Exhibit No.:

Issue(s): SJLP Earnings Review

Witness: Janice Pyatte
Type of Exhibit: Rebuttal

Sponsoring Party: MoPSC Staff Case No.: EM-2000-292

ON BEHALF OF THE

# MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION UTILITY OPERATIONS DIVISION

**REBUTTAL TESTIMONY** 

**OF** 

**JANICE PYATTE** 

UTILICORP UNITED INC. AND ST. JOSEPH LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

**CASE NO. EM-2000-292** 

Jefferson City, Missouri

May, 2000

	Exhibit No	1	16	
Date 7-	13-00 Case N	10.E1	n201	0.737
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2		REBUTTAL TESTIMONY
3		OF
4		JANICE PYATTE
5		UTILICORP UNITED INC. AND
6	ST.	JOSEPH LIGHT & POWER COMPANY
7		CASE NO. EM-2000-292
8		
9	Q. Please sta	ate your name and business address.
10	A. My name	is Janice Pyatte and my business address is Missouri Public
11	Service Commission, P.	O. Box 360, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102.
12	Q. What is	your present position with the Missouri Public Service
13	Commission?	
14	A. Iama R	Regulatory Economist in the Electric Department, Operations
15	Division.	
16	Q. Would y	ou please review your educational background and work
17	experience?	
18	A. I comple	ted a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics at Western
19	Washington State College	e in Bellingham, Washington and a Masters of Arts (A.M.) degree
20	in Economics at Washing	gton University in St. Louis, Missouri. I have been employed by
21	the Missouri Public Servi	ice Commission (Commission) since June 1977. My primary role
22	with the Missouri Public	Service Commission Staff (Staff) has been to perform class cost-
23	of-service and rate desig	n studies for the regulated electric utilities in Missouri.
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### Q. What is the purpose of your rebuttal testimony in this case?

A. I am presenting Missouri kilowatt-hour (kWh) sales and Missouri operating revenues for St. Joseph Light & Power Company (SJLP) updated from those in the consolidated SJLP cases, Case Nos. ER-99-247 and EC-98-573, through December 1999. This information was provided to Staff witness Steve M. Traxler for use in the Staff's earnings review of SJLP. I am presenting summary tables that detail total Missouri kilowatt-hour (kWh) sales (Schedule 1) and Missouri operating revenues (Schedule 2), as adjusted through December 1999, for SJLP. I will also describe my role in the development of the kWh sales and revenues contained in these summary tables.

# Q. What has been your work experience in the issue of kilowatt-hour sales and revenues?

A. My work experience in the area of kWh sales, revenues, and billing units has primarily been within the context of electric rate design cases. I have submitted testimony on these issues in Case Nos. ER-95-279 and ER-97-81, the last two Empire District Electric rate increase cases; in Case Nos. ER-93-41 and ER-99-247, St. Joseph Light & Power Company's last two rate increase cases; and twice previously in Case No. EC-98-573, the excess earnings complaint case filed by the Staff against SJLP. I also participated in the review of the compliance tariffs SJLP submitted to implement the \$2.5 million revenue reduction ordered by the Commission as a result of the Commission adopting the Stipulation and Agreement in Case Nos. ER-99-247 and EC-98-573.

### Q. Do you have other work experience in prior SJLP cases?

A. Yes. I participated in the design of SJLP electric tariffs in Case Nos.

EO-88-158 and EO-93-351. I submitted testimony on the issue of electric rate design in Case Nos. ER-93-41 and EC-93-252, the consolidated electric rate increase case and electric excess earnings complaint case against SJLP. I also filed rate design testimony and participated in the review of the compliance tariffs in Case No. HR-99-245, SJLP's last steam rate increase case.

# Q. How does your testimony relate to the testimony of other Staff witnesses in this case?

A. The Missouri kWh sales that I am presenting are an input used to determine the normalized hourly net system load being presented by Staff witness Lena M. Mantle. Ms. Mantle, Mr. Traxler, and I developed these kWh sales at a rate schedule (i.e., rate class) level of detail. Ms. Mantle is responsible for normalizing these kWh sales to account for the effects of atypical weather and for the number of days in the test year. Mr. Traxler is responsible for calculating the effects that customer growth, including the annualization of individual large customers, has on kWh sales. I am responsible for all adjustments made to SJLP's billed data that transfer kWh sales between billing months to reflect billing corrections made by SJLP. I am also sponsoring the table shown in Schedule 1, which summarizes the results of the work done by Ms. Mantle, Mr. Traxler, and myself regarding total Missouri kWh sales.

The total Missouri operating revenues that I am presenting is an input used by Staff to determine SJLP's current earnings. Mr. Traxler and I developed these revenues at a rate schedule level. Mr. Traxler calculated the effects on revenue of (1) customer growth, (2) annualization of large customers, and (3) an adjustment to electric revenues associated with

a special steam contract. I made revenue adjustments to (1) reflect billing corrections made by SJLP, (2) annualize the level of economic development credits and curtailable demand credits, (3) account for the effects of weather and days, and (4) reflect the revenue reduction from Case Nos. ER-99-247 and EC-98-573 that became effective October 31, 1999. I am also sponsoring the table shown in Schedule 2, which summarizes the results of the work done by Mr. Traxler and myself regarding total Missouri operating revenues.

# Q. What is the relationship between the kWh sales and revenues in this case and those from Case Nos. ER-99-247 and EC-98-573?

A. The analysis of kWh sales and revenues done in Case Nos. ER-99-247 and EC-98-573 was based on a calendar 1998 test year, updated through March 1999. The analysis in this case is based on the same test year, but updated through December 1999. The columns in Schedules 1 and 2 entitled "test year annualizations", "normalization for weather", and "normalization for days" are the same adjustments utilized by Staff in those consolidated cases. The column entitled "customer growth TY through 3/99" includes minor corrections to customer growth made by Staff that were not incorporated into the Staff's "final" cost-of-service run in Case Nos. ER-99-247 and EC-98-573. The sum of these adjustments is shown in a column entitled "Test Year updated through 3/99."

The Staff has made specific adjustments for this case to (1) reflect the \$2.5 million electric rate reduction that took effect on October 31, 1999, (2) annualize the level of economic development credits and curtailable demand credits, and (3) account for additional growth in kWh sales and revenues between April 1999 and December 1999.

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## Q. What is the rationale for making adjustments to test year kWh sales

A. The intent of adjustments to test year (historical) revenues is to estimate the revenues that SJLP would have collected on an annual, normal-weather basis, based on the information known at the end of the update period. Most of the adjustments to test year revenues correspond to adjustments to kWh sales that also affect SJLP's fuel and purchased power costs. The "matching principle" requires that any change to revenues from historical levels that result from changes in underlying kWh sales must be associated with changes to fuel and purchased power costs that reflect the same adjustment to sales.

- What categories of adjustments to kWh sales and revenues are typically Q. made in a rate increase or excess earnings complaint case?
- A. The three major categories of adjustments are known as annualizations, normalizations, and customer growth.

Annualizations deal with events that are known, are expected to continue indefinitely into the future, and whose revenue effect can be reasonably estimated. A common example of a revenue annualization is a rate change that occurs during the test year. Actual test year revenues in this situation will be understated or overstated by the difference between the revenues that would have been collected if rates in effect at the end of the test year had been billed as in effect during the entire year and what was actually billed.

Another example of an annualization relates to a customer who ceases service during the test year or in the update period. Test year revenues will be decreased by the

revenues the customer provided the company during the test year. A corresponding reduction to kWh sales and to fuel and/or purchased power expense will be made to reflect those costs the company will no longer incur as a result of that customer ceasing to take service.

Normalizations deal with test year events that are unusual and unlikely to be repeated in the year when new rates will be in effect. Test year weather is an example. It is unlikely that the weather that occurred in the test year will be repeated in the future, but what weather will actually occur is not predictable. The objective of the weather normalization process is to remove the effects of abnormal weather from test year kWh sales and revenues.

Customer growth adjustments reflect any addition or decrease to sales and revenues that will occur in the future because of known change in the number of customers.

### Q. What adjustments were made in this case?

A. The annual kWh sales and revenues presented on Schedules 1 and 2 have these characteristics: (1) they have been developed by rate schedule and by cost-of-service class; (2) they have been developed on a billing-month basis and adjusted to account for the difference between the billing year of 1998 and the calendar year of 1998; (3) they have been annualized for billing corrections and for the level of revenue credits; (4) they have been annualized for the rate change that occurred on October 31, 1999 as the outcome of Case Nos. ER-99-247 and EC-98-573; (5) they have been normalized to reflect normal weather; and (6) they have been adjusted to reflect any known growth in the number of residential, small general service, and large general service customers and for load growth

by existing Large Power customers.

The adjustments to kWh sales and revenues that Staff has made specifically for this case are adjustments to reflect the rate change on October 31, 1999, to annualize the level of economic development credits and curtailable demand credits, and to account for additional growth in kWh sales and revenues between April 1999 and December 1999. As I described above, the adjustments shown on Schedules 1 and 2 that culminate in "Test Year updated through 3/99"; namely, test year annualizations, normalizations for weather and days, and customer growth through 3/99, are either the same, or almost the same, adjustments that were used in Case Nos. ER-99-247 and EC-98-573.

# Q. What are the sources of test year kWh sales and revenues data used in this case?

A. There are two sources of test year kWh sales and revenue data used in this case. One source of test year kWh sales and revenue data is known as "billed" sales and revenues. This is the actual data from the company's cycle billing process in which a different subset of customers (known collectively as a bill cycle) has its meters read and billed on each working day of the month. The kWh sales and revenue data collected during the billing month represents each customer's kWh usage over the 26 to 35 days before the customer's meter reading. This data is generally recorded by both rate schedule (residential-general use, residential-with space heating, large general service, etc.) and by revenue class (residential, commercial, industrial, and public authorities). Test year (12 billing months) billed sales and revenues do not necessarily represent exactly 365 days of sales and revenues for each bill cycle; nor do they, taken together, represent specific

calendar days. What they do represent is actual data gathered from meters and from customer bills on the same basis as the rates are applied.

The second source of test year kWh sales and revenue data is found in the company's financial statements and is known as "booked" sales and revenues. Booked sales and revenues represent calendar month values created by a company-specific estimation procedure that adjusts "billed" (billing month) kWh sales and revenues to "booked" (calendar month) sales and revenues. The monthly differences between "billed" and "booked" is known as the adjustment for "unbilled" sales and revenues. Booked sales and revenues are generally recorded only by revenue class.

Both "billed" and "booked" kWh sales and revenues have been used in this specific case. Billed kWh sales and revenues were used in the computation of the annualizations, normalizations, and customer growth described in this testimony and shown on Schedules 1 and 2. Billed data was chosen for this purpose because it allows analysis to be done on unadjusted data at a rate schedule level of detail.

Booked revenues are shown in Accounting Schedule 9 (Income Statement) as an input into the determination of total Missouri operating revenues. Booked revenues are used in the Staff's analysis of the relationship between total costs and total revenues (i.e., the cost of service summary) because expenses are recorded on a calendar-month basis.

# Q. Have you prepared a reconciliation of billed kWh sales and revenues to booked kWh sales revenues?

A. A reconciliation of the billed revenues shown in my Schedule 2 with the booked revenues shown in Accounting Schedule 9 (Income Statement) and Accounting

Schedule 10 (Adjustments to Income Statement), attached to the rebuttal testimony of Staff witness Steve Traxler, is contained in Schedule 3 attached to this testimony.

# Q. What adjustment must be made to metered sales and billed revenues in order to record sales and revenues on a calendar-month basis?

A. This adjustment is referred to as an unbilled adjustment. The unbilled adjustment to metered sales (or billed revenue) is the net of two adjustments. First, sales (or revenues) in the current billing month are adjusted to include sales that occur in the current calendar month that will not be billed until the following billing month, i.e., the current calendar month's unbilled sales (or revenues). Second, sales (or revenues) billed in the current billing month are adjusted to exclude sales that occurred in the prior calendar month, i.e., the prior calendar month's unbilled sales (or revenues).

### Q. Did you adjust SJLP's unbilled adjustment?

A. Yes. The Staff's adjustment to billed revenues had an effect on the adjustment for unbilled revenues. The unbilled adjustment that I am sponsoring in Accounting Schedule 10, Adjustment S-1.2 is really the net of two adjustments. The first adjustment removes SJLP's unbilled adjustment from booked revenues. The second adjustment adds the Staff's calculation of unbilled revenues. The net effect is to replace SJLP's estimate of unbilled revenues with the Staff's estimate. This adjustment is identical to the adjustment of the same name in consolidated cases Case Nos. ER-99-247 and EC-98-573.

## Q. What annualizations were done to test year billed sales and revenues?

A. As part of the weather normalization process, billed kWh sales and revenues

were "cleaned up" to reflect a number of bill corrections made by SJLP that were recorded in a billing month other than the one in which the error occurred. For the most part, these adjustments have the effect of transferring kWh sales and revenues from one billing month to another, but have no effect on test year totals. In the cases in which bill corrections affected test year billed sales and revenues (by transferring sales and revenues between a billing month in the test year and a billing month prior to or subsequent to the test year), I have recorded the difference as an annualization. SJLP provided the adjustments to kWh sales in each instance; I computed the associated revenues by applying the appropriate tariffed rates to the kWh sales. The annualization for billing corrections is minor, resulting in a \$9,720 addition to total test year revenues. It is shown by rate schedule on Schedules 1 and 2 attached to this testimony and, in aggregate, in Accounting Schedule 10, Adjustment S-1.7. This adjustment is identical to the adjustment of the same name in consolidated cases Case Nos. ER-99-247 and EC-98-573.

An annualization to revenues was made to reflect the \$2.5 million rate reduction that occurred on October 31, 1999 as a result of the Commission's Report and Order in Case Nos. ER-99-247 and EC-98-573. The annualized value of this rate reduction to each rate schedule was supplied to Staff by SJLP as the "proof of revenue" portion of the compliance tariff filing for Case Nos. ER-99-247 and EC-98-573. This adjustment is shown, in aggregate, in Accounting Schedule 10, Adjustment S-1.10 and by rate schedule on Schedule 2 attached to this testimony. The annualized reduction was slightly larger than the \$2.5 million ordered because of rate rounding.

Two additional annualizations relate to the Economic Development Rider and to

the Curtailable Demand Rider. Both of these annualizations reflect the value of credits that SJLP will provide to current customers who have contracted with SJLP to either curtail load during peak times (the Curtailable Demand Rider) or to locate or expand their business in SJLP's service area (Economic Development Rider). These two annualizations affect revenues, but not kWh sales. I am sponsoring the annualizations to revenue credits shown in Accounting Schedule 10, Adjustments S-1.4 and S-1.6.

The remaining annualization relates to an implicit credit connected with a special steam contract between SJLP and a large steam customer. This annualization allocates a portion of those credits from SJLP's steam operations to its electric operations. Mr. Traxler sponsors this annualization to revenues.

### Q. What normalizations were done to test year billed kWh sales?

A. The weather normalization of kWh sales results in an estimate of the kWh sales associated with "normal weather", while the actual kWh sales reflect the actual weather that occurred in the test year. Both kWh sales and net system load were adjusted to a normal weather basis.

Ms. Mantle is sponsoring the monthly and annual weather normalization of sales by rate schedule. Her annual results are shown on my Schedule 1.

Ms. Mantle is also sponsoring the days adjustment to kWh sales shown on my Schedule 1. This adjustment accounts for the difference in the number of days of usage between the 1998 calendar year and the 1998 billing year, which is composed of twelve billing months. This adjustment is necessary to put sales and revenues on the same basis as expenses, which are recorded by calendar year.

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#### Q. What normalizations were done to test year billed revenues?

A. I am responsible for calculating the revenues that would result based on Ms. Mantle's normal-weather kWh sales and days adjustment to kWh sales. The assumption underlying my methodology for normalizing revenues is that the weather normalization process has no effect on either the number of customers or on the fixed charges those customers pay. In essence, I assume that weather normalization only affects the energy usage of each existing customer and thus only affects those charges directly related to usage.

In the simple situation, where only one tariffed rate applies to all monthly kWhs, the weather adjustment to revenues was calculated by applying the appropriate rate to Ms. Mantle's weather normalization adjustment to kWh sales. This procedure was used to compute revenues for residential rate schedule 621 and for small general service rate schedules 201, 221, 261 and 641.

The rate structures that apply to residential rate schedules 110, 120, and 135 and to small general service rate schedules 211, 222, and 311 have rate blocks in at least one season. These rate blocks result in the average rate per kWh declining as customer usage increases. Using a statistical regression technique, I modeled the relationship between average monthly use per customer and the average rate per kWh, using twenty months of SJLP data (November 1996 - June 1998). From this analysis, I determined how the average rate changed as a result of the change in use per customer. I then calculated the monthly weather adjustment to revenues that corresponds to Ms. Mantle's monthly weather adjustment to kWh sales.

The days adjustment to kWh sales for each rate schedule mentioned above was priced at the same rate as the weather adjustment. Ms. Mantle also calculated days adjustments to sales for a number of rate schedules (150, 411, 461, and 711) that she did not weather normalize. The days adjustment to revenues associated with residential rate schedule 150 and with lighting rate schedules 461 and 711 was calculated by applying the single tariffed rate to Ms. Mantle's days adjustment to kWh sales for each group. The days adjustment to revenues for Large Power rate schedule 411 was determined by assuming that the distribution of normalized sales by time-of-use periods was not affected by the number of days in the billing period.

Both the normalization of revenues for weather and the normalization of revenues for days are shown on an annual basis on my Schedule 2. The annual revenue adjustments for weather and the days (unbilled revenue adjustment) are included in Accounting Schedule 10, Adjustment S-1.3 and S-1.2. These adjustments are identical to the adjustments of the same name made in the consolidated cases Case Nos. ER-99-247 and EC-98-573.

# Q. How was the effect of customer growth on kWh sales and revenues accounted for?

A. Customer growth adjustments to kWh sales and revenues are shown by rate schedule on Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 attached to this testimony. The customer growth adjustment to revenues is shownin Accounting Schedule 10, Adjustments S-1.1, S-1.8, S-1.11, and S-1.12. Mr. Traxler sponsors all of the customer growth adjustments. Conceptually, customer growth adjustments reflect the addition or reduction of sales and

revenues that would have occurred if all customers active at the end of the update period (December 1999) had been active customers throughout the test year. Because a revenue reduction occurred during the update period, customer growth adjustments for April 1999 – December 1999 were done on an incremental basis; i.e., test year through March 1999 growth (Adjustments S-1.1 and S-1.8) and growth between April 1999 and December 1999 (Adjustments S-1.11 and S-1.12) were computed, and are shown, separately on the schedules.

In addition, Mr. Traxler adjusted the Large Power rate class to reflect load growth by existing Large Power customers through the end of the update period.

- Q. Does this conclude your rebuttal testimony in this case?
- A. Yes, it does.

### BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

### OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

) ) CASE NO. EM-2000-292 ) )
E PYATTE
tates: that she has participated in the uestion and answer form, consisting of we case; that the answers in the attached owledge of the matters set forth in such her knowledge and belief.
Janice Pyatte
_ day of May, 2000.
FMESOURNOtary Public LUG. 23,2002

	Test Year	Test Year	Normalization	Normalization	Customer Growth	Test Year kWh Sales
Rate Schedule & Cost of Service Class	As Billed	Annualizations	for Weather	for Days	TY through 3/99	updated through 3/99
Residential	7.5 2					<u> </u>
110 Residential General Use	311,034,205	(1,920)	(7,431,061)	472,174	(1,836,909)	302,236,490
120 Residential w/ Space Heat	225,125,660	` 1	14,857,068	418,680	10,919,295	251,320,703
135 Residential w/ Water Heat	88,474,538	8,870	(353,292)	126,510	(29,291)	88,227,335
150 Residential - Other Use	3,186,453	29,580		3,579	227,057	3,446,669
621 Sep Mtr Space &Water Heat	604,386	800	44,853	1,474	(16,698)	634,815
Total Residential	628,425,242	37,330	7,117,568	1,022,417	9,263,454	645,866,012
Small General Service		}		:		,
201 Limited Demand - General Use	18,405,997	52,230	30,331	29,505	(13,749)	18,504,314
211 General Service - General Use	43,901,439		(711,430)	70,630	(214,218)	43,046,421
221 Limited Demand - w/ Space Heat	3,431,207	8,320	170,463	6,014	229,091	3,845,094
222 General Service - w/ Space Heat	18,129,562	64,680	605,196	33,364	691,876	19,524,678
261 Churches & Schools	4,008,853	{	(70,697)	6,076	(20,611)	3,923,621
641 Sep Mtr Space &Water Heat	3,126,508	24,640	278,875	4,663	(94,042)	3,340,644
Total Small GS	91,003,566	149,870	302,736	150,253	578,347	92,184,772
311 Large GS	334,992,872	(64,680)	(172,315)	578,624	4,297,073	339,631,574
411 Large Power	560,349,687			709,453	9,649,607	570,708,747
Lighting						-
230 Private Area Lighting	9,565,930	}	j	)	(326,689)	9,239,241
461 Outdoor Night Lighting	293,007	İ		479		293, <del>4</del> 86
710 Street Lighting	925,793		Į	919		926,712
711 Traffic Signals	901,574	Ì		1,399		902,973
720 Municipal Street Lighting	7,792,128					7,792,128
Total Lighting	19,478,432	1		2,797	(326,689)	19,154,540
Total Missouri	1,634,249,799	122,520	7,247,989	2,463,545	23,461,792	1,667,545,645

Total Missouri	1,667,545,645	0	34,153,614	1,701,699,259
Total Lighting	19,154,540	0	0	19,154,540
720 Municipal Street Lighting	7,792,128	_ !		7,792,12
711 Traffic Signals	902,973	 		902,97
710 Street Lighting	926,712			926,71
461 Outdoor Night Lighting	293,486			293,48
230 Private Area Lighting	9,239,241			9,239,24
Lighting				
411 Large Power	570,708,747	0	22,622,082	593,330,82
311 Large GS	339,631,574	0	5,577,971	345,209,54
Total Small GS	92,184,772	0	569,390	92,754,16
641 Sep Mtr Space &Water Heat	3,340,644		(110,796)	· · ·
261 Churches & Schools	3,923,621		(25,122)	I
222 General Service - w/ Space Heat	19,524,678		167,254	19,691,9
221 Limited Demand - w/ Space Heat	3,845,094		193,222	4,038,3
211 General Service - General Use	43,046,421		273,033	43,319,4
Small General Service 201 Limited Demand - General Use	18,504,314	į	71,799	18,576,1
Total Residential	645,866,012	0	5,384,171	651,250,18
621 Sep Mtr Space &Water Heat	634,815		(17,932)	
150 Residential - Other Use	3,446,669		214,641	3,661,3
135 Residential w/ Water Heat	88,227,335		145,060	88,372,3
120 Residential W/ Space Heat	251,320,703		6,256,163	257,576,8
110 Residential General Use	302,236,490		(1,213,761)	301,022,7
Rate Schedule & Cost of Service Class  Residential	updated through 3/99	Rate Change & Credits	3/99 tinough 12/99	unough 12/33
and the first control of the control	Test Year kWh Sales	Annualization for	Add'l Customer Growth 3/99 through 12/99	TY kWh Sales updat through 12/99

	Test Year	Test Year	Normalization	Normalization	Customer Growth	T Y Rev updated
Rate Schedule & Cost of Service Class	As Billed	Annualizations	for Weather	for Days	TY through 3/99	through 3/99
Residential						
110 Residential General Use	\$20,911,556	(\$30)	(\$492,076)	\$26,394	(\$126,028)	\$20,319,816
120 Residential w/ Space Heat	\$10,709,408	\$0	\$400,235	\$16,581	\$498,183	\$11,624,406
135 Residential w/ Water Heat	\$5,249,750	\$568	(\$46,581)	\$6,020	(\$1,589)	\$5,208,167
150 Residential - Other Use	\$326,710	\$2,768		\$265	\$23,645	\$353,389
621 Sep Mtr Space & Water Heat	\$30,031	\$25	\$1,593	\$72	(\$768)	\$30,953
Total Residential	\$37,227,455	\$3,331	(\$136,829)	\$49,332	\$393,442	\$37,536,731
Small General Service						
201 Limited Demand - General Use	\$1,821,382	\$3,407	(\$227)	\$2,182	(\$1,244)	\$1,825,499
211 General Service - General Use	\$3,093,556	\$0	(\$37,322)	\$3,397	(\$16,364)	\$3,043,267
221 Limited Demand - w/ Space Heat	\$284,432	\$529	\$10,583	\$434	\$18,311	\$314,289
222 General Service - w/ Space Heat	\$1,166,325	\$2,792	\$20,014	\$1,482	\$42,559	\$1,233,172
261 Churches & Schools	\$349,692	\$0	(\$6,585)	\$461	(\$1,681)	\$341,887
641 Sep Mtr Space &Water Heat	\$159,955	\$2,224	\$9,807	\$221	(\$4,886)	\$167,321
Total Small GS	\$6,875,341	\$8,951	(\$3,730)	\$8,176	\$36,695	\$6,925,434
311 Large General Service	\$16,420,527	(\$2,563)	(\$30,885)	\$20,366	\$204,124	\$16,611,569
411 Large Power	\$21,737,596		{	\$18,951	\$257,885	\$22,014,432
Lighting					]	
230 Private Area Lighting	\$895,496		İ		(\$31,778)	\$863,718
461 Outdoor Night Lighting	\$21,716			\$32	]	\$21,747
710 Street Lighting	\$32,004			\$31	ļ i	\$32,035
711 Traffic Signals	\$38,506			\$57	[	\$38,563
720 Municipal Street Lighting	\$948,530	1			]	\$948,530
Total Lighting	\$1,936,251	\$0	\$0	\$120	(\$31,778)	\$1,904,593
Other Firm Rate Revenue						
Economic Development Credits	(\$186,894)		ļ		]	(\$186,894)
Total Other Firm Rate Revenue	(\$186,894)	<b>\$0</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$186,894)
Total MO Firm Rate Revenue	\$84,010,276	\$9,720	(\$171,444)	\$96,946	\$860,368	\$84,805,866

	TY Rev updated	Annualization for	Add'l Customer Growth	TY Rev updated
Rate Schedule & Cost of Service Class	through 3/99	Rate Change & Credits	3/99 through 12/99	through 12/99
Residential				
110 Residential General Use	\$20,319,816	(\$339,590)	(\$82,140)	\$19,898,08
120 Residential w/ Space Heat	\$11,624,406	(\$160,922)	\$291,136	\$11,754,62
135 Residential w/ Water Heat	\$5,208,167	(\$73,867)	\$8,604	\$5,142,90
150 Residential - Other Use	\$353,389	(\$1,409)	\$22,300	\$374,28
621 Sep Mtr Space & Water Heat	\$30,953	(\$65)	(\$868)	\$30,01
Total Residential	\$37,536,731	(\$575,854)	\$239,032	\$37,199,90
Small General Service				
201 Limited Demand - General Use	\$1,825,499	(\$79,397)	\$6,687	\$1,752,79
211 General Service - General Use	\$3,043,267	(\$129,707)	1 '''	\$2,931,94
221 Limited Demand - w/ Space Heat	\$314,289	(\$14,062)	\$16,095	\$316,32
222 General Service - w/ Space Heat	\$1,233,172	(\$51,903)	\$10,464	\$1,191,73
261 Churches & Schools	\$341,887	(\$15,141)	(\$2,090)	\$324,65
641 Sep Mtr Space &Water Heat	\$167,321	(\$3,619)	(\$5,426)	\$158,27
Total Small GS	\$6,925,434	(\$293,829)		\$6,675,71
311 Large General Service	\$16,611,569	(\$705,270)	\$264,446	\$16,170,74
411 Large Power	\$22,014,432	(\$935,068)	\$558,192	\$21,637,55
Lighting				
230 Private Area Lighting	\$863,718			\$863,71
461 Outdoor Night Lighting	\$21,747			\$21,74
710 Street Lighting	\$32,035			\$32,03
711 Traffic Signals	\$38,563			\$38,56
720 Municipal Street Lighting	\$948,530	ĺ		\$948,53
Total Lighting	\$1,904,593	\$0	\$0	\$1,904,59
Other Firm Rate Revenue				
Economic Development Credits	(\$186,894)	\$11,052		(\$175,84
Total Other Firm Rate Revenue	(\$186,894)	1 ' '	\$0	(\$175,84
Total MO Firm Rate Revenue	\$84,805,866	(\$2,498,969)	\$1,105,784	\$83,412,68

\$13,603 (\$26,571)				]	
' '				1 1	\$13,603
				[	(\$26,571)
(\$12,968)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$12,968)
\$83,997,308	\$9,720	(\$171,444)	\$96,946	\$860,368	\$84,792,898
				ļ	
\$1,491,719					\$1,491,719
\$223,686					\$223,686
\$57,784				]	\$57,784
\$73,270				ļ	\$73,270
\$738,939				}	\$738,939
					\$0
				į l	
\$2,585,398	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,585,398
	\$1,491,719 \$223,686 \$57,784 \$73,270 \$738,939	\$1,491,719 \$223,686 \$57,784 \$73,270 \$738,939	\$1,491,719 \$223,686 \$57,784 \$73,270 \$738,939	\$1,491,719 \$223,686 \$57,784 \$73,270 \$738,939	\$1,491,719 \$223,686 \$57,784 \$73,270 \$738,939

	TY Rev updated	Annualization for	Add'l Customer Growth	TY Rev updated
Rate Schedule & Cost of Service Class	through 3/99	Rate Change & Credits	3/99 through 12/99	through 12/99
Other Rate Revenue				
100 Additional Facilities	\$13,603			\$13,603
Curtailable Demand Credits	(\$26,571)	\$5,276		(\$21,295
Total Other Rate Revenue	(\$12,968)	\$5,276	\$0	(\$7,692
Total MO Retail Rate Revenue	\$84,792,898	(\$2,493,693)	\$1,105,784	\$83,404,988
Other (Non-Rate) Revenue				
Sales for Resale	\$1,491,719	\$1,504,429		\$2,996,148
Forfeited Discounts	\$223,686			\$223,686
Miscellaneous Service Revenues	\$57,784			\$57 <i>,7</i> 84
Rent from Electric Property	\$73,270			\$73,270
Other Electric Revenues	\$738,939	(\$237,415)		\$501,524
Allocation of Steam Credits	\$0 i	(\$545,350)		(\$545,350
Adjustment for Known & Measurable		(\$300,000)		(\$300,000
Total Other Revenue	\$2,585,398	\$421,664	\$0	\$3,007,062
Total MO Operating Revenue	\$87,378,296	(\$2,072,029)	\$1,105,784	\$86,412,050

#### ST. JOSEPH LIGHT & POWER COMPANY - CASE NO. EM-2000-292 STAFF REVENUE RECONCILIATION (CALENDAR YEAR 1998 TEST YEAR UPDATED THROUGH DECEMBER 1999)

REVENUES SHOWN IN ACCOUNTING SCHEDULE 9						
Retail Sales Revenue (FERC Form 1)	TY Revs updated through 3/99 \$86,905,336	Add'l Adjustments through 3/99	Updates through 12/99	TY Revs updated through 12/99 \$86,905,336	Spansor	
License & Transit Fees	(\$2,560,681)			(\$2,560,681)	S. Traxler	
Unbilled Revenue:						
Staff Days Adj * \$96,946						
SJLP Unbilled * \$347,347						
Net Unbilled Revenue	(\$250,401)			(\$250,401)	J. Pyatte	
Annualization for Billing Adjustments	\$9,720			<b>\$9,720</b>	J. Pyatte	
Annualization for Revenue Credits (EDR)	<b>\$2,261</b>	(\$2,261)	\$11,052	\$11,052		
Annualization for Revenue Credits (CDR)	(\$7,941)	\$7,941	\$5,276	\$5,276	J. Pyatte	
Annualization for 10/31/99 Rate Reductio	n		(\$2,510,021)	(\$2,510,021)	J. Pyatte	
Large Customer Annualization	\$257,885		\$558,192	\$816,077	S. Traxle	
Normalization for Weather	(\$171, <del>444</del> )			(\$171, <del>444</del> )	J. Pyatte	
Customer Growth	\$595,181	\$7,302	\$547,592	\$1,150,075	S. Traxle	
Sales for Resale	\$2,174,038	(\$682,319)	\$1,504,429	\$2,996,148	S. Traxle	
Forfeited Discounts	\$223,686			\$223,686		
Miscellaneous Service Revenues	\$57,784			\$57, <b>7</b> 84		
Rent from Electric Property	\$73,270			\$73,270		
Other Electric Revenues	\$738,939		(\$237,415)	\$501,524	S. Traxle	
Allocation of Steam Credits	(\$627,974)	\$627,974	(\$545,350)	(\$545,350)	S. Traxie	
Adjustment for Known and Measurable			(\$300,000)	(\$300,000)	S. Traxle	
Total MO Operating Revenue	\$87,419,658	(\$41,363)	(\$966,245)	\$86,412,050		

REVENUES SHOWN IN JANICE PYATTE'S SCHEDULE 2							
	TY Revs updated		TY Revs updated				
	through 3/99	through 12/99	through 12/99	Sponsor			
Booked Revenues (FERC Form 1)	\$86,905,336		\$86,905,336				
less License/Transit Fees	(\$2,560,681)		(\$2,560,681)				
less SJLP Unbilled *	(\$347,347)		(\$347,347)	J. Pyatte			
As Billed Revenues	\$83,997,308		\$83,997,308				
Annualization for Billing Adjs	\$9,720		\$9,720	3. Pyatte			
Annualization for Revenue Credits (EDR)	\$0	\$11,052	\$11,052	J. Pyatte			
Annualization for Revenue Credits (CDR)	<b>\$</b> 0	\$5,276	\$5,276	J. Pyatte			
Annualization for 10/31/99 Rate Reduction	on	(\$2,510,021)	(\$2,510,021)	J. Pyatte			
Large Customer Annualization	\$257,885	\$558,192	\$816,077	S. Traxle			
Normalization for Weather	(\$171,444)		(\$171,444)	J. Pyatte			
Customer Growth	\$602,483	\$547,592	\$1,150,075	S. Traxle			
Staff Days Adjustment	<b>\$96,946</b>		\$96,946	J. Pyatte			
Total MO Rate Revenue	\$84,792,897	(\$1,387,909)	\$83,404,988				
Other Non-Rate Revenue	\$2,585,398	\$1,267,014	\$3,852,412				
Allocation of Steam Credits	•	(\$545,475)	(\$545,475)	S. Traxle			
Adjustment for License Fees		\$125	\$125	S. Traxle			
Adjustment for Known and Measurable		(\$300,000)	(\$300,000)	S. Traxic			
Total Other Revenue	\$2,585,398	\$421,664	\$3,007,062				
Total MO Operating Revenue	\$87,378,295	(\$966,245)	\$86,412,050				