

Exhibit No.:
Issue: Weather Normalization, Customer Growth,
Other Revenue Normalization
Witness: George M. McCollister
Type of Exhibit: Direct Testimony
Sponsoring Party: KCP&L Greater Missouri Operations Company
Case No.: ER-2012-0175
Date Testimony Prepared: February 27, 2012

MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

CASE NO.: ER-2012-0175

DIRECT TESTIMONY

OF

GEORGE M. McCOLLISTER

ON BEHALF OF

KCP&L GREATER MISSOURI OPERATIONS COMPANY

**Kansas City, Missouri
February 2012**

DIRECT TESTIMONY
OF
GEORGE M. McCOLLISTER

Case No. ER-2012-0175

1 **Q: Please state your name and business address.**

2 A: My name is George M. McCollister, Ph.D. My business address is 1200 Main Street,
3 Kansas City, Missouri 64105.

4 **Q: By whom and in what capacity are you employed?**

5 A: I am the Manager of Market Assessment at Kansas City Power & Light Company
6 (“KCP&L”).

7 **Q: On whose behalf are you testifying?**

8 A: I am testifying on behalf of KCP&L Greater Missouri Operations Company (“GMO” or
9 the “Company”) for the GMO’s St. Joseph Light & Power (“L&P”) and Missouri Public
10 Service (“MPS”) territories.

11 **Q: Please describe your education, experience and employment history.**

12 A: I earned three degrees from the University of California at San Diego: a Bachelor of Arts
13 degree in mathematics and chemistry, a Master of Arts degree in mathematics, and a
14 Ph.D. in economics. My specialties in the economics Ph.D. program were
15 microeconomics and econometrics.

16 I previously was employed at three electric and natural gas utilities. I was
17 employed as an Energy Economist at Pacific Gas and Electric Company where I was
18 responsible for developing end-use models of electric and natural gas sales and for
19 analyzing responses to energy-use surveys of our customers. I next was employed as a

1 Senior Forecast Analyst at San Diego Gas and Electric Company where I developed
2 models of customer choice, energy sales, and system reliability. I also was employed by
3 UtiliCorp United, Inc. as the Forecast Leader, where I was responsible for end-use
4 forecasting in integrated resource plans, budget forecasts, weather normalization,
5 variance analysis, and for statistical analysis. I also have been employed by several
6 consulting firms that specialized in regulated industries, including Resource Management
7 International and Spectrum Economics, Inc. The majority of my consulting projects
8 focused on energy forecasting issues and modeling for electric and natural gas utilities.

9 **Q: Have you previously testified in a proceeding at the Missouri Public Service**
10 **Commission (“MPSC” or “Commission”) or before any other utility regulatory**
11 **agency?**

12 A: Yes, I have testified before the MPSC, the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, the
13 Kansas Corporation Commission, and the Public Utilities Commission in Colorado.

14 **Q: What is the purpose of your testimony?**

15 A: I am sponsoring the weather normalization of monthly Kilowatt-hour (“kWh”) sales and
16 peak loads in Schedules GMM-1 through GMM-3.

17 **Q: What normalizations are you making to kWh sales and peak loads?**

18 A: Both monthly and hourly kWh sales are adjusted to reflect normal weather conditions.
19 This is called a weather adjustment. kWh sales are further adjusted for customer growth
20 that occurs between the test year and the true-up date, and for customers who were
21 switched from one rate to another during or after the test year. These customers are
22 known as rate switchers.

1 **Q: What adjustment did you make for rate switchers?**

2 A: Each year a small percentage of customers are switched from their current tariff to
3 another that is expected to reduce their electric bills. We adjusted kWh sales for the
4 Large Power tariff for customers that switched into or out of this tariff. The customer
5 growth adjustment accounted for rate switchers in the other tariffs.

6 **Q: What adjustment did you make for customer growth?**

7 A: For each month in the test year, the weather-normalized sales per customer was
8 multiplied by the number of customers projected for the true-up date. This adjustment is
9 made to weather-normalized sales to the Residential, Small General Service (“GS”) and
10 Large GS classes. When the numbers become available, I will revise this adjustment
11 using the actual number of customers as of the true-up date. Sales to Large Power
12 customers are adjusted by plotting each customer’s month kWh sales and looking for any
13 changes in sales that appear to be or are known to be permanent. If any such changes are
14 identified, sales during the test year are adjusted to reflect the change. The adjustments
15 for growth to Large Power sales will be revised using the most current data when the
16 Staff requests an update to our initial filing and again for the true up.

17 **Q: What is the purpose of making a weather adjustment?**

18 A: Abnormal weather can increase or decrease a utility company’s revenues, fuel costs, and
19 rate of return. Therefore, revenues and expenses are typically adjusted to reflect normal
20 weather when these are used to determine a company’s future electric rates. These
21 adjustments are made by first adjusting kWh sales and hourly loads and then using these
22 results to adjust revenues and fuel costs. Weather normalized sales and peak loads are
23 also used to allocate costs between different rate groups.

1 **Q: What method was used to weather-normalize kWh sales?**

2 A: Our method was based on load research (“LR”) data, which was derived by measuring
3 hourly loads for a sample of GMO’s customers representing the Residential, Small GS,
4 Large GS, and Large Power classes. The hourly loads were grossed up by the ratio of the
5 number of customers for each of these classes divided by the number sampled.

6 In the first step, the hourly loads for the sample were calibrated to the annual
7 billed sales of all customers in each class. The ratio of the billed sales divided by the sum
8 of the hourly loads was multiplied by the load in each hour.

9 In the second step, the hourly loads were estimated for lighting tariffs and the
10 loads for all tariffs, including sales for resale, were grossed up for losses and compared to
11 Net System Input (“NSI”). The difference between this sum and the NSI then was
12 allocated back to the LR data in proportion to the hourly precisions that were estimated
13 for the load research data.

14 In the third step, regression analysis was used to model the hourly loads for each
15 tariff. These models included a piecewise linear temperature response function of a two-
16 day weighted mean temperature.

17 In the fourth step, this temperature response function was used to compute daily
18 weather adjustments as the difference between loads predicted with normal weather and
19 loads predicted with actual weather. Normal weather was derived using spreadsheets
20 provided by the MPSC Staff. The normal weather represents average weather conditions
21 over the 1981-2010 time period.

22 In the fifth step, the daily weather adjustments were split into hourly adjustments
23 and these were added to NSI to weather-normalize that series.

1 In the sixth step, the daily weather adjustments were split into billing months
2 based on the percentage of sales on each billing cycle and the meter reading schedule for
3 the test year period. These weather adjustments then summed by billing month and
4 added to billed kWh sales to weather-normalize that data.

5 In my direct testimony, I am using the regression results from the previous rate
6 case to compute the weather adjustments because the load research data was not available
7 for the test year in time for me to use it. When the Staff requests an update to our filing, I
8 will update the regression models using the load research data for the test year and the 12
9 months prior to the test year as we typically do in a rate case.

10 **Q: What are the results of these normalizations?**

11 A: Schedule GMM-1 shows the adjustments for each normalization on kWh sales. Schedule
12 GMM-2 shows weather-normalized customer annualized monthly peaks by class, and
13 Schedule GMM-3 shows weather-normalized customer annualized loads by class at the
14 time of the monthly system peak load.

15 **Q: Does that conclude your testimony?**

16 A: Yes, it does.

**BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI**

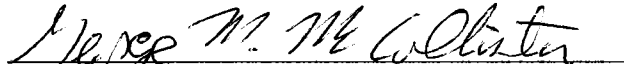
In the Matter of KCP&L Greater Missouri)
Operations Company's Request for Authority to) Case No. ER-2012-0175
Implement General Rate Increase for Electric Service)

AFFIDAVIT OF GEORGE M. McCOLLISTER


STATE OF MISSOURI)
) ss
COUNTY OF JACKSON)

George M. McCollister, being first duly sworn on his oath, states:

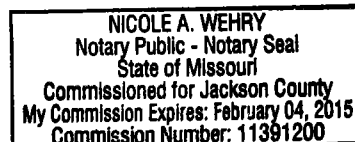
1. My name is George M. McCollister. I work in Kansas City, Missouri, and I am employed by Kansas City Power & Light Company as Manager of Market Assessment.
2. Attached hereto and made a part hereof for all purposes is my Direct Testimony on behalf of KC&PL Greater Missouri Operations Company consisting of five (5) pages, having been prepared in written form for introduction into evidence in the above-captioned docket.
3. I have knowledge of the matters set forth therein. I hereby swear and affirm that my answers contained in the attached testimony to the questions therein propounded, including any attachments thereto, are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.


George M. McCollister

Subscribed and sworn before me this 27th day of February, 2012.


Notary Public

My commission expires: Feb. 4, 2015



ADJUSTMENTS TO MONTHLY BILLED SALES OF GMO

NORMALIZATIONS TO MONTHLY MWH SALES

		Weather Adjustments to Monthly Billed Sales												Aug 2012	Total	
Tariff		Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	Test Year	Customer Growth	Adjustments
SJLP	Residential	1,816	2,493	-222	-5,134	-7,325	-2,761	-585	-1,217	-4,685	-9,735	-7,863	-107	-35,324	-6,178	-41,502
	Small GS	2	74	-16	-222	-313	-129	-16	-11	-248	-680	-517	66	-2,011	-870	-2,881
	Large GS	-39	131	-70	-632	-855	-386	1	106	-543	-1,690	-1,216	156	-5,035	-4,559	-9,594
	Large Power	-227	-67	-32	-180	-237	-124	121	198	-625	-1,702	-667	567	-2,976	6,239	3,263
	Total	1,552	2,630	-340	-6,169	-8,729	-3,400	-478	-924	-6,101	-13,806	-10,263	682	-45,347	-10,734	-56,081
MPS	Residential	3,951	5,967	-537	-12,149	-17,399	-6,810	-1,224	-2,997	-18,411	-40,578	-32,572	1,065	-121,692	-3,660	-125,352
	Small GS	-60	441	-129	-1,675	-2,307	-910	-89	106	-1,921	-5,378	-4,010	850	-15,081	339	-14,742
	Large GS	-358	16	-148	-1,553	-2,241	-776	-68	261	-1,304	-4,294	-2,886	723	-12,629	8,184	-4,445
	Large Power	-399	-275	-9	-229	-726	-156	165	473	-1,507	-4,060	-2,135	1,738	-7,121	-12,554	-19,675
	Total	3,136	6,149	-824	-15,607	-22,673	-8,652	-1,216	-2,157	-23,142	-54,311	-41,602	4,376	-156,523	-7,691	-164,213

WEATHER NORMALIZED MONTHLY PEAK LOADS (MW)

WEATHER NORMALIZED MONTHLY PEAK LOADS WITH CUSTOMER GROWTH THROUGH AUGUST 2012 (MW)

Tariff		Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	2010
SJLP	Residential	219	219	160	127	142	188	207	204	170	115	171	224	224
	Small GS	28	24	24	21	23	28	29	28	25	20	21	26	29
	Large GS	75	80	70	69	72	80	82	84	81	70	69	80	84
	Large Power	121	121	118	124	127	138	138	135	134	123	119	120	138
	Lighting	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
MPS	Residential	681	593	520	401	604	809	874	891	781	443	548	719	891
	Small GS	152	155	140	143	177	213	208	198	200	162	136	143	213
	Large GS	170	162	153	168	182	186	199	197	195	176	143	163	199
	Large Power	195	192	189	198	216	236	238	235	229	215	191	192	238
	Lighting	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

Note: These numbers include losses.

WEATHER NORMALIZED MONTHLY COINCIDENT PEAK LOADS (MW)

WEATHER NORMALIZED MONTHLY COINCIDENT PEAK LOADS WITH CUSTOMER GROWTH THROUGH AUGUST 2012 (MW)

Tariff		Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	2010
SJLP	Residential	211	214	150	122	128	171	190	203	164	95	166	191	190
	Small GS	28	20	17	13	21	28	28	22	20	20	14	24	28
	Large GS	71	72	63	55	62	77	79	70	67	62	53	79	79
	Large Power	115	117	114	107	118	134	131	125	123	118	108	118	131
	Lighting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
	Total Retail	425	422	345	298	329	409	428	420	373	295	347	412	428
MPS	Residential	681	591	520	361	560	768	858	891	742	421	537	719	891
	Small GS	124	128	108	96	157	194	172	166	185	151	109	116	166
	Large GS	131	162	126	124	163	173	173	166	180	164	120	116	166
	Large Power	177	188	173	182	208	227	221	220	222	209	176	154	220
	Lighting	12	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	0
	Total Retail	1,124	1,069	938	774	1,089	1,361	1,424	1,442	1,329	945	953	1,115	1,442
	Sales for Resale	5	5	4	3	4	6	7	6	6	4	4	5	6
Total System	1,130	1,074	943	777	1,093	1,367	1,430	1,448	1,334	949	958	1,120	1,448	

Note: These numbers include losses.