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Utility</u>	<u>Type of Testimony</u>	<u>Case Disposition</u>
1986	Case No. TR-86-14 (telephone)	ALLTEL Missouri, Inc.		Stipulated
1986	Case No. TR-86-55 (telephone)	Continental Telephone Company of Missouri		Stipulated
1986	Case No. TR-86-63 (telephone)	Webster County Telephone Company		Stipulated
1986	Case No. GR-86-76 (natural gas)	KPL-Gas Service Company		Withdrawn
1986	Case No. TR-86-117 (telephone)	United Telephone Company of Missouri		Withdrawn
1988	Case No. GR-88-115 (natural gas)	St. Joseph Light & Power Company	Deposition	Stipulated
1988	Case No. GR-88-116 (industrial steam)	St. Joseph Light & Power Company	Deposition	Stipulated