Data Request No.

MGE-DR NO. 0042

Data Information Request from Missouri Gas Energy to MPSC Staff Case No. GR-2004-0209

Jolie Mathis Requested From:

Date of Request: 4/22/04

Mike Noack Requested By:

Please describe, and provide a copy of, the analysis undertaken by Staff witness Information Requested: Adam regarding average service lives for MGE in Case No. GR-2001-292 (as discussed on pages 3 and 4 of witness Mathis' direct testimony), including the identity of the company or companies used in the analysis. Appropriate response to this data request should also provide all material and information used by witness Adam in conducting the analysis, including workpapers developed by Mr. Adam, and underlying property records, accounting and financial information of the company or companies involved in the analysis.

Mr. Adam relied on average service lives and depreciation rates determined for Response: Laclede Gas Company because of his knowledge of their historical data, and the similarity of plant, to determine the average service lives for MGE. Please refer to the Direct Testimony of Paul Adam in Case No. GR-2001-292. Mr. Adam's depreciation study and workpapers are included in the Rebuttal Testimony for GR-2001-292 also. The Staff is not aware of any additional analysis.

The attached information provided to Missouri Gas Energy in response to the above data information request is accurate and complete and contains no material misrepresentations or omissions, based upon present facts of which the undersigned has knowledge, information or belief. The undersigned agrees to immediately inform Missouri Gas Energy if, during the pendency of Case No. GR-2004-0209 before the Missouri Public Service Commission, any matters are discovered which would materially affect the accuracy or completeness of the attached information.

If these data are voluminous, please (1) identify the relevant documents and their location (2) make arrangements with requestor to have documents available for inspection at a location mutually agreeable. Where identification of a document is requested, briefly describe the document (e.g. book, letter, memorandum, report) and state the following information as applicable for the particular document: name, title, number, author, date of publication and publisher, addresses, date written, and the name and address of the person(s) having possession of the document. As used in this data request the term "document(s)" includes publication of any format, workpapers, letters, memoranda, notes, reports, analyses, computer analyses, test results, studies of data, recordings, transcriptions and printed, typed or written materials of every kind in your possession, custody or control within your knowledge. The pronoun "your" or "your" refers to the person identified in the "Requested From" block above and all other employees, contractors, agents or others employed by or acting on behalf of the organization, group or governmental unit associated with that person.

Date Signed: 5/5/04

Provided By: Jolie Mathis (Please Print) Signed. plue Mathin

SCHEDULE TJS-3



ان این دینا مشروع این از ملاح به بیش این ویشان به معرفه مدینه از ۲ ایر از در این میداد ایند. اسا این مینا این میکان و با در بیان این مرد میاند.

3420 Broadway • Kansas City, MO • 64111-2404 • (816) 360-5755

June 28, 2000

ROBERT J. HACK Vice President, Pricing & Regulatory Affairs

> Mr. Paul Adam, P.E. Missouri Public Service Commission P.O. Box 360 Jefferson City, MO 65102

RE: Depreciation Study, Data Base and Property Unit Catalog

Dear Paul:

In accordance with 4 CSR 240-40(6), Missouri Gas Energy ("MGE") hereby submits a depreciation study, data base (in electronic format) and property unit catalog.

MGE and its depreciation consultant, Black & Veatch, appreciate your willingness to work with us and provide input into the development of the study.

If you have any questions regarding this matter or need additional information, please call me.

Sincerely, Robert Hack

Enclosures

CC: Office of the Public Counsel Bo Matisziw (w/o enc.) Stuart Harbour (w/o enc.) Tom Sullivan (w/o enc.)

REPORT ON DEPRECIATION ACCRUAL RATES

Prepared for

Missouri Gas Energy



June 2000

8400 Ward Parkway P.O. Box 8405 Kansas City, Missouri 64114 USA

Tel: (913) 458-2000

Black & Veatch Corporation

June 8, 2000

Mr. Robert J. Hack Vice President, Pricing and Regulatory Affairs Missouri Gas Energy 3420 Broadway Kansas City, Missouri 64111

Dear Mr. Hack:

Our enclosed report summarizes the results of our analysis of the depreciation accrual rates for the gas utility properties of Missouri Gas Energy (Company). Our studies are based on plant balances as of December 31, 1998. The Executive Summary of the report summarizes our major findings and recommendations.

BLACK & VEATCH

Ultimately, the appropriate level of depreciation expense rates is a management decision taking into consideration various factors. If management concludes that a change is warranted in depreciation expense rates at this time, we recommend implementation of the rates set forth in Column J of Table 3-4 of this report. We are also recommending that the Company redistribute the excess accumulated reserve balance of Account 380 - Services to other accounts. The net effect of this redistribution is zero. The restated accumulated depreciation reserve for each account is shown in Column M of Table 4-1 of this report.

We have enjoyed working with you on this matter. If you have any questions concerning the contents of this report, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Very truly yours,

BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION

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Thomas J. Sullivan

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Executive Summary

This report describes the analyses conducted and the results obtained for the gas utility property of Missouri Gas Energy with respect to its depreciation expense rates. This report is based on plant activity through December 31, 1998. The depreciation rates developed in this report are considered appropriate for use in the near future. It is recommended these rates be reviewed at least every 3 to 5 years. Ultimately the appropriate level of depreciation expense rates is a management decision taking into account various factors.

If the Company concludes that a change in depreciation expense rates is appropriate at this time, we recommend the Company implement the depreciation expense rates based on the analyses set forth in Section 3. The individual accrual rates that we are recommending for each account recognize average service lives and reflect the results of simulated plant balance analysis, regional industry averages, reserve analysis, and our experience with similar utility property. We recommend a significant change to the following accounts:

- Account 376 Mains. We recommend an accrual rate of 2.31 percent and an annual expense of \$5.6 million as opposed to the existing accrual rate of 1.88 percent and annual expense of \$4.6 million.
- Account 380 Services. We recommend an accrual rate of 3.66 percent and an annual expense of \$8.2 million as opposed to the existing accrual rate of 5.5 percent and annual expense of \$12.3 million.
- Accounts 381-383 Meters/Regulators/Installations. We recommend an accrual rate of 2.87 percent for Account 381, 2.89 percent for Account 382, and 2.49 percent for Account 383 as opposed to an existing rate of 2.05 percent for all three accounts. The recommended rates produce an annual accrual of \$2.2 million versus \$1.6 million based on the existing rates.
- Account 391 Furniture and Equipment. We recommend an accrual rate of 10.27 percent and an annual expense of \$328,300 as opposed to the existing accrual rate of 3.06 percent and annual expense of \$97,800. This proposed accrual rate is based on the accrual rate determined for Southern Union Corporate Account 391.
- Account 394 Tools. We recommend an accrual rate of 10 percent and an annual expense of \$431,000 as opposed to the existing accrual rate of 4 percent and annual expense of \$172,400.

We are also recommending that the Company redistribute the excess accumulated reserve balance of Account 380 to other accounts so that the net redistribution is zero. Based on

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our recommended rates and analysis of the depreciation reserve balances, we determined that Account 380-Services has an excess of \$22 million in accumulated reserve. We propose to redistribute this excess to the other accounts so that negative reserves are eliminated and reserve ratios are in line with the weighted dollar age of the account and the recommended average service lives.

In our 1995 study, we attempted several actuarial methods to determine the Company's annual depreciation expense rates. These methods included survivor curve analysis and simulated plant balance method. However, a sufficient retirement history did not exist to complete a study based on survivor curve analysis and other sources of data were inadequate to conduct a complete and reliable simulated plant balance analysis for each of the accounts. The issue of the lack of data was addressed by the Commission in its order in Case No. GR-98-140 when the Commission found "that it would not be appropriate to require the reconstruction or re-creation of records that apparently do not exist or cannot be completed by any reasonable efforts of MGE." It is our understanding that, since its inception in February 1994, Missouri Gas Energy is capturing the necessary plant information on a prospective basis for future depreciation study needs.

The scope of this report includes a discussion of the practice of depreciation accounting (Section 2), the type of information examined in our analysis, the methods applied, and the results of the analyses conducted (Section 3), and a discussion of the Company's depreciation reserve (Section 4).

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1.0 Introduction

This report presents the results of our analysis of the depreciation expense requirements for the gas utility property of Missouri Gas Energy (Company or MGE). The analysis is based on plant activity through December 31, 1998. It is our understanding that the current report is primarily being performed in order to meet the Missouri Public Service Commission's requirement that depreciation rates be reviewed every five years.

Missouri Gas Energy was acquired by Southern Union Company in February 1994. Existing depreciation accrual rates are based on plant activity through December 31, 1982. In June 1995, we provided the Company with an analysis of depreciation accrual rates based on plant activity through December 31, 1994. The 1995 study was also performed to fulfill the Commission's requirement that depreciation rates are reviewed at least every five years. KPL (the Company's predecessor) had previously submitted a study in 1990.

The rates recommended in this report reflect consideration of the simulated plant balance approach, industry norms, and our experience with other utilities. Because a sufficient retirement history does not yet exist to adequately perform survivor curve analysis, we used the simulated plant balance approach to estimate average service lives for each account. We also relied upon a survey of regional industry norms.

Section 2 of this report briefly discusses the practice of depreciation accounting. Section 3 discusses the type of information examined in the analysis and the methods applied to develop the depreciation rates. Section 3 also discusses the results of the analyses and the recommended rates. Section 4 discusses the Company's existing depreciation reserve.

2.0 Depreciation Accounting

Depreciation is the loss in service value not restored by current maintenance, incurred in connection with the consumption or prospective retirement of gas plant in the course of service from causes which are known to be in current operation and against which the utility is not protected by insurance. Among the causes to be considered are wear and tear, decay, action of the elements, inadequacy, obsolescence, changes in the art, changes in demand and requirements of public authorities, and in the case of natural gas companies, the exhaustion of natural resources (FERC Uniform System of Accounts).

Depreciation accounting provides a method whereby charges for the loss in service value are made against current income. By properly charging depreciation, the cost of depreciable plant less estimated salvage value (or plus estimated cost of removal) is distributed over the useful life of the asset in such a way as to equitably allocate it to the period during which service is provided through the use and consumption of such facilities.

2.1 Annual Depreciation Expense

The annual depreciation expense represents the annual charge against income associated with the loss of service value of utility equipment. Historically, a number of different methods have been used by gas utilities to determine the level of depreciation expense to be charged against current income. Among the more common are:

- 1. A percentage of the investment in depreciable property.
- 2. A direct appropriation by management.
- 3. An amount equal to the original cost investment retired during the year.
- 4. A percentage of revenues.

The current practice is to calculate annual depreciation expense through the application of straight-line depreciation rates to the respective plant investment account balances. In essence, the annual depreciation expense rate is a percentage figure which, when applied to the dollar balance of investment in plant, yields a depreciation expense level which is expected to amortize the Company's investment over the life of the property.

The existing depreciation rates are based on those approved by the Missouri Public Service Commission in 1982 in Case No. GR-82-151. In 1990, the Company's proposed depreciation rates were rejected by the Commission Staff (Docket No. GR-91-291) because the Staff was unable to develop a database upon which a depreciation study could be supported. Then in 1995, Black & Veatch reviewed the Company's depreciation rates as part of the Commission's five year filing requirement.

2.2 Depreciation Reserve

The depreciation reserve account is a balance sheet item which reflects accumulation of the activity related to annual depreciation expense and retirement accounting. Under the FERC Uniform System of Accounts, depreciation reserve is shown on the balance sheet as "Accumulated Provision for Depreciation."

The depreciation expense charged annually is accumulated in depreciation reserve. The original cost of investment in property retired during the year is deducted from the depreciation reserve. A further adjustment to the reserve is made by adding the salvage value credit and deducting the cost of removal associated with property retired. The use of proper annual depreciation rates to amortize investment over its useful service life will result in accruals to the depreciation reserve which equal the total investment ultimately retired, as adjusted for salvage value and cost of removal.

3.0 Historical Information and Procedures

The determination of a reasonable annual depreciation expense rate is dependent on average service life, cost of removal, and salvage of the property in question. Normally, the determination of average service life is largely dependent on analysis of Company records which show additions by year of installation (vintage year) and retirements by year of installation and by year of retirement. The methods used to estimate average service lives in this report include actuarial analysis (survivor curve) and semi-actuarial analysis (simulated plant balance), analysis of retirement history, review of regional industry norms, and analysis of reserve. Results produced from application of the above tools must be evaluated in connection with other available information; past, present and anticipated future economic and environmental conditions; and sound engineering judgement.

3.1 Survivor Curve Analysis

To prepare a sound and credible survivor curve analysis, a sufficient history of retirement data must exist. Based upon historical plant activity (retirements), a survivor curve which explains the percent of additions surviving by age is developed for each property group (generally each account). Using a least squares analysis technique, this experienced survivor stub curve is compared to general survivor curve types to identify the best fitting curves and service lives. These curves provide an estimation of the average service life actually experienced historically. Based on this retirement history, remaining life of the property being analyzed can be estimated.

In our study in 1995, we determined that a sufficient retirement history was not available to perform survivor curve analysis. The issue of the lack of data was addressed by the Commission in its order in Case No. GR-98-140 when the Commission found "that it would not be appropriate to require the reconstruction or re-creation of records that apparently do not exist or cannot be completed by any reasonable efforts of MGE." MGE's continuing property record only contains retirement history from 1994 to the present. This is not enough data to produce significantly reliable results using survivor curve analysis. Therefore as an alternative, we used a simulated plant balance approach to estimate average service lives of MGE's depreciable property.

3.2 Simulated Plant Balance

In this study, we conducted a simulated plant balance analysis to calculate average service lives. The simulated plant balance method may produce reliable results when aged retirement data is unavailable. The only data needed for a simulated plant balance analysis are annual additions and end of year plant balances over an extended period. In the simulated plant balance method, actual end of year plant balances are compared to those simulated by applying the percent surviving at a given age to the initial additions. The curve type that best simulates actual plant balances is the curve that best explains the mortality characteristics of the plant.

The simulated plant balance analysis is based on plant ledger summaries provided by the Company for the period 1968 through 1998. Generally, a reasonable simulated plant estimate requires 40 or more years of data, but may be reduced provided that the data is "clean" and "behaves" reasonably. Because we do not have plant ledger data prior to 1968 and therefore have no breakdown of the initial plant balance in 1968, we performed two analyses: starting with a zero beginning balance in 1968 and starting with the 1968 beginning balance. Tables 3-1 and 3-2 summarize the results of these analyses. Based on review of these tables, and a thorough assessment of the additions, retirements, transfers, and year end plant balances, it is evident that the simulated plant balance approach does not produce reasonable estimates for many of the individual accounts.

For example, in the Company's two largest accounts, mains and services (Accounts 376 and 380, respectively), the average service lives were determined to be 43 years and 27 years, respectively, when the analysis was run starting with a zero beginning balance in 1968 (Table 3-1). Although these results may not be unreasonable, underlying problems exist with these accounts that would reduce confidence in these results alone. When the analysis was run starting with the 1968 beginning balance (Table 3-2), the program could not converge on Account 376 and on Account 380, the average service life was determined to be 21 years. This second analysis did not provide further confidence in the results.

Review of the simulated plant balance statistics for the mains account (376), shows that the retirements index is low, around 36 percent. The retirement index is the percent of the property retired from the oldest vintage. A low retirements index is an indication that the data does not contain enough history to confidently predict the life characteristics of the property. For this account (376), confidence in the result would be improved by use of more historical data.

In the services account (380), three problems exist with the data. First, nearly 85 percent of the account balance has been added within the last ten years. Thus, the indicated average service life of 27 years does not reflect the life characteristics of the majority of the account since it has only recently been placed in service through the Company's service replacement program. Second, use of the simulated plant balance method in this instance does not permit assessment of life characteristics of the differing types of services (plastics, bare steel, protected steel, etc). The average service life of services typically varies depending on the

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Table 3-1 Missouri Gas Energy Summary of Simulated Plant Balance Analysis Starting with a Zero Beginning Balance in 1968

[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]	(F)	[G]	[H]	-
		Numb	er 1 Rank		er 2 Rank		er 3 Rank	1
Acct.		Curve	Avg. Service	Curve	Avg. Service	Curve	Avg. Service	
No.	Account Description	Туре	Life	Туре	Life	Туре	Life	
L			Years		Years		Years	
Distributio	n Plant						45	(0)
037400	Land Rights (1)	S 6.0	15	S 5.0	15	L 5.0	15	(3)
037500	Structures (2)	S 6.0	11	S 5.0	12	L 5.0	12	(3)
037600	Mains	SC 0.0	43	R 0.5	36	S -0.5	35	
037800	Measuring and Regulating Station	SC 0.0	29	R 0.5	26	L 0.0	27	
037900	City Gate Station	S 6.0	10	R 5.0	10	S 5.0	10	(3)
038000	Services	SC 0.0	27	R 0.5	24	L 0.0	25	
038100	Meters	L 0.0	9	SC 0.0	10	L 0.5	9	(4)
038200	Meter/Regulator Installations	Program o	could not conver	ge - large p	ositive transfers	•		
038300	Regulators	L 0.0	16	L 0.5	15	L 1.0	14	(4)
038700	Other Equipment	L 0.0	15	SC 0.0	17	L 0.5	15	(4)
General Pl	ant							
039000	Structures (2)	L 3.0	8	L 2.0	9	L 1.5	9	(4)
039100	Office Furniture & Equipment	R 0.5	12	SC 0.0	12	R 1.0	11	
039200	Transportation Equipment	L 3.0	8	S 2.0	8	S 1.5	8	
039300	Stores Equipment	R 2.5	20	R 3.0	19	S 1.5	21	
039400	Tool, Shop & Garage Equipment	L 0.0	16	SC 0.0	18	L 0.5	15	
039500	Lab Equipment	Not enoug	nh data.					
039600	Power Operated Equipment	L 0.0	. 8	L 0.5	8	SC 0.0	9	
039700	Communication Equipment	S 5.0	9	L 5.0	9	R 5.0	9	
039800	Miscellaneous Equipment	L 1.0	12	L 0.5	14	L 0.0	15	

(1) Includes land because before 1984 there was no separation between land and land rights

(2) Includes leasehold improvements because before 1984 there was no separation between structures and leasehold improvements. (3) High modal curves - unreasonably low life.
 (4) Unreasonably low value.

Table 3-2 Missouri Gas Energy Summary of Simulated Plant Balance Analysis Starting with 1968 Beginning Balance

[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]	[F]	[G]	<u>[H]</u>
		Numb	er 1 Rank		er 2 Rank		er 3 Rank
Acct.		Curve	Avg. Service	Curve	Avg. Service	Curve	Avg. Service
No.	Account Description	Туре	Life	Туре	Life	Туре	Life
			Years		Years		Years
Distributio							
037400	Land Rights (1)	S 6.0	23	S 5.0	23	R 5.0	23
037500	Structures (2)	S 5.0	20	R 5.0	8	L 5.0	20
037600	Mains	Could not C	onverge				
037800	Measuring and Regulating Station	S 6.0	26	S 5.0	27	L 5.0	28
037900	City Gate Station	Could not C	onverge				
038000	Services	S 6.0	21	S 5.0	22	R 5.0	22
038100	Meters	S 6.0	19	S 5.0	19	R 5.0	19
038200	Meter/Regulator Installations	Balances sa	ime as above.	Not run aga	in.		
038300	Regulators	Could not C	onverge				
038700	Other Equipment	R 1.5	19	S 0.5	19	S 0.0	19
	,						
General Pl	ant						
039000	Structures (2)	S 2.0	12	S 1.5	13	S 3.0	12
039100	Office Furniture & Equipment	S 6.0	13	S 5.0	13	R 5.0	13
039200	Transportation Equipment	Balances sa	me as above.	Not run aga	in.		
039300	Stores Equipment	S 6.0	21	S 5.0	21	R 5.0	22
039400	Tool, Shop & Garage Equipment	S 6.0	18	S 5.0	18	R 5.0	18
039500		Balances sa	me as above.	Not run agai	in.		
039600	Power Operated Equipment	L 0.5	10	L 1.0	10	L 1.5	10
039700	Communication Equipment	L 2.0	15	L 1.0	17	L 1.5	16
039700	Miscellaneous Equipment	S 5.0	29	R 5.0	29	S 4.0	30
000000	Micoona ioodo aquipinon						

(1) Includes land because before 1984 there was no separation between land and land rights

(2) Includes leasehold improvements because before 1984 there was no separation between structures and leasehold improvements.

type of service in place. The use of a simulated plant balance analysis results in an aggregate service life that may not be indicative of the account, especially of the property which currently exists. Third, a higher retirements index is calculated for the services account. This result is in line with expectations since older vintages have been recently retired with the services replacement program. Generally, a relatively higher retirements index is desired. However, in this instance, a high index merely substantiates that the majority of the account consists of relatively new property.

Simulated plant balance analysis of accounts 378, 387, 391, and 393 returned average service lives which are not far from the estimated average service lives underlying the existing rates and which are within the range of industry norms.

The following identifies some of the difficulties we encountered with the remaining accounts in connection with the simulated plant balance analysis:

- Account 374 had a large negative transfer in 1988 that skewed the results of simulated plant balance therefore returning a low average service life of 16 years.
- Accounts 375, 379, 381, and 383 to various degrees, yielded unreasonably low average service lives as compared with industry averages and prior experience with utility property.
- Account 382 incurred large positive transfers from 1984-1991 making the procedure unable to converge on an average service life.
- Account 383 has had approximately 60 percent of its account added in the last five years therefore returning a low average service life.
- Account 390 has had approximately 80 percent of its account retired in 1993.
- Account 395 has only existed since 1992 and therefore does not contain enough data to use simulated plant balance method.

3.3 Regional Industry Norms

We include regional industry norms as another consideration to calculate average service lives. Table 3-3 summarizes effective depreciation information we surveyed from 12 Midwestern gas utilities. These utilities include Northern Indiana Public Service Company, K N Energy, ONEOK (Western Resources), Atmos Energy Corporation (United Cities Gas Company), Missouri Public Service, AmerenUE, Alliant Energy (Interstate Power Company), Peoples Natural Gas, MidAmerican Energy (Iowa - Illinois Gas and Electric Company), MidAmerican Energy (Midwest Gas), Alliant Energy (IES), and LaClede Gas Company.

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[6] Transportation equipment is depreciated over anticipated useful lives of 5 - 10 years until anticipated salvage equals 20%.
[7] Office Furniture: ASL 23.9 years. 4.00% net salvage, depreciated at 4.01%; and computer equipment: ASL 9.0 years. 7.00% net salvage, depreciated at 10.33%.

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						•						2011					
	M	[M]	×	Σ	Z	[AA]	[AB]	[AC]	[AD]	AEI	[AF]	AG	IAH	IAN	IAJ	IAKI	[AL]
Alla	nt Energy (Inter	Alliant Energy (Interstate Power Company)	mpany)			Peop	Peoples Natural Gas					MidAmeric	MidAmerican Energy (lowa - Ilinois Gas and Electric Company)	a - Illinois Ge	s and Electric	Company)	
Average Service 1 ite	A Net	Applied Depreciation	₹₽ 	Estimated Average		Applied Depreciation	Mortality Curve	Average Remaining	Type of	Life	Estimated Average	Net	Applied Depreciation	Mortality Curve	Average Remaining	Type of	Life
	a foxed	Iowa		Cervice Life	Salvage	Rate	Type	Life	Analysis	Basis	Service Life	Salvage	Rate	Type	Life	Analysis	Basis
	%	%	Years	Years	%	%	BWOI	Years			Years	%	%	lowa	Vooro		
							Ň					ę	2		000		
						14 A.	÷										
29.00	0	9.59	10.90	45.00	(10.00)	8¥ C	5				75.00		1.34	S6	52.80	SPB	Remain. Life
42.00	0 (10.00)				(45.00)	0.40	\$ ā	30.89	Actuaria	Whole Life	55.00		1.83	R2	37.40	SPB	Remain. Life
28.00				27.00	(5.00)	948 848	Eâ	00.05	Actuaria	Whole Life	50.00	(15.00)	2.22	R3	33.30	SPB	Remain. Life
26.00	0	3.88			(~~~~)		4	80'00	Acutatia	VNOIG LITE	35.00	(10.00)	3.57	Ē	24.20	SPB	Remain. Life
26.00	0 (25.00)	4.85		38.00	(125.00)	3.48	8	00.00	Anti-orter	Milester 1 He	00.05	(10:00)	2.88	Ē	28.00	SPB	Remain. Life
31.00	0 (40.00)			35.00	0.00	3.48	5	30.89	Achieria	Whole Life	43.00 35.00	(90.00)	4.69	¥ 8	27.00	SP8	Remain. Life
				38.00	(30.00)	3.48	R2	30.89	Actuaria	Whole Life	00.00	20.01	5.34	20	00.62	212	Hemain. Life
32.00	0	3.34	23.20	29.00	0.00	3.48	ß	30,89	Actuaria	Whole Life	35 00		0 7 0	8	00 00	202	Domain 1 ide
				29.00	15.00	3.48	S4	30.89	Actuaria	Whole Life			i	5	02.22	5	
16.00	0	6.50		30.00	30.00	3.48	R	30.89	Actuarial	Whole Life	25.00	5 00	4 24	ŝ	00.01	ado	Domain 1 Ife
35.00	0	0.00	•										-	8	00.0	5	
25.00	0	0.00	1.80	12.00	(20.00)	3.48	FI FI	30.89	Actuaria	Whole Life							
		3.61			•	3.48							3.06				
											40.00	5 00	2.05	Ŀ,	00 20	ads	Domein 1 ife
10.00					5.00	Ξ	R4		Actuaria	Whole Life	11.44	5.00	17 19	5 8	00.12		Remain Life
11.74	4 10.26					[2]	R4		Actuarial	Whole Life				5	2	a j	
35.00	0	1.98									20.00	13.00	5.53	SO	14 40	SPB	Remain 1 ife
24.00	5	4.67			5.00		R4		Actuarial	Whole Life	25.00	5.00	4.00	CS	18.00	HdS.	Remain Life
22.00			•								25.00		5.05		17.00		Bemain Life
13.00	0 30.00				40.00	[2]	R4		Actuarial	Whole Life				5		5	
30.00	0	2.62	-								20.00		5.50	SO	10.70	ads:	Remain Life
13.00	ç	16.25	7.30								20.00		5 F 5 F		00.01		Domain Life
		5.49											3.06	3		5	
		3.72															

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Office furniture is depreciated at 7.0% and computer equipment is depreciated at 22.5%.
 Cars depreciated at 10.44%, light trucks at 9.8%, heavy trucks at 8% and trailers at 5.28%.
 Power operated equipment with short life depreciated at 13% and with long life at 5.56%.
 Fower operated equipment is depreciated at 13% and with long life at 5.56%.
 Terresponditon equipment is depreciated at 13% and with long life at 5.56%.
 Terresponditon equipment is depreciated at 13% and with long life at 5.56%.
 Terresponditon equipment is depreciated at 13% and with long life at 5.56%.
 Terresponditon equipment is depreciated at 4.01%; and computer equipment: ASL 9.0 years, 7.00% net salvage, depreciated at 10.33%.

summary.xls Survey

Table 3-3 Page 3 of 3 Missouri Gas Energy

Summary of Comparable Midwestern Gas Companies

Г	1		£	1			2.35	2.97	2.58	3.21	3.35	5.20	3.00	4.88	3.38	4.02	3.65	6.97	5.24			2.40	7.94	8.25	3.20	4.51	4.29	5.88	4.76	6.12			
BC		Applied	Depreciation Rate		%		¢,	Ċ.	5								3	9	ŝ			ni	7.	ර	ι τ τ τ τ τ τ τ τ τ τ τ τ τ	4	4	ŝ	4	9			
[88]	Average		Net		%			(13)	(26)	(20)	(18)	(99)	(14)	(42)	(14)	(20)	(2)		(113)			2	7	1	6	9	9	21	9	10			
[BA]		Estimated	Average Service Life		Years		75	50	52	37	40	33	37	40	42	40	31	35	22			40	14	10	35	29	28	13	20	22			
- FAZI			Depreciation	T	%			1.27	1.98	2.02	2.35	4.67	2.86		2.44		3.13		16.67			2.00	9.65	10.45	3.46	3.38	3.45	8.95	3.73	3.45			
AY	LaGede		Salvaria De	Missouri	%			(13.69)	(21.68)	(29.00)	(00)	(21.58)	1.00		0.00		(8.00)		(206.00)			00.0	0.13	5.96	6.00	1.00	0.00	5.05	0.00	3.00			
¥.		Estimated	Average Service 1 ife 5		Years			78.42	71.35	35.00	47.00	44.15	35.00		41.00		28.00		28.00			50.00	15.10	9.80	37.00	42.00	22.00	12.00	16.00	26.00			
I [WA]			Remaining A	T	Years															24.00											7.00		
	(163)		Depreciation R		%															4.01											1.70		
	Allant chergy (IES		Salvade De	lowa	%															(29.95)											8.08		
		Estimated	Average Service Life S	1	Years															43.00											19.00		
			Life / / Basis Se	Γ				Remain. Life					Remain. Life	Remain. Life	Remain. Life	Remain. Life	Remain. Life	Remain. Life	Remain. Life	Remain. Life	Remain. Life												
1.0			lype of Analvsis														SPB H					SPB F	SPB		SPB F	SPB F	SPB F	SPB F	SPB F	SPB F			
(ac)			Life /		Years			34.14	52.29	45.40	45.40	26.03	29.17	29.17	41.57	41.57	45.40					27.35	15.63	4.04	10.67	28.13	16.58	8.50	14.35	28.08			
MidAmerican Energy (Midwert Gae)		~	Type T	towa				껆	R1.5	R1.5	R1.5	R3	F 2	R2	R0.5	R0.5	R1.5					R3	ß	So	S2	So	S2	5	So	5			
MidAmerican			Leprectation Rate		%			3.51	2.41	2.75	2.75	4.16	3.66	3.66	3.08	3.10	2.75			3.13		2.36	3.54	10.51	(5:55)	1.85	0.73	1.18	4.28	2.49	3.72	3.23	
		Mar 1	e		%			(54.21)	(54.21)	(54.21)	(54.21)	(54.21)	(54.21)	(54.21)	(54.21)	(54.21)	(54.21)					16.80	16.80	16.80	16.80	16.80	16.80	16.80	16.80	16.80			
		Estimated			Years			44.00	64.00	56.00	56.00	37.00	42.00	42.00	50.00	50.00	56.00					30.00	18.00	7.00	32.00	33.00	25.00	13.00	16.00	30.00			
	T.		Account	Description		Distribution	374	3/5	3/6	378	3/8	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	36/	Total	General	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	Total	Total	

Trareportation and power operated equipment is deprectated over anticipated useful lives of 5 - 10 years.
 Office furniture is deprectated at 7.0% and computer equipment is deprectated at 22.5%.
 Cars deprectated at 10.44% light trucks at 9.% heavy trucks at 8% and trailens at 5.28%.
 Fower operated equipment with short life deprectated at 13% and with long life at 5.56%.
 Transportation equipment is deprectated at 13% and with long life at 5.56%.
 Transportation equipment is deprectated are at 13% and with long life at 5.56%.
 Transportation equipment is deprectated are at 13% and with long life at 5.56%.
 Transportation equipment is deprectated at 13% and with long life at 5.56%.
 Transportation equipment is deprectated at 13% and with long life at 5.56%.
 Transportation equipment is deprectated at 10.33% and computer equipment: ASL 23.3 years, 4.00% net salvage, deprectated at 10.33%.

Properties from these utilities include facilities located in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Indiana, and Oklahoma.

At the Staff's request, we attempted to expand our analysis from that contained in our 1995 report with additional information regarding the basis for the rates for each of the utilities. In Columns BA through BC of Table 3-3, we calculate a regional industry average of the average service life, net salvage percentage, and annual depreciation rate to compare against MGE's existing rates. There will be some differences between the depreciation rates and the rates that would result from a whole life calculation using the average service lives and net salvage values shown because some of the utilities did not provide net salvage figures and some utilities use a remaining life calculation.

We considered these averages in determining our recommended rates. In general, our recommended accrual rates for distribution plant accounts are conservative (low) when compared with the industry averages. For general plant accounts, our recommended rates are slightly higher than industry averages.

3.4 Net Salvage Allowances

Based on our December 1998 meeting with the Staff, the Staff testimony filed in the 1998 LaClede case, and our recent experience with other depreciation rate studies, we have incorporated consideration of net salvage for distribution facilities in our recommended depreciation rates in a manner that differs somewhat from the traditional approach.

The traditional approach for incorporating allowance for net salvage is to compare annual net salvage (salvage minus cost of removal) to the original cost of the plant retired during that year over a representative historical period, preferably at least 10 years. The traditional approach assumes that the ratio of net salvage dollars to the original cost dollars of the retirements is representative of the allowance that will ultimately apply to all plant in service over that life of that asset. In a whole life depreciation calculation, this allowance is then added to (for a net cost of removal) or deducted from (for a net salvage) one in the numerator and then divided by the average service life.

This approach provides reasonable results where there are modest amounts of salvage or cost of removal or where the amounts are fairly consistent (such as for unit property or general plant). However, cost of removal for some natural gas distribution plant can be as much as or more than the original cost of the plant retired especially if natural gas lines that are under streets need to be relocated. In these instances, it may not be reasonable to assume that this experience applies to all plant.

Problems may result (especially with mains and services) if the net salvage allowance is large and a relatively small amount of plant is being retired. A large depreciation reserve may be accumulated in anticipation of cost of removal expenses that may or may not occur. In the LaClede case, the Staff believed that this was at the root of large differences between actual and theoretical reserve. The Staff proposed to remove salvage from the depreciation calculation and treat cost of removal as a separate cost (or revenue requirement).

However, we believe that the goal of matching actual cost of removal expenses and cost of removal allowances can be accomplished within the calculation of depreciation rates. For example, we analyzed MGE's salvage costs and cost of removal over the 1988 through 1998 period and found that the annual net salvage amounts are fairly consistent. In Table 3-4, Column H, we show estimates of a "normal" annual allowance for distribution accounts. The depreciation rates recommended in Column J are based on producing an annual dollar amount equal to these allowances. Rather than developing a net salvage allowance based on the ratio of net salvage to the original cost of the plant retired, the ratio is based on the ratio of an annual allowance to total plant in service.

It could be argued that this annual allowance approach is an "impure" application of the "whole" life perspective because it is based on a rather short term analysis of activity. As plant ages and retirement activity increases, it would be expected that the annual allowance should be increased over time. Insufficient depreciation reserve might be accumulated if the annual allowance is not reviewed on a regular basis. However, in Missouri, depreciation rates are reviewed every five years as required by Commission rule. This frequency will allow for adjustment of the annual allowance to reflect changes in activity, if necessary.

In Table 3-4, Column H, we did not extend this annual allowance approach to general plant accounts. Typically, general plant has either no net salvage or a positive net salvage. Also, the salvage amounts of general plant is generally modest and fairly consistent and is frequently associated with shorter lived assets (such as vehicles and computers) where there is a better defined "used" market.

3.4.1 Account 376

As shown in Table 3-4, Column H, we have allowed a positive salvage amount of \$450,000 per year for Account 376, Mains. The Company's historical practice with regard to reimbursements for line relocations has been to credit (increase) reserve for the amount of reimbursement. An alternative method would be to credit (decrease) depreciable plant for the amount of the reimbursement. Although both of these methods have the same effect of reducing net plant, there is a significant difference in depreciable plant and the appropriate depreciation rate between the two methods.

All other things being equal, crediting reserve for the amount of the reimbursement should result in a lower depreciation rate being applied to a larger plant in service, whereas crediting plant for the amount of the reimbursement should result in a higher depreciation

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			:	Missouri	Missouri Gas Energy					
[A]	8	0		g and Prop	EXISTING and Proposed Accrual Rates	ual Hates	Ξ	Ξ	[7]	[0]
		Existing		Existing				Proposed		
Acot.		Annual Accrual	Depreciable	Annual Depreciation	Accumulated Depreciation	Reserve	Net Salvage	Average Service	Proposed Accrual	Proposed Depreciation
- j	Account	Hate	12/31/1998	Expense	Reserve	Ratio	Allowance	Life	Rate	Expense
_	Distribution Disea	%	Ð	Э	ю	%	(1)	Years	%	ю
3742	Lisuiduuon Plant Land Richte	/01 F C		000 01			•			
	carlu nigris Strictures	2.17%		19,382	212,119	23.75%	0	50	2.00%	
	Guuciares Maine	% 977.7		130,837	1,161,780	20.25%	15,000	20	1.74%	
	Measuring & Beculating Stations	%00.1 //000.6	V.	4/2'Nac'f	12,4/4,929	29.88%	450,000	40	2.31%	ú.
	City Gate Stations	0.00%	-	304,908	2,348,188	23.10%	(5,000)	80	3.38%	0
-	City date diaudits	Z.00%		/1,461	523,090	19.47%	1,000	40	2.46%	
	dervices Motorn	5.5U%	. М	12,265,942	81,509,178	36.55%	(720,000)	30	3.66%	æ
		2.05%		514,819	1,814,317	7.22%	(2,500)	35	2.87%	720,017
	Meter/Hegulator Installations	2.05%	4	864,449	5,362,806	12.72%	(15,000)	35	2.89%	1,219,807
	Regulators	2.05%	9,219,139	188,992	1,467,656	15.92%	1,000	40	2.49%	
	EGM-Meas/Reg Equip	5.00%	255,152	12,758		3.90%	0	20	5.00%	
3870	Other Equipment	6.33%	0	0	0	%00.0	o	35	2.86%	
-	Total Distribution Plant	3.37%	561,822,308	18,933,822	166,884,016	29.70%	(275,500)		2.93%	16,477,742
	General Plant									
3901	Structures & Improvements	3.33%	439,273	14,628	125,746	28.63%	40%	35	1.71%	7,530
3910	Furniture & Equipment	3.06%	3,196,378	97,809	(575,380)	-18.00%	%0	10	10.27%	328,268
3920	Transportation Equipment	10.13%	N	272,452	579,306	21.54%	10%	Ø	11.25%	
	Stores Equipment	3.33%	527,647	17,571		35.40%	%0	20	5.00%	
	Tools	4.00%	4,310,432	172,417	1,123,483	26.06%	%0	10	10.00%	431,043
3960	Power Operated Equipment	6.25%	1,134,135	70,883		8.20%	20%	10	8.00%	90,731
3970	Communication Equipment	4.50%	2,036,629	91,648	7)	-19.95%	%0	15	6.67%	135,775
3971	Electronic Reading-ERT	5.00%	30,865,129	1,543,256	-	4.44%	%0		5.00%	1,543,256
3980	Miscellaneous Equipment	6.25%	161,119	10,070	55,943	34.72%	%0		2.00%	8,056
	Total General Plant	5.05%	45,360,295	2,290,735	2,552,209	5.63%			6.34%	2,873,617
	Total Depreciable Plant	3.50%	607.182.602	21.224.557	169 436 225	27.91%			3.19%	19.351.359

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(2) Proposed accrual rate of 10.27% for Account 391 is based on accrual rate determined for corporate Acct. 391.

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Table 3-5Missouri Gas EnergyAlternative Treatments of Reimbursements

[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]	[F]	[G]
		Utility 1			Utility 2 (MGE)	
	Gross	Accumulated	Net	Gross	Accumulated	Net
Year	Plant	Depreciation	Plant	Plant	Depreciation	Plant
	(1)	(3)		(2)	(4)	
		3.33%			3.00%	
4070	000	0	900	1,000	100	900
1970	900	0 30	900 870	1,000	130	870
1971	900	60	870 840	1,000	160	840
1972	900		840 810	1,000	190	810
1973	900	90		1,000	220	780
1974	900	120	780 750	1,000	250	750
1975	900	150	750	1,000	280	730
1976	900	180	720	1,000	310	690
1977	900	210	690 660	1,000	340	660
1978	900	240			370	630
1979	900	270	630	1,000	400	600
1980	900	300	600	1,000		
1981	900	330	570	1,000	430	570 540
1982	900	360	540	1,000	460	540 510
1983	900	390	510	1,000	490	510
1984	900	420	480	1,000	520	480
1985	900	450	450	1,000	550	450
1986	900	480	420	1,000	580	420
1987	900	510	390	1,000	610	390
1988	900	540	360	1,000	640	360
1989	900	570	330	1,000	670	330
1990	900	600	300	1,000	700	300
1991	900	630	270	1,000	730	270
1992	900	660	240	1,000	760	240
1993	900	690	210	1,000	790	210
1994	900	720	180	1,000	820	180
1995	900	750	150	1,000	850	150
1996	900	780	120	1,000	880	120
1997	900	810	90	1,000	910	90
1998	900	840	60	1,000	940	60
1999	900	870	30	1,000	970	30
2000	900	900	0	1,000	1,000	0
Retirement	(900)	(900)		(1,000)	(1,000)	

(1) Initial gross plant is \$1,000 minus \$100 reimbursement.

(2) Initial accumulated depreciation equals \$100 reimbursement.

(3) Depreciation rate equals (1-0)/30 = 3.33 percent.

(4) Depreciation rate equals (1-.1)/30 = 3.00 percent.

rate being applied to a lower plant in service. Table 3-5 is an example of how both approaches result in the same net plant and depreciation expense over the life of the asset.

In MGE's case, the net effect of the reimbursements is to increase net salvage (salvage minus cost of removal, only) approximately \$450,000 per year. In other words, if MGE had been crediting plant in service for reimbursements, the net salvage allowance would be zero rather than a positive \$450,000 per year. This produces a higher depreciation rate that is applied to a smaller depreciable plant. This distinction is important to note when comparing MGE's depreciation rate for Account 376 to other companies. It would not be appropriate to compare another company's depreciation rate with that of MGE if that company is crediting reimbursements to plant or using some other approach.

3.5 Recommended Accrual Rates

Table 3-4 summarizes the Company's existing and recommended accrual rates and the annual depreciation expense incurred when each of these rates is applied to the depreciable plant balance.

We show in Table 3-4 that when our recommended accrual rates in Column J are applied to depreciable plant balances as of December 31, 1998, annual depreciation expense would decrease by \$1.87 million under levels produced by existing rates. This \$1.87 million decrease is primarily due to six of the Company's accounts whose annual accrual rates appear to be unreasonable on a relative basis. Based on consideration of the simulated plant analysis, industry averages, and our experience with gas (and other) utility property, the following discussion explains in further detail our basis for recommending change to these six particular accounts:

- For Account 376-Mains, we recommend an average service life of 40 years and an annual net salvage allowance of \$450,000. This increases the annual accrual rate from 1.88 percent to 2.31 percent. The 40 year average service life is consistent with the simulated plant balance analysis and results in a rate closer to industry averages (2.58 percent).
- For Account 380-Services, the existing rate is too high. We recommend an accrual rate of 3.66 percent as opposed to the existing 5.50 percent. The Company has been in the process of a significant services replacement program. Our experience is that a 30 year average service life for services is not unreasonable. While the calculated industry average for services is 5.20 percent, this figure is inflated by abnormally high values for three utilities (Northern Indiana PSC – 7.00 percent, ONEOK (Oklahoma) – 6.67 percent, and Atmos Energy Corp. (Iowa) – 10.45 percent). Excluding

these three utilities results in an industry average of 4.25 percent, which is more in line with our recommendation.

- For Account 381-Meters and Account 382-Regulators, the existing rates are too low (2.05 percent). We recommend a 35 year average service life for both accounts, and a net salvage allowance of negative \$2,500 for Account 381 and negative \$15,000 for Account 382. This results in recommended accrual rates of 2.87 percent for Account 381 and 2.89 percent for Account 382.
- The existing rate for the Account 391-Furniture and Equipment is too low and fails to recognize the shorter life of computer and other office equipment. We recommend changing the existing rate of 3.06 percent to 10.27 percent, which is based on the accrual rate determined for Southern Union corporate plant.
- The existing rate (4 percent) for the Account 394-Tools is too low and implies an average service life of 25 years. We recommend an average service life of 10 years, or a 10 percent accrual rate.

As mentioned above, the accrual rate for Account 391 is based on our analysis of Southern Union corporate plant. Table 3-6 summarizes existing and proposed rates under whole life and remaining life methodologies for Southern Union corporate general plant. While this table appears to show rates developed using both the whole and remaining life methodologies, all of the recommended rates for Southern Union's corporate plant are based on a whole life method.

The only corporate account with any significant investment is Account 391 - Office Furniture and Equipment. The development of the 10.27 percent rate for Account 391 is based on the detailed plant components of that account on a total Company basis, as shown in Table 3-7. The rate is a dollar weighted average rate intended to be used for all assets booked to Account 391.

Corporate (Co. 20) Existing and Recommended Depreciation Rates Using Whole and Remaining Life Methodology Southern Union Company Table 3-6

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ſ		u	7		427	007	11,982	0	722	19,295	8,031	,464
[J]	Remaining Life Method	Depreciation	Expense	\$	20,427	2,115,007	11,			19,	β	2,175,464
	ning Lif	_ife			(3)	(3)	(B)	(B)	(e)	(B)	(e)	
Ξ	Remai	Remaining Life	Rate		2.75%	10.27%	10.60%	0.00%	3.33%	6.67%	5.00%	9.92%
[H]	Whole Life Method	Depreciation	Expense	\$	20,427	2,115,007	11,982	0	722	19,295	8,031	2,175,464
	ole Life	fe				(2)					•	
[9]	M	Whole Life	Rate	%	2.75%	10.27%	10.60%	0.00%	3.33%	6.67%	5.00%	9.92%
E		Reserve	Ratio	%	64%	32%	%06	-194%	2%	21%	47%	34%
[E]	Accumulated	Depreciation	Reserve	¢	472,006	6,648,495	102,030	(4,275)	358	61,332	75,050	7,354,995
[0]	Existing Annual	Accrual	Rate	%	2.83%	10.00%	12.50%	10.00%	2.83%	2.83%	2.83%	9.62%
[0]	Existing Annual	Depreciation	Expense	ф	21,044	2,059,415	14,132	220	613	8,199	4,551	2,108,174
[B]	Depreciable	Plant	12/31/98	φ	742,817	20,594,145	113,054	2,201	21,652	289,428	160,627	21,923,925
[A]		Account	No		390	391	392	393	394	397	398	Total

(1) Existing rate
 (2) Weighted whole life rate for Account 391.
 (3) Use whole life rates.

Table 3-7Missouri Gas EnergyCalculation of Whole Life Rate for Account 391Southern Union Corporate

[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]	[F]
				Average	
		Percent	Net	Service	Whole
Description	Total	of Total	Salvage	Life	Life Rate
	\$			Years	
Account 391.1 - Furniture	4,299,354	11.30%	10.00%	25	3.60%
Account 391.2 - Office Equipment	1,450,560	3.81%	0.00%	10	10.00%
Account 391.3 - Mainframe	22,062,586	57.98%	20.00%	10	8.00%
Account 391.4 - Personal Computer	10,239,092	26.91%	10.00%	5	18.00%
Total	38,051,592	100.00%			
Weighted Rate for Account 391					10.27%

4.0 Depreciation Reserve

After recommending accrual rates, depreciation reserve is recalculated to determine the theoretical level that should have been accumulated had these rates been in effect. Without adjustment, to the extent that calculated reserve is greater than or less than the book reserve, the Company will under- or over-recover, respectively, its depreciable plant investment. The purpose of an amortization adjustment to a depreciation rate is to preclude the Company from recovering through depreciation accruals, amounts in excess or below its plant investment basis. This amortization also limits recovery from customers to the capital investment used to serve them during the period of service of each investment. Differences between the calculated theoretical reserve and the book reserve can be attributed primarily to changes in life characteristics or changes in life characteristics. These changing life characteristics and the degree to which these changes are recognized and reflected in the depreciation rates directly affect the book reserves.

The calculated theoretical level of depreciation of reserves for the Company was not studied in our analysis. A detailed analysis of reserve relies generally upon the same data used by the survivor curve analysis. However, even without performing this detailed analysis, certain observations can be made regarding MGE's accumulated depreciation and its relationship to the expected service life of each account.

First, there are two accounts with negative reserve balances, Accounts 391 and 397. This might be caused by several factors, including depreciation rates that are too low. As we discussed in Chapter 3, this is true for Account 391. Second, the reserve ratio for Account 380-Services is relatively high compared to the other accounts. Based on these two observations, we recommend a redistribution of reserve balance from Account 380 to other accounts.

Table 4-1 presents our analysis of accumulated depreciation reserve. Column H shows the estimated weighted average dollar age of surviving plant for each account. This average age is divided by the recommended average service life to provide an estimate of the relative theoretical reserve ratios for each account (Column I). Calculated reserve minus actual reserve provides an estimate of how reserve may be redistributed. The actual amount redistributed from Account 380 to the other accounts is shown in Column L. The net effect of the redistribution is zero. The resultant accumulated depreciation reserve and reserve ratios are shown in Columns M and N, respectively.

					Misso	Missouri Gas Energy	lergy						
				Analysi	Ilysis of Accumulated Depreciation Reserve	nulated Dep	reciation	Reserve					
A	[8]	0	[0]	Ē	Ŀ	0	E	Ξ	[r]	X	[L]	[W]	[N]
		Existing		Existing				Calculated		Actual	Redistribute	Restated	
Acct.		Accrual	Depreciable	Annual	Accumulated	Proposed	Wainhtad	Reserve Ratio	Calculated	Calculated	Services to Deficient	Accumulated	Restated
No.	Account	Rate	12/31/1998	Expense	Reserve	Expense	Ade	Weighted Age	Reserve	Reserve	Accounts	Reserve	Ratio
		%	\$	\$	\$	s	Years	%	\$	69	\$	φ	%
	Distribution Plant										•		
3742	Land Rights	2.17%	893,182	19.382	212 119	17 864	1. 1. 1.	30005	767 QEE	(FE 836)	c	010 110	03 7E%
3751	Structures	2.28%	ۍ م	130.837	1.161.780	502,11	e e	26.00%	1 491 995	(330,916)		212,113 1 361 780	0/ 0/ 0/0
3760	Mains	1.88%	242,567,793	4,560,275	72.474.929	5.614.195	15	37.50%	000 000 000 000	(18 487 993)	10,000,000	80 474 929	34 00%
3780	Measuring & Regulating Stations	3.00%	10,163,614	304,908	2.348.188	343.787	2 Q	33 33%	3.387.871	(1,039,684)	200,000	3 048 188	%66.66
3790	City Gate Stations	2.66%	2,686,494	71,461	523.090	66,162	. 60	20.00%	537.299	(14,209)	0000	523.090	19 47%
3800	Services	5.50%	223,017,129	12,265,942	81,509,178	8.153.904	0	26.67%	59.471.234	22.037.944	(000:000:22)	59.509.178	26.68%
3810	Meters	2.05%		514,819	1.814.317	720.017	14	40.00%	10.045.245	(8 230 928)	4 100 000	5914317	23.55%
3820	Meter/Regulator Installations	2.05%		864,449	5,362,806	1.219,807	~	20 00%	8.433.650	(3 070 844)	1 500 000	6 862 806	16 27%
3830	Regulators	2.05%		188.992	1.467.656	229.478	- σ.	22.50%	2 074 306	(606,650)	400,000	1 867 656	20.26%
3850	EGM-Meas/Reg Equip	5.00%		12.758	9.955		•		0001-101-	(0001000)	000,000	000'100'1	3 90%
3870	Other Equipment	6.33%			C		C	%00 0	c	c	o c	00010	0.00%
										,			
	Total Distribution Plant	3.37%	561,822,308	18,933,822	166,884,016	16,477,742			176,672,478	(9,798,416)		(5,100,000) 161,784,016	28.80%
	General Plant												
3901	Structures & Improvements	3.33%	439,273	14.628	125.746	7.530	21	60.00%	263.564	(137.818)	100.000	225.746	51.39%
3910	Furniture & Equipment	3.06%	ю́	97,809)	ğ	o S	92.43%	2,954,412	(3,529,792)	2.000,000	1,424,620	44.57%
3920	Transportation Equipment	10.13%	2,689,553	272,452			C)	25.00%	672,388	(93,082)	50,000	629,306	23.40%
3930		3.33%	527,647	17,571		26,382	12	60.00%	316,588	(129,822)	100,000	286,766	54.35%
3940		4.00%	4,310,432	172,417	1,123,483	431,043	6	90.00%	3,879,389	(2,755,905)	1,500,000	2,623,483	60.86%
3960		6.25%		70,883	92,974	90,731	6	90.00%	1,020,721	(927,747)	500,000	592,974	52.28%
3970	-	4.50%		91,648	(406,340)	135,775	S	33.33%	678,876	(1,085,216)	750,000	343,660	16.87%
3971	Electronic Reading-ERT	5.00%	30,865,129	1,543,256	1,369,709	1,543,256	-	5.00%	1,543,256	(173,547)	100,000	1,469,709	4.76%
3980	Miscellaneous Equipment	6.25%	161,119	10,070	55,943	8,056	9	30.00%	48,336	7,607	0	55,943	34.72%
	Total General Plant	5.05%	45,360,295	2,290,735	2,552,209	2,873,617			11,377,531	(8,825,322)	5,100,000	7,652,209	16.87%

1

Table 4-1

summary.xls Summary

5/31/2000

27.91%

0 169,436,225

188,050,009 (18,623,739)

3.50% 607,182,602 21,224,557 169,436,225 19,351,359

Total Depreciable Plant

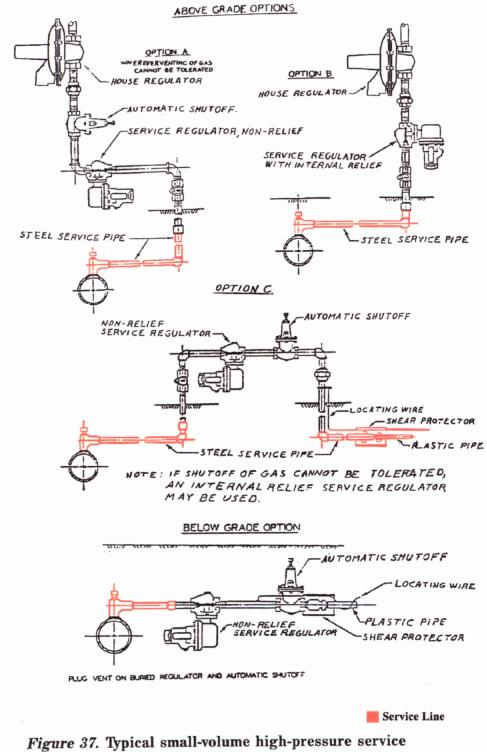
Missouri Gas Energy Proposed Accrual Rates

[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]	[F]	[G]	[H]	[1]	[J]	[K]	[L]
					lack & Veatch			~			
					omas J. Sulliva	in	Sta	aff	Accrual	Com	pany
			Plant	Proposed	Proposed		Proposed		Difference	Proposed	
Line	Account		Balance	Average	Accrual	Annual	Accrual	Annual	Between	Accrual	Annual
No.	No.	Description	@ 12/31/2003	Service Life	Rate	Accrual	Rate	Accrual	TJS and Staff	Rate	Accrual
			\$ (1)	Years	%	\$	%	\$	\$	%	\$
		Distribution Plant									
1	3742	Land Rights	1,374,600	50	2.00%	27,492	2.09%	28,729	(1,237)	2.09%	28,729
2	3751	Structures	6,065,473	50	2.00%	121,309	1.65%	100,080	21,229	2.01%	121,916
3	3760	Mains	310,143,777	40	2.50%	7,753,594	2.27%	7,040,264	713,331	2.10%	6,513,019
4	3780	Measuring & Regulating Stations	11,162,207	30	3.33%	372,074	2.86%	319,239	52,834	3.19%	356,074
5	3790	City Gate Stations	3,211,758	40	2.50%	80,294	2.13%	68,410	11,884	2.56%	82,221
6	3800	Services	270,090,903	30	3.33%	9,003,030	2.27%	6,131,063	2,871,967	4.58%	12,370,163
7	3810	Meters	29,207,668	35	2.86%	834,505	2.86%	835,339	(835)	2.46%	718,509
8	3820	Meter/Regulator Installations	59,476,816	35	2.86%	1,699,338	2.86%	1,701,037	(1,699)	2.47%	1,469,077
9	3830	Regulators	10,508,164	40	2.50%	262,704	2.44%	256,399	6,305	2.27%	238,535
10	3850	EGM-Meas/Reg Equip	345,857	20	5.00%	17,293	3.33%	11,517	5,776	5.00%	17,293
11	3870	Other Equipment		35	2.86%		4.60%			4.60%	
12		Total Distribution Plant	701,587,223		2.88%	20,171,633	2.35%	16,492,079	3,679,554	3.12%	21,915,537
		General Plant									
13	3901	Structures & Improvements	599,202	35	2.86%	17,120	2.00%	11,984	5,136	2.52%	15,100
14	3910	Furniture & Equipment	4,794,856	10	10.27%	492,432	8.06%	386,465	105,966	6.67%	319,817
15	3920	Transportation Equipment	4,589,780	8	12.50%	573,723	8.70%	399,311	174,412	10.69%	490,647
16	3930	Stores Equipment	541,448	20	5.00%	27,072	2.70%	14,619	12,453	4.17%	22,578
17	3940	Tools	4,811,920	10	10.00%	481,192	2.38%	114,524	366,668	7.00%	336,834
18	3960	Power Operated Equipment	330,903	10	10.00%	33,090	8.33%	27,564	5,526	6.46%	21,376
19	3970	Communication Equipment	2,831,250	15	6.67%	188,750	6.25%	176,953	11,797	5.00%	141,563
20	3971	Electronic Reading-ERT	34,715,280	20	5.00%	1,735,764	5.00%	1,735,764	-	5.59%	1,940,584
21	3980	Miscellaneous Equipment	196,359	20	5.00%	9,818	3.85%	7,560	2,258	5.63%	11,055
22		Total General Plant	53,410,998		6.66%	3,558,961	5.38%	2,874,744	684,217	6.18%	3,299,555
23		Total Plant	754,998,221		3.14%	23,730,594	2.57%	19,366,823	4,363,771	3.34%	25,215,092

(1) Source: Ms. Jolie Mathis, Schedule 2.

INSTALLATION OF SERVICES

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installations

Source American Gas Association, Gas Engineering and Operating Practices Series, Volume III Distribution, Book D-2, Mains and Services, Operating Considerations, Copyright 1986.

Missouri Gas Energy Analysis of MGE's Account 380 Investment Compared to Laclede

[A] Line	[B]	[C] Beginning	[D]	[E]	[F]	[G] Ending	[H]
No.	Year	Balance	Additions	Retirements	Transfers/Adj	Balance	Laclede
1	1987	66,535,405	5,247,891	547,248	(2,252)	71,233,796	
2	1988	71,233,796	5,232,196	1,082,965	(2,412)	75,380,615	
3	1989	75,380,615	5,974,783	224,688	(18,639)	81,112,071	161,871,193
4	1990	81,112,071	19,552,514	3,109,855	(34,589)	97,520,141	
5	1991	97,520,141	16,471,586	1,918,419	(541,804)	111,531,504	
6	1992	111,531,504	17,312,702	2,247,798	(758,768)	125,837,640	
7	1993	125,837,640	15,531,128	1,799,170	(27,963)	139,541,635	
8	1994	139,541,635	17,318,472	1,141,206	(238,083)	155,480,818	
9	1995	155,480,818	18,214,631	2,064,532	(1,509,986)	170,120,931	
10	1996	170,120,931	16,487,207	3,098,103	501	183,510,536	
10	1997	183,510,536	16,767,115	5,666,727	(56,492)	194,554,432	
12	1998	194,554,432	19,921,220	3,696,469	(18,926)	210,760,257	
13	1999	210,760,257	16,123,650	3,867,327	551	223,017,131	
14	2000	223,017,131	15,257,656	4,494,777	(24,901)	233,755,109	301,084,219
15	Total Since 1989	-	188,957,881	33,104,383	(3,210,460)		
15	Percent of 1989 E	nding Balance	233%	41%	-4%		
10	Percent Change in	-	20070	-170	-70	188%	86%
17	reicent change in	I FIANL DAIANCE				10070	0070

Schedule TJS - 7

Data Request No.

MGE-DR NO. 0043

Data Information Request from Missouri Gas Energy to MPSC Staff Case No. GR-2004-0209

Requested From: Jolie Mathis

Date of Request: 4/22/04

Requested By: Mike Noack

Information Requested:

Has witness Mathis undertaken any analysis, subsequent to and independent of Mr. Adam's analysis discussed on pages 3 and 4 of witness Mathis' direct testimony, to ascertain whether Mr. Adam's analysis should be used in developing depreciation rates for MGE on a going forward basis? If so, please provide the results of this analysis and any information and material on which the analysis is based.

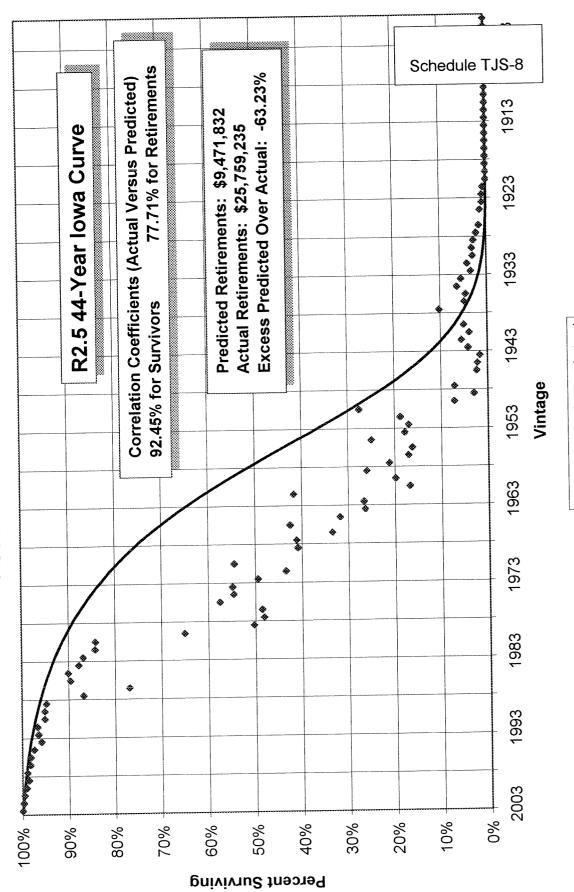
Response: No

The attached information provided to Missouri Gas Energy in response to the above data information request is accurate and complete and contains no material misrepresentations or omissions, based upon present facts of which the undersigned has knowledge, information or belief. The undersigned agrees to immediately inform Missouri Gas Energy if, during the pendency of Case No. GR-2004-0209 before the Missouri Public Service Commission, any matters are discovered which would materially affect the accuracy or completeness of the attached information.

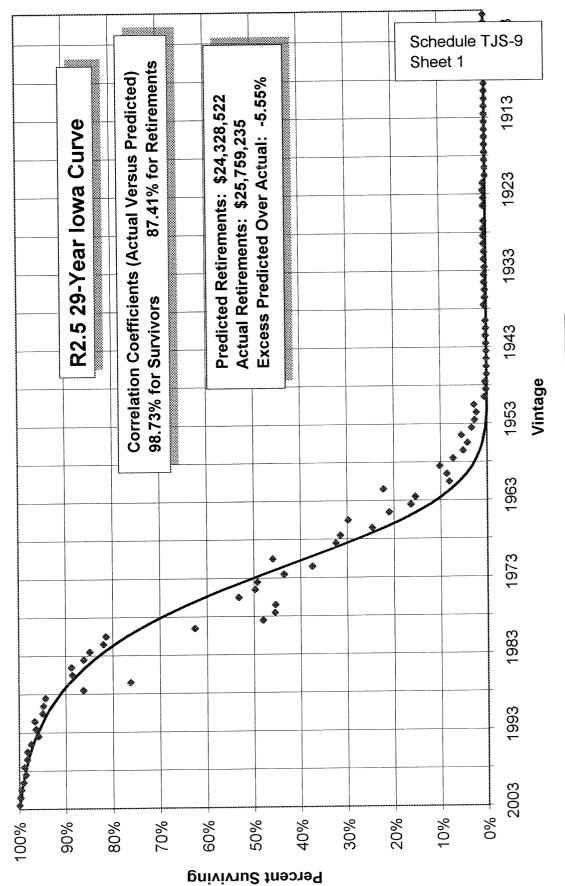
If these data are voluminous, please (1) identify the relevant documents and their location (2) make arrangements with requestor to have documents available for inspection at a location mutually agreeable. Where identification of a document is requested, briefly describe the document (c.g. back, letter, memorandum, report) and state the following information as applicable for the particular document: name, hile, number, author, date of publication and publisher, addresses, date written, and the name and address of the person(s) having possession of the document. As used in this data request the term "document(s)" includes publication of any format, workpapers, letters, memoranda, notes, reports, analyses, computer analyses, test results, studies of data, recordings, transcriptions and printed, typed or written materials of every kind in your possession, custody or control within your knowledge. The pronoun "you" or "your" refers to the person identified in the "Requested From" block above and all other employees, contractors, agents or others employed by or acting on behalf of the organization, group or governmental unit associated with that person.

Provided By: Jolie Mathus (Please Print) Signed: Alie Mathus

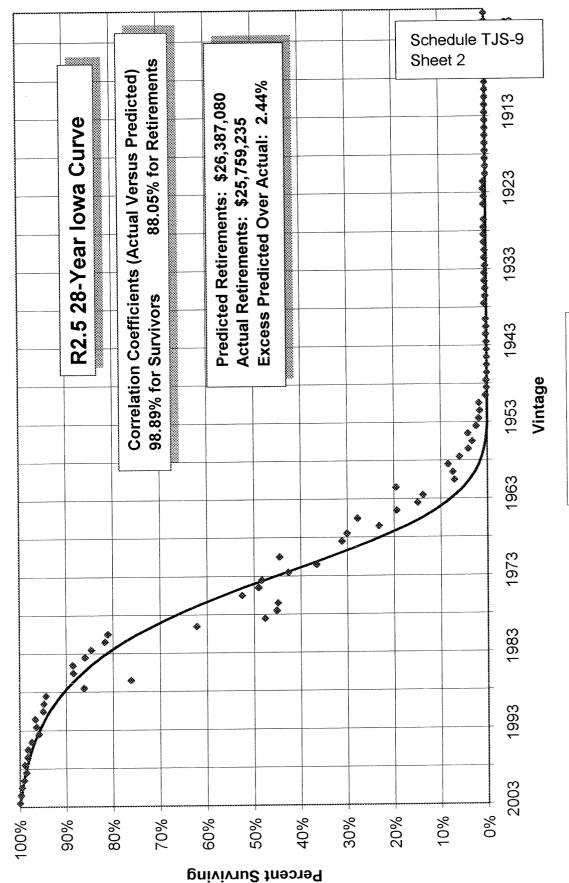
5/5/04 Date Signed:



- Predicted * Actual



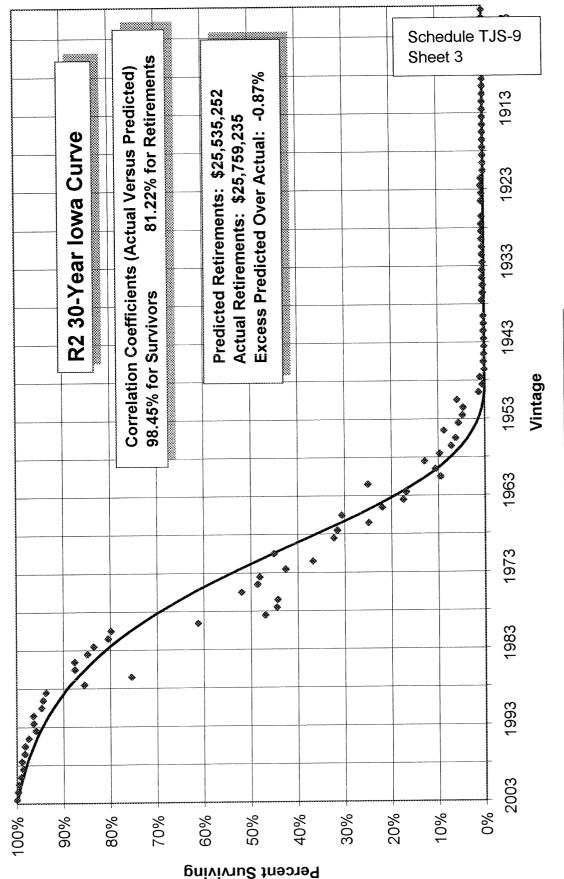
- Predicted * Actual



Actual

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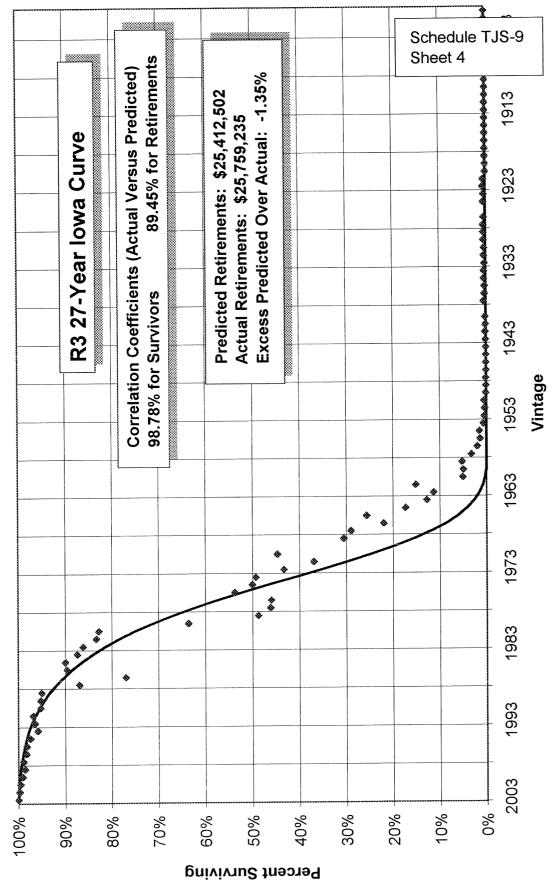
Predicted



Actual

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- Predicted



Actual

*

- Predicted

Missouri Gas Energy Comparison of Depreciation Rates from Case No. GR-2001-292

			10 Marsha	Property/Plant/	Depreciation/	Indicated
			12 Months	Equipment	Amortization	Depreciation
Reference	Company Name	Location	Ended	and Intangibles	Expense	Rate
				\$ million	\$ million	
(1)	AGL Resources	Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia	9/30/2000	2,459.70	83.20	3.38%
(1)	Cascade Natural Gas	Washington, Oregon	9/30/2000	473.90	13.30	2.81%
(1)	EnergySouth, Inc.	Southwest Alabama	9/30/2000	189.20	6.70	3.54%
(1)	New Jersey Resources Corp.	Gulf Coast to New England	9/30/2000	1,009.60	31.00	3.07%
(1)	Peoples Energy Corporation	Chicago, Northeastern Illinois	9/30/2000	2,517.10	100.90	4.01%
(1)	Piedmont Natural Gas Co.	North and South Carolina, Tennessee	10/31/2000	1,466.60	48.90	3.33%
(1)	South Jersey Industries	New Jersey	12/31/2000	769.90	20.20	2.62%
(1)	WGL Holdings	Washington, D.C., Virginia, Maryland	9/30/2000	2,225.30	65.50	2.94%
	Average					3.21%
(2)	Missouri Gas Energy					
	Existing Rates	Missouri	6/30/2000	683.18	24.16	3.54%
	Company Filing	Missouri	6/30/2000	683.18	23.16	3.39%
	Staff Recommendation	Missouri	6/30/2000	683.18	16.43	2.40%
	B&V Recommendation	Missouri	6/30/2000	683.18	22.13	3.24%

(1) Source: yahoo.marketguide.com

(2) Schedule TJS - 8 from Case No. GR-2001-292

Missouri Gas Energy Comparison of Depreciation Rates for 13 Gas Distributors

Schedule TJS-11 Page 1 of 2

[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]	[F]	[G]	[H]	[1]	[J]	[K] NUI	[L]	[M]	[N]	[O]
Line			Wa	shington Gas Ligh	nt	New Jersey					City Gas	Northwest N	atural Gas	Atmos
No.	Account	Description	DC	Maryland	Virginia	Natural Gas	LaClede	Nicor	Elizabethtown	Elkton	of Florida	Washington	Oregon	Energy
1	376	Mains										3.22	3.22	
2		Steel	3.09	2.36	2.43	2.10	1.27		2.14	3.67	2.8			
3		Cast Iron	2.93	2.36	3.54		1.25							
4		Plastic & Copper					1.43							
5		Copper		2.36	2.43									
6		Plastic	2.96	2.36	2.32	3.16			2.14	2.8	3.1			
7		Average Mains												
8	380	Services							2.91			3.97	3.97	
9		Steel	4.79	3.22	3.73	2.51	2.27		2.91	5.75	7.4			
10		Plastic & Copper					2.22							
11		Plastic	4.49	3.22	3.70	3.45			2.91	5.08	4.1			
12		Copper	4.94	3.22	4.68									
13		Average Services												
14		Composite Distribution Rate		2.93 (2)		2.95	1.81	3.79				3.17	3.42	2.76

Southern Nevada divison of Southwest Natural Gas Corp.
 Composite distribution rate for DC, Maryland, and Virginia.

Missouri Gas Energy Comparison of Depreciation Rates for 13 Gas Distributors

Schedule TJS-11 Page 2 of 2

[A]	[B]	[C]	[P]	[Q]	[R] South	[S]	[T] Piedi	[U] mont Natural	[V] Gas	[W]	[X]	[Y]	[Z]	[AA] Proposed	[AB]
Line			Cascade N	latural Gas	Jersey		North	South		Peoples	Southwest	Average			Thomas J.
No.	Account	Description	Washington	Oregon	Industries	SEMCO	Carolina	Carolina	Tennessee	Energy	Gas (1)	Rate	Company	Staff	Sullivan
1	376	Mains			2.09		3.15	3.15	2.42		2.53	2.83			
2		Steel				2.75				1.54		2.42			
3		Cast Iron										2.52			
4		Plastic & Copper										1.43			
5		Copper										2.40			
6		Plastic				1.73				2.22		2.53			
7		Average Mains										2.35	2.10	2.27	2.50
8	380	Services			3.32		3.35	3.35	5.25		3.15	3.66			
9		Steel				5.34				3.45		4.14			
10		Plastic & Copper										2.22			
11		Plastic				2.45				3.33		3.64			
12		Copper										4.28			
13		Average Services										3.59	4.58	2.27	3.33
14		Composite Distribution Rate	2.75	2.70	2.61	2.64					2.85	2.86	3.12	2.35	2.88
	(1) South	orn Novada divison of Southwast	N												

(1) Southern Nevada divison of Southwest N

(2) Composite distribution rate for DC, Maryl

Account 380 - Services Comparison of MGE with Other MPSC Regulated Companies(1)

[A]	[B]	[C] Account 380
Line		Depreciation
No.	Company	Rate
1	AmerenUE	2.79%
2	Atmos Energy Corporation	5.13%
3	Laclede Gas Company	2.25%
4	Missouri Public Service	4.68%
5	Southern Missouri Gas Company	2.00%
6	SJLP	3.54%
7	Average Depreciation Rate	3.40%
8	Account 380 Proposed Accrual Rate	:
9	Staff	2.27%
10	Thomas J. Sullivan	3.33%
11	Company	4.58%

(1) Source: MGE Data Request No. MGE-DRNO.0044