
**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 or 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2007

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1-3523

WESTAR ENERGY, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Kansas
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

48-0290150
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

818 South Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66612 (785) 575-6300
(Address, including Zip Code and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Check one:

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Common Stock, par value \$5.00 per share
(Class)

92,347,981 shares
(Outstanding at October 23, 2007)

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain matters discussed in this Form 10-Q are “forward-looking statements.” The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 has established that these statements qualify for safe harbors from liability. Forward-looking statements may include words like we “believe,” “anticipate,” “target,” “expect,” “pro forma,” “estimate,” “intend” and words of similar meaning. Forward-looking statements describe our future plans, objectives, expectations or goals. Such statements address future events and conditions concerning matters such as, but not limited to:

- amount, type and timing of capital expenditures,
- earnings,
- cash flow,
- liquidity and capital resources,
- litigation,
- accounting matters,
- possible corporate restructurings, acquisitions and dispositions,
- compliance with debt and other restrictive covenants,
- interest rates and dividends,
- environmental matters,
- regulatory matters,
- nuclear operations, and
- the overall economy of our service area.

What happens in each case could vary materially from what we expect because of such things as:

- regulated and competitive markets,
- economic and capital market conditions,
- changes in accounting requirements and other accounting matters,
- changing weather,
- the Kansas Court of Appeals’ decisions regarding appeals filed by interveners of portions of the Kansas Corporation Commission’s July 31, 2007, Remand Order,
- the Kansas Corporation Commission’s decision regarding the pending application with respect to predetermination of rate making principles associated with proposed wind generation,
- the impact of regional transmission organizations and independent system operators, including the development of new market mechanisms for energy markets in which we participate,
- rates, cost recoveries and other regulatory matters including the outcome of our request for reconsideration of the September 6, 2006, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Order,
- the impact of changes and downturns in the energy industry and the market for trading wholesale energy,
- the outcome of the notice of violation received on January 22, 2004, from the Environmental Protection Agency and other environmental matters including possible future legislative or regulatory mandates related to emissions of presently unregulated gases or substances,
- political, legislative, judicial and regulatory developments at the municipal, state and federal level that can affect us or our industry,
- the impact of our potential liability to David C. Wittig and Douglas T. Lake for unpaid compensation and benefits and the impact of claims they have made against us related to the termination of their employment and the publication of the report of the special committee of the board of directors,
- the impact of changes in interest rates,
- the impact of changes in interest rates on pension and other post-retirement and post-employment benefit liability calculations, as well as actual and assumed investment returns on invested plan assets,
- the impact of changes in estimates regarding our Wolf Creek Generating Station decommissioning obligation,
- changes in regulation of nuclear generating facilities and nuclear materials and fuel, including possible shutdown or required modification of nuclear generating facilities,
- uncertainty regarding the establishment of interim or permanent sites for spent nuclear fuel storage and disposal,

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- homeland security considerations,
- coal, natural gas, uranium, oil and wholesale electricity prices,
- availability and timely provision of equipment, supplies, labor and fuel we need to operate our business, and
- other circumstances affecting anticipated operations, sales and costs.

These lists are not all-inclusive because it is not possible to predict all factors. This report should be read in its entirety and in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006. No one section of this report deals with all aspects of the subject matter and additional information on some matters that could impact our operations and financial results may be included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date such statement was made, and we are not obligated to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement was made except as required by applicable laws or regulations.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following is a glossary of frequently used abbreviations or acronyms that are found throughout this report.

<u>Abbreviation or Acronym</u>	<u>Definition</u>
2005 KCC Order	December 28, 2005, KCC Order
2006 Form 10-K	Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006
AFUDC	Allowance for Funds Used During Construction
Aquila	Aquila, Inc.
BNYCM	BNY Capital Markets, Inc.
COLI	Corporate-owned Life Insurance
DOJ	Department of Justice
ECRR	Environmental Cost Recovery Rider
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
February 2007 KCC Order	February 8, 2007, KCC Order
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FIN	Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No.
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
Guardian	Guardian International, Inc.
IBEW	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
July 2006 Court Order	July 7, 2006, Kansas Court of Appeals Order
July 2007 KCC Order	July 31, 2007, KCC Order
KCC	Kansas Corporation Commission
KDHE	Kansas Department of Health and Environment
KGE	Kansas Gas and Electric Company
La Cygne	La Cygne Generating Station
MKEC	Mid-Kansas Electric Company, LLC
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt hours
ONEOK	ONEOK, Inc.
RECA	Retail energy cost adjustment
RSUs	Restricted share units
Section 114	Section 114(a) of the Clean Air Act
SPP	Southwest Power Pool
SFAS	Statement of Financial Accounting Standards
Wolf Creek	Wolf Creek Generating Station

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**ITEM 1. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

WESTAR ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in Thousands)
(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,047	\$ 18,196
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$5,891 and \$6,257, respectively	241,834	179,859
Inventories and supplies, net	180,430	147,930
Energy marketing contracts	55,027	67,267
Tax receivable	22,710	15,142
Deferred tax assets	5,243	853
Prepaid expenses	42,330	29,620
Regulatory assets	79,515	58,777
Other	15,408	19,076
Total Current Assets	<u>650,544</u>	<u>536,720</u>
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET	<u>4,501,475</u>	<u>4,071,607</u>
OTHER ASSETS:		
Regulatory assets	487,305	550,703
Nuclear decommissioning trust	122,572	111,135
Energy marketing contracts	15,583	11,173
Other	185,789	173,837
Total Other Assets	<u>811,249</u>	<u>846,848</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 5,963,268</u>	<u>\$5,455,175</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Short-term debt	\$ 174,000	\$ 160,000
Accounts payable	190,507	150,424
Accrued taxes	71,619	102,219
Energy marketing contracts	46,455	57,281
Accrued interest	23,833	32,928
Regulatory liabilities	64,041	49,836
Other	116,178	110,488
Total Current Liabilities	<u>686,633</u>	<u>663,176</u>
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:		
Long-term debt, net	1,713,445	1,563,265
Obligation under capital leases	123,767	12,316
Deferred income taxes	825,598	906,311
Unamortized investment tax credits	59,932	61,668
Deferred gain from sale-leaseback	120,896	125,017
Accrued employee benefits	256,675	246,930
Asset retirement obligations	87,897	84,192
Energy marketing contracts	2,146	534
Regulatory liabilities	88,999	83,664
Other	225,976	140,536
Total Long-Term Liabilities	<u>3,505,331</u>	<u>3,224,433</u>
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (see Notes 6 and 7)		
TEMPORARY EQUITY	<u>5,599</u>	<u>6,671</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Cumulative preferred stock, par value \$100 per share; authorized 600,000 shares; issued and outstanding 214,363 shares	21,436	21,436
Common stock, par value \$5 per share; authorized 150,000,000 shares; issued 91,637,344 shares and 87,394,886 shares, respectively	458,187	436,974
Paid-in capital	1,009,702	916,605
Retained earnings	276,286	185,779
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net	94	101
Total Shareholders' Equity	<u>1,765,705</u>	<u>1,560,895</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	<u>\$ 5,963,268</u>	<u>\$5,455,175</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

WESTAR ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2007	2006
SALES	\$ 548,496	\$ 515,947
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Fuel and purchased power	182,686	169,053
Operating and maintenance	121,154	115,024
Depreciation and amortization	47,907	50,452
Selling, general and administrative	46,182	41,832
Total Operating Expenses	<u>397,929</u>	<u>376,361</u>
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	150,567	139,586
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):		
Investment earnings	(326)	1,140
Other income	2,088	4,285
Other expense	(4,138)	(4,271)
Total Other (Expense) Income	<u>(2,376)</u>	<u>1,154</u>
Interest expense	28,864	25,757
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	119,327	114,983
Income tax expense	27,621	24,949
NET INCOME	91,706	90,034
Preferred dividends	242	242
EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR COMMON STOCK	<u>\$ 91,464</u>	<u>\$ 89,792</u>
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER AVERAGE COMMON SHARE OUTSTANDING (See Note 2)		
Basic earnings available	<u>\$ 0.99</u>	<u>\$ 1.03</u>
Diluted earnings available	<u>\$ 0.99</u>	<u>\$ 1.02</u>
Average equivalent common shares outstanding	91,940,879	87,578,093
DIVIDENDS DECLARED PER COMMON SHARE	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.25

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

WESTAR ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2007	2006
SALES	\$ 1,333,981	\$ 1,262,592
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Fuel and purchased power	417,442	390,803
Operating and maintenance	350,798	344,095
Depreciation and amortization	141,677	148,240
Selling, general and administrative	132,790	119,174
Total Operating Expenses	<u>1,042,707</u>	<u>1,002,312</u>
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	291,274	260,280
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):		
Investment earnings	3,536	5,973
Other income	4,316	16,753
Other expense	(10,545)	(10,333)
Total Other (Expense) Income	<u>(2,693)</u>	<u>12,393</u>
Interest expense	84,728	74,203
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	203,853	198,470
Income tax expense	49,264	46,233
NET INCOME	154,589	152,237
Preferred dividends	727	727
EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR COMMON STOCK	<u>\$ 153,862</u>	<u>\$ 151,510</u>
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER AVERAGE COMMON SHARE OUTSTANDING (See Note 2):		
Basic earnings available	<u>\$ 1.71</u>	<u>\$ 1.73</u>
Diluted earnings available	<u>\$ 1.70</u>	<u>\$ 1.72</u>
Average equivalent common shares outstanding	89,904,566	87,440,865
DIVIDENDS DECLARED PER COMMON SHARE	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.75

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

WESTAR ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Dollars in Thousands)
(Unaudited)

	<u>Three Months Ended September 30,</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
NET INCOME	\$ 91,706	\$ 90,034
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS):		
Unrealized holding loss on marketable securities arising during the period	(8)	(53)
Other Comprehensive Loss	(8)	(53)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u>\$ 91,698</u>	<u>\$ 89,981</u>

	<u>Nine Months Ended September 30,</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
NET INCOME	\$ 154,589	\$ 152,237
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS):		
Unrealized holding loss on marketable securities arising during the period	(7)	(21)
Other Comprehensive Loss	(7)	(21)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u>\$ 154,582</u>	<u>\$ 152,216</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

WESTAR ENERGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Dollars in Thousands)
(Unaudited)

	<u>Nine Months Ended September 30,</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 154,589	\$ 152,237
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	141,677	148,240
Amortization of nuclear fuel	12,497	11,698
Amortization of deferred gain from sale-leaseback	(4,121)	(4,121)
Amortization of prepaid corporate-owned life insurance	10,792	12,204
Non-cash compensation	4,769	2,013
Net changes in energy marketing assets and liabilities	7,156	(10,186)
Accrued liability to certain former officers	(122)	1,710
Net deferred income taxes and credits	(29,820)	1,999
Stock based compensation excess tax benefits	(946)	(655)
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	(2,368)	—
Changes in working capital items, net of acquisitions and dispositions:		
Accounts receivable, net	(61,975)	(71,005)
Inventories and supplies	(32,500)	(34,752)
Prepaid expenses and other	(54,828)	6,674
Accounts payable	24,244	9,444
Accrued taxes	17,792	5,682
Other current liabilities	(37,922)	(40,697)
Changes in other assets	30,722	(1,993)
Changes in other liabilities	29,552	(31,848)
Cash flows from operating activities	<u>209,188</u>	<u>156,644</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(455,191)	(200,367)
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	2,368	—
Investment in corporate-owned life insurance	(18,793)	(19,127)
Purchase of securities within the nuclear decommissioning trust fund	(168,819)	(295,366)
Sale of securities within the nuclear decommissioning trust fund	167,816	291,961
Proceeds from investment in corporate-owned life insurance	544	9,503
Proceeds from other investments	1,003	52,357
Cash flows used in investing activities	<u>(471,072)</u>	<u>(161,039)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Short-term debt, net	14,000	87,000
Proceeds from long-term debt	145,459	99,662
Retirements of long-term debt	(25)	(200,000)
Repayment of capital leases	(4,759)	(3,617)
Borrowings against cash surrender value of corporate-owned life insurance	59,874	58,370
Repayment of borrowings against cash surrender value of corporate-owned life insurance	(2,089)	(10,017)
Stock based compensation excess tax benefits	946	655
Issuance of common stock, net	104,305	1,776
Cash dividends paid	(65,976)	(60,134)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities	<u>251,735</u>	<u>(26,305)</u>
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	<u>—</u>	<u>1,232</u>
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	<u>(10,149)</u>	<u>(29,468)</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:		
Beginning of period	<u>18,196</u>	<u>38,539</u>
End of period	<u>\$ 8,047</u>	<u>\$ 9,071</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

WESTAR ENERGY, INC.

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)**

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

We are the largest electric utility in Kansas. Unless the context otherwise indicates, all references in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q to “the company,” “we,” “us,” “our” and similar words are to Westar Energy, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries. The term “Westar Energy” refers to Westar Energy, Inc., a Kansas corporation incorporated in 1924, alone and not together with its consolidated subsidiaries.

We provide electric generation, transmission and distribution services to approximately 674,000 customers in Kansas. Westar Energy provides these services in central and northeastern Kansas, including the cities of Topeka, Lawrence, Manhattan, Salina and Hutchinson. Kansas Gas and Electric Company (KGE), Westar Energy’s wholly owned subsidiary, provides these services in south-central and southeastern Kansas, including the city of Wichita. KGE owns a 47% interest in the Wolf Creek Generating Station (Wolf Creek), a nuclear power plant located near Burlington, Kansas. Both Westar Energy and KGE conduct business using the name Westar Energy.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation

We prepare our condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for the United States of America for interim financial information and in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements presented in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted. In our opinion, all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation of the financial statements, have been included.

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements and notes should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 (2006 Form 10-K).

Use of Management’s Estimates

When we prepare our consolidated financial statements, we are required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of our consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. We evaluate our estimates on an on-going basis, including those related to bad debts, inventories, valuation of commodity contracts, depreciation, unbilled revenue, investments, valuation of our energy marketing portfolio, intangible assets, forecasted fuel costs included in our retail energy cost adjustment (RECA) billed to customers, income taxes, pension and other post-retirement and post-employment benefits, our asset retirement obligations including decommissioning of Wolf Creek, environmental issues, contingencies and litigation. Actual results may differ from those estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

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Allowance for Funds Used During Construction

Allowance for funds used during construction (AFUDC) represents the cost of capital used to finance utility construction activity. AFUDC is computed by applying a composite pretax rate to qualified construction work in progress. The amount of AFUDC capitalized as a construction cost is credited to other income (for equity funds) and interest expense (for borrowed funds) on the accompanying consolidated statements of income, as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	(In Thousands)			
Borrowed funds	\$ 3,532	\$ 984	\$ 9,020	\$ 2,830
Equity funds	1,655	—	2,368	—
Total	\$ 5,187	\$ 984	\$ 11,388	\$ 2,830
Average AFUDC Rates	6.9%	5.7%	6.5%	5.1%

Dilutive Shares

We report basic earnings per share applicable to equivalent common stock based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and shares issuable in connection with vested restricted share units (RSUs) during the period reported. Diluted earnings per share include the effects of potential issuances of common shares resulting from the assumed vesting of all outstanding RSUs and the exercise of all outstanding stock options issued pursuant to the terms of our stock based compensation plans. The dilutive effect of shares issuable under our stock based compensation plans is computed using the treasury stock method.

The following table reconciles the weighted average number of equivalent common shares outstanding used to compute basic and diluted earnings per share.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
DENOMINATOR FOR BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE:				
Denominator for basic earnings per share – weighted average equivalent shares	91,940,879	87,578,093	89,904,566	87,440,865
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Employee stock options	902	1,069	990	931
Restricted share units	491,258	670,175	520,717	652,831
Denominator for diluted earnings per share – weighted average equivalent shares	<u>92,433,039</u>	<u>88,249,337</u>	<u>90,426,273</u>	<u>88,094,627</u>
Potentially dilutive shares not included in the denominator since they are antidilutive	<u>74,890</u>	<u>162,570</u>	<u>74,890</u>	<u>162,570</u>

Supplemental Cash Flow Information

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2007	2006
	(In Thousands)	
CASH PAID FOR:		
Interest on financing activities, net of amount capitalized	\$ 77,745	\$81,835
Income taxes	74,900	61,632
NON-CASH INVESTING TRANSACTIONS:		
Jeffrey Energy Center 8% leasehold interest	118,538	—
Other property, plant and equipment additions	45,246	19,218
NON-CASH FINANCING TRANSACTIONS:		
Issuance of common stock	8,823	7,377
Capital lease for Jeffrey Energy Center 8% leasehold interest	118,538	—
Other assets acquired through capital leases	2,170	3,728

New Accounting Pronouncements**SFAS No. 157 – Fair Value Measurements**

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) released Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 157, “Fair Value Measurements.” SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in GAAP, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, with the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle recorded as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. We anticipate adopting the guidance effective January 1, 2008. We are currently evaluating what impact the adoption of SFAS No. 157 will have on our consolidated financial statements.

SFAS No. 159 – The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

In February 2007, FASB released SFAS No. 159, “The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities – Including an amendment to FASB Statement No. 115.” SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. A business entity shall report unrealized gains and losses on items for which fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, with the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle recorded as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. We anticipate adopting the guidance effective January 1, 2008. We are currently evaluating what impact the adoption of SFAS No. 159 will have on our consolidated financial statements.

3. RATE MATTERS AND REGULATION**Changes in Rates**

On December 28, 2005, the KCC issued an order authorizing changes in our rates, which we began billing in the first quarter of 2006, and approving various other changes in our rate structures. In April 2006, interveners to the rate review filed appeals with the Kansas Court of Appeals challenging various aspects of the 2005 KCC Order. On July 7, 2006, the Kansas Court of Appeals reversed and remanded for further consideration by the KCC three elements of the 2005 KCC Order (July 2006 Court Order). The balance of the 2005 KCC Order was upheld.

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The Kansas Court of Appeals held: (i) the KCC's approval of a transmission delivery charge, in the circumstances of this case, violated the Kansas statutes that authorize a transmission delivery charge, (ii) the KCC's approval of recovery of terminal net salvage, adjusted for inflation, in our depreciation rates was not supported by substantial competent evidence, and (iii) the KCC's reversal of its prior rate treatment of the La Cygne Generating Station (La Cygne) unit 2 sale-leaseback transaction was not sufficiently justified and was thus unreasonable, arbitrary and capricious.

On February 8, 2007, the KCC issued an order (February 2007 KCC Order) in response to the July 2006 Court Order. The February 2007 KCC Order: (i) confirmed the original decision regarding treatment of the La Cygne unit 2 sale-leaseback transaction; (ii) reversed the KCC's original decision with regard to the inclusion in depreciation rates of a component for terminal net salvage; and (iii) permits recovery of transmission related costs in a manner similar to how we recover our other costs. (It is our intent to reapply with the KCC in the near future to implement a separate transmission delivery charge in a manner consistent with applicable Kansas statute.) The February 2007 KCC Order requires us to refund to our customers amounts we have collected related to terminal net salvage. On July 31, 2007, the KCC issued an order (July 2007 KCC Order) resolving issues raised by us and interveners following the February 2007 KCC Order. The July 2007 KCC Order: (i) confirmed the earlier decision concerning recovery of terminal net salvage and quantified the effect of that ruling; and (ii) approved a Stipulation and Agreement between us and the KCC Staff. The Stipulation and Agreement approved by the KCC quantified the refund obligation related to amounts previously collected from customers for transmission related costs and established the amount of transmission costs to be included in retail rates, prospectively. Interveners filed petitions for reconsideration of the July 2007 KCC Order on August 15, 2007. These petitions were denied by the KCC on September 13, 2007. The interveners have filed appeals with the Kansas Court of Appeals. We filed new tariffs and a plan for implementing refunds that became effective on August 29, 2007. Refunds were implemented in October. We recorded a \$40.8 million current regulatory liability at September 30, 2007, which represents the estimate of our refund obligation.

4. DEBT FINANCINGS

On February 2, 2007, Westar Energy exercised its right to request a one-year extension of the termination date for the commitments of the lenders under the revolving credit facility dated March 17, 2006. Effective March 16, 2007, \$480.0 million of the commitments of the lenders under the revolving credit facility terminate on March 17, 2012. The remaining \$20.0 million of the commitments terminate on March 17, 2011. So long as there is no default or event of default under the revolving credit facility, Westar Energy may elect to extend the term of the credit facility for up to an additional year, subject to lender participation. The facility allows us to borrow up to an aggregate amount of \$500.0 million, including letters of credit up to a maximum aggregate amount of \$150.0 million. We may elect, subject to Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) approval, to increase aggregate available borrowings under the facility to \$750.0 million by increasing the commitment of one or more lenders who have agreed to such increase, or by adding one or more new lenders with the consent of the Administrative Agent and any letter of credit issuing bank, which will not be unreasonably withheld, so long as there is no default or event of default under the revolving credit facility.

On May 16, 2007, Westar Energy sold \$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of 6.1% Westar Energy first mortgage bonds maturing in 2047. Proceeds from the offering were used for working capital and general corporate requirements.

On August 14, 2007, KGE entered into a bond purchase agreement for the private placement of its first mortgage bonds. Pursuant to the agreement, on October 15, 2007, KGE issued \$175.0 million principal amount of 6.53% first mortgage bonds maturing in 2037 in a private placement to an institutional investor. Proceeds from the offering were used for working capital and general corporate purposes.

5. INCOME TAXES AND TAXES OTHER THAN INCOME TAXES

We recorded income tax expense of \$27.6 million with an effective income tax rate of 23% for the three months ended September 30, 2007, and \$24.9 million with an effective income tax rate of 22% for the same period of 2006; and \$49.3 million with an effective income tax rate of 24% for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, and \$46.2 million with an effective income tax rate of 23% for the same period of 2006. The increase in the effective tax rate for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007, is due to decreases in the utilization of previously unrecognized capital loss carryforwards to offset realized capital gains, decreases in non-taxable income from corporate-owned life insurance (COLI), and lower investment tax credit amortization. The increase is partially offset by the tax benefits from the utilization of a net operating loss that previously had not been applied against income for other carryback or carryover years and the increased deduction for qualified domestic production activities from 3% to 6%.

We file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, and various states and foreign jurisdictions. The income tax returns we filed will likely be audited by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) or other taxing authorities. With few exceptions, we are not subject to U.S. federal, state and local, or non-U.S. income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 1995. Our federal income tax returns for the years 1995 through 2002 have been examined by the IRS. The unresolved issues are pending review before the IRS Appeals and the Joint Committee on Taxation. Our 2003 and 2004 federal income tax returns are currently under IRS examination. Our 2005 and 2006 federal income tax returns are subject to audit by the IRS. We have agreed to extend the statute of limitations for tax years 1995 through 2002 until 90 days after either the IRS or we send the prescribed notice ending the agreement. We have extended the statute of limitations for tax year 2003 until June 30, 2008. It is reasonably possible that one or both of these IRS examinations will be completed within the next 12 months.

We adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. (FIN) 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109," as of January 1, 2007. The cumulative effect of adopting FIN 48 was an increase of \$10.5 million to the January 1, 2007, retained earnings balance.

At January 1, 2007, the amount of unrecognized tax benefits was \$50.2 million. Included in this unrecognized tax benefits balance was \$31.8 million (net of tax), which if recognized, would favorably impact our effective income tax rate. There were no significant changes to any of the unrecognized tax benefit balances during the first three quarters of 2007 and we do not expect any significant increases or decreases to the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits within the next 12 months.

With the adoption of FIN 48, we changed our practice of including interest related to income tax uncertainties in income tax expense. Effective January 1, 2007, interest is classified as interest expense and accrued interest liability. We had \$22.9 million and \$18.9 million accrued for interest related to income tax liabilities at September 30, 2007, and January 1, 2007, respectively. There were no penalties accrued at September 30, 2007, or January 1, 2007.

As of September 30, 2007, and December 31, 2006, we maintained reserves of \$5.1 million and \$6.9 million, respectively, for probable assessments of taxes other than income taxes.

6. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Environmental Projects

Kansas City Power & Light Company, the operator and co-owner of La Cygne, began updating or installing additional equipment related to emissions controls at that station in 2005. We will continue to incur costs related to our 50% ownership interest through the scheduled completion in 2009. We anticipate that our share of these capital costs will be approximately \$232.5 million. Additionally, we have identified the potential for up to \$512.4 million of expenditures at other power plants for other environmental projects during approximately the next eight to ten years. This cost could increase depending on the resolution of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) New Source Review described below. In addition to the capital investment, were we to install such equipment, we anticipate that we would incur significant annual expense to operate and maintain the equipment and the operation of the equipment would reduce net production from our plants. The environmental cost recovery rider (ECRR) approved in the 2005 KCC Order allows for the timely inclusion in rates of capital expenditures tied directly to environmental improvements required by the Clean Air Act. However, increased operating and maintenance costs other than expenses related to production-related consumables can be recovered only through a change in base rates following a rate review.

On August 29, 2007, we filed an application with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) to implement a plan to improve efficiency and to install new equipment to reduce regulated emissions from Jeffrey Energy Center. The projects outlined in a proposed agreement filed with the KDHE on August 30, 2007, are designed to meet requirements of the Clean Air Visibility Rule and reduce emissions over our entire generating fleet by eliminating more than 70% of sulfur dioxide and reducing nitrous oxides and particulates between 50% and 65%.

On March 15, 2005, the EPA issued the Clean Air Mercury Rule. The rule caps permanently, and seeks to reduce, the amount of mercury that may be emitted from coal-fired power plants. Mercury reductions must be implemented in two phases, the first starting in 2010. We will receive an allocation of mercury emission allowances pursuant to the rule. Preliminary testing indicates that the expected allocation of allowances will be insufficient to allow us to operate our coal-fired units in compliance with the first phase requirements of the rule. If the allocated allowances are insufficient, we may need to purchase allowances in the market, install additional equipment or take other actions to reduce our mercury emissions. Several different environmental groups and states are challenging this rule in court. This could delay its implementation. Assuming that implementation of the rule is not delayed, we will need to have installed and certified by January 1, 2009, continuous emissions mercury monitoring systems on each coal-fired unit. We do not know what the costs to comply with the Clean Air Mercury Rule will be, but we believe they could be material.

The degree to which we will need to reduce emissions and the timing of when such emissions controls may be required is uncertain. Both the timing and the nature of required investments depend on specific outcomes that result from interpretation of existing regulations, new regulations, legislation, and the resolution of the EPA New Source Review described below. In addition, the availability of equipment and contractors can affect the timing and ultimate cost of the equipment. Whether through base rates or the ECRR, we expect to recover such costs through the rates we charge our customers.

EPA New Source Review

Under Section 114(a) of the Clean Air Act (Section 114), the EPA is conducting investigations nationwide to determine whether modifications at coal-fired power plants are subject to New Source Review requirements or New Source Performance Standards. These investigations focus on whether projects at coal-fired plants were routine maintenance or whether the projects were substantial modifications that could reasonably have been expected to result in a significant net increase in emissions. The Clean Air Act requires companies to obtain permits and, if necessary, install control equipment to remove emissions when making a major modification or a change in operation if either is expected to cause a significant net increase in emissions.

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The EPA requested information from us under Section 114 regarding projects and maintenance activities that have been conducted since 1980 at three coal-fired plants we operate. On January 22, 2004, the EPA notified us that certain projects completed at Jeffrey Energy Center violated pre-construction permitting requirements of the Clean Air Act.

We have been in discussions with the EPA concerning this matter in an attempt to reach a settlement. We expect that any settlement with the EPA could require us to update or install emissions controls at Jeffrey Energy Center. Additionally, we might be required to update or install emissions controls at our other coal-fired plants, pay fines or penalties, or take other remedial action. Together, these costs could be material. The EPA has informed us that it has referred this matter to the Department of Justice (DOJ) for the DOJ to consider whether to pursue an enforcement action in federal district court. We believe that costs related to updating or installing emissions controls would qualify for recovery through the ECRR. If we were to reach a settlement with the EPA, we may be assessed a penalty. The penalty could be material and may not be recovered in rates. We are not able to estimate the possible loss or range of loss at this time.

Manufactured Gas Sites

We have been associated with a number of former manufactured gas sites located in Kansas and Missouri. We and the KDHE entered into a consent agreement in 1994 governing all future work at the Kansas sites. Under the terms of the consent agreement, we agreed to investigate and, if necessary, remediate these sites. Pursuant to an environmental indemnity agreement with ONEOK, Inc. (ONEOK), the current owner of some of the sites, our liability for twelve of the sites is limited. Of those twelve sites, ONEOK assumed total liability for remediation of seven sites and we share liability for remediation with ONEOK for five sites. Our total liability for the five shared sites is capped at \$3.8 million. We have sole responsibility for remediation with respect to three sites.

Our liability for former manufactured gas sites in Missouri is limited by an environmental indemnity agreement with Southern Union Company, which bought all of the Missouri manufactured gas sites. According to the terms of the agreement, our future liability for these sites is capped at \$7.5 million.

7. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On June 13, 2003, we filed a demand for arbitration with the American Arbitration Association asserting claims against David C. Wittig, our former president, chief executive officer and chairman, and Douglas T. Lake, our former executive vice president, chief strategic officer and member of the board, arising out of their previous employment with us. Mr. Wittig and Mr. Lake have filed counterclaims against us in the arbitration alleging substantial damages related to the termination of their employment and the publication of the report of the special committee of our board of directors. We intend to vigorously defend against these claims. The arbitration has been stayed pending final resolution of the criminal charges filed by the United States Attorney's Office against Mr. Wittig and Mr. Lake in U.S. District Court in the District of Kansas. On September 12, 2005, the jury convicted Mr. Wittig and Mr. Lake on the charges relevant to each of them. On January 5, 2007, these convictions were overturned by U.S. Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals following appeals by Mr. Wittig and Mr. Lake. On April 30, 2007, the government announced that it had decided to retry certain charges against Mr. Wittig and Mr. Lake. The arbitration remains stayed. We are unable to predict the ultimate impact of this matter on our consolidated financial statements.

We and our subsidiaries are involved in various other legal, environmental and regulatory proceedings. We believe that adequate provisions have been made and accordingly believe that the ultimate disposition of such matters will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial statements.

See also Note 6 for discussion of alleged violations of the Clean Air Act, Note 8 for ongoing investigations and Note 9 for discussion regarding potential liabilities to Mr. Wittig and Mr. Lake.

8. ONGOING INVESTIGATIONS

Grand Jury Subpoena

On September 17, 2002, we were served with a federal grand jury subpoena by the United States Attorney's Office in Topeka, Kansas, requesting information concerning the use of aircraft and our annual shareholder meetings. Subsequently, the United States Attorney's Office served additional subpoenas on us and certain of our employees requesting further information concerning the use of our aircraft; executive compensation arrangements with Mr. Wittig, Mr. Lake and other former and present officers; the proposed rights offering of Westar Industries, Inc. stock that was abandoned; and the company in general. We provided information in response to these requests and we cooperated fully in the investigation. We have not been informed that we are a target of the investigation. On December 4, 2003, Mr. Wittig and Mr. Lake were indicted by the federal grand jury on conspiracy, fraud and other criminal charges related to their actions while serving as our officers. For additional information regarding the jury trial of Mr. Wittig and Mr. Lake, see Note 9, "Potential Liabilities to David C. Wittig and Douglas T. Lake."

Department of Labor Investigation

On February 1, 2005, we received a subpoena from the Department of Labor seeking documents related to our Employees' 401(k) Savings Plan and our defined pension benefit plan. We have provided information to the Department of Labor pursuant to the subpoena and subsequent inquiries. At this time, we do not know the specific purpose of the investigation and we are unable to predict the ultimate outcome of the investigation or its impact on us.

9. POTENTIAL LIABILITIES TO DAVID C. WITTIG AND DOUGLAS T. LAKE

David C. Wittig, our former chairman of the board, president and chief executive officer, resigned from all of his positions with us and our affiliates on November 22, 2002. On May 7, 2003, our board of directors determined that the employment of Mr. Wittig was terminated as of November 22, 2002, for cause. Douglas T. Lake, our former executive vice president, chief strategic officer and member of the board, was placed on administrative leave from all of his positions with us and our affiliates on December 6, 2002. On June 12, 2003, our board of directors terminated the employment of Mr. Lake for cause.

On June 13, 2003, we filed a demand for arbitration with the American Arbitration Association asserting claims against Mr. Wittig and Mr. Lake arising out of their previous employment with us. Mr. Wittig and Mr. Lake have filed counterclaims against us in the arbitration alleging substantial damages related to the termination of their employment and the publication of the report of the special committee of our board of directors. We intend to vigorously defend against these claims. The arbitration has been stayed pending final resolution of criminal charges filed by the United States Attorney's Office against Mr. Wittig and Mr. Lake in U.S. District Court in the District of Kansas. On September 12, 2005, the jury convicted Mr. Wittig and Mr. Lake on the charges relevant to each of them. On January 5, 2007, these convictions were overturned by U.S. Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals following appeals by Mr. Wittig and Mr. Lake. On April 30, 2007, the government announced that it had decided to retry certain charges against Mr. Wittig and Mr. Lake. The arbitration remains stayed. We are unable to predict the ultimate impact of this matter on our consolidated financial statements.

As of September 30, 2007, we had accrued liabilities totaling \$75.0 million for compensation not yet paid to Mr. Wittig and Mr. Lake under various agreements and plans. The compensation includes RSU awards, deferred vested shares, deferred RSU awards, deferred vested stock for compensation, executive salary continuation plan benefits, potential obligations related to the cash received for Guardian International, Inc. (Guardian) preferred stock, and, in the case of Mr. Wittig, benefits arising from a split dollar life insurance agreement. The amount of our obligation to Mr. Wittig related to a split dollar life insurance agreement is subject to adjustment at the end of each quarter based on the total return to our shareholders from the date of that agreement. The total return considers the change in stock price and accumulated dividends. These compensation-related accruals are included in long-term liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets with a portion recorded as a component of paid in capital. The amount accrued will increase annually as it relates to future dividends on deferred RSU awards and increases in amounts that may be due under the executive salary continuation plan.

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In addition, through September 30, 2007, we have accrued \$10.7 million for legal fees and expenses incurred by Mr. Wittig and Mr. Lake that are recorded in accounts payable on our consolidated balance sheets. These legal fees and expenses were incurred by Mr. Wittig and Mr. Lake in the defense of the criminal charges filed by the United States Attorney's Office and the subsequent appeal of convictions on these charges. On January 5, 2007, the U.S. Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals overturned the convictions. Subsequently, the United States Attorney's Office decided to retry certain charges against Mr. Wittig and Mr. Lake. The retrial is currently scheduled to begin in early 2008. We have filed lawsuits against Mr. Wittig and Mr. Lake claiming that the legal fees and expenses they have incurred are unreasonable and excessive and we have asked the courts to determine the amount of the legal fees and expenses that were reasonably incurred and which we have an obligation to pay, as well as the amount of the legal fees and expenses that we have an obligation to advance in the future. The U.S. District Court in the lawsuit against Mr. Lake ordered us to pay approximately \$3.2 million of the unpaid fees and expenses and directed us to advance future fees and expenses related to the retrial on a current basis at counsel's customary hourly rates. We appealed this order to the U.S. Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals and asked for a stay of the portion of the order related to the payment of past unpaid fees and expenses. On October 18, 2007, the U.S. Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals denied our request for a stay of the portion of the order related to the payment of past unpaid fees and expenses. Pursuant to the District Court's order, we have paid approximately \$3.2 million of Mr. Lake's unpaid fees and expenses. The issues on appeal other than our request for a stay remain pending before the U.S. Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals. We expect to incur substantial additional expenses for legal fees and expenses that will be incurred by Mr. Wittig and Mr. Lake, but are unable to estimate the amount for which we may ultimately be responsible.

The jury in the trial of Mr. Wittig and Mr. Lake also determined that Mr. Wittig and Mr. Lake should forfeit to the United States certain property that it determined was derived from their criminal conduct. We subsequently filed petitions asserting a superior interest in certain forfeited property. The court subsequently entered final orders of forfeiture awarding us certain property forfeited by Mr. Wittig and Mr. Lake. The property awarded to us consists substantially of compensation and benefits that we were seeking to avoid paying in the arbitration proceeding referenced above. Following appeal, the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals also overturned the forfeiture orders.

10. INTERIM PENSION AND POST-RETIREMENT BENEFIT DISCLOSURE

The following table summarizes the net periodic costs for our pension and post-retirement benefit plans.

<u>Three Months Ended September 30,</u>	<u>Pension Benefits</u>		<u>Post-retirement Benefits</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	(In Thousands)			
Components of Net Periodic Cost (Benefit):				
Service cost	\$ 2,440	\$ 2,737	\$ 369	\$ 153
Interest cost	8,151	7,819	2,031	1,600
Expected return on plan assets	(9,597)	(8,970)	(1,010)	(731)
Amortization of unrecognized:				
Transition obligation, net	—	—	982	982
Prior service costs/(benefits)	642	701	911	(176)
Actuarial loss, net	2,086	2,123	(102)	307
Net periodic cost	\$ 3,722	\$ 4,410	\$ 3,181	\$ 2,135
<u>Nine Months Ended September 30,</u>	<u>Pension Benefits</u>		<u>Post-retirement Benefits</u>	
<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	
	(In Thousands)			
Components of Net Periodic Cost (Benefit):				
Service cost	\$ 7,230	\$ 6,883	\$ 1,161	\$ 1,119
Interest cost	24,314	22,891	5,680	5,156
Expected return on plan assets	(28,880)	(26,954)	(2,724)	(2,229)
Amortization of unrecognized:				
Transition obligation, net	—	—	2,948	2,948
Prior service costs/(benefits)	1,909	2,169	703	(310)
Actuarial loss, net	5,899	6,571	813	1,501
Net periodic cost	\$ 10,472	\$ 11,560	\$ 8,581	\$ 8,185

11. WOLF CREEK INTERIM PENSION AND POST-RETIREMENT BENEFIT DISCLOSURE

As a co-owner of Wolf Creek, KGE is indirectly responsible for 47% of the liabilities and expenses associated with the Wolf Creek pension and post-retirement plans. The following table summarizes the net periodic costs for KGE's 47% share of the Wolf Creek pension and post-retirement benefit plans.

<u>Three Months Ended September 30,</u>	<u>Pension Benefits</u>		<u>Post-retirement Benefits</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	(In Thousands)			
Components of Net Periodic Cost:				
Service cost	\$ 859	812	\$ 59	\$ 62
Interest cost	1,174	1,073	108	102
Expected return on plan assets	(1,026)	(857)	—	—
Amortization of unrecognized:				
Transition obligation, net	15	14	15	15
Prior service costs	14	8	—	—
Actuarial loss, net	465	453	47	49
Net periodic cost	\$ 1,501	\$ 1,503	\$ 229	\$ 228
	(In Thousands)			
	<u>Pension Benefits</u>		<u>Post-retirement Benefits</u>	
<u>Nine Months Ended September 30,</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Components of Net Periodic Cost:				
Service cost	\$ 2,578	\$ 2,430	\$ 176	\$ 186
Interest cost	3,522	3,212	326	308
Expected return on plan assets	(3,076)	(2,565)	—	—
Amortization of unrecognized:				
Transition obligation, net	43	42	43	45
Prior service costs	43	24	—	—
Actuarial loss, net	1,390	1,357	143	147
Curtailments, settlements and special term benefits	1,486	—	259	—
Net periodic cost	\$ 5,986	\$ 4,500	\$ 947	\$ 686

In January 2007, Wolf Creek Nuclear Operating Corporation offered a selective retirement incentive to certain employees. The incentive increased the pension benefit for eligible employees who elected retirement. This resulted in \$1.5 million in additional pension benefits and \$0.3 million in additional post-retirement benefits for the nine months ended September 30, 2007.

12. LEASES

Capital Leases

We identify capital leases based on criteria in SFAS No. 13, "Accounting for Leases." For both vehicles and computer equipment, new leases are signed each month based on the terms of master lease agreements. The lease term for vehicles is from 5 to 14 years depending on the type of vehicle. Computer equipment has either a two- or four-year term.

On April 1, 2007, we completed the purchase of Aquila, Inc.'s (Aquila) 8% leasehold interest in Jeffrey Energy Center for \$25.8 million and assumed the related lease obligation. This lease expires on January 3, 2019, and has a purchase option at the end of the lease term. Based on current economic and other conditions, we expect to exercise the purchase option. Based upon these expectations, we recorded a capital lease of \$118.5 million.

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Assets recorded under capital leases are listed below.

	September 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
	(In Thousands)	
Vehicles	\$ 28,582	\$ 30,009
Computer equipment and software	4,846	4,950
Jeffrey Energy Center 8% interest	118,538	—
Accumulated amortization	(19,713)	(18,115)
Total capital leases	<u>\$ 132,253</u>	<u>\$ 16,844</u>

Capital lease payments are currently treated as operating leases for rate making purposes. Minimum annual rental payments, excluding administrative costs such as property taxes, insurance and maintenance, under capital leases are listed below.

<u>Total Capital Leases</u>	September 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
	(In Thousands)	
2007	\$ 1,680	\$ 6,162
2008	16,588	4,593
2009	16,779	3,617
2010	15,595	2,425
2011	15,587	2,420
Thereafter	135,890	2,562
	<u>202,119</u>	<u>21,779</u>
Amounts representing imputed interest	(69,866)	(4,935)
Present value of net minimum lease payments under capital leases	<u>\$ 132,253</u>	<u>\$ 16,844</u>

13. COMMON STOCK ISSUANCE

On April 12, 2007, we entered into a Sales Agency Financing Agreement with BNY Capital Markets, Inc. (BNYCMI). As of July 12, 2007, we had sold \$100.0 million of common stock (3,701,568 shares) through BNYCMI, as agent, pursuant to the agreement. We received \$99.0 million in proceeds net of a commission paid to BNYCMI equal to 1% of the sales price of all shares it sold under the agreement. We used the proceeds for working capital and general corporate purposes.

On August 24, 2007, we entered into a subsequent Sales Agency Financing Agreement with BNYCMI. Under terms of the agreement, we may offer and sell shares of our common stock from time to time through BNYCMI, as agent, up to an aggregate of \$200.0 million for a period of no more than three years. We will pay BNYCMI a commission equal to 1% of the sales price of all shares sold under the agreement.

As of September 30, 2007, we had issued 147,200 shares for \$3.7 million, net of commission. We used the proceeds for working capital and general corporate purposes. Pursuant to this same program, in the period October 1, 2007, through October 23, 2007, we issued an additional 636,545 shares for \$16.1 million, net of commission.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

INTRODUCTION

We are the largest electric utility in Kansas. We produce, transmit and sell electricity at retail in Kansas and at wholesale in a multi-state region in the central United States under the regulation of the KCC and the FERC.

In Management's Discussion and Analysis, we discuss our general financial condition, significant changes that occurred during 2007, and our operating results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006. As you read Management's Discussion and Analysis, please refer to our condensed consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes, which contain our operating results.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ITEMS

Our net income was \$154.6 million and \$152.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Our gross margin for the nine month period ended September 30, 2007, increased compared to the same period for the previous year due primarily to significant increases in wholesale sales. We sold 7.3 million megawatt hours (MWh) of electricity to wholesale customers for the nine month period ended September 30, 2007, compared to 5.2 million MWh for the same period last year. We were able to sell more electricity to our wholesale customers this year due to our not having had to conserve coal as we did last year. The increase in gross margin for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, was offset by a \$14.8 million decrease in proceeds received from COLI.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Our discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations are based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in conformity with GAAP. Note 2 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," contains a summary of our significant accounting policies, many of which require the use of estimates and assumptions by management. The policies highlighted in our 2006 Form 10-K have an impact on our reported results that may be material due to the levels of judgment and subjectivity necessary to account for uncertain matters or their susceptibility to change.

There have been no material changes to our critical accounting estimates from the information provided in Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations", included in our 2006 Form 10-K, except as follows:

Uncertainty in Income Taxes

As of January 1, 2007, we account for uncertainty in income taxes in accordance with FIN 48. The application of income tax law is inherently complex. Laws and regulations in this area are voluminous and are often ambiguous. As such, we are required to make many subjective assumptions and judgments regarding our income tax exposures. Interpretations of and guidance surrounding income tax laws and regulations change over time. As such, changes in our subjective assumptions and judgments can materially affect amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements. See Note 5 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Income Taxes and Taxes Other Than Income Taxes," for additional detail of our uncertainty in income taxes.

OPERATING RESULTS

We evaluate overall operating results principally based on earnings per share. We have various classifications of sales, defined as follows:

Retail: Sales of energy made to residential, commercial and industrial customers.

Other retail: Sales of energy for lighting public streets and highways, net of revenue subject to refund.

Tariff-based wholesale: Sales of energy to electric cooperatives, municipalities and other electric utilities, the rates for which are generally based on cost as prescribed by FERC tariffs. This category also includes changes in valuations of contracts that have yet to settle.

Market-based wholesale: Includes: (i) sales of energy to wholesale customers, the rates for which are generally based on prevailing market prices as allowed by FERC approved market-based tariff, or where not permitted, pricing is based on incremental cost plus a permitted margin and (ii) changes in valuations for contracts that have yet to settle, the sales of which will be recorded as market-based wholesale.

Energy marketing: Includes: (i) transactions based on market prices with volumes not related to the production of our generating assets or the demand of our retail customers; (ii) financially settled products and physical transactions sourced outside our control area; (iii) fees we earn for marketing services that we provide for third parties; and (iv) changes in valuations for contracts that have yet to settle that are not recorded in tariff- or market-based wholesale revenues.

Transmission: Reflects transmission revenues, including those based on tariffs with the Southwest Power Pool (SPP).

Other: Miscellaneous electric revenues including ancillary service revenues and rent from electric property leased to others.

Retail electric utility sales are significantly impacted by such things as rate regulation, customer demand, the economy of our service area and competitive forces. Our wholesale sales are impacted by, among other factors, regulation, demand, cost and availability of fuel and purchased power, price volatility, available generation capacity and transmission availability. Changing weather affects the amount of electricity our customers use. Hot summer temperatures and cold winter temperatures prompt more demand, especially among our residential customers. Mild weather serves to reduce customer demand.

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Three Months Ended September 30, 2007, Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2006

Below we discuss our operating results for the three months ended September 30, 2007, compared to the results for the three months ended September 30, 2006. Changes in results of operations are as follows.

	Three Months Ended September 30,			
	2007	2006	Change	% Change
(In Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)				
SALES:				
Residential	\$ 181,569	\$ 178,065	\$ 3,504	2.0
Commercial	143,779	136,930	6,849	5.0
Industrial	72,832	73,930	(1,098)	(1.5)
Other retail (b)	(1,647)	(52)	(1,595)	(b)
Total Retail Sales	396,533	388,873	7,660	2.0
Tariff-based wholesale	72,962	60,935	12,027	19.7
Market-based wholesale	29,963	28,715	1,248	4.3
Energy marketing	14,638	8,387	6,251	74.5
Transmission (a)	26,288	22,609	3,679	16.3
Other	8,112	6,428	1,684	26.2
Total Sales	548,496	515,947	32,549	6.3
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Fuel and purchased power	182,686	169,053	13,633	8.1
Operating and maintenance	121,154	115,024	6,130	5.3
Depreciation and amortization	47,907	50,452	(2,545)	(5.0)
Selling, general and administrative	46,182	41,832	4,350	10.4
Total Operating Expenses	397,929	376,361	21,568	5.7
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	150,567	139,586	10,981	7.9
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):				
Investment earnings	(326)	1,140	(1,466)	(128.6)
Other income	2,088	4,285	(2,197)	(51.3)
Other expense	(4,138)	(4,271)	133	3.1
Total Other (Expense) Income	(2,376)	1,154	(3,530)	(305.9)
Interest expense	28,864	25,757	3,107	12.1
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	119,327	114,983	4,344	3.8
Income tax expense	27,621	24,949	2,672	10.7
NET INCOME	91,706	90,034	1,672	1.9
Preferred dividends	242	242	—	—
EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR COMMON STOCK	\$ 91,464	\$ 89,792	\$ 1,672	1.9
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE	\$ 0.99	\$ 1.03	\$ (0.04)	(3.9)

- (a) **Transmission:** For the three months ended September 30, 2007, our SPP network transmission costs were \$22.8 million. This amount, less \$3.0 million that was retained by the SPP for its administration fees, was returned to us and recorded as transmission revenue. For the three months ended September 30, 2006, our SPP network transmission costs were \$20.2 million with \$1.5 million retained by the SPP for its administration fees.
- (b) Change greater than 1000%.

The following table reflects changes in electric sales volumes, as measured by thousands of MWh of electricity. No sales volumes are shown for energy marketing, transmission or other. Energy marketing activities are unrelated to electricity we generate.

	Three Months Ended September 30,			
	2007	2006	Change	% Change
(Thousands of MWh)				
Residential	2,304	2,201	103	4.7
Commercial	2,256	2,089	167	8.0
Industrial	1,539	1,533	6	0.4
Other retail	22	22	—	—
Total Retail	6,121	5,845	276	4.7
Tariff-based wholesale	1,915	1,541	374	24.3
Market-based wholesale	665	492	173	35.2
Total	8,701	7,878	823	10.4

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Retail sales were higher for the three months ended September 30, 2007, due principally to warmer weather. When measured by cooling degree days, the weather during the three months ended September 30, 2007, was 10% warmer than during the same period last year and 15% warmer than the 20-year average. Other retail sales decreased \$1.6 million due primarily to increased refund obligations of \$3.9 million related to the remand of the 2005 KCC Order and a property tax surcharge. The increased refund obligations were partially offset by a \$2.6 million reduced RECA refund obligation.

Tariff-based wholesale sales and sales volumes were higher than last year, due principally to additional sales we made pursuant to a long-term sale agreement with Mid-Kansas Electric Company, LLC (MKEC). The average price per MWh for these sales, however, was about 4% lower than the same period last year.

Market-based wholesale sales and sales volumes were higher than last year, due principally to our not having had to conserve coal this year. The average price per MWh for sales delivered during the period, however, was about 11% lower than the same period last year.

The increase in energy marketing is due principally to favorable pricing of power in the wholesale markets and higher volumes of power traded this year compared to the three months ended September 30, 2006.

The change in fuel and purchased power expense resulted from a number of factors, including: the volumes of power we produced and purchased, prevailing market prices and contract provisions that allow for price changes. We used 7% more fuel in our generating plants this year than during the three months ended September 30, 2007, due primarily to warmer weather and our not having had to conserve coal as we did last year. This resulted in \$19.5 million higher fuel expense during the three months ended September 30, 2007, compared with the same period in 2006. We also had a \$10.5 million increase in purchased power expense due primarily to our purchase volumes having risen by 53% due principally to higher sales volumes. Through the RECA, we have deferred for future recovery as a regulatory asset \$16.3 million of fuel costs.

Operating and maintenance expense increased \$6.1 million compared to last year. This was due primarily to higher maintenance costs of \$5.1 million for our power plants and electrical distribution system and a \$2.6 million increase in SPP network transmission costs that are in large part recovered through higher transmission revenues.

Depreciation and amortization expense decreased \$2.5 million compared to last year. This was due principally to the inclusion of terminal net salvage in our depreciation rates for the three months ended September 30, 2006. As part of the remand of the 2005 KCC Order, we no longer include terminal net salvage in our rates. Partially offsetting the lower depreciation rates is depreciation expense associated with a higher plant balance this year compared to last year.

The change in selling, general and administrative expense was due primarily to a \$1.9 million increase in labor costs and a \$1.9 million increase in employee benefit costs.

Other income decreased compared to last year due primarily to our having received \$3.9 million in proceeds from COLI last year. We received no COLI proceeds in the quarter this year. Partially offsetting this decrease was \$1.7 million of equity AFUDC for the three months ended September 30, 2007. We recorded no equity AFUDC for the same period last year.

Interest expense increased \$3.1 million compared to last year. This was due primarily to \$1.8 million of interest expense related to a capital lease obligation resulting from the purchase of Aquila's 8% leasehold interest in Jeffrey Energy Center. Additionally, \$1.3 million of the increase was a result of our having changed where we record interest related to income tax uncertainties. Effective January 1, 2007, we now record such amounts in interest expense, but previous to January 1, 2007, we included such amounts as tax expense.

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The effective income tax rate was 23% for the three months ended September 30, 2007, and 22% for the same period of 2006. The increase in the effective tax rate is due to decreases in the utilization of previously unrecognized capital loss carryforwards to offset realized capital gains, decreases in non-taxable income from COLI, and lower investment tax credit amortization. The increase is partially offset by the tax benefits from the utilization of a net operating loss that had not previously been applied against income for other carryback or carryover years and the deduction for qualified domestic production activities.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007, Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006

Below we discuss our operating results for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, compared to the results for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. Changes in results of operations are as follows.

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2007	2006	Change	% Change
(In Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)				
SALES:				
Residential	\$ 396,745	\$ 390,360	\$ 6,385	1.6
Commercial	352,928	342,966	9,962	2.9
Industrial	202,425	205,072	(2,647)	(1.3)
Other retail	(16,731)	(3,976)	(12,755)	(320.8)
Total Retail Sales	935,367	934,422	945	0.1
Tariff-based wholesale	166,694	150,284	16,410	10.9
Market-based wholesale	111,615	67,809	43,806	64.6
Energy marketing	29,068	27,595	1,473	5.3
Transmission (a)	71,054	62,736	8,318	13.3
Other	20,183	19,746	437	2.2
Total Sales	1,333,981	1,262,592	71,389	5.7
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Fuel and purchased power	417,442	390,803	26,639	6.8
Operating and maintenance	350,798	344,095	6,703	1.9
Depreciation and amortization	141,677	148,240	(6,563)	(4.4)
Selling, general and administrative	132,790	119,174	13,616	11.4
Total Operating Expenses	1,042,707	1,002,312	40,395	4.0
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	291,274	260,280	30,994	11.9
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):				
Investment earnings	3,536	5,973	(2,437)	(40.8)
Other income	4,316	16,753	(12,437)	(74.2)
Other expense	(10,545)	(10,333)	(212)	(2.1)
Total Other (Expense) Income	(2,693)	12,393	(15,086)	(121.7)
Interest expense	84,728	74,203	10,525	14.2
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	203,853	198,470	5,383	2.7
Income tax expense	49,264	46,233	3,031	6.6
NET INCOME	154,589	152,237	2,352	1.5
Preferred dividends	727	727	—	—
EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR COMMON STOCK	\$ 153,862	\$ 151,510	\$ 2,352	1.6
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE	\$ 1.71	\$ 1.73	\$ (0.02)	(1.2)

- (a) **Transmission:** For the nine months ended September 30, 2007, our SPP network transmission costs were \$61.7 million. This amount, less \$8.7 million that was retained by the SPP for its administration fees, was returned to us and recorded as transmission revenue. For the nine months ended September 30, 2006, our SPP network transmission costs were \$57.2 million with \$7.3 million retained by the SPP for its administration fees.

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The following table reflects changes in electric sales volumes, as measured by thousands of MWh of electricity. No sales volumes are shown for energy marketing, transmission or other. Energy marketing activities are unrelated to electricity we generate.

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2007	2006	Change	% Change
	(Thousands of MWh)			
Residential	5,252	5,059	193	3.8
Commercial	5,776	5,459	317	5.8
Industrial	4,361	4,386	(25)	(0.6)
Other retail	68	71	(3)	(4.2)
Total Retail	15,457	14,975	482	3.2
Tariff-based wholesale	4,800	4,094	706	17.2
Market-based wholesale	2,512	1,079	1,433	132.8
Total	22,769	20,148	2,621	13.0

Retail sales increased slightly for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, due principally to increases in residential and commercial sales. These were primarily a result of customer growth in our service territory. This increase was offset by a decrease in other retail sales. Other retail sales decreased \$12.8 million due primarily to increased refund obligations of \$19.0 million related to the remand of the 2005 KCC Order and a property tax surcharge. The increased refund obligations were partially offset by a \$7.5 million reduced RECA refund obligation.

Tariff-based wholesale sales and sales volumes were higher than last year, due principally to additional sales pursuant to a long-term sale agreement entered into with MKEC. The average price per MWh for these sales, however, was about 5% lower than the same period last year.

Market-based wholesale sales and sales volumes were higher than last year, due principally to our not having had to conserve coal this year. The average price per MWh for sales delivered during the period, however, was about 17% lower than the same period last year.

The change in fuel and purchased power expense resulted from a number of factors, including: the volumes of power we produced and purchased, prevailing market prices and contract provisions that allow for price changes. We used 14% more fuel in our generating plants this year than during the nine months ended September 30, 2006, due primarily to our not having had to conserve coal this year as we did last year. This resulted in \$51.2 million higher fuel expense during the nine months ended September 30, 2007, compared with the same period in 2006. Partially offsetting the increase in fuel expense was a \$6.7 million gain on the sale of emissions allowances. Purchased power expense increased \$1.2 million over the same period in 2006 due primarily to higher prices, but were largely offset by a 12% reduction in purchased volumes. Through the RECA we have deferred for future recovery as a regulatory asset \$18.4 million of fuel costs.

Operating and maintenance expense increased \$6.7 million compared to last year. This was due primarily to higher maintenance costs of \$4.9 million for our distribution and transmission systems and a \$4.5 million increase in SPP network transmission costs that are in large part recovered through higher transmission revenues.

Depreciation and amortization expense decreased \$6.6 million compared to last year. This was due principally to the inclusion of terminal net salvage in our depreciation rates for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. As part of the remand of the 2005 KCC Order, we no longer include terminal net salvage in our rates. Partially offsetting the lower depreciation rates is depreciation expense associated with a higher plant balance this year compared to last year.

The change in selling, general and administrative expense was due primarily to a \$7.5 million increase in employee benefit costs and a \$6.1 million increase in labor costs. This increase was partially offset by reduced legal fees associated with matters having to deal with former management.

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Other income decreased compared to last year due primarily to our having received \$15.5 million in proceeds from COLI last year compared to \$0.7 million this year. Partially offsetting this decrease was \$2.4 million of equity AFUDC for the nine months ended September 30, 2007. We recorded no equity AFUDC for the same period last year.

Interest expense increased \$10.5 million compared to last year. Our having changed where we record interest related to income tax uncertainties resulted in a \$4.0 million increase. Effective January 1, 2007, we now record such amounts in interest expense, but previous to January 1, 2007, we included such amounts as tax expense. Also contributing to the increase was \$3.6 million of interest expense related to a capital lease obligation resulting from the purchase of Aquila's 8% leasehold interest in Jeffrey Energy Center and \$2.4 million from increased borrowings under Westar Energy's revolving credit facility.

The effective income tax rate was 24% for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, and 23% for the same period of 2006. The increase in the effective tax rate was due to decreases in the utilization of previously unrecognized capital loss carryforwards to offset realized capital gains, decreases in non-taxable income from COLI, and lower investment tax credit amortization. The increase was partially offset by the tax benefits from the utilization of a net operating loss that had not previously been applied against income for other carryback or carryover years and the deduction for qualified domestic production activities.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Below we discuss significant balance sheet changes as of September 30, 2007, compared to December 31, 2006.

Inventories and supplies increased due primarily to a \$22.9 million increase in coal inventory that resulted largely from our having placed into service additional railcars that allowed for more frequent deliveries.

The fair market value of energy marketing contracts increased \$1.4 million to \$22.0 million at September 30, 2007. This was due primarily to favorable changes in market values of contracts outstanding the entire period, in addition to contracts entered into in 2007.

Prepaid expenses increased due primarily to pre-payment of interest associated with COLI policies.

Regulatory assets, net of regulatory liabilities, decreased \$62.2 million to \$413.8 million at September 30, 2007, from \$476.0 million at December 31, 2006. Total regulatory assets decreased \$42.7 million due primarily to a \$36.4 million decrease in deferred future income taxes. Total regulatory liabilities increased \$19.5 million due primarily to a \$12.3 million increase in revenue subject to refund related to amounts collected for estimated costs of terminal net salvage, an \$8.7 million increase in transmission revenues subject to refund, an \$8.5 million increase in the market value of fuel supply contracts and an \$8.5 million increase in the nuclear decommissioning regulatory liability. These increases were partially offset by an \$11.4 million decrease in revenue subject to refund related to the RECA.

Long-term debt, net of current maturities increased due to the issuance of \$150.0 million of first mortgage bonds as discussed in detail in Note 4 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Debt Financings."

Obligation under capital leases increased \$111.5 million due primarily to our assuming Aquila's 8% leasehold interest in Jeffrey Energy Center as discussed in detail in Note 12 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Leases."

Other long-term liabilities increased \$85.4 million due primarily to the recognition of uncertain tax liabilities, including interest, pursuant to the adoption of FIN 48.

Common stock and paid-in capital increased due principally to the issuance of common stock as discussed in detail in Note 13 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Common Stock Issuance."

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Overview

We believe we will have sufficient cash to fund future operations, pay debt maturities and dividends from a combination of cash on hand, cash flows from operations and access to debt and equity capital markets. Our available sources of funds include: cash, Westar Energy's revolving credit facility and access to capital markets. Uncertainties affecting our ability to meet these cash requirements include, among others: factors affecting sales described in "– Operating Results" above, economic conditions, regulatory actions, conditions in the capital markets and compliance with environmental regulations.

Future Cash Requirements for Renewable Generation

On October 1, 2007, we announced that we have reached tentative agreements with developers who will build three wind farms in Kansas totaling approximately 300 MWs. Under the agreements, we would own approximately half of the wind generators at an expected cost of \$281.6 million and we would purchase energy under supply contracts for the other half. We also announced that the agreements are contingent upon us receiving satisfactory regulatory pre-approval. We filed with the KCC a request for predetermination of ratemaking principles, requesting a KCC order by December 31, 2007. The following table summarizes the anticipated capital expenditures for 2007 through 2009 related to the construction of wind generation facilities. There were no other material changes in our forecast of capital expenditures from December 31, 2006, through September 30, 2007. For additional information, see our 2006 Form 10-K.

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
		(In Thousands)	
Wind generation	\$76,000	\$205,600	\$—

- (a) Our goal is to have a total of 500 MW of renewable energy by 2010. We expect the capital expenditures related to wind generation to increase as we identify projects for a second phase of an additional 200 MW by 2010.

Capital Resources

As of September 30, 2007, Westar Energy had a \$500.0 million revolving credit facility against which \$174.0 million had been borrowed and \$44.8 million of letters of credit had been issued.

Common Stock Offering

On April 12, 2007, we entered into a Sales Agency Financing Agreement with BNYCMI. As of July 12, 2007, we had sold \$100.0 million of common stock (3,701,568 shares) through BNYCMI, as agent, pursuant to the agreement. We received \$99.0 million in proceeds net of a commission paid to BNYCMI equal to 1% of the sales price of all shares it sold under the agreement. We used the proceeds for working capital and general corporate purposes.

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On August 24, 2007, we entered into a subsequent Sales Agency Financing Agreement with BNYCMI. Under terms of the agreement, we may offer and sell shares of our common stock from time to time through BNYCMI, as agent, up to an aggregate of \$200.0 million for a period of no more than three years. We will pay BNYCMI a commission equal to 1% of the sales price of all shares sold under the agreement.

As of September 30, 2007, we had issued 147,200 shares for \$3.7 million, net of commission. We used the proceeds for working capital and general corporate purposes. Pursuant to this same program, in the period October 1, 2007, through October 23, 2007, we issued an additional 636,545 shares for \$16.1 million, net of commission.

Debt Financings

On February 2, 2007, Westar Energy exercised its right to request a one-year extension of the termination date for the commitments of the lenders under the revolving credit facility dated March 17, 2006. Effective March 16, 2007, \$480.0 million of the commitments of the lenders under the revolving credit facility terminate on March 17, 2012. The remaining \$20.0 million of the commitments terminate on March 17, 2011. So long as there is no default or event of default under the revolving credit facility, Westar Energy may elect to extend the term of the credit facility for up to an additional year, subject to lender participation. The facility allows us to borrow up to an aggregate amount of \$500.0 million, including letters of credit up to a maximum aggregate amount of \$150.0 million. We may elect, subject to FERC approval, to increase aggregate available borrowings under the facility to \$750.0 million by increasing the commitment of one or more lenders who have agreed to such increase, or by adding one or more new lenders with the consent of the Administrative Agent and any letter of credit issuing bank, which will not be unreasonably withheld, so long as there is no default or event of default under the revolving credit facility.

On May 16, 2007, Westar Energy sold \$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of 6.1% Westar Energy first mortgage bonds maturing in 2047. Proceeds from the offering were used for working capital and general corporate requirements.

On August 14, 2007, KGE entered into a bond purchase agreement for the private placement of its first mortgage bonds. Pursuant to the agreement, on October 15, 2007, KGE issued \$175.0 million principal amount of 6.53% first mortgage bonds maturing in 2037 in a private placement to an institutional investor. Proceeds from the offering were used for working capital and general corporate purposes.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Operating activities provided \$209.2 million of cash in the nine months ended September 30, 2007, compared with \$156.6 million during the same period of 2006. The increase in cash flows from operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, compared to the same period of 2006, was due principally to the termination of an accounts receivables sales program last year, a \$24.5 million decrease in the La Cygne unit 2 lease payment, a \$9.0 million decrease in voluntary contributions to our pension trust and a \$4.1 million decrease in interest paid. During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, we used \$65.0 million related to the termination of our accounts receivables sales program and paid \$10.0 million in customer rebates.

Cash Flows used in Investing Activities

Investing activities used \$471.1 million of cash in the nine months ended September, 30, 2007, compared with \$161.0 million during the same period of 2006. Our business is capital intensive and requires significant ongoing investment in plant. We spent \$455.2 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2007, and \$200.4 million in the same period of 2006 on additions to utility property, plant and equipment. The increase in 2007 is due primarily to the construction of Emporia Energy Center and environmental projects. During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, we received \$9.5 million from investments in COLI, \$23.2 million from investments in Guardian and \$26.0 million from the return of funds previously restricted.

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Cash Flows from (used in) Financing Activities

Financing activities in the nine months ended September 30, 2007, provided \$251.7 million of cash compared with cash used in financing activities of \$26.3 million in the same period of 2006. In the nine months ended September 30, 2007, proceeds from long-term debt provided \$145.5 million, proceeds from the issuance of common stock provided \$104.3 million and borrowings from COLI provided \$59.9 million; we used cash to pay \$66.0 million in dividends. In the nine months ended September 30, 2006, short-term debt provided \$87.0 million, proceeds from long-term debt provided \$99.7 million and borrowings from COLI provided \$58.4 million. We used cash primarily to retire long-term debt, repay COLI borrowings and pay \$60.1 million in dividends.

Credit Ratings

Standard & Poor's Ratings Group (S&P), Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) and Fitch Investors Service (Fitch) are independent credit-rating agencies that rate our debt securities. These ratings indicate the agencies' assessment of our ability to pay interest and principal when due on our securities.

In September 2007, S&P upgraded its credit ratings for Westar Energy's first mortgage bonds/senior secured debt securities. As of October 23, 2007, ratings with the three agencies are as shown in the table below.

	<u>Westar Energy First Mortgage Bond Rating</u>	<u>Westar Energy Unsecured Debt</u>	<u>KGE First Mortgage Bond Rating</u>
S&P	BBB	BB+	BBB
Moody's	Baa2	Baa3	Baa2
Fitch	BBB	BBB-	BBB

In general, less favorable credit ratings make debt financing more costly and more difficult to obtain on terms that are economically favorable to us. Westar Energy and KGE have credit rating conditions under the Westar Energy revolving credit agreement that affect the cost of borrowing but do not trigger a default. We may enter into new credit agreements that contain credit conditions, which could affect our liquidity and/or our borrowing costs.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

From December 31, 2006, through September 30, 2007, there have been no material changes in our off-balance sheet arrangements. For additional information, see our 2006 Form 10-K.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND COMMERCIAL COMMITMENTS**Contractual Obligations**

On April 1, 2007, we completed the purchase of Aquila's 8% leasehold interest in Jeffrey Energy Center for \$25.8 million and assumed the related lease obligation. We have classified this as a capital lease. The following table summarizes the changes in future lease payment obligations related to capital leases and our estimate of cash payments to be made related to unrecognized income tax benefits as of September 30, 2007. There were no other material changes in contractual obligations from December 31, 2006, through September 30, 2007. For additional information, see our 2006 Form 10-K.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008 -2009</u>	<u>2010 - 2011</u>	<u>Thereafter</u>
	<u>(In Thousands)</u>				
Capital lease obligations	\$202,119	\$1,680	\$33,367	\$31,182	\$135,890
Unrecognized income tax benefits including interest (a)	3,126	3,126	—	—	—

- (a) We have an additional \$74.8 million of unrecognized income tax benefits, including interest, that are not included in this table because we cannot reasonably estimate the timing of the cash payments to taxing authorities assuming those unrecognized tax benefits are settled at the amounts recognized pursuant to FIN 48 as of September 30, 2007.

Commercial Commitments

From December 31, 2006, through September 30, 2007, there have been no material changes outside the ordinary course of business in commercial commitments. For additional information, see our 2006 Form 10-K.

OTHER INFORMATION**Pension Obligation**

On March 20, 2007, we made a voluntary contribution to the Westar Energy pension trust of \$11.8 million.

Fair Value of Energy Marketing and Fuel Contracts

The tables below show the fair value of energy marketing and fuel contracts outstanding as of September 30, 2007, their sources and maturity periods.

	<u>Fair Value of Contracts</u>
	<u>(In Thousands)</u>
Net fair value of contracts outstanding as of December 31, 2006	\$ 20,625
Contracts outstanding at the beginning of the period that were realized or otherwise settled during the period	(8,216)
Changes in fair value of contracts outstanding at the beginning and end of the period	6,329
Fair value of new contracts entered into during the period	3,271
Fair value of contracts outstanding as of September 30, 2007 (a)	<u>\$ 22,009</u>

- (a) We recorded \$21.3 million of the fair value of fuel supply contracts as a regulatory liability.

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The sources of the fair values of the financial instruments related to these contracts as of September 30, 2007, are summarized in the following table.

<u>Sources of Fair Value</u>	<u>Fair Value of Contracts at End of Period</u>			
	<u>Total Fair Value</u>	<u>Maturity Less Than 1 Year</u>	<u>Maturity 1-3 Years</u>	<u>Maturity 4-5 Years</u>
		(In Thousands)		
Prices provided by other external sources (swaps and forwards)	\$ 10,525	\$ 5,223	\$ 5,137	\$ 165
Prices based on option pricing models (options and other) (a)	11,484	3,349	8,000	135
Total fair value of contracts outstanding	\$ 22,009	\$ 8,572	\$ 13,137	\$ 300

(a) Options are priced using a series of techniques, such as the Black option pricing model.

New Accounting Pronouncements

FIN 48 – Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

We adopted the provisions of FIN 48 as of January 1, 2007. The cumulative effect of adopting FIN 48 was an increase of \$10.5 million to the January 1, 2007, retained earnings balance.

SFAS No. 157 – Fair Value Measurements

In September 2006, FASB released SFAS No. 157, “Fair Value Measurements.” SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in GAAP, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, with the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle recorded as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. We anticipate adopting the guidance effective January 1, 2008. We are currently evaluating what impact the adoption of SFAS No. 157 will have on our consolidated financial statements.

SFAS No. 159 – The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

In February 2007, FASB released SFAS No. 159, “The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities – Including an amendment to FASB Statement No. 115.” SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. A business entity shall report unrealized gains and losses on items for which fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, with the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle recorded as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. We anticipate adopting the guidance effective January 1, 2008. We are currently evaluating what impact the adoption of SFAS No. 159 will have on our consolidated financial statements.

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Allowance for Funds Used During Construction

AFUDC represents the cost of capital used to finance utility construction activity. AFUDC is computed by applying a composite pretax rate to qualified construction work in progress. The amount of AFUDC capitalized as a construction cost is credited to other income (for equity funds) and interest expense (for borrowed funds) on the accompanying consolidated statements of income, as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	(In Thousands)			
Borrowed funds	\$ 3,532	\$ 984	\$ 9,020	\$ 2,830
Equity funds	1,655	—	2,368	—
Total	<u>\$ 5,187</u>	<u>\$ 984</u>	<u>\$ 11,388</u>	<u>\$ 2,830</u>
Average AFUDC Rates	6.9%	5.7%	6.5%	5.1%

We expect both AFUDC for borrowed funds and equity funds to fluctuate over the next several years as we add capacity, expand our transmission system, make environmental improvements and begin to recover the related costs in rates.

Wholesale Sales Margins

The terms of the RECA require that we include, as a credit to recoverable fuel costs beginning in April of each year, an amount based on the average of the margins realized from market-based wholesale sales during the immediately prior three-year period ending June 30. Effective, April 1, 2007, we began crediting our retail customers an annual amount of \$40.1 million. We estimate that beginning on April 1, 2008, we will begin crediting our retail customers an annual amount of \$52.3 million. It is possible that we will not realize market-based wholesale sales margins at least equal to the amount of the credit. This would adversely affect our financial results.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risk, including changes in commodity prices, equity instrument investment prices and interest rates. From December 31, 2006, to September 30, 2007, no significant changes have occurred in our exposure to market risk. For additional information, see our 2006 Form 10-K, "Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk."

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, we have evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These controls and procedures are designed to ensure that material information relating to the company and its subsidiaries is communicated to the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer. Based on that evaluation, our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer concluded that, as of September 30, 2007, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is accumulated and communicated to the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer, and recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

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There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended September 30, 2007, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Information on other legal proceedings is set forth in Notes 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, “Commitments and Contingencies – EPA New Source Review,” “Legal Proceedings,” “On-going Investigations” and “Potential Liabilities to David C. Wittig and Douglas T. Lake,” respectively, which are incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Like other companies in our industry, our consolidated financial results will be impacted by weather, the economy of our service territory and the energy use of our customers. The value of our common stock and our creditworthiness will be affected by national and international macroeconomic trends, general market conditions and the expectations of the investment community, all of which are largely beyond our control. In addition, the following statement highlights our risk factor related to the Clean Air Act and other environmental regulations that may affect our consolidated financial condition and results of operations. There were no other material changes in our risk factors from December 31, 2006, through September 30, 2007. For additional information, see our 2006 Form 10-K.

We May Have Material Financial Exposure Under the Clean Air Act and Other Environmental Regulations

On January 22, 2004, the EPA notified us that certain projects completed at Jeffrey Energy Center violated pre-construction permitting requirements under the Clean Air Act. This notification was delivered as part of an investigation by the EPA regarding maintenance activities that have been conducted since 1980 at Jeffrey Energy Center. The EPA has informed us that it has referred this matter to the DOJ for the DOJ to consider whether to pursue an enforcement action in federal district court. The remedy for a violation could include fines and penalties and an order to install new emission control systems at Jeffrey Energy Center and at certain of our other coal-fired power plants, the associated cost of which could be material.

Our activities are subject to environmental regulation by federal, state, and local governmental authorities. These regulations generally involve the use of water, discharges of effluents into the water, emissions into the air, the handling, storage and use of hazardous substances, and waste handling, remediation and disposal, among others. Congress or the State of Kansas may enact legislation and the EPA or the State of Kansas may propose new regulations or change existing regulations that could require us to reduce certain emissions at our plants. New or changed laws and regulations may result from the increasing national and international concern about possible global warming caused by the atmospheric release of greenhouse gases by industrial and other sources, including the utility industry. Although the State of Kansas has not adopted such new or changed laws and regulations at this time, on October 18, 2007, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment denied an application by an unrelated utility for an air quality permit for two proposed coal generators in Western Kansas in part because of concerns about the increase in carbon dioxide and emissions and the potential ill effects those plants might have on the environment and health. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment noted that the decision constituted a first step in emerging policy to address existing and future carbon dioxide emissions in Kansas. New or changed laws and regulations could require us to install costly equipment, increase our operating expense, reduce production from our plants or take other actions we are unable to identify at this time.

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The degree to which we may need to reduce emissions and the timing of when such emissions control equipment may be required is uncertain. Both the timing and the nature of required investments depend on specific outcomes that result from interpretation of existing regulations, new regulations, legislation, and the resolution of the EPA notice of violation described above. Although we expect to recover in our rates the costs that we incur to comply with environmental regulations, we can provide no assurance that we will be able to fully and timely recover such costs. Failure to recover these associated costs could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

- 1 Sales Agency Financing Agreement, dated as of August 24, 2007, between Westar Energy, Inc. and BNY Capital Markets, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 1.1 to the Form 8-K filed on August 24, 2007)
- 4(a) Bond Purchase Agreement, dated as of August 14, 2007, between Kansas Gas and Electric Company and Nomura International PLC (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Form 8-K filed on August 15, 2007)
- 4(b) Forty-Ninth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 12, 2007, by and among Kansas Gas and Electric Company, The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. and Judith L. Bartolini (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Form 8-K filed on October 19, 2007)
- 31(a) Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 certifying the quarterly report provided for the period ended September 30, 2007
- 31(b) Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 certifying the quarterly report provided for the period ended September 30, 2007
- 32 Certifications pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 certifying the quarterly report provided for the quarter ended September 30, 2007 (furnished and not to be considered filed as part of the Form 10-Q)

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

WESTAR ENERGY, INC.

Date: November 2, 2007

By: /s/ Mark A. Ruelle

Mark A. Ruelle,
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

WESTAR ENERGY, INC.
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, William B. Moore, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2007 of Westar Energy, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the company's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 2, 2007

By: /s/ William B. Moore
 William B. Moore
 Director, Chief Executive Officer and President
 Westar Energy, Inc.
 (Principal Executive Officer)

WESTAR ENERGY, INC.
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Mark A. Ruelle, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2007 of Westar Energy, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the company's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 2, 2007

By: /s/ Mark A. Ruelle
 Mark A. Ruelle,
 Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
 Westar Energy, Inc.
 (Principal Accounting Officer)

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Westar Energy, Inc. (the Company) on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2007 (the Report), which this certification accompanies, William B. Moore, in my capacity as Director, Chief Executive Officer and President of the Company, and Mark A. Ruelle, in my capacity as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify that the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: November 2, 2007

By: /s/ William B. Moore
 William B. Moore
 Director, Chief Executive Officer and President

Date: November 2, 2007

By: /s/ Mark A. Ruelle
 Mark A. Ruelle,
 Executive Vice President and
 Chief Financial Officer