## BEFORE THE CORPORATION COMMISSION

OF THE STATE OF KANSAS

Received

JUN 17 2011

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION | State Corporation Commission OF KANSAS CITY POWER AND LIGHT | KCC Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE |
RATEMAKING PRINCIPLES AND | KCC Docket No. 11-KCPE-581-PRE |
TREATMENT THAT WILL APPLY TO | RECOVERY IN RATES OF THE COST TO | BE INCURRED BY KCP&L FOR CERTAIN | ELECTRIC GENERATION FACILITIES | UNDER K.S.A. 66-1239 |

# CROSS-ANSWERING TESTIMONY OF

ANDREA C. CRANE

ON BEHALF OF

THE CITIZENS' UTILITY RATEPAYER BOARD

June 17, 2011

- 1 Q. Please state your name and business address.
- 2 A. My name is Andrea C. Crane and my business address is 90 Grove Street, Ridgefield,
  3 Connecticut 06877. (Mailing Address: PO Box 810, Georgetown, Connecticut 06829)

- Q. Did you previously file testimony in this case?
- A. Yes, on June 3, 2011, I filed Direct Testimony on behalf of the Citizens' Utility Ratepayer Board ("CURB"). In that testimony, I recommended that the KCC issue an order denying Kansas City Power & Light ("KCP&L) Company's Petition for predetermination of ratemaking principles and stating that traditional ratemaking principles will apply to environmental upgrades associated with the La Cygne generating station. I also recommended in my Direct Testimony that if the KCC does approve the Company's request for predetermination of ratemaking treatment, then it should put the Company at risk for all expenditures exceeding \$1.23 billion, defer a decision on the appropriate depreciable life of the environmental upgrades, authorize a 100 basis point reduction in the cost of equity for projects subject to preapproval, and deny the Company's request to recover costs for the preapproved projects pursuant to an Environmental Cost Recovery Rider ("ECRR").

- Q. What is the purpose of your cross-answering testimony?
- The purpose of my cross-answering testimony is to respond to the Direct Testimony of KCC

  Staff witness Adam Gatewood. Specifically, I will address Mr. Gatewood's statements that

  use of the predetermination statute "does not require an adjustment to the utility's return on

equity and that the Commission should not make explicit adjustments to the allowed return." I will also comment on his statement that such an adjustment "would short-change investors because investors are not being compensated for that risk to begin with."

A.

# Q. Do you agree with Mr. Gatewood that use of the predetermination statute does not require an adjustment to the utility's return?

Yes, I agree that the predetermination statute does not <u>require</u> an adjustment to the utility's return. In fact, as noted in my Direct Testimony, the predetermination statute does not require the KCC to make any specific finding. The only requirements contained in the statute are the filing requirements requiring a petitioner to provide a description of the utility's conservation measures, a description of its demand side management efforts, its ten-year generation and load forecasts, and a description of power supply alternatives. Assuming that these filing requirements are met, the KCC has broad discretion to approve the ratemaking treatment proposed by the petitioner, to reject it, or to modify it in some way.<sup>3</sup>

Moreover, not only does the statute not require any specific action on the part of the KCC, it also does not provide guidance to the KCC regarding whether or not to approve the rate-making principles and treatment specifically requested in the petition. Thus, the KCC has broad discretion in evaluating any petition for predetermination of ratemaking treatment. Unlike Mr. Gatewood, I recommend that the KCC use its discretion to award a lower return on equity to projects that receive pre-approval.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Testimony of Mr. Gatewood, page 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Id.

A.

## Q. Do you agree that such an adjustment would "short-change investors"?

No, I do not. Mr. Gatewood's statement that investors would be shortchanged if the KCC were to award a lower return on projects subject to pre-approval is based on his argument that the return on equity only compensates investors for systematic risks, i.e., those risks that cannot be eliminated through diversification. He claims that company specific risks, such as the risks associated with the La Cygne project, can be eliminated by investors through diversification of their portfolio. However, the Company suggests that the La Cygne project involves risks that investors would be unwilling to accept in the absence of pre-approval. In fact, Mr. Giles stated that KCP&L cannot even commit to this project in the absence of pre-approval, while both Mr. Giles and Mr. Cline stated their belief that the cost of capital is directly impacted by pre-approval. As noted by Mr. Cline at page 6 of his Direct Testimony,

The La Cygne project is a significant investment for the Company. Investors, rating agencies, and other financial parties familiar with the utility industry understand very well the regulatory risk profile of a significant project like La Cygne. In addition to financial and operational risk, regulatory risk is significant under traditional ratemaking, where the assessment of decisional prudence and the prudence of costs incurred occurs only after significant funds have already been invested.

Pre-approval obviously provides benefits to the Company and its investors. Otherwise, why would the Company even pursue pre-approval, let alone threaten to abandon the project unless pre-approval is granted? It is ratepayers who will be short-changed if pre-approval is granted without a commensurate adjustment to cost of equity.

It is indisputable that the Company's currently-authorized cost of capital was approved by the KCC without pre-approval of any future KCP&L projects by the Commission. Thus, pre-approval will provide a benefit to investors over the status quo. That benefit is directly related to the reduction in risk that investors will bear if the KCC deviates from traditional ratemaking principles and pre-approves the La Cygne project. Accordingly, investors will be not short-changed if the KCC determines to award a lower return on equity on projects that have been pre-approved. Although shareholders would be receiving less compensation on these projects, they would also be incurring significantly less risk of cost recovery. Accordingly a reduction in their return on equity is entirely appropriate.

## Q. Will pre-approval increase the risk to ratepayers?

A. Yes, it will. This increased risk was summarized by David A. Schlissel, testifying on behalf of the Great Plains Alliance for Clean Energy. As stated by Mr. Schlissel on page 3 of his Direct Testimony,

KCP&L's customers would be exposed to significant risks if the Company proceeds with the proposed retrofitting of La Cygne Units 1 and 2. These include (1) that the cost of the retrofits will be higher than the Company now projects, (2) that the Units will not operate as well as the Company currently forecasts, (3) that coal prices will be higher than KCP&L assumes, (4) that Cox prices also will be higher, (5) that natural gas prices will be lower, (6) that plant operating costs will be higher, and/or (7) that one or both of the Units will be retired before 2034. 

Risk is a zero sum game. Preapproval does not reduce risk, it merely transfers it from one party (shareholders) to another (ratepayers). The Company argues that investors require pre-approval of the La Cygne environmental projects, given the significant investment that will be required. Mr. Schlissel succinctly describes the increased risk to ratepayers if pre-approval is granted by the KCC. Ratepayers should be compensated for this shift in risk if the KCC decides to pre-approve the La Cygne projects. Thus, I strongly disagree with Mr. Gatewood's contention that no adjustment to the return on equity is appropriate.

A.

# Q. What action should the KCC take if agrees with Mr. Gatewood and finds that investors can diversify their portfolios and therefore eliminate company-specific risk?

If the KCC accepts Mr. Gatewood's argument, then investors should be indifferent to whether or not the KCC pre-approves the La Cygne environmental projects. Accordingly, if the KCC accepts Mr. Gatewood's argument, then it should also find that there is no need to deviate from traditional ratemaking principles and it should deny the Company's request for pre-approval.

## Q. Does this conclude your testimony?

18 A. Yes, it does.

# **VERIFICATION**

STATE OF CONNECTICUT	)			
COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD	)	ss:		
Andrea C. Crane, being duly sworn to consultant for the Citizens' Utility Ratepayer foregoing testimony, and that the statements information and belief	er Board, tha	at she has read	and is familiar v	with the
	<u>Andrea</u> C.	rea C. C	raxe	
Subscribed and sworn before me this	H day of _	JUNE	, 2011.	
	Notary Pul	blic <u>Ma</u>	ignie M	. Levan
My Commission Expires: DECEMBE	R 31,	2013		

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I, the undersigned, hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the above and foregoing document was placed in the United States mail, postage prepaid, electronic service, or hand-delivered this 17<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2011, to the following:

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