

14-ATMG-320-RTS

**BEFORE THE STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF KANSAS**

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION)	Docket No.
OF ATMOS ENERGY CORPORATION)	
FOR REVIEW AND ADJUSTMENT OF ITS)	
NATURAL GAS RATES)	14-ATMG-____-RTS

**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
BARTON W. ARMSTRONG
FOR ATMOS ENERGY CORPORATION**

I. INTRODUCTION

1
2 **Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.**

3 A. My name is Barton W. Armstrong, and my business address is 25090 W. 110th Terrace,
4 Olathe, Kansas 66061.

5 **Q. BY WHOM ARE YOU EMPLOYED AND IN WHAT CAPACITY?**

6 A. I am employed by Atmos Energy ("Atmos Energy") as Vice President of Operations.
7 In that capacity, I have overall responsibility for the safe and reliable provision of gas
8 service in the Kansas Region, including daily operations and maintenance activities,
9 and planning and completion of capital investment projects.

10 **Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND BUSINESS
11 EXPERIENCE.**

12 A. I received a Bachelor of Science degree from Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas,
13 in 1991. I have been employed in the natural gas distribution business for 23 years,

1 during which time I have worked in various capacities in operations and marketing. I
2 began work in 1990 for Atmos Energy (formerly Energas) in Lubbock, Texas as a
3 utility worker in the service department. From 1993 to 2006, I worked in the
4 Marketing department in various roles including Sales Representative, Industrial and
5 Large Volume Sales Manager and Marketing Manager for the West Texas Division.
6 In this role I was responsible for all business development, gas transportation revenues,
7 sales revenues, customer growth and operations of an Intrastate pipeline that supplied
8 natural gas to over 200,000 customers in West Texas. In 2007 I was promoted to
9 Operations Manager in Lubbock and responsible for 89 employees, 6,000 miles of
10 pipe, all daily field operations, maintenance and capital projects. In 2008 I was
11 promoted to Vice President of Marketing for the Colorado Kansas Division and
12 relocated to Olathe, Kansas. In this role I was responsible for coordinating growth
13 activity, business development, and customer service for both Colorado and Kansas.
14 In 2009 I was named to my current position in Kansas.

15 **Q. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED BEFORE THIS COMMISSION?**

16 A. Yes. I filed testimony with this Commission in Atmos Energy's last couple of Gas
17 System Reliability Surcharge ("GSRS") filings and in Atmos Energy's last two rate
18 cases, Docket No.10-ATMG-495-RTS ("495 Docket") and 12-ATMG-564-RTS ("564
19 Docket").

20 **Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?**

21 A. Primarily, my testimony provides an overview of the Company, sets forth the
22 principal factors requiring Atmos Energy to file this rate application, supports the
23 Company's request for the establishment of a regulatory asset for system integrity

1 investment, and introduces the witnesses who will be providing support for the
2 proposed rate increase and tariff changes.
3

4 **II. OVERVIEW OF ATMOS ENERGY'S KANSAS OPERATIONS**

5 **Q. PLEASE BRIEFLY DESCRIBE ATMOS ENERGY'S KANSAS GAS**
6 **OPERATIONS.**

7 A. In my capacity as Vice President of Operations, I manage approximately 149 gas
8 operations employees. Atmos Energy serves approximately 129,000 customers in 106
9 communities and in 33 surrounding counties in Kansas. The communities are spread
10 throughout the state, and include Olathe, Bonner Springs, DeSoto and portions of
11 Kansas City, Overland Park, Shawnee, Lenexa and Lawrence in the Kansas City
12 metropolitan area, Independence, Coffeyville and Yates Center in Southeast Kansas,
13 Council Grove and Herington in Central Kansas, Anthony and South Haven, near
14 Wichita, Ness City in Northwest Kansas and Ulysses and Johnson City in Southwest
15 Kansas, just to name a few.

16 Our active customer base consists of approximately 118,000 residential
17 customers, 10,000 commercial customers, 175 industrial customers, 273 irrigation
18 customers, and 157 transportation customers. We have a Kansas-based work force of
19 approximately 150 employees. Our utility plant includes 4,753 miles of service lines,
20 distribution and transmission lines.
21

22 **III. OVERVIEW OF ATMOS ENERGY'S RATE APPLICATION**

23 **Q. WHAT IS THE LEVEL OF YOUR PROPOSED REVENUE INCREASE?**

1 A. We are requesting an overall revenue increase of approximately \$7.005 million. This
2 is the net result of increasing our current base rates by \$8.765 million while rebasing
3 the \$.589 million currently collected through our Gas Reliability Surcharge (“GSRS”)
4 and rebasing \$1.171 million of our Ad Valorem Surcharge Rider (“AVSR”). The
5 \$1.760 million attributable to those riders will be moved into base rates.

6 **Q. WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPAL FACTORS REQUIRING ATMOS ENERGY**
7 **TO FILE THIS RATE APPLICATION?**

8 A. Although Atmos Energy operates very efficiently, the rates currently in effect do not
9 allow us the opportunity to earn a reasonable return on our investment. The proposed
10 increase will allow Atmos Energy to establish new rates that will provide the
11 opportunity to earn a reasonable return on investment in order to attract the capital
12 needed to make the necessary additions, replacements and improvements to our
13 distribution system in Kansas.

14 While Atmos Energy makes every effort to control expenses, a portion of the requested
15 increase is necessary to cover increased costs for items such as salary and wage
16 increases, increased medical costs and higher pension benefits. At the same time,
17 steady declines in customer usage caused by energy conservation, more efficient
18 homes and appliances and changes in lifestyles continue to erode our margins. The
19 Company has also experienced a steady decline in new customer growth which we
20 historically relied upon to help defray, or hold steady, increases in our daily business
21 expenses.

22 **Q. WHEN WAS THE COMPANY’S LAST GENERAL RATE PROCEEDING IN**
23 **KANSAS?**

1 A. The Company's last rate proceeding, the 564 Docket, was filed two years ago, January
2 26, 2012, and was based upon a 12-month ending September 30, 2011, test year. The
3 current rates went into effect in September 2012. By the time new rates from this rate
4 case application will go into effect the revenues and costs used to set the existing rates
5 will be two years old.

6 **Q. IS ATMOS ENERGY CURRENTLY EARNING A REASONABLE RETURN**
7 **ON ITS KANSAS OPERATIONS?**

8 A. No. Atmos Energy is not achieving a reasonable return under the current rates. Atmos
9 Energy's return on investment based upon the information contained in this rate
10 application is 6.14%. Atmos Energy is asking to increase rates to allow it a reasonable
11 opportunity to earn an overall rate of return on its Kansas operations of 8.44%.

12

13 **IV. ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGULATORY ASSET**

14 **Q. WHY IS AUTHORIZING THE COMPANY TO ESTABLISH A**
15 **REGULATORY ASSET FOR SYSTEM INTEGRITY INVESTMENT**
16 **IMPORTANT?**

17 A. The industry has seen significant changes following high profile incidents that
18 occurred in other areas of the country. Numerous pipeline safety rules and
19 pronouncements have been promulgated. Many states have made recent changes to
20 laws and tariffs regarding the pipeline infrastructure of natural gas distribution
21 systems. Exhibit BWA-1, attached to my testimony, is a summary prepared by the
22 AGA of relevant state rules and laws pertaining to pipeline infrastructure expansion
23 and replacement programs and cost recovery mechanisms to promote the same.

1 Additionally, NARUC issued a resolution on July 24, 2013 encouraging state
2 commissions to “consider adopting alternative rate recovery mechanisms as necessary
3 to accelerate the modernization, replacement and expansion of the nation’s natural gas
4 pipeline systems.” See NARUC Resolution attached as Exhibit BWA-2

5 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PROPOSED**
6 **ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGULATORY ASSET.**

7 A. Atmos Energy proposes to elevate system integrity investment because the Company
8 believes that additional investment supports the Company’s historic legacy of
9 operating a safe and reliable system in Kansas while maintaining excellent customer
10 service. Atmos Energy has evaluated its approach to investing in existing
11 infrastructure across all of its jurisdictions and is aggressively pursuing additional
12 investment where additional investment can align rate recovery with its investments.
13 Atmos Energy has been able to obtain this alignment two of its eight states and is
14 currently pursuing the same in a third state. In Kansas, Atmos Energy has identified
15 projects related to infrastructure replacement that can be accelerated if regulatory lag
16 can be improved.

17 **Q. WHAT TYPES OF PROJECTS CAN BY ACCELERATED IF THE**
18 **PROPOSED REGULATORY ASSET IS ESTABLISHED?**

19 A. The natural gas industry started installing natural gas distribution pipe in the late
20 1920’s early 1930’s, years before any pipeline safety rules were implemented, and
21 much of this pipe is still in use today. This pipe has reached its life expectancy and is no
22 longer feasible to maintain. Through the years the industry has used various approved
23 types of pipe material for distribution systems and as our systems age some of this

1 material has become unreliable which affects the integrity of distribution systems.
2 Atmos Energy has been proactive in replacing these obsolete pipelines over the past
3 several decades. However, with the passage of more pipeline safety rules and
4 regulations, Atmos Energy recognizes the importance to accelerate the time frame for
5 replacement of these pipes in the interest of continued public safety. The Company's
6 plan is to address removal of pipe material that is affected by corrosion, pipe made
7 from brittle material, pipe material no longer recognized suitable for carrying natural
8 gas, and old steel pipe installed decades ago. Its intent is to accelerate investment
9 which will replace bare steel, PVC, and Aldyl A pipe throughout the state. The
10 regulatory accounting treatment of system integrity investment is more fully described
11 in the testimony of Mr. Christian.

12
13 **V. WITNESSES**

14 **Q. WHO ELSE WILL BE PRESENTING DIRECT TESTIMONY IN THIS CASE?**

15 A. In addition to my testimony, Atmos Energy will present the direct testimony and
16 exhibits of six other witnesses.

17 Mr. Jared Geiger, CO/KS Division Senior Rate Analyst, will sponsor testimony related
18 to billing determinants.

19 Mr. Joe Christian, Atmos' Director of Rates and Regulatory Affairs (Shared Services),
20 will sponsor Rate Base Adjustment, Operations and Maintenance Adjustments, Taxes
21 Other Than Income Adjustments and the Revenue Requirement.

22 Dr. William Avera and Dr. Adrian M. McKenzie, from the consulting firm FINCAP,
23 Inc., will sponsor Capital Structure and Return on Equity ("ROE") testimony.

1 Mr. Jason Schneider, Director Accounting Services (Shared Services), sponsors Books
2 and Records and the Company's Allocation Manual ("CAM").

3 Mr. Paul Raab, an independent economic consultant, will provide testimony regarding
4 Rate Design and Class Cost of Service.

5 **Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?**

6 **A.** Yes, it does.

VERIFICATION

STATE OF KANSAS

§

COUNTY OF JOHNSON

§

§

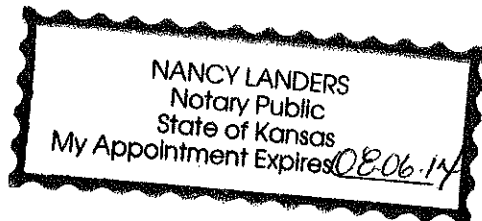
Barton W. Armstrong, being duly sworn upon his oath, deposes and states that he is the Vice President of Operations for Atmos Energy Corporation's Colorado Kansas Division; that he has read and is familiar with the foregoing Direct Testimony filed herewith; and that the statements made therein are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

Barton W. Armstrong
Barton W. Armstrong

Subscribed and sworn before me this 17 day of December, 2013.

Nancy Landers
Notary Public

My appointment expires: 08-06-14





American Gas Association

8/8/2013

State Infrastructure Replacement Activity

State	Activity	Relevant Documents
Alabama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1995, the Alabama PSC approved the Cast Iron Main Replacement Factor as part of Mobile Gas' general rate case. The program recovers the annual revenue requirement level of depreciation, taxes and return associated with cast iron main replacements. The tracking mechanism is applied to all rate classes and is updated annually for incremental investment in cast iron main replacements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Docket No. 24794
Arkansas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1988, CenterPoint received approval from the Arkansas PSC for the Gas Main Replacement Program (GMRP) which provided for a tracker to be applied to the replacement of bare steel and cast iron mains and associated service. In 1992, the program was modified to include recovery of capital investment (depreciation) and was expanded to include all cast iron gas main and related services. At that time it was also renamed the Cast Iron Main Replacement Program (CIGMRP). In 2002, the program was modified again to include bare steel and associated services, and was renamed the Main Replacement Program (MRP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Dockets 06-161-U and 10-108-U (CenterPoint)</u>
Arizona	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In January 2012, the Arizona Corporation Commission granted Southwest Gas approval to implement a Customer Owner Yard Line (COYL) program as part of its general rate case settlement. The program is designed to facilitate leak surveying and, when required, replacement of customer yard lines. The program includes a cost recovery component whereby Southwest Gas defers the actual COYL capital costs and files an annual application requesting authority from the Arizona CC to implement a per therm surcharge rate to recover the revenue requirement on the deferred COYL costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Docket No. G-01551A-10-0458 (Southwest Gas)</u>

State	Activity	Relevant Documents
California	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In December 2010, San Diego Gas & Electric filed a request with the California PUC for a gas base rate increase. In its filing, the utility also proposes a post-test-year ratemaking mechanism for the three-year period 2013 through 2015, under which the company's revenue requirement would be adjusted to reflect increases in capital-related and other expenses. The CPUC approved the mechanism in May 2013. Also in December 2010, Southern California Gas filed a request with the CPUC for a gas base rate increase. As part of that filing, the utility proposes a post-test-year ratemaking mechanism for the three year period 2013-2015, which under the company's revenue requirement would be adjusted to reflect increases in capital-related and other expenses. The company did not request specific rate increases under the mechanism. The CPUC approved the mechanism in May 2013. As part of its recent GRC in California, Southwest Gas proposed an Infrastructure Reliability and Replacement Adjustment Mechanism (IRRAM) that is designed to facilitate and complement projects involving the enhancement and replacement of gas infrastructure. This proceeding is still active. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A1012005 (San Diego Gas & Electric) A1012006 (Southern California Gas) A1212024 (Southwest Gas)
Colorado	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In September 2011, Public Service Company of Colorado received approval from the Colorado PUC to implement a pipeline system integrity adjustment tracker to recover costs associated with reliability improvements and compliance with certain federal safety regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Docket No. 10AL-963G
District of Columbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In February 2012, WGL filed a rate case with the DC PSC in which it proposed to expand its existing pipe replacement program (originally approved in 2007). In the filing, WGL proposes a 5-year accelerated pipeline replacement program and a surcharge recovery of \$119 million to be invested in replacement infrastructure. The DC PSC ruled, in part, on this case in May 2013. It denied WGL's request to implement the initial 5 year phase of its Accelerated Pipeline Replacement Program. A decision on WGL's request to recover the costs of its Accelerated Pipeline Replacement Program in a Plant Recovery Adjustment is deferred until a later date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case No. 1093
Florida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On August 14, 2012, the Florida Public Service Commission approved a Gas Reliability Infrastructure Program (GRIP) for Florida Public Utilities Company (FPU) and its partner company, Central Florida Gas (CFG). Under the program, the two providers plan to replace more than 350 miles of pipeline over the next ten years; At that time the Commission approved the same program for Chesapeake Utilities Also on August 14, 2012, the Florida PSC approved a GI Cast Iron/Bare Steel Replacement Rider for TECO Peoples Gas Systems. Under that program, TECO is expected to invest approximately \$8 million and over the course of ten years will replace 150 miles of cast iron and 400 miles of bare steel pipeline, comprising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Docket No. 120036-GU (GRIP for FPU/CFG and Chesapeake Utilities) Docket No. 110320-GI (GI Replacement Rider for TECO) Florida PSC News Release (8/14/2012)

State	Activity	Relevant Documents
	about 4 percent of the company's system.	
Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1998, AGL Resources began a 15 year Pipeline Replacement Program (PRP), which, at the time, was reviewed annually by the Georgia PSC—the PSC reviewed the utility's infrastructure replacement expenses from the previous year and then approved a new surcharge amount. Later, the commission agreed to a fixed dollar amount of expense to be recovered in rates over the remaining 7 years of the program • In 2009, the Georgia PSC approved the expanding of the PRP to include investments for infrastructure expansion. PRP is now included as part of the Strategic Infrastructure Development and Enhancement (STRIDE) Program for AGL Resources. STRIDE provides for a rider on customer bills that will allow AGL to recover costs associated with both traditional infrastructure replacement, as well as infrastructure expansion relating to customer growth and economic development • In 2000, Atmos received approval to implement a pipe replacement surcharge for its Georgia customers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Docket Nos. 8516 & 29950 (Approving Georgia STRIDE Program) • Docket No. 12509-U (Atmos)
Illinois	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In May 2013, the Illinois General Assembly passed the Natural Gas Consumer, Safety and Reliability Act (SB 2266). The legislation will allow utilities to make incremental investments in infrastructure upgrades and recover those costs through a rider on customer bills. The rider/surcharge is to be regularly reviewed by the ICC. In addition, the measure requires utilities to file annual plans with the ICC detailing performance improvements and reporting on progress. Performance improvements may include decreases in time to respond to gas emergency calls and/or preventing damage caused by utility or contractor error 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Gas Consumer, Safety and Reliability Act (Passed by legislature 5/28/13, Signed by Governor Quinn 7/5/13, Public Act 98-0057)
Indiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In April 2013, the legislature passed a bill that will allow for a tracker for cost recovery of infrastructure upgrades and extensions. If passed, the bill would allow utilities to propose a 7 year infrastructure plan to the IURC, and, if considered reasonable, the utility could recover its investment in a timely manner through a tracker on customer's bills • In 2008, Indiana Gas (Vectren Corp.) received approval to implement a tracking mechanism that allows the utility to defer expenses associated with investments in infrastructure and replacement projects • In 2006, Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company (Vectren Corp.) received approval of a tracking mechanism for recovery of an accelerated bare steel and cast iron pipeline replacement program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indiana SB 560 (Became Public Law No. 133-2013 on 5/1/2013) • Case No. 43298 (Indiana Gas) • Case No. 43112 (Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company)

State	Activity	Relevant Documents
Iowa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In October 2011, the Iowa Utilities Board adopted a rule that allows the state's natural gas utilities to implement either of two types of automatic adjustment mechanisms for recovery of a limited number of capital infrastructure investments outside of a general rate case, including those that are required by government mandates or are required by state or federal pipeline safety mandates. To date no utility has implemented either of the two types of mechanisms for cost recovery Effective April 25, 2013, the Iowa Utilities Board has approved tariffs implementing a capital infrastructure investment automatic adjustment mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Docket No. RMU-2011-0002 (October 2011) Docket No. RPU 2002-0004 (April 2013)
Kansas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2006, the Kansas State Legislature passed the Gas Safety and Reliability Policy Act, which approved the implementation of a gas system reliability surcharge between 0.5% and 10% of revenues to recover new infrastructure replacement costs not already included in rates; Atmos, Black Hills, and Kansas Gas Service utilize the surcharge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> K.S.A 66-2201 through K.S.A 66-204 (Gas Safety Reliability Policy Act)
Kentucky	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2005, pursuant to passage of KY HB 440, Kentucky created a new section in the Kentucky Revised Code titled "Recovery of Costs for Investments in Natural Gas Pipeline Replacement Programs," which allows the commission to approve the recovery of costs for investment in natural gas pipeline replacement programs which are not recovered in the existing rates of a regulated utility; Atmos, Columbia Kentucky, Delta Natural Gas, and Duke Energy Kentucky utilize such programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KRS 278.509
Maine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2011, the Maine Public Utilities Commission authorized Northern Utilities to implement a limited, one year, incremental step adjustment of \$0.9 million effective 5/1/2012 to reflect investments made under the company's Cast Iron Replacement Program (CIRP); Initially the utility had sought a targeted infrastructure replacement adjustment (TIRA) tracker to reflect incremental CIRP investments; The commission did not approve a permanent tracker, instead opting for the more limited mechanism for one year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Docket No. 2011-92
Maryland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On February 22, 2013, the Maryland General Assembly passed SB 8, legislation that will allow a gas company to recover costs associated with infrastructure replacement projects through a gas infrastructure replacement surcharge on customer bills. The bill specifies how the pretax rate of return is calculated and adjusted and what it includes, and states that it is the intent of the General Assembly to accelerate infrastructure improvements by establishing this mechanism for gas companies to recover reasonable and prudent costs of infrastructure replacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maryland SB 8 (Enrolled 5/2/2013, MD Chapter No. 161)

State	Activity	Relevant Documents
Massachusetts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Massachusetts legislature is currently considering legislation that would provide for the recovery of costs associated with infrastructure replacement. Though the bill's main intent is to establish cast iron survey protocols relative to leaks, it also includes a replacement component. Specifically, beginning on line 36, the legislation authorizes natural gas utilities to file an annual leak-prone gas infrastructure replacement project plan with the MA Department of Public Utilities. If approved, the department may authorize a rate factor to collect any revenue requirement of the work plan • Several of the state's utilities already utilize a Targeted Infrastructure Reinvestment Factor (TIRF) for cost recovery of infrastructure replacement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Columbia Gas of Massachusetts received approval for its TIRF in 2009. The TIRF allows for the recovery of the revenue requirement associated with bare steel capital additions for the previous calendar year ○ National Grid companies Boston Gas, Essex Gas and Colonial Gas received approval for a TIRF as part of a 2010 general rate case. The TIRFs provide for the recovery of costs associated with the accelerated replacement of gas mains and the companies are allowed to surcharge customers up to 1% of total revenue ○ New England Gas received authorization to implement a TIRF to provide recovery of incremental expenditures associated with reinforcing the system and meeting public safety goals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massachusetts H2950 (Introduced 1/22/13 and referred to the Committee on Telecommunication, Utilities and Energy) • Docket No. DPU 09-30 (Columbia Gas of Massachusetts) • Docket No. DPU 09-30 (National Grid) • Docket No. DPU-10-114 (New England Gas)
Michigan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In January 2011, the Michigan PSC adopted a settlement that establishes a main replacement program rider. The mechanism will enable SEMCO Energy to recover the incremental capital-related costs associated with the accelerated removal and replacement of cast iron and unprotected steel service lines and mains. The program expires in 5 years unless extended by order or new rate case • On April 16, 2013, the Michigan PSC approved an expanded gas main replacement program (MRP) and a pipeline integrity program, and the recovery of the costs of those programs, as well as the ongoing meter move-out program, through an infrastructure recovery mechanism (IRM) for DTE Gas Company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Docket No. U-16169 (SEMCO) • Docket No U-16999 (DTE)
Minnesota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In May 2013, the Minnesota legislature passed an Omnibus jobs, economic development, housing, commerce and energy bill which included a rider for the recovery of gas utility infrastructure costs. Under the legislation, a gas utility may submit a gas infrastructure project plan report and a petition for cost recover. Upon receiving those items, the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission may approve a rider provided that the costs included for recovery through the rate schedule are prudently incurred and achieve gas facility improvements at the lowest reasonable and prudent cost to ratepayers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minnesota H.F. 279 (As enrolled, 5/23/2013)

State	Activity	Relevant Documents
Missouri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missouri established an Infrastructure Replacement Surcharge (ISRS) mechanism as part of a revision to Missouri Statute 393.1009-105. The ISRS allows rates of a gas utility to be adjusted twice per year to provide for the recovery of costs of eligible infrastructure replacements. Companies that utilize the ISRS must file a rate case at least every 3 years; Ameren, Atmos, Laclede and Missouri Gas Energy use an ISRS mechanism • The Missouri Legislature is currently considering legislation that would modify the provisions outlined above. SB 240 requires the PSC to specify the annual amount of net write-off incurred by a gas corporation, after which the company shall be allowed to recover 90% of the increase in net write offs from customers. The legislation would also modify the provisions above by extending the amount of time in which a company must come in for a rate case to be eligible for the ISRS from three years to five years. It also increases the amount a utility may recover through ISRS from 10% of the company's base revenue level to 13% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missouri Statute 393.1009-1015 • Missouri SB 240 (Final Passage on 5/9/13; Governor Nixon vetoed this legislation on 7/9/13)
Nebraska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2009, Nebraska established an Infrastructure System Replacement Surcharge (ISRS) as part of revisions to Nebraska Statutes 66-1865, 66-1866 and 66-1867. The ISRS allows the rates of a gas utility to be adjusted twice per year to provide for the recovery of costs of eligible infrastructure replacements. Companies that utilize the ISRS must file a rate case at least every 5 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRS 66-1865, 66-1866, 66-1867
Nevada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of its most recent GRC in 2011, Southwest Gas proposed a Gas Infrastructure Recovery Mechanism (GIR) that would have allowed the utility to invest in incremental non-revenue producing projects and collect on an annual basis the revenue requirement associated therewith. The GIR was not approved as part of the rate case; however, the Commission opened a rulemaking to develop regulations to facilitate the implementation of a GIR-type of recovery mechanism. Pursuant to the rulemaking, Southwest Gas is proposing a mechanism to allow the capital cost of qualifying investments to be deferred, and the associated revenue requirement recovered on an interim basis until its next general rate case 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Docket No. 11-03029 (2011 GRC) • Docket Nos. 12-04005 and 12-02019 (Pending rulemaking)

State	Activity	Relevant Documents
New Hampshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After having had a Cast Iron Bare Steel (CIBS) Replacement Program for several years, in 2009 Energy North proposed to modify its annual CIBS rate adjustment mechanism to include public works projects and to eliminate the \$0.5 million annual threshold required prior to cost recovery. In a March 2011 settlement, the New Hampshire PUC called for the CIBS rate adjustment mechanism, as it was originally structured, to remain in effect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Docket No. DG 10-1017
New Jersey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2009, the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities approved accelerated infrastructure programs for five of the seven major utilities that had filed such plans. In total, the plans provide that the utilities will invest \$956 million in incremental infrastructure and energy efficiency programs over the following two years, and the costs of the various programs were to be recovered through various, separate adjustment mechanisms (see below). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ New Jersey Natural Gas: In 2009, New Jersey Natural Gas received approval to invest \$71 million in new infrastructure and system upgrades, which it completed in 2011. In 2011, the utility was granted approval for an additional \$60 million. The recovery mechanism is not a traditional tracker or surcharge—the utility is recovering the costs through adjustments to base rates ◦ Elizabethtown Gas: The utility implemented the Utilities Infrastructure Enhancement Program in 2009, which includes both the costs of replacing cast iron pipes and investments in specified new main extensions. The recovery mechanism was through a surcharge. In 2011, the utility was granted approval for the extension of the program through 2012, and the recovery mechanism continued to be a surcharge until October 2011 when the surcharge rolled into base rates ◦ PSE&G: In 2009, the utility received approval for an infrastructure investment program. The recovery mechanism, the Capital Adjustment Charge (CAC), is a deferral account that is adjusted each January based on forecasted program expenditures. ◦ South Jersey Gas: In 2009, South Jersey Gas received approval for its Capital Investment Recovery Tracker (CIRT) mechanism. The program has gone through several revisions in the last several years (CIRT-I, CIRT-II, CIRT-III) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Docket No. GO09010052 (New Jersey Natural Gas) • Docket No. GO09010053 (Elizabethtown Gas) • Docket No. GO09010050 (PSE&G) • Docket Nos GR09110907, GR10100765, GO1100632 (South Jersey Gas)

State	Activity	Relevant Documents
New York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corning Natural Gas has had a limited pipeline replacement cost recovery mechanism since 2006 • National Grid Long Island has had a limited infrastructure replacement tracker program since 2008. The program allows the utility to track only the costs of new or replacement infrastructure that are necessitated by city and state construction projects; National Grid NYC has a similar infrastructure replacement tracker that covers only those costs that are necessitated by city and state construction projects • National Grid Niagara Mohawk has had a limited pipeline replacement cost recovery mechanism since 2008. The limited program is scheduled to run for 5 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Docket No. 08-G-1137 (Corning Natural Gas) • Docket No. 06-M-0878 (National Grid Long Island, National Grid NYC, National Grid Niagara Mohawk)
North Carolina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In May 2013, the North Carolina General Assembly passed legislation that will authorize the NC PUC to adopt, implement, modify or eliminate a rate adjustment mechanism for natural gas local distribution company rates so that the utility can recover the prudently incurred costs associated with complying with federal gas pipeline safety requirements; Piedmont Natural Gas Company has applied for a tracker in accordance with this legislation as part of its recent rate filing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NC H 119 (Signed by Governor 5/17/13)
Ohio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In its 2008 base rate case, Columbia Gas of Ohio received approval for its Infrastructure Replacement Program (IRP) tracker. The IRP was authorized for an initial five year period, and no rate case is required • In its 2008 rate case, Dominion East Ohio received initial approval for its Pipeline Infrastructure Replacement (PIR) tracker program. In 2011, the utility filed a motion to modify the program due to an increase in the identified scope and in response to recent national concern about pipeline safety, which PUCO approved in August 2011 • Duke Energy has had an accelerated main replacement tracker in place since 2000. All customers, except interruptible transportation customers, are assessed a monthly charge in addition to the customer charge component of their applicable rate schedule • In 2009, PUCO approved the establishment of a tracking mechanism for Vectren Energy Delivery of Ohio that allows the recovery of costs associated with an accelerated bare steel and cast iron pipeline replacement program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case No. 08-72-GA-AIR (Columbia Gas of Ohio) • Case No. 09-458-GA-RDR (Dominion East Ohio) • Case No. 01-1228-GA-AIR (Duke Energy) • Case No. 07-1080-GA-AIR (Vectren Ohio)
Oregon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the settlement of Avista's 2010 rate case, the Oregon Public Utility Commission provided for deferred accounting treatment for two capital additions: the second phase of the Roseburg Reinforcement Project and the Medford Integrity Management Pipe Replacement Project. A subsequent incremental rate adjustment was made on June 1, 2012 to recover the costs of the projects • NW Natural has a program that provides for a tracker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Docket No. UG-201 (Avista) • Docket No. UG-177 (NW Natural)

State	Activity	Relevant Documents
	that recovers the cost of the acceleration of bare steel pipe replacement, transmission pipeline integrity costs and distribution pipeline integrity costs	
Pennsylvania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In February 2012, the Pennsylvania General Assembly passed HB 1244, legislation that amended Title 66 (Public Utilities) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes to provide an additional mechanism for distribution systems (gas, electric, water, wastewater) to recover costs related to the repair, improvement and replacement of eligible property. Under the amended law, the PA PUC may approve the establishment of a distribution system improvement charge (DSIC) to provide for the timely recovery of reasonable and prudent costs incurred by a utility to repair, improve or replace eligible infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pennsylvania HB 1294 (Original legislation) Pennsylvania Consolidated Statute: Title 66, Chapter 13B, Section 1353
Rhode Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2010, the Rhode Island General Assembly passed legislation to amend Chapter 39-1 of the Rhode Island General Laws to allow the Rhode Island PUC to approve revenue decoupling and infrastructure investment tracking mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rhode Island General Laws: Title 39, Chapter 39-1, Section 39-1-27.7.1
Tennessee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In April 2013, Tennessee enacted legislation which provides for alternative regulatory methods to allow for public utility rate reviews and cost recovery for investments in infrastructure replacement and expansion in lieu of a general rate case. In particular, the measure allows the Tennessee Regulatory Authority (TRA) to approve cost recovery mechanisms to recoup operational expenses and/or capital costs associated with infrastructure replacement that is necessary to comply with federal and state safety requirements and/or ensuring reliability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Chapter No. 245 (HB 191)
Texas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2003, the Texas Legislature passed SB 1271 which established the Texas Gas Reliability Infrastructure Program (GRIP) GRIP allows a gas utility that has filed a rate case within the previous two years to file a tariff or rate schedule that provides for an interim adjustment in its monthly customer charge or initial block rate in order to recover the cost of investment changes, which could include the replacement of aging infrastructure or expansion of infrastructure In 2011, the Texas Railroad Commission adopted a comprehensive pipeline safety rule that requires all state natural gas distribution companies to survey their pipeline distribution systems for the greatest potential threats for failure and make replacements. The rule allows for the recovery of costs of such programs via a deferral mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senate Bill 1271, Establishing the Gas Reliability Infrastructure Program 16 TAC Chapter 8- Pipeline Safety Regulations (2011)

State	Activity	Relevant Documents
Utah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2010, the Utah Public Service Commission authorized Questar Gas to implement a three-year pilot Infrastructure Replacement Adjustment (IRA) mechanism to track and recover the costs associated with the replacement of high pressure natural gas feeder lines between rate cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Docket No. 09-057-16
Virginia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2011, Virginia enacted the SAVE (Steps to Advance Virginia's Energy Plan) Act. The law allows utilities to petition the Virginia State Corporation Commission for a separate rider to recover a return on certain investments, including natural gas facility replacement projects that enhance safety and reliability, or have the potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by reducing system integrity risks; Columbia Virginia and Washington Gas utilize the rider 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Code of Virginia: 56-603, 56-604 (Implementation of SAVE Act)
Washington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In December 2012, the Washington UTC issued a policy statement aiming to enhance safety and modernize and update the state's pipeline system. Under the policy, the UTC is requiring each of the state's four natural gas utilities to file a pipe replacement plan by June 1, 2012 for all pipes that pose an elevated risk for failure, a two year pipeline replacement plan and a plan to identify the location of high risk pipelines. All subsequent plans are to be filed by June 1 every two years thereafter. Companies with existing pipeline replacement plans in place may need only to revise them. As part of the plans, the commission may create a special cost recovery mechanism (CRM) for companies to accelerate pipe replacement via faster cost recovery in customer rates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Docket No. PG-120715 (12/31/2012)

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Ashley Duckman
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(202) 824-7218

Resolution Encouraging Natural Gas Line Investment and the Expedited Replacement of High-Risk Distribution Mains and Service Lines

WHEREAS, NARUC and its members have long focused on pipeline safety, led by the Committee on Gas, established in 1964, the Staff Subcommittee on Pipeline Safety, the Task Force on Pipeline Safety, and the newly created Subcommittee on Pipeline Safety; *and*

WHEREAS, NARUC enjoys a close working relationship with the National Association of Pipeline Safety Representatives (NAPSR), a national organization representing the State pipeline inspection workforce throughout the country; *and*

WHEREAS, NAPSR in November 2011 released an exhaustive compendium of State pipeline safety programs which exceed the minimum federal standards States must meet in order to receive funding from the U.S. Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA); *and*

WHEREAS, NARUC and the Committee on Gas maintain a strong cooperative partnership with PHMSA, which is essential to ensure State and federal safety regulators work closely on pipeline safety; *and*

WHEREAS, More than two million miles of natural gas distribution pipelines crisscross the United States, connecting homes and businesses with one of America's most important energy resources. These pipelines are the safest, most reliable and cost-effective way to transport this essential fuel across the country; *and*

WHEREAS, The safe and reliable delivery of natural gas to homes and businesses and its use in providing new products and services is vital to the U.S. and of paramount importance to members of NARUC; *and*

WHEREAS, By law, the utilities are charged with knowing the location, material, age and condition of their systems. Developing essential data to evaluate the integrity of the systems is the foundation for any determination over what regulators need to fund in rates, as well as what rate recovery methodology best suits a particular case; *and*

WHEREAS, Many States and distribution utilities are undergoing significant pipeline replacement programs to replace aging pipe; *and*

WHEREAS, Many distribution companies are being proactive about replacing their aging pipelines through a risk-based approach focusing on prioritizing safety, asset replacement, and rate impact; *and*

WHEREAS, Alternative rate-recovery mechanisms may help expedite the replacement and expansion of the pipeline systems by promoting more timely rate recovery for investments in infrastructure, safety and reliability; *and*

WHEREAS, Alternative rate recovery mechanisms may help eliminate near-term financial barriers of traditional ratemaking policies such as “regulatory lag” and promote access to lower-cost capital; *and*

WHEREAS, The adoption of alternative rate policies may be very effective for advancing critical safety and reliability infrastructure upgrades, *and*

WHEREAS, Notwithstanding the positive advances in innovative ratemaking and proactive remediation by many distribution companies, utility management bears ultimate responsibility for their respective systems and should seek to work, in ways permissible under their respective State rules and law, collaboratively with Commissioners and/or Commission staff to prioritize asset replacement based upon asset risk, available technology, public safety risk, rate impact, *and*

WHEREAS, Ensuring pipeline safety is about more than just replacement and cost recovery. It is also about effective communication, enforcement, risk sharing, and establishing a long range strategic plan that ensures a safe and reliable gas pipeline system; *and*

WHEREAS, As evidenced in the NAPSR 2011 Compendium, State commissions and inspectors are best suited to determine how best to finance system improvements because each State is different and the needs and financial circumstances of each utility system are unique; *now, therefore be it*

RESOLVED, That the Board of Directors of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, convened at the 2013 Summer Committee Meetings, in Denver, Colorado, encourages regulators and industry to consider sensible programs aimed at replacing the most vulnerable pipelines as quickly as possible along with the adoption of rate recovery mechanisms that reflect the financial realities of the particular utility in question; *and be it further*

RESOLVED, That State commissions should explore, examine, and consider adopting alternative rate recovery mechanisms as necessary to accelerate the modernization, replacement and expansion of the nation’s natural gas pipeline systems, *and be it further*

RESOLVED, That NARUC encourages its members to reach out to PHMSA, NAPSR, industry, State and local officials, and the general public about pipeline safety and replacement programs.

*Sponsored by the Committee on Gas and the Committee on Critical Infrastructure
Adopted by the NARUC Board of Directors July 24, 2013*

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**BEFORE THE STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF KANSAS**

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION)	Docket No.
OF ATMOS ENERGY CORPORATION)	
FOR REVIEW AND ADJUSTMENT OF ITS)	
NATURAL GAS RATES)	14-ATMG-____-RTS

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF

JARED N. GEIGER

FOR ATMOS ENERGY CORPORATION

I. NAME AND POSITION

1

2 **Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.**

3 A. My name is Jared N. Geiger. My business address is 1555 Blake Street, Suite
4 400, Denver, Colorado 80202.

5

II. BACKGROUND AND QUALIFICATIONS OF WITNESS

6

7 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR CURRENT RESPONSIBILITIES, AND**
8 **PROFESSIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND.**

9 A. I am the Senior Rate Analyst for Atmos Energy Corporation's Colorado-Kansas
10 Division ("Atmos Energy" or the "Company"). I received my Bachelor of
11 Business Administration degree in Finance from the University of North Texas in
12 2008. I became employed by Atmos Energy in 2008 where I was an Associate
13 Rate Analyst in the Rates and Regulatory Affairs department. In this role I

1 prepared annual Weather Normalization Adjustment filings in Kansas and annual
2 rate stabilization mechanism filings in Louisiana. In 2011, within the same
3 department, I was promoted to the position of Rate Analyst. In this position I
4 prepared billing determinant studies in rate filings for several jurisdictions. In
5 addition, I reviewed various analytical exhibits, provided requested data to
6 regulatory bodies, reviewed testimony, and supported witnesses during filing
7 procedures for rate filings. In 2012, I assumed the role of Regulatory and
8 Financial Planning Analyst for Atmos Energy's Business Planning and Analysis
9 group. There, I helped prepare annual divisional and departmental budgets and
10 assisted in preparing the Atmos Energy's 5-Year Plan and Budget Board Book for
11 the Atmos Energy Board of Directors. In 2013, I relocated to the Company's
12 Colorado-Kansas Division where I now reside and function in my current role.

13 **Q. HAVE YOU EVER SUBMITTED TESTIMONY BEFORE THE KANSAS**
14 **CORPORATION COMMISSION?**

15 A. No, I have not testified before the Kansas Corporation Commission ("KCC"), but
16 I have assisted in rate filings in Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and
17 Texas.

18 **Q. HAVE YOU TESTIFIED ON MATTERS BEFORE OTHER STATE**
19 **REGULATORY COMMISSIONS?**

20 A. Yes, I have testified on behalf of Atmos Energy before the Colorado Public
21 Utilities Commission ("CPUC").

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III. SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY

Q. WHAT SUBJECTS ARE COVERED BY YOUR DIRECT TESTIMONY IN THIS CASE?

A. I normalize Atmos Energy’s test year revenues and volumes.

IV. BILLING DETERMINANTS STUDY

Q. WHAT ARE BILLING DETERMINANTS?

A. Billing determinants are units of service to which the Company’s distribution rates are applied. Specifically, these units include natural gas volumes sold or transported, customer counts and miscellaneous other revenues for non-recurring customer service transactions.

Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF CONDUCTING A BILLING DETERMINANTS STUDY?

A. The billing determinants study provides the data and calculations necessary to adjust volumes delivered to reflect normal weather conditions, and to account for other known and measurable adjustments including, but not limited to, annualizing changes in usage patterns by industrial customers. The calculations are shown in Section 17 of the Company’s rate case application. The total of the adjustments for normal weather and other customer volume changes, as well as, proration of facility charges of sales service customers are reflected in adjustment IS-14 in Section 3A of the filing. With the exception of the inclusion of prorated facility charges, the Company has elected to perform the calculations in the

1 billing determinants study consistent with recently approved methodologies for
2 Atmos Energy in Kansas.

3 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CALCULATIONS REFLECTED IN SECTION**
4 **17 OF THE REVENUE REQUIREMENTS MODEL.**

5 A. Columns (d) and (e) reflect actual, per books bill counts and billed volumes by
6 tariff service for the test year in this docket, the 12-month period ended
7 September 30, 2013.

8 Columns (f) and (g) reflect known and measurable adjustments for larger
9 volume sales customers and transportation service customers.

10 Columns (h) through (k) demonstrate a proration adjustment to sales
11 service customer bills. Specifically, Column (h) shows facility charges approved
12 in the tariff. Column (i) shows the actual facility charges collected during the test
13 period. Column (j) demonstrates the variance of approved and collected facility
14 charges during the test period. Column (k) shows the adjustment made to the
15 number of sales service customer bills to reflect the proration.

16 Column (l) shows the adjustments necessary for tariff sales volumes to
17 reflect "normal" weather for the period.

18 Column (q) computes the revenue at present rates, applying current
19 monthly facilities charges to the adjusted bill counts and the current commodity
20 rate to the adjusted, normalized volumes for each tariff service.

21 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE FURTHER THE ADJUSTMENTS TO LARGE**
22 **VOLUME SALES AND TRANSPORTATION SERVICES.**

1 A. These adjustments are made to account for changes relating to larger customer
2 volume data confirmed by Atmos marketing representatives.. The adjustments
3 account for (1) certain commercial and school sales customers switching to firm
4 transportation; and (2) to annualize an expected increase in volumes due to a firm
5 transportation customer adding a second building to its account. Workpaper 17-4
6 shows the detail of these adjustments.

7 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE HOW THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF SALES**
8 **CUSTOMER BILLS WAS ADJUSTED FOR PRORATION.**

9 A. The Company used the monthly revenue collected from facility charges by sales
10 service class and divided it by the monthly facility charge counts by sales
11 customer class to derive an actual facility charge collected by sales service class.
12 The monthly amounts were then used to create a 12-month average for use in
13 Section 17, Column (i). A variance, or percentage change between the approved
14 and collected facility charge, was calculated by class and displayed in Section 17
15 Column (j). This percentage was then applied as a proration adjustment to the test
16 period number of bills as displayed in Section 17 Column (k).

17 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE HOW THE ACTUAL SALES VOLUMES WERE**
18 **WEATHER NORMALIZED?**

19 A. The Company utilizes the Weather Normalization Adjustment (WNA)
20 information submitted to KCC Staff for the months of October 2012 through May
21 2013 and for September 2013 in columns A-N of the Workpaper 17-2 series. The
22 same methodology was extended to June 2013 – August 2013 to arrive at the full
23 test year adjusted volume. Workpaper 17-2, Column P shows the dollar amount

1 computed and reported to KCC Staff and converts the dollar amount back into a
2 volumetric amount. These volumetric amounts are then accumulated and
3 summarized on Workpaper 17-2 and reflected in column (I) in Section 17 of the
4 Company's rate case application. Workpaper 17-2 shows the detail of these
5 adjustments.

6 **Q. HOW DID THE COMPANY DETERMINE WHAT NATIONAL**
7 **OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION ("NOAA")**
8 **WEATHER STATIONS TO USE?**

9 A. The weather points utilized in the billing determinants study are the same stations
10 utilized in Atmos Energy's last rate case, Docket No. 10-ATMG-495-RTS.

11 **Q. DID THE COMPANY HAVE TO SUBSTITUTE ANY WEATHER DATA**
12 **DUE TO UNAVAILABILITY FROM NOAA?**

13 A. Yes. The weather data downloaded from NOAA on November 8, 2013, was
14 incomplete, therefore some degree day information from nearby primary stations
15 was used to estimate September's WNA adjustment.

16 **Q. DID THE COMPANY MAKE AN ADJUSTMENT RELATED TO AD**
17 **VALOREM TAX SURCHARGE REVENUE?**

18 A. No. For purposes of determining revenue at present rates, and subsequently the
19 overall revenue increase sought by the Company, no adjustment needs to be made
20 to per books Ad Valorem Tax Surcharge revenue. However, in the development
21 of rates, the per books amount of Ad Valorem Tax Surcharge revenue must be
22 eliminated since the revenue is subject to annual reconciliation and comparison
23 with previous years' collections.

1 **Q. ARE THE PROPOSED RATES REFLECTED IN THE TARIFFS FILED**
2 **IN THIS DOCKET?**

3 **A. Yes. The Company has included a copy of Schedule IV of our tariffs with the**
4 **proposed rates reflected on the appropriate sheets.**

5 **Q. DOES THAT CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?**

6 **A. Yes.**

VERIFICATION

STATE OF COLORADO

§
§
§

COUNTY OF DENVER

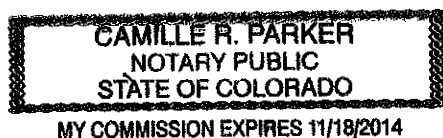
Jared N. Geiger, being duly sworn upon his oath, deposes and states that he is a Senior Rate Analyst for Atmos Energy Corporation's Colorado Kansas Division; that he has read and is familiar with the foregoing Direct Testimony filed herewith; and that the statements made therein are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

Jared N. Geiger
Jared N. Geiger

Subscribed and sworn before me this 4th day of January, 2014.

Camille R. Parker
Notary Public

My appointment expires: 11/18/14



**BEFORE THE STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF KANSAS**

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION)	Docket No.
OF ATMOS ENERGY CORPORATION)	
FOR REVIEW AND ADJUSTMENT OF ITS)	
NATURAL GAS RATES)	14-ATMG-____-RTS

**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
JOE T. CHRISTIAN
FOR ATMOS ENERGY CORPORATION**

I. INTRODUCTION

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- Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.**
- A.** Joe T. Christian, 5420 LBJ Freeway, 1600 Lincoln Centre, Dallas, TX 75240.
- Q. BY WHOM ARE YOU EMPLOYED AND IN WHAT CAPACITY?**
- A.** I am employed by Atmos Energy Corporation (“Atmos Energy” or the “Company”) as Director of Rates & Regulatory Affairs.
- Q. WHAT ARE YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES AS DIRECTOR OF RATES & REGULATORY AFFAIRS FOR ATMOS ENERGY?**
- A.** I am responsible for leading and directing the rates and regulatory activity in Atmos Energy’s eight-state service area. This responsibility includes developing the strategy, preparing the revenue deficiency filings, and managing the overall ratemaking process for the Company. For the past thirteen years, I have managed Company specific dockets, and other commission proceedings in Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas.

1 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND**
2 **PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE.**

3 **A.** I graduated from East Texas State University in 1985 with a Bachelor of Business
4 Administration Degree, majoring in Accounting. In 1987, I received a Masters of
5 Business Administration from East Texas State University. I am a Certified Public
6 Accountant in the State of Texas and a member of the American Institute of Certified
7 Public Accountants.

8 My professional experience includes approximately two years of public
9 accounting experience with a large local accounting firm based in Dallas, Texas. In
10 1989, I accepted a position in the internal audit group with Atmos Energy. I was
11 promoted to positions of increasing responsibility within the Atmos Energy finance
12 team during my first nine years with the Company. I joined Atmos Energy's
13 Colorado & Kansas operations as Vice President & Controller in June of 1998 and,
14 effective December 1, 2001, was named Vice President of Rates & Regulatory
15 Affairs. I assumed my current position on August 1, 2007.

16 **Q. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED BEFORE THE KANSAS**
17 **CORPORATION COMMISSION ("KCC") OR OTHER REGULATORY**
18 **ENTITIES?**

19 **A.** Yes, I have submitted testimony before the KCC in four general rate case proceedings
20 (Docket Nos. 03-ATMG-1036-RTS, 08-ATMG-280-RTS, 10-ATMG-495-RTS and
21 12-ATMG-564-RTS ("12-564 Docket")), in Atmos Energy's GSRS filings, Docket
22 No. 10-ATMG-133-TAR, No. 13-ATMG-325-TAR, 14-ATMG-221-TAR and
23 provided oral comments to the KCC in a rules investigation (Docket No. 02-GIMX-

1 211-GIV, General Investigation of the Cold Weather Rule). I have filed written
2 testimony before the Colorado Public Service Commission in general rate case
3 proceedings (Docket No. 00S-668G, 09AL-507G, and 13AL-0496G); gas prudence
4 reviews (Dockets 00P-2960 and 03P-229G); a class cost of service/rate design
5 proceeding (Docket 02S-411G); a transportation terms & conditions proceeding
6 (Docket 02S-442G); an upstream gas transportation matter (Docket No. 04A-275G);
7 a complaint proceeding regarding upstream gas transportation (Docket No. 08F-
8 033G); an Advanced Metering Infrastructure surcharge matter (Docket No. 10AL-
9 822G), and in docket related to continuation of recovering uncollectible gas cost
10 through the gas cost adjustment mechanism (Docket No. 12AL-1003G). I have filed
11 testimony before the Louisiana Public Service Commission regarding modifications
12 to our annual formula rate tariff (Docket No. U-32987) and before the Mississippi
13 Public Service Commission regarding a supplemental growth rider (Docket No. 2013-
14 UN-023).

15
16 **II. PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY**

17 **Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?**

18 **A.** My testimony has seven primary purposes: (1) to present the Company's revenue
19 requirements model which supports the increase in base rate revenues the Company is
20 requesting in this proceeding and includes addressing and sponsoring the KCC's
21 minimum filing requirements schedules contained in the rate case application; (2) to
22 support and describe various adjustments to the revenue requirements related to rate
23 base; (3) to support and describe various adjustments to the revenue requirements

1 related to Operations & Maintenance Expense, Ad Valorem Taxes, Interest on
2 Customer Deposits, and normalization of income taxes; (4) to support the calculation
3 of depreciation rates at year end plant; (5) to support the Company's capital structure
4 and imbedded cost of long-term debt; (6) to support the pension tracker adjustment
5 agreed to in the last proceeding; and (7) to support a new tariff proposal to permit the
6 Company to establish and include in rate base a regulatory asset to record all costs
7 incurred in connection with the acquisition, installation and operation (including
8 related depreciation and taxes) of natural gas distribution and transmission facilities
9 needed in order to comply with local, state and federal safety requirements as
10 replacements for existing facilities ("system integrity investment") until the next
11 general rate proceeding.

12
13 **III. REVENUE REQUIREMENTS MODEL**

14 **Q. WHAT IS THE TEST PERIOD USED IN DETERMINING THE REVENUE**
15 **DEFICIENCY?**

16 **A.** The test period in this case is the 12 months ended September 30, 2013.

17 **Q. WHAT IS THE LEVEL OF THE COMPANY'S PROPOSED REVENUE**
18 **INCREASE?**

19 **A.** The Company is requesting an overall revenue increase of \$7.005 million. This is the
20 net result of increasing our current base rates by \$8.765 million while rebasing the
21 \$.589 million currently collected through our Gas System Reliability Surcharge
22 ("GSRs") and rebasing \$1.171 million of our Ad Valorem Surcharge Rider

1 ("AVSR"). The \$1.760 million attributable to those riders will be moved into base
2 rates.

3 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE HOW THE KANSAS MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS**
4 **ARE MET BY THE COMPANY REVENUE REQUIREMENTS MODEL.**

5 **A.** The Company utilized the schedule numbering scheme listed K.A.R. § 82-1-231
6 (2009). We addressed each of the requirements outlined in our overall filing package.
7 In the following Q&A I will describe how the minimum filing requirements were
8 addressed for sections pertinent to the calculation of the revenue requirement,
9 however I will omit discussing any sections that are provided in the filing package,
10 but aren't utilized in arriving at the Company's filing deficiency.

11 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE EACH OF THE SCHEDULES SUPPORTING THE**
12 **CALCULATION OF COST OF SERVICE AND REVENUE DEFICIENCY.**

13 **A. Section 3 Summary of Rate Base, Operating Income and Rate of Return.**

14 This section accumulates the results of the various schedules described in the
15 remainder of this answer to calculate a Kansas jurisdictional Revenue Requirement of
16 \$60.8 million and a Kansas jurisdictional annual Revenue Deficiency of \$7.0 million.
17 Jurisdictional results reflect Kansas direct operations, plus allocations from the
18 Company's administrative offices serving Kansas (Shared Services, Call Centers, and
19 Colorado-Kansas General Office).

20 **Section 4 Functional Plant in Service.** This section provides functional plant
21 balances for direct and allocated gross plant in service of \$300.0 million. The gross
22 plant in service is further supported later in my testimony.

1 **Section 5** Accumulated Depreciation. This section provides accumulated
2 depreciation balances for direct and allocated accumulated reserve of \$98.9 million.
3 The accumulated depreciation is further supported later in my testimony.

4 **Section 6** Summary of Working Capital. This section provides thirteen month
5 average calculations of prepayments and storage gas of \$9.8 million. The
6 prepayments and storage gas are further supported later in my testimony.

7 **Section 7** Capital and Cost of Money. This section provides the Company's
8 requested capital structure of 48.76% debt and 51.24% equity, cost of long-term debt
9 of 6.23%, return on equity of 10.53% and computes an overall requested return on
10 rate base of 8.44%. The requested capital structure and cost of debt are further
11 supported later in my testimony. The requested return on equity is supported by
12 Company witnesses Dr. William E. Avera and Mr. Adrien M. McKenzie.

13 **Section 9** Test Year and Pro-forma Income Statements. Within Section 9, Test Year
14 and Pro-forma Income Statements, the section provides the Company's requested
15 Operation & Maintenance expense of \$21.0 million. The requested Operation and
16 Maintenance expense is supported later in my testimony.

17 **Section 10** Depreciation and Amortization Expense. This section provides
18 depreciation and amortization expense of \$9.6 million which is associated with the
19 Company's requested gross plant. The Company's depreciation rates were updated in
20 the last proceeding and no change to the rates are being requested in this proceeding.

21 **Section 11 and 11B** Taxes Other Than Income Taxes & Computation of Income
22 Taxes. This section provides the Company's requested Taxes Other Than Income

1 Taxes of \$8.1 million and the computation of Income Taxes. These sections are
2 supported later in my testimony.

3 Section 14A Summary of Other Rate Base Components. This section provides the
4 Company's requested other rate base components of construction work in progress,
5 customer advances for construction, customer deposits, and accumulated deferred
6 income taxes. These items, totaling to a reduction in rate base of \$39.9 million, are
7 further supported later in my testimony.

8 Section 14C Computation of Interest on Customer Deposits. This section computes
9 the adjustment related to interest expense for customer deposits. This section is
10 supported by myself and discussed later in my testimony.

11 Section 17 Summary of Revenue at Present and Proposed Rates. This section
12 computes the normalized revenue at present and proposed rates for each of the
13 Company's tariffs. This section, containing adjustment IS-14, is supported by
14 Company witness Jared N. Geiger.

15 **Q. DO YOU HAVE ANY OTHER MINIMUM FILING REQUIREMENTS THAT**
16 **YOU WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS?**

17 **A.** Yes. I would like to also note that the Company is proposing one 'house-keeping'
18 change to its Schedule II, Schedule of Service Fees. During the 564 Docket the
19 Company had proposed a Trip Charge. This Charge was not part of the final order
20 in that case, however in submitting the final tariffs, the Trip Charge was
21 inadvertently left in Schedule II. As part of this docket, the Company would like to
22 correct this error.

23

1 **IV. RATE BASE ADJUSTMENTS (RB-01 – RB-02)**

2 **Q. DOES THE COMPANY HAVE ANY ADJUSTMENTS TO PLANT IN**
3 **SERVICE AND ACCUMULATED RESERVE?**

4 **A.** No. However, as shown in Sections 4 and 5 of the Rate Application plant in service
5 and accumulated reserve from Shared Services and the Colorado/Kansas general
6 office were allocated to the Kansas service area.

7 **Q. WHAT ADJUSTMENT WAS MADE TO CONSTRUCTION WORK IN**
8 **PROGRESS (“CWIP”) (RB-1)?**

9 **A.** Two items are included within the adjustment made to CWIP. The first item is
10 consistent with prior cases and removes the accumulated cost of long-term projects
11 from CWIP. The second item is to include in CWIP spending that, in addition to
12 balances at the end of the period, will be spent and closed in the Company’s March
13 2014 books. This adjustment, designated as RB-1, is shown on WP 14-1.

14 **Q. WHY IS THE COMPANY PROPOSING TO ADD IN THE ADDITIONAL**
15 **AMOUNTS BEYOND WHAT IS CONTAINED WITHIN CWIP AT THE END**
16 **OF THE TEST PERIOD?**

17 **A.** The Company included additional capital spending related to a specific capital project
18 in its last rate case. In conducting the audit, Commission Staff was able to verify the
19 closing of the capital spending. The Company has been working to reduce lag
20 associated with non-growth capital spending and inclusion of this spending in the
21 case has the same effect of reducing lag that is discussed further in the final section of
22 my testimony. These projects are scheduled to be completed in the spring of 2014,
23 therefore the investment will be in use before rates go in effect in this proceeding.

1 **Q. DOES KANSAS LAW ALLOW FOR THESE PROJECTS TO BE INCLUDED**
2 **IN RATE BASE?**

3 **A.** Yes. K.S.A. 66-128 (2) (A) permits projects completed within one year from the end
4 of the test period to be included in rate base. We anticipate these projects will close
5 prior to the end of spring 2014 and can be audited and confirmed to be completed by
6 KCC Staff and CURB during their audit of this rate case.

7 **Q. HOW WOULD THE COMPANY PROPOSE UPDATING THE FILING ONCE**
8 **ACTUAL AMOUNTS ARE CLOSED IN THE MARCH 2014 BOOKS AND**
9 **RECORDS SO KCC STAFF AND CURB CAN CONFIRM THE PROJECTS**
10 **HAVE BEEN COMPLETED?**

11 **A.** The Company would plan to use the same method used in its 2012 Kansas rate case
12 (12-564 Docket) to update the KCC Staff and CURB. The Company will track the
13 costs and it is anticipated that actual costs will not vary significantly from the amount
14 included within the filing. After March books close, in April 2014 updated Schedules
15 will be provided to KCC Staff and CURB to reflect the actual amounts closed to plant
16 along with any associated retirements.

17 **Q. WOULD THE COMPANY UPDATE THE ENTIRE SET OF FILING**
18 **SCHEDULES?**

19 **A.** No. The Company would not propose to update its complete set of filed schedules,
20 unless requested by KCC Staff or CURB. Rather, in updating the specific work
21 papers associated with these projects, the impact of any variance between actual and
22 estimated project costs can be included in KCC Staff's and CURB's Accounting
23 Schedules.

1 **Q. DOES THE COMPANY'S RATE FILING REFLECT ADJUSTMENTS TO**
2 **THE PER BOOK AMOUNTS OF ACCUMULATED DEFERRED INCOME**
3 **TAX (ADIT) (RB-2)?**

4 **A.** Yes. Adjustments to ADIT are designated as RB-2, appear in the Schedule 14A, and
5 are calculated on WP-14-4 and WP 14-4-1.

6 **Q. WERE ANY ITEMS EXCLUDED FOR RATEMAKING PURPOSES?**

7 **A.** Yes. An adjustment was made to remove ADIT related to over/under recovery of gas
8 cost. Additionally, the adjustments exclude book to tax differences in Shared Services
9 that relate to jurisdictions other than Kansas.

10 **Q. WERE ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO ANY OTHER RATE BASE ITEMS?**

11 **A.** No. Amounts for Storage Gas, Prepayments, Customer Advances for Construction
12 and Customer Deposits are included at the per book 13-month average balances.
13 Cash Working Capital is included at a zero balance.

14 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ALLOCATION OF SHARED SERVICES AND**
15 **GENERAL OFFICE RATE BASE ITEMS TO KANSAS?**

16 **A.** The Company does not allocate rate base items in its books and records. Therefore,
17 rate base items that are booked at the shared services and the business unit general
18 office levels must be separately allocated to include the amounts applicable to Kansas
19 in rate base. In this filing, rate base items were allocated using the allocation factors
20 shown in Section 12. The development of these factors is the same as that discussed
21 in the Company's Cost Allocation Manual described in and attached to the testimony
22 of Company witness Mr. Jason L. Schneider.

23

1 **V. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES (IS-1, IS-2, IS-3, IS-4, IS-5, IS-6,**
2 **AND IS-17), OTHER TAXES (IS-8, IS-9, IS-10, AND IS-11), NORMALIZATION OF**
3 **INCOME TAXES (IS-12) AND INTEREST ON CUSTOMER DEPOSITS (IS-13)**

4 **Q. IS THE COMPANY PROPOSING ANY ADJUSTMENTS TO OPERATION**
5 **AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSE (O&M)?**

6 **A.** Yes. Seven adjustments were made to O&M expense and are listed as follows:

- 7 1. Labor (IS-1)
- 8 2. Benefits (IS-2)
- 9 3. AGA Dues (IS-3)
- 10 4. Charitable Contributions (IS-4)
- 11 5. Rate Case Expense (IS-5)
- 12 6. Expense Reports & Other Misc. Employee Expenses (IS-6)
- 13 7. Removal of Legacy Costs (IS-17)

14 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE LABOR ADJUSTMENT (IS-1).**

15 **A.** This adjustment to labor expense is for known and measurable merit increases that
16 were not included in the test year. The labor adjustment reflects the average actual
17 merit increase of 3.0% implemented on October 1 as applied to the total gross labor
18 recorded on the books and records for the test year. A three year average expense
19 rate is applied to the adjusted gross labor calculation to reflect the portion of the
20 adjusted gross labor related to O&M expense. The calculation of the labor
21 adjustment is set forth in workpaper 9-2 and is included in the rate case application as
22 Adjustment IS-1.

23 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE BENEFITS ADJUSTMENT (IS-2).**

24 **A.** Benefit costs typically fall in line with the amount of labor expense the Company
25 incurs. Therefore, a benefits adjustment was made in order to maintain this in-line
26 relationship between benefits and the adjusted labor in IS-1. This adjustment is
27 calculated by multiplying the 2013 budgeted benefits percentage, located on

1 workpaper 9-3, by the labor expense adjustment (IS-1). The budgeted rates are based
2 on actuarial reports prepared by Towers Watson, along with insurance information
3 received by the Company's Human Resources Department. The benefits adjustment
4 calculation is set forth in workpaper 9-3 and is included in the rate case application as
5 Adjustment IS-2.

6 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ADJUSTMENT TO AGA DUES (IS-3).**

7 **A.** The AGA dues paid by Atmos Energy are adjusted to remove the portion of the
8 payment that relates to advertising and public affairs. The calculation of the
9 adjustment is shown on workpaper 9-4 and is included in the rate case application as
10 Adjustment IS-3.

11 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE ADJUSTMENT TO CHARITABLE**
12 **CONTRIBUTIONS (IS-4).**

13 **A.** The charitable contributions adjustment is shown in detail on workpaper 9-5 and is
14 included in the rate case application as Adjustment IS-4. The Company is seeking to
15 recover 50% of the total charitable contributions, excluding any expenditures for civic
16 or political activities and sporting events.

17 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE ADJUSTMENT TO RATE CASE EXPENSES (IS-5).**

18 **A.** The Company is seeking to recover the expenses it has incurred or will incur relating
19 to the preparation and filing of this particular rate case as well as the remainder of
20 unamortized costs from the previous rate case as of September 2014. Adjustment IS-
21 5 reflects a two year amortization of the estimated rate case expense plus remaining
22 expense from the last rate case. A calculation of those estimated expenses is shown
23 in workpaper 9-6. The Company chose to use a two year amortization period rather

1 than a three year amortization period because the two year period is more in line with
2 the Company's most recent Kansas rate case filings which occurred in 2008, 2010,
3 2012, and 2014.

4 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE EXPENSE REPORT ADJUSTMENT (IS-6).**

5 **A.** The Company has reviewed the expense reports recorded within the test year for its
6 SSU and Colorado/Kansas General Offices, along with those reported from its direct
7 Kansas Property Divisions. Atmos Energy has elected to not include in rates,
8 expense report items and other miscellaneous employee expense items that may
9 include costs such as alcoholic beverages and social events. This adjustment is IS-6
10 in the rate case application and is shown on workpaper 9-7.

11 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE REMOVAL OF LEGACY ADJUSTMENT (IS-17).**

12 **A.** The Company removed system maintenance costs incurred during the test period
13 related to the customer billing system that was retired in May of 2013. These system
14 maintenance costs, incurred at the shared services level, will not be incurred in future
15 periods and therefore needed to be removed from the test period.

16 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ALLOCATION FACTORS UTILIZED FOR**
17 **EXPENSE ADJUSTMENTS TO KANSAS.**

18 **A.** 2014 allocation factors were utilized in this filing to allocate expense items. The
19 allocation factors can be found on Schedule 12 of the filing, and the methods utilized
20 in the development of these factors are discussed as part of the Cost Allocation
21 Manual ("CAM") in Mr. Jason Schneider's testimony. The filing is consistent with
22 Shared Services General Office using a composite factor and the Customer Service
23 Center using a customer factor.

1 **Q. IS THE COMPANY PROPOSING ANY ADJUSTMENTS TO TAXES**
2 **OTHER THAN INCOME TAXES?**

3 **A.** Yes. There are four adjustments being proposed to taxes other than income taxes.
4 Two adjustments (IS-8 and IS-9) are made to Ad Valorem taxes, one adjustment (IS-
5 10) is related to payroll taxes, and one (IS-11) is related to the KCC assessment.

6 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE FIRST AD VALOREM TAX ADJUSTMENT (IS-**
7 **8).**

8 **A.** Workpaper 11-2 compares the test period Ad Valorem tax expense to the most recent
9 Ad Valorem tax assessments. The 2013 Ad Valorem assessments were utilized in
10 docket number 14-ATMG-289-TAR in the calculation of the Company's 2014 Ad
11 Valorem surcharge calculation. As discussed in the testimony of Company witness
12 Geiger, Other Revenue is adjusted in the rate design step to reflect the fact that the
13 level of Ad Valorem Expense will be recovered in base rates and future Ad Valorem
14 surcharges will have a new base established for reconciliation purposes.

15 **Q. WHY IS IT NECESSARY TO ADJUST TO THE LEVEL OF AD VALOREM**
16 **TAX ASSESSED IN 2013?**

17 **A.** In the Company's previous three rate cases, filed in September 2007, January 2010,
18 and January 2012 the latest Ad Valorem information was utilized in arriving at the
19 final base rates.

20 **Q. IS THE COMPANY'S ADJUSTMENT CONSISTENT WITH STAFF'S**
21 **ADJUSTMENT IN THE 2007 DOCKET AND COMPANY'S ADJUSTMENT**
22 **IN THE 2010 AND 2012 DOCKETS?**

23 **A.** Yes.

1 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE SECOND AD VALOREM TAX ADJUSTMENT**
2 **(IS-9).**

3 **A.** In addition to reflecting the most recent Ad Valorem assessment, the Company has
4 also calculated the estimated Ad Valorem expense associated with the construction
5 work in progress included in the Company's filing.

6 **Q. WHY IS IT NECESSARY TO MAKE THE SECOND AD VALOREM TAX**
7 **ADJUSTMENT (IS-9)?**

8 **A.** K.S.A. 66-117 (f) provides a means for utilities to true-up increases in Ad Valorem
9 expense. Given that the construction work in progress will result in a higher expense
10 in 2014, the inclusion of this adjustment will reduce future Ad Valorem true-up
11 filings.

12 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE PAYROLL TAX ADJUSTMENT (IS-10).**

13 **A.** A payroll tax adjustment is made in conjunction with the previously discussed labor
14 adjustment. This adjustment is comprised of applying the budgeted payroll tax rate of
15 8.00% to the direct Kansas pro-forma labor expense less the per book direct Kansas
16 payroll tax. This is reflected in Adjustment IS-10 in the rate case application and is
17 shown on workpaper 11-5.

18 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE KCC ASSESSMENT ADJUSTMENT (IS-11).**

19 **A.** The KCC assessment adjustment is a known and measurable adjustment to normalize
20 to the actual amounts paid by the Company to the KCC as of December 31, 2013.
21 This is reflected in Adjustment IS-11 in the rate case application and is shown on
22 workpaper 11-6.

23 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE INCOME TAX ADJUSTMENT (IS-12).**

1 **A.** Section 11B of the Company's filing computes and synchronizes income tax expense,
2 at statutory rates, based on the accumulation of the other revenue requirement items.

3 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE INTEREST ON CUSTOMER DEPOSIT**
4 **ADJUSTMENT (IS-13).**

5 **A.** Section 14C of the Company's filing utilizes the average customer deposit amount
6 included in this filing (shown in Section 14A) and normalizes the customer deposit
7 interest rate to the .13% rate approved by the Commission in docket number 98-
8 GIMX-348-GIV on December 12, 2013.

9

10 **VI. DEPRECIATION EXPENSE (IS-7)**

11 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE COMPANY'S CALCULATION OF**
12 **DEPRECIATION EXPENSE.**

13 **A.** This adjustment, designated as IS-7, recalculates depreciation expense utilizing the
14 depreciation rates approved in Atmos Energy's last Kansas rate case (12-564 Docket)
15 for assets in Kansas and Shared Services. These rates were applied to the end-of-test-
16 year balances of plant in service by plant account, thereby normalizing depreciation
17 expense to be consistent with the level of plant in service at the end of the test year.

18 **Q. IS THE COMPANY PROPOSING TO CHANGE THE DEPRECIATION**
19 **RATES?**

20 **A.** The Company is not proposing to change the depreciation rates for direct division
21 assets, or assets allocated from shared services or the division office in this rate case.

22

23

1 **VII. CAPITAL STRUCTURE/EMBEDDED COST OF LONG-TERM DEBT**

2 **Q. HOW IS ATMOS ENERGY ORGANIZED?**

3 **A.** Atmos Energy conducts utility operations in eight states through unincorporated
4 divisions. The Company division relevant here is commonly referred to as the
5 Colorado/Kansas Division.

6 **Q. DO THE COMPANY'S UNINCORPORATED DIVISIONS ISSUE THEIR
7 OWN DEBT OR EQUITY?**

8 **A.** No. These divisions, including the Colorado/Kansas Division, are not separate legal
9 entities. Instead, these unincorporated divisions are part of the legal entity that is
10 Atmos Energy Corporation. Therefore, all debt or equity funding of the operations
11 performed by the utility divisions must be (and is) issued by Atmos Energy as a
12 whole, on a consolidated basis.

13 **Q. WHAT CAPITAL STRUCTURE SHOULD BE USED IN THIS
14 PROCEEDING?**

15 **A.** Although this proceeding only affects the rates that may be charged by the Company
16 in its service area in Kansas, the appropriate capital structure for each of the Atmos
17 Energy utility operating divisions, including the Colorado/Kansas Division, is the
18 consolidated capital structure for Atmos Energy as a whole. The use of the Atmos
19 Energy consolidated capital structure is appropriate for use in setting rates for the
20 Company's Kansas customers because Atmos Energy provides the debt and equity
21 capital that supports the assets serving those customers.

22 **Q. HAS THE COMPANY RELIED ON THE CONSOLIDATED CAPITAL
23 STRUCTURE OF ATMOS ENERGY IN THIS PROCEEDING?**

1 A. Yes. As shown below, the Company utilized a capital structure for Atmos Energy
2 based on the end of the test period, September 30, 2013.

<u>Long-Term Debt</u>	<u>Shareholder Equity</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$2,455,671	\$2,580,409	\$5,036,080
48.76%	51.24%	100.0%

3 *Amounts shown are in 000s*

4 I excluded from this calculation any impact from short-term debt because the
5 Company's use of short-term debt is seasonal in nature and is not intended to be used
6 to finance utility plant.

7 **Q. HOW DOES THE CAPITAL STRUCTURE COMPARE TO THE ACTUAL**
8 **CAPITAL STRUCTURE RATIOS AT THE END OF THE TEST YEAR IN**
9 **THIS PROCEEDING?**

10 A. As reported in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities
11 and Exchange Commission for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2013, the
12 Company's capital structure is as follows:

<u>Long-Term Debt</u>	<u>Short-Term Debt</u>	<u>Total Debt</u>	<u>Shareholder Equity</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$2,455,671	\$367,983	\$2,823,654	\$2,580,409	\$5,404,064
45.44%	6.81%	52.25%	47.75%	100.0%

13 *Amounts shown are in 000s*

14 By comparing the test year ending capital structure percentages with and without
15 short-term debt, I am able to confirm the appropriateness of the end of the test period
16 capital structure for use in this proceeding. I would note that this is also consistent
17 with KCC Staff's position in prior proceedings, including Atmos Energy's last rate
18 case (12-564 Docket).

19

1 **Q. WHAT RATE DO YOU PROPOSE FOR THE EMBEDDED COST OF DEBT**
2 **CAPITAL IN SETTING RATES IN THIS CASE?**

3 **A.** As shown in the calculation on WP 7A, I recommend a 6.23% weighted average cost
4 of long-term debt. This is the weighted average cost of long-term debt as of
5 September 30, 2013.

6 **Q. WHY IS THE APPROPRIATE EMBEDDED LONG-TERM DEBT RATE AT**
7 **PERIOD END MORE APPROPRIATE THAN THE 13-MONTH AVERAGE**
8 **RATE OF 6.37%?**

9 **A.** The Company was able to refinance maturing long-term debt in January 2013 at rates
10 more favorable than the long-term debt being replaced. The 13-month average
11 calculation contains the impact of this higher cost debt. Since it is no longer
12 outstanding, the period end rate is the more appropriate rate to utilize in this
13 proceeding.

14

15

VIII. PENSION TRACKER

16 **Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE ADJUSTMENT FOR THE AMORTIZATION OF**
17 **ATMOS ENERGY'S DEFERRED OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**
18 **(OPEB) EXPENSE (IS-15).**

19 **A.** As a result of the Settlement and Commission Order issued in Atmos Energy's last
20 Kansas rate case (12-564 Docket), Atmos Energy was required to defer, as a
21 regulatory asset or liability as the case may be, the difference between the level of
22 pension, post retirement, and post employment costs incurred under GAAP and the
23 amount of such expenses recovered through base rates with no carrying costs

1 permitted. Under the 12-564 Docket Settlement, a three year amortization was
2 established for amortization of costs.

3 **Q. HOW WAS THE ADJUSTMENT CALCULATED?**

4 **A.** Workpaper 9-9 (for direct) and workpaper 9-10 (for shared services) compare the
5 amount of expense included in base rates currently for OPEB expense to the actual
6 cost incurred since implementation of rates in September of 2012. In order to
7 minimize the impact of the difference on future proceedings, I included in these
8 workpapers periods through September 2014 (the time rates will go in effect if this
9 proceeding goes the full statutory time).

10 **Q. HOW WAS THE AMORTIZATION PERIOD, SHOWN ON WORKPAPER 9-
11 9 AND WORKPAPER 9-10, OF THREE YEARS DETERMINED?**

12 **A.** The three-year amortization period falls within the time frame allowed by the
13 Commission and is consistent with the 12-564 Docket. Since the utility is not
14 allowed to earn a return on the deferred amount, a period shorter than five years
15 should be used.

16 **Q. IN ADDITION TO APPROVING THE INCLUSION OF THIS
17 AMORTIZATION IN THE REVENUE REQUIREMENTS MODEL, IS
18 ATMOS ENERGY SEEKING ANY FURTHER DIRECTIVE FROM THE
19 COMMISSION WITH REGARDS TO FUTURE DEFERALS?**

20 **A.** Yes. The level of OPEB expense ultimately included in the approved base rates in
21 this proceeding should be identified, similar to Ad Valorem expense being identified
22 in prior Atmos Energy proceedings, so that the parties are clear as to what expense
23 level is to be used in calculating future deferral amounts.

1 **IX. ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGULATORY ASSET FOR SYSTEM**
2 **INTEGRITY INVESTMENT**

3 **Q. WHY IS AUTHORIZING THE COMPANY TO ESTABLISH A**
4 **REGULATORY ASSET FOR SYSTEM INTEGRITY INVESTMENT**
5 **IMPORTANT?**

6 **A.** Over the past decade Atmos Energy, like other utilities, has focused on alternative
7 approaches to ratemaking to reduce regulatory lag and achieve sustainable revenues
8 without annual or nearly annual rate cases. These alternative approaches have been
9 accomplished through legislation, changes to commission rules, and tariff changes.

10 **Q. HOW HAS ATMOS ENERGY ACHIEVED ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES**
11 **TO RATEMAKING TO REDUCE REGULATORY LAG AND ACHIEVE**
12 **SUSTAINABLE REVENUES?**

13 **A.** To reduce regulatory lag and improve margin stability without burdening itself or
14 regulators with annual rate cases, Atmos Energy has worked with its regulators to
15 implement weather normalization adjustments, establish mechanisms to recover bad
16 debt costs through gas cost adjustment clauses, increase customer charges, implement
17 rate stabilization or formula rate type filings to increase the frequency with which
18 rates are changed, and implement accelerated pipeline replacement programs that
19 either defer costs until rates are implemented or begin collecting costs concurrent
20 with execution of the capital spending. A summary of currently authorized rate
21 mechanisms that address regulatory lag and margin stability is provided as Exhibit
22 JTC-1.

23 **Q. EXHIBIT JTC-1 SHOWS THAT KANSAS ALREADY HAS A WEATHER**
24 **NORMALIZATION MECHANISM, RECOVERY OF BAD DEBT COST**

1 **THROUGH THE PGA AND A GSRS SURCHARGE. WHY IS IT**
2 **NECESSARY TO HAVE A TARIFF THAT ESTABLISHES A REGULATORY**
3 **ASSET AT THIS TIME?**

4 **A.** While the Company has tariffs that have achieved some of the Company's objectives
5 in Kansas the regulatory lag associated with the system integrity investment is longer
6 than what has been established in other Atmos Energy jurisdictions. Establishing a
7 regulatory asset to defer costs associated with system integrity investment will permit
8 the lag associated with these investments to be equivalent to other Atmos Energy
9 jurisdictions. As proposed, the establishment of a regulatory asset will work in a
10 manner very similar to the Company's two Texas rate areas.

11 **Q. WHY IS IT NECESSARY FOR THE COMPANY TO BE ABLE TO**
12 **ESTABLISH A REGULATORY ASSET TO DEFER COSTS ASSOCIATED**
13 **WITH PIPELINE SYSTEM INTEGRITY INVESTMENT IF THE COMPANY**
14 **UTILIZES THE GSRS SURCHARGE BETWEEN RATE CASES?**

15 **A.** The GSRS surcharge does reduce lag in comparison to traditional ratemaking,
16 however as shown in the Company's most recent GSRS filing (14-ATMG-221-TAR)
17 as well as the investment brought into base rates during the last rate proceeding, 12-
18 564 Docket, (the Pflumm line) the cap on total capital contained in the GSRS statute
19 does not permit all the spending related to system integrity investment to be
20 recovered in a timely manner as compared to recovery mechanism used by Atmos in
21 the other states in which it provides service.

22 **Q. ARE YOU AWARE THAT THE COMMISSION REJECTED AN**
23 **ACCELERATED PIPELINE REPLACEMENT PROPOSAL IN ANOTHER**

1 **RECENT COMMISSION DOCKET?**

2 **A.** Yes I am aware that the Commission rejected a proposal by Kansas Gas Service
3 (KGS) to accelerate replacement of a certain vintage of pipe in its distribution system.
4 While many of the reasons articulated in support of a separate regulatory tariff by
5 KCC Staff and KGS in No. 12-KGSG-721-TAR are similar to the rationale for
6 establishment of a regulatory asset for system integrity investment, I do note that the
7 order rejecting KGS's proposal does not preclude companies from requesting
8 mechanisms in the future and does articulate support (see paragraphs 27 and 28) for
9 infrastructure replacement.

10 **Q.** **WHY IS IT IMPORTANT FOR REGULATORY LAG IN KANSAS TO BE**
11 **COMPARABLE TO OTHER ATMOS ENERGY JURISDICTIONS?**

12 **A.** Internally, each operating division within Atmos Energy competes for a limited
13 amount of capital investment dollars. Atmos Energy has been able to increase its
14 annual capital spending and thus bring a benefit to customers by coupling this
15 increased investment with reduced regulatory lag. Achieving a balance between the
16 need to increase capital investment and the need for a reasonable opportunity to
17 achieve an authorized return on investment is not possible within the current rate
18 paradigm of historic rate base treatment.

19 **Q.** **HOW WOULD THE REGULATORY ASSET LANGUAGE OPERATE IN**
20 **PRACTICE?**

21 **A.** The Company currently records a regulatory asset for its system integrity investment
22 in Texas. Attached, as Exhibit JTC-2, is an excerpt of an accounting memorandum
23 that describes the entries to the books and records related to regulatory asset treatment

1 in Texas. As indicated in the excerpt, the Company's PowerPlant Accounting System
2 has had functionality to track system integrity projects and to prepare the necessary
3 calculations and journal entries based on the identifier of the system integrity
4 project's activity code. These modifications were implemented in October 2011
5 when the Company first began spending under the new deferral rule in Texas (Rule
6 8.209).

7 **Q. HOW LONG WOULD THE REGULATORY ASSET BUILD ON SYSTEM**
8 **INTEGRITY INVESTMENT?**

9 **A.** As indicated in Exhibit JTC-2, upon approval of a base rate filing, the amount
10 included in the regulatory asset account associated with the test period capital
11 amounts will be reclassified from the regulatory asset account to CWIP. PowerPlant
12 then systematically reclassifies these previously deferred charges from CWIP to the
13 appropriate utility account (i.e. unitization) and depreciates those costs using the
14 approved depreciation rates provided by the Commission. Applying this to Kansas,
15 the system integrity investment will be included in the next rate case.

16 **Q. HOW WILL THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGULATORY ASSET**
17 **IMPACT KANSAS CAPITAL INVESTMENT?**

18 **A.** Mr. Armstrong provides more insight as to the type of projects Kansas service area
19 has undertaken and will be able to undertake if this modification to the tariff is
20 approved by the Commission.

21 **Q. HAVE YOU INCLUDED A TARIFF THAT OUTLINES THE SPECIFIC**
22 **WORDING OF YOUR REGULATORY ASSET PROPOSAL?**

23

1 **A.** Yes. Included in Section 18 of the Minimum Filing Requirements package is a
2 proposed tariff for Commission approval.

3 **Q.** **DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?**

4 **A.** Yes.

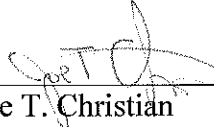
VERIFICATION

STATE OF TEXAS

§
§
§

COUNTY OF DALLAS

Joe T. Christian, being duly sworn upon his oath, deposes and states that he is the Director of Rates & Regulatory Affairs for Atmos Energy Corporation; that he has read and is familiar with the foregoing Direct Testimony filed herewith; and that the statements made therein are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.



Joe T. Christian

Subscribed and sworn before me this 15th day of January, 2014.



Notary Public

My appointment expires: 12-29-16

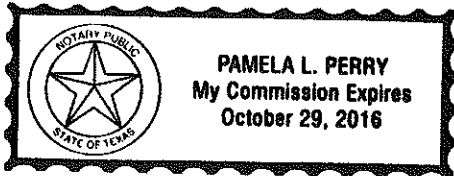


Exhibit JTC-1 Atmos Energy Rate Mechanisms
As of January 2014

Line #	Jurisdiction	Formula Rate Making / Forward Looking Test Period	Infrastructure Replacement Program Trackers	Capital-only Trackers	Expedited Rate Filings	WNA	Bad Debt in GCA	Pension and Retirement Cost Trackers
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
1	Colorado							
2	Kansas		R	Y (GSRS)	Y ^[4]	Y	Y	Y
3	Kentucky	Y	Y ^[2]			Y	Y	
4	Louisiana - LGS	Y	R			Y		Y
5	Louisiana - Trans LA	Y	R			Y		Y
6	Mississippi	Y				Y		
7	Tennessee	Y				Y	Y	Y
8	Texas - Atmos Pipeline-Texas			Y (GRIP) ^[3]		NA	NA	Y
9	Texas - Mid-Tex Cities ^[1]	Y	Y ^[2]	Y (GRIP) ^[3]		Y	Y	Y
10	Texas - Mid-Tex-Dallas	Y	Y ^[2]	Y (GRIP) ^[3]		Y	Y	Y
11	Texas - West Texas		Y ^[2]	Y (GRIP) ^[3]		Y	Y	Y
12	Virginia		Y ^[2]		Y ^[5]	Y	Y	

Notes:

- Y Atmos Energy does have a specific tariff, rule, or statute in the jurisdiction
- R Requested
- 1 All cities/environs except for City of Dallas
- 2 Includes forward-looking cost recovery, steel services and TX Rule 8.209.
- 3 Available by statute, used currently in areas with RRC as primary jurisdiction.
- 4 Only within 12-months after a comprehensive rate case.
- 5 Includes ability to implement interim rates.



**EXHIBIT JTC-2 – Accounting Excerpt
MEMORANDUM**

Accounting Treatment

Paragraph J of Rule §8.209 defines the accounting treatment the operator of a gas distribution system may follow to address regulatory lag issues. Those guidelines are presented below.

The operator may:

(A) Establish one or more designated regulatory asset accounts in which to record any expenses incurred by the operator in connection with acquisition, installation, or operation (including related depreciation) of facilities that are subject to the requirements of this section;

(B) Record in one or more designated plant accounts capital costs incurred by the operator for the installation of facilities that are subject to the requirements of this section;

(C) Record interest on the balance in the designated distribution facility replacement accounts based on the pretax cost of capital last approved for the utility by the Commission. The utility's pre-tax cost of capital may be adjusted and applied prospectively if the Commission establishes a new pre-tax cost of capital for the utility in a future proceeding;

(D) Reduce balances in the designated distribution facility replacement accounts by the amounts that are included in and recovered through rates established in a subsequent Statement of Intent filing or other rate adjustment mechanism; and

(E) Use the presumption set forth in §7.503 of this title (relating to Evidentiary Treatment of Uncontroverted Books and Records of Gas Utilities) with respect to investment and expense incurred by a gas utility for distribution facilities replacement made pursuant to this section. This subsection does not render any final determination of the reasonableness or necessity of any investment or expense.

To assist in the tracking, accounting, and reporting, Atmos Energy has established a class code value "Activity Code" to assign to capital projects created to respond to this rule. We have implemented functionality within PowerPlant to track these projects and to prepare the necessary calculations and journal entries based on the identifier of the activity code. The initiator of a project will identify this type of capital activity based on the criteria discussed above by assigning the project the activity code used in tracking (8209). During construction, all charges will be treated in accordance of Atmos Energy's capitalization policy.



**EXHIBIT JTC-2 – Accounting Excerpt
MEMORANDUM**

Upon completion of the project, the capital charges associated with the project will be reclassified from Construction Work in Progress to the appropriate plant account using the same methodology as other capital projects. The depreciation expense calculated on the group associated with the addition will be captured in a deferred asset account. The depreciation rate used for the calculation will be the approved depreciation rate for each utility account within each rate jurisdiction as approved by the Commission. Following are sample entries systematically generated by PowerPlant for placing the asset in-service and the depreciation expense entries.

	Debit	Credit
Plant in Service 030.0000.1010.10005.005000.0000	5,000	
CWIP (Proj) 030.0000.1070.04871.005000.0000		5,000
(Placing the asset in service)		

	Debit	Credit
Depreciation Exp 030.0000.4030.30005.005000.0000	100	
Accumulated Depr 030.0000.1080.00000.005000.0000		100
(Recording depreciation expense of 8209 assets)		

	Debit	Credit
Deferred Asset 030.0000.1860.21307.005000.0000	100	
Depreciation Exp. 030.0000.4030.30005.005000.0000		100
(Deferring the depreciation expense on the asset group)		

The interest expense will be calculated on the value of the asset placed in service and that amount will also be recorded in the deferred asset account. The rate used in the calculation will be based on the most recent pretax cost of capital approved by the Commission. The following is a sample entry that will be systematically generated by PowerPlant to record the interest expense deferral.

	Debit	Credit
Deferred Asset 030.0000.1860.21307.005000.0000	50	
Interest Exp. 030.0000.4310.30130.005000.0000		50
(Record Interest on the value of the 8209 asset)		

The property tax will be calculated on the pro-rata portion placed in service compared to all assets in-service. This amount will be recorded to the deferred asset account. This amount will be provided by the Property Tax department. The following is a sample entry systematically generated by PowerPlant to record property tax expense deferral.



**EXHIBIT JTC-2 – Accounting Excerpt
MEMORANDUM**

	Debit	Credit
Deferred Asset 030.0000.1860.21307.005000.0000	25	
Property Tax Exp. 030.0000.4081.30101.005000.0000		25
(Record Property tax on the value of the 8209 asset)		

At the end of the test period, a §8.209 filing will be submitted to the Commission to report the assets that were installed pursuant to this rule. Upon approval of the filing, relevant plant accounts and these amounts will be recovered through an increase in the base customer charge. The amount included in the regulatory asset account associated with the test period capital amounts will be reclassified from the regulatory asset account to CWIP. The following is a sample of the entry systematically generated by PowerPlant to credit the deferred asset.

	Debit	Credit
Capital Project 030.0000.1070.07590.005000.0000	100	
Capital Project 030.0000.1070.30101.005000.0000	50	
Capital Project 030.0000.1070.07590.005000.0000	25	
Deferred Asset 030.0000.1860.21307.005000.0000		175
(Crediting the Deferred Asset and applying to Capital Projects)		

Note that the expense deferral and interest accrual associated the assets capitalized during the test period will continue until the filing has been approved. The amounts deferred during this time will be included in the next test period's filing.

PowerPlant will then systematically reclassify these previously deferred charges from CWIP to the appropriate utility account (i.e. unitization) and depreciate those costs using the approved depreciation rates provided by the Commission. The following is a sample of the entries systematically generated by PowerPlant to apply the deferred costs to the installed asset.

	Debit	Credit
Plant in Service 030.0000.1010.10005.005000.0000	175	
CWIP (Proj) 030.0000.1070.04871.005000.0000		175
(Attaching the deferred costs to the assets)		

	Debit	Credit
Depreciation Exp. 030.0000.1860.21307.005000.0000	5	
Accumulated Depr. 030.0000.4030.30005.005000.0000		5
(Recording depreciation expense of additional charges)		

**BEFORE THE STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF KANSAS**

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION) DOCKET NO.
OF ATMOS ENERGY CORPORATION)
FOR REVIEW AND ADJUSTMENT OF ITS)
NATURAL GAS RATES) 14-ATMG-__-RTS

PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY

OF

WILLIAM E. AVERA

AND

ADRIEN M. MCKENZIE

On Behalf of

ATMOS ENERGY CORPORATION

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Exhibits to Direct Testimony

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
ATO-1	Qualifications of William E. Avera and Adrien M. McKenzie
ATO-2	Summary of Results
ATO-3	Capital Structure
ATO-4	DCF Model – Gas Utility Group
ATO-5	Sustainable Growth Rate – Gas Utility Group
ATO-6	Empirical CAPM – Gas Utility Group
ATO-7	Gas Utility Risk Premium
ATO-8	CAPM – Gas Utility Group
ATO-9	Expected Earnings Approach
ATO-10	DCF Model – Non-Utility Group

**BEFORE THE
KANSAS CORPORATION COMMISSION
DOCKET NO. 14-ATMG-___-RTS
PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY
OF
WILLIAM E. AVERA
AND
ADRIEN M. MCKENZIE
On Behalf of
ATMOS ENERGY CORPORATION**

I. INTRODUCTION

1

2 **Q1. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAMES AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.**

3 A1. Our names are William E. Avera and Adrien M. McKenzie. Our business address is
4 3907 Red River, Austin, Texas.

5 **Q2. IN WHAT CAPACITY ARE YOU EMPLOYED?**

6 A2. We are financial, economic, and policy consultants to business and government.

7 **Q3. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE.**

8 A3. A description of our background and qualifications, including resumes containing the
9 details of our experience, is attached as Exhibit ATO-1.

10

A. Overview

11 **Q4. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?**

12 A4. The purpose of our testimony is to present to the Kansas Corporation Commission
13 (“KCC” or “the Commission”) our independent assessment of the fair rate of return
14 on equity (“ROE”) for the jurisdictional gas utility operations of Atmos Energy
15 Corporation (“Atmos” or “the Company”). In addition, we also examined the

1 reasonableness of the Company’s requested capital structure, considering both the
2 specific risks faced by Atmos and other industry guidelines.

3 **Q5. PLEASE SUMMARIZE THE INFORMATION AND MATERIALS YOU**
4 **RELIED ON TO SUPPORT THE OPINIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**
5 **CONTAINED IN YOUR TESTIMONY.**

6 A5. To prepare our testimony, we used information from a variety of sources that would
7 normally be relied upon by a person in our capacity. In connection with the present
8 filing, we considered and relied upon corporate disclosures and management
9 discussions, publicly available financial reports and filings, and other published
10 information relating to Atmos. We also reviewed information relating generally to
11 capital market conditions and specifically to investor perceptions, requirements, and
12 expectations for utilities. These sources, coupled with our experience in the fields of
13 finance and utility regulation, have given us a working knowledge of the issues
14 relevant to investors’ required return for Atmos, and they form the basis of our
15 analyses and conclusions.

16 **Q6. HOW IS YOUR TESTIMONY ORGANIZED?**

17 A6. After first summarizing our conclusions and recommendations, we reviewed current
18 conditions in the capital markets and their implications in evaluating a fair ROE for
19 Atmos. With this as a background, we conducted well-accepted quantitative analyses
20 to estimate the current cost of equity for a reference group of other gas utilities.
21 These included the discounted cash flow (“DCF”) model, the empirical form of
22 Capital Asset Pricing Model (“ECAPM”), and an equity risk premium approach
23 based on allowed ROEs for gas utilities, which are all methods that are commonly

1 relied on in regulatory proceedings. Based on the cost of equity estimates indicated
2 by our analyses, a fair ROE for Atmos was evaluated taking into account the specific
3 risks for its jurisdictional gas utility operations in Kansas, the Company's
4 requirements for financial strength that provides benefits to customers, as well as
5 flotation costs, which are properly considered in setting a fair rate of return on equity.

6 Finally, we tested our recommended ROEs for the Company's gas utility
7 operations based on the results of alternative ROE benchmarks for our proxy group,
8 including applications of the traditional Capital Asset Pricing Model ("CAPM") and
9 reference to expected rates of return. Further, we corroborate our utility quantitative
10 analyses by applying the DCF model to a group of extremely low risk non-utility
11 firms.

12 13 **II. RETURN ON EQUITY FOR ATMOS**

14 **Q7. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS SECTION?**

15 A7. This section presents our conclusions regarding the fair ROE applicable to Atmos'
16 gas utility operations. This section also discusses the relationship between ROE and
17 preservation of a utility's financial integrity and the ability to attract capital.

18 **Q8. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE ROE IN SETTING A UTILITY'S RATES?**

19 A8. The ROE compensates equity investors for the use of their capital to finance the plant
20 and equipment and other assets necessary to provide utility service. Investors commit
21 capital only if they expect to earn a return on their investment commensurate with
22 returns available from alternative investments with comparable risks. To be
23 consistent with sound regulatory economics and the standards set forth by the United

1 States Supreme Court in the *Bluefield*¹ and *Hope*² cases, a utility's allowed return on
2 equity should be sufficient to (1) fairly compensate the utility's investors, (2) enable
3 the utility to offer a return adequate to attract new capital on reasonable terms, and (3)
4 maintain the utility's financial integrity.

5 **A. Importance of Financial Strength**

6 **Q9. WHAT ROLE DOES KCC REGULATION PLAY IN SUPPORTING**
7 **INVESTOR CONFIDENCE?**

8 A9. Regulatory signals are a major driver of investors' risk assessment for utilities.
9 Security analysts study commission orders and regulatory policy statements to advise
10 investors where to put their money. If KCC actions instill confidence that the
11 regulatory environment is supportive, investors make capital available to Kansas
12 utilities on more reasonable terms. When investors are confident that a utility has
13 supportive regulation, they will make funds available even in times of turmoil in the
14 financial markets. When Atmos can negotiate from a position of financial strength it
15 will get a better deal for its customers.

16 **B. Recommended ROE**

17 **Q10. WHAT ARE YOUR FINDINGS REGARDING THE FAIR ROE FOR ATMOS?**

18 A10. Based on the adjusted cost of equity estimates presented on page 1 of Exhibit ATO-2,
19 we recommend an ROE for Atmos of 10.53%.

¹ *Bluefield Water Works & Improvement Co. v. Pub. Serv. Comm'n*, 262 U.S. 679 (1923).

² *Fed. Power Comm'n v. Hope Natural Gas Co.*, 320 U.S. 591 (1944).

1 **Q11. PLEASE SUMMARIZE THE RESULTS OF THE QUANTITATIVE**
2 **ANALYSES ON WHICH YOUR RECOMMENDED ROE WAS BASED.**

3 A11. In order to reflect the risks and prospects associated with Atmos' jurisdictional utility
4 operations, our analyses focused on a proxy group of other natural gas utilities. The
5 cost of common equity estimates produced by the DCF, ECAPM, and risk premium
6 analyses described subsequently are presented on page 1 of Exhibit ATO-2, and
7 summarized below:

- 8 • Considering the relative merits of the alternative growth rates, we
9 determined that the DCF results implied an ROE range on the order of
10 8.7% to 10.5%, with a midpoint of 9.6%;
- 11 • The forward-looking ECAPM estimates suggested an ROE on the order of
12 11.0% to 12.5%;
- 13 • The utility risk premium approach implies an ROE estimate of 10.1% to
14 10.6% for gas utilities;
- 15 • Taken together, we concluded that these estimates suggested a cost of
16 equity range of 9.9% to 10.9% for gas utilities, with a midpoint of 10.4%;
- 17 • Adding a minimal flotation cost adjustment of 13 basis points results in an
18 adjusted cost of equity 10.53%.

19 **Q12. DOES THIS ROE RECOMMENDATION REPRESENT A REASONABLE**
20 **COST FOR ATMOS' CUSTOMERS TO PAY?**

21 A12. Yes. Investors have many options vying for their money. They make investment
22 capital available to Atmos only if the expected returns justify the risk. Customers
23 will enjoy reliable and efficient utility service so long as investors are willing to make
24 the capital investments necessary to maintain and improve Atmos' utility system.
25 Providing an adequate return to investors is a necessary cost to ensure that capital is
26 available to the Company now and in the future. If regulatory decisions increase risk

1 or limit returns to levels that are insufficient to justify the risk, investors will look
2 elsewhere to invest capital.

3 Apart from the results of the quantitative methods, it is crucial to recognize
4 the importance of maintaining a strong financial position so that Atmos remains
5 prepared to respond to unforeseen events that may materialize in the future. While
6 this imperative is reinforced by current capital market conditions, it extends well
7 beyond the financial markets and includes the Company's ability to absorb potential
8 shocks associated with unexpected events. Recent challenges in the capital markets
9 and ongoing economic uncertainties highlight the benefits of bolstering the
10 Company's financial standing to ensure that Atmos can attract the capital needed to
11 secure reliable service at a lower cost for customers. Changing course from the path
12 of financial strength would be extremely shortsighted, especially considering that a
13 combination of events could adversely impact Atmos' ability to serve customers if its
14 current financial strength were not maintained.

15 **Q13. WHAT DID THE RESULTS OF ALTERNATIVE ROE BENCHMARKS**
16 **INDICATE WITH RESPECT TO YOUR RECOMMENDED ROE?**

17 A13. The tests of reasonableness presented in our testimony confirm that our cost of equity
18 recommendation falls in the reasonable range to maintain Atmos' financial integrity,
19 provide a return commensurate with investments of comparable risk, and support the
20 Company's ability to attract capital. The results of the traditional CAPM analyses, a
21 review of expected earned rates of return for gas utilities, as well as DCF results for
22 an extremely low risk group of non-utility firms, are summarized on page 2 of Exhibit
23 ATO-2.

1 **Q14. WHAT IS YOUR CONCLUSION AS TO THE REASONABLENESS OF**
2 **ATMOS' CAPITAL STRUCTURE?**

3 A14. Based on our evaluation, we concluded that the Company's actual common equity
4 ratio of 51.24% represents a reasonable capitalization for Atmos. The Company's
5 51.24% common equity ratio is less than the average historical capitalization
6 maintained by the proxy group of gas utilities and falls short of near-term
7 expectations for the industry.

8

9 **III. OUTLOOK FOR CAPITAL COSTS**

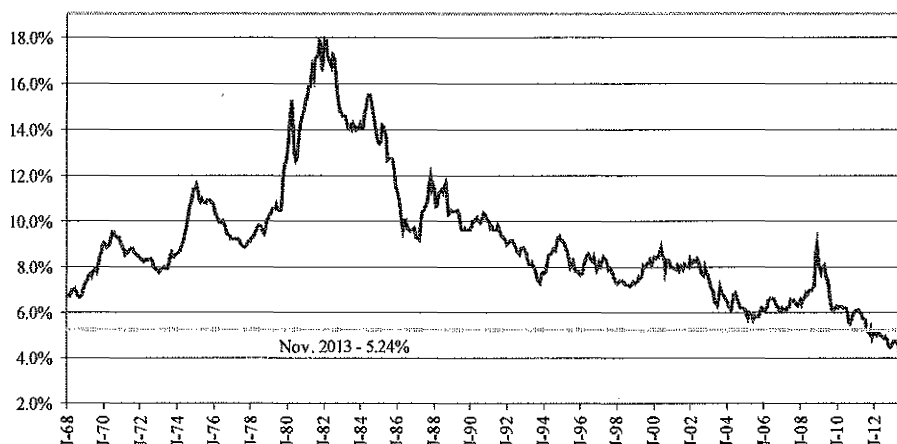
10 **Q15. DO CURRENT CAPITAL MARKET CONDITIONS PROVIDE A**
11 **REPRESENTATIVE BASIS ON WHICH TO EVALUATE A FAIR ROE?**

12 A15. No. Current capital market conditions reflect the legacy of the Great Recession, and
13 are not representative of what investors expect in the future. Investors have had to
14 contend with a level of economic uncertainty and capital market volatility that has
15 been unprecedented in recent history. The ongoing potential for renewed turmoil in
16 the capital markets has been seen repeatedly, with common stock prices exhibiting
17 the dramatic volatility that is indicative of heightened sensitivity to risk. In response
18 to heightened uncertainties, investors have repeatedly sought a safe haven in U.S.
19 government bonds. As a result of this "flight to safety," Treasury bond yields have
20 been pushed significantly lower in the face of political, economic, and capital market
21 risks. In addition, the Federal Reserve has implemented measures designed to push
22 interest rates to historically low levels in an effort to stimulate the economy and
23 bolster employment in the face of heightened economic risk.

1 **Q16. HOW DO CURRENT YIELDS ON PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS COMPARE**
2 **WITH WHAT INVESTORS HAVE EXPERIENCED IN THE PAST?**

3 A16. Despite recent increases, the yields on utility bonds remain near their lowest levels in
4 modern history. Figure ATO-1, below, compares the November 2013 average yield
5 on long-term, triple-B rated utility bonds with those prevailing since 1968:

6 **FIGURE ATO-1**
7 **BBB UTILITY BOND YIELDS – CURRENT VS. HISTORICAL**



8 As illustrated above, prevailing capital market conditions, as reflected in the yields on
9 triple-B utility bonds, are an anomaly when compared with historical experience.

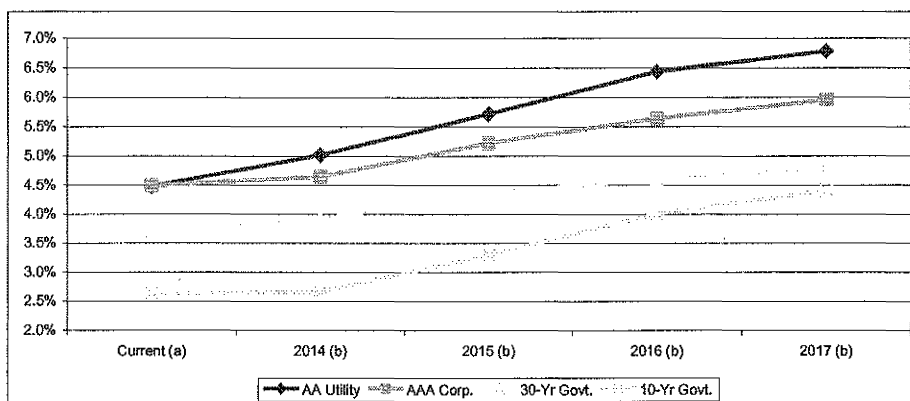
10 **Q17. ARE THESE VERY LOW INTEREST RATES EXPECTED TO CONTINUE?**

11 A17. No. Investors do not anticipate that these low interest rates will continue into the
12 future. It is widely anticipated that as the economy stabilizes and resumes a more
13 robust pattern of growth, long-term capital costs will increase significantly from
14 present levels. Figure ATO-2 below compares current interest rates on 30-year
15 Treasury bonds, triple-A rated corporate bonds, and double-A rated utility bonds with
16 near-term projections from the Value Line Investment Survey (“Value Line”), IHS

1 Global Insight, Blue Chip Financial Forecasts (“Blue Chip”), and the Energy
2 Information Administration (“EIA”):

3
4

**FIGURE ATO-2
INTEREST RATE TRENDS**



(a) Based on monthly average bond yields for the six-month period Jun. 2013 - Nov. 2013 reported at www.credittrends.moodys.com and <http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h15/data.htm>.

(b) Value Line Investment Survey, Forecast for the U.S. Economy (Sep. 13, 2013)
IHS Global Insight, U.S. Economic Outlook at 25 (June 2013)
Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Outlook 2013 (Apr. 15, 2013)
Blue Chip Financial Forecasts, Vol. 32, No. 6 (Jun. 1, 2013)

5 These forecasting services are highly regarded and widely referenced, with the
6 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") incorporating forecasts from IHS
7 Global Insight and the EIA in its preferred DCF model for natural gas pipelines. As
8 evidenced above, there is a clear consensus in the investment community that the cost
9 of long-term capital will be significantly higher over the 2014-2017 period than it is
10 currently.

11 **Q18. DO RECENT ACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SUPPORT THE**
12 **CONTENTION THAT CURRENT LOW INTEREST RATES WILL**
13 **CONTINUE INDEFINITELY?**

14 A18. No. While the Federal Reserve continues to express support for highly
15 accommodative monetary policy and an exceptionally low target range for the federal

1 funds rate, it has also announced that it will begin paring its \$85 billion-a-month
2 bond-buying program.³ The Federal Reserve’s decision to begin tapering its asset
3 purchases was based on improving conditions for employment and the economy.
4 Reductions in the Federal Reserve’s bond buying program should ease downward
5 pressure on long-term interest rates, with The Wall Street Journal observing that:

6 The Fed’s decision to begin trimming its \$85 billion monthly bond-
7 buying program is widely expected to result in higher medium-term and
8 long-term market interest rates. That means many borrowers, from
9 home buyers to businesses, will be paying higher rates in the near
10 future.⁴

11 While the Federal Reserve’s tapering announcement eased uncertainties over
12 just when, and to what degree, the stimulus program would be modified, investors
13 continue to face ongoing uncertainties over future moves. The International
14 Monetary Fund noted that, “A lack of Fed clarity could cause a major spike in
15 borrowing costs that could cause severe damage to the U.S. recovery and send
16 destructive shockwaves around the global economy,” adding that, “A smooth and
17 gradual upward shift in the yield curve might be difficult to engineer, and there could
18 be periods of higher volatility when longer yields jump sharply—as recent events
19 suggest.”⁵

20 These developments highlight concerns for investors and support expectations
21 for higher interest rates as the economy and labor markets continue to recover. With
22 the Federal Reserve continuing to evaluate additional tapering of its bond-buying

³ *Press Release*, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Dec. 18, 2013).

⁴ Hilsenrath, Jon, “Fed Dials Back Bond Buying, Keeps a Wary Eye on Growth,” *The Wall Street Journal* at A1 (Dec. 19, 2013).

⁵ Talley, Ian, “IMF Urges ‘Improved’ U.S. Fed Policy Transparency as It Mulls Easy Money Exit,” *The Wall Street Journal* (July 26, 2013).

1 program, ongoing concerns over political stalemate in Washington, and continued
2 economic weakness in the Eurozone, the potential for significant volatility and higher
3 capital costs is clearly evident to investors.

4 **Q19. WHAT DO THESE EVENTS IMPLY WITH RESPECT TO THE ROE FOR**
5 **ATMOS MORE GENERALLY?**

6 A19. Capital market conditions continue to reflect the impact of unprecedented policy
7 measures taken in response to profound dislocations in the economy and financial
8 markets and ongoing economic and political risks. As a result, current capital costs
9 are not representative of what is likely to prevail over the near-term future. This
10 conclusion is supported by comparisons of current conditions to the historical record
11 and independent forecasts. As demonstrated earlier, recognized economic forecasting
12 services project that long-term capital costs will increase from present levels. To
13 address the reality of current capital markets, our testimony expressly considers near-
14 term forecasts for public utility bond yields in evaluating a reasonable ROE for
15 Atmos.

16
17 **IV. CAPITAL MARKET ESTIMATES**

18 **Q20. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS SECTION?**

19 A20. In this section, we develop capital market estimates of the cost of common equity.
20 First, we address the concept of the cost of common equity, along with the risk-return
21 tradeoff principle fundamental to capital markets. Next, we describe DCF, ECAPM,
22 and risk premium analyses conducted to estimate the cost of common equity for a

1 benchmark group of comparable risk firms. Finally, we examine flotation costs,
2 which are properly considered in evaluating a fair ROE.

3 **A. Economic Standards**

4 **Q21. WHAT ROLE DOES THE RETURN ON COMMON EQUITY PLAY IN A**
5 **UTILITY'S RATES?**

6 A21. The return on common equity is the cost of inducing and retaining investment in the
7 utility's physical plant and assets. This investment is necessary to finance the asset
8 base needed to provide utility service. Competition for investor funds is intense and
9 investors are free to invest their funds wherever they choose. Investors will commit
10 money to a particular investment only if they expect it to produce a return
11 commensurate with those from other investments with comparable risks.

12 **Q22. WHAT FUNDAMENTAL ECONOMIC PRINCIPLE UNDERLIES THE COST**
13 **OF EQUITY CONCEPT?**

14 A22. The fundamental economic principle underlying the cost of equity concept is the
15 notion that investors are risk averse. In capital markets where relatively risk-free
16 assets are available (*e.g.*, U.S. Treasury securities), investors can be induced to hold
17 riskier assets only if they are offered a premium, or additional return, above the rate
18 of return on a risk-free asset. Because all assets compete with each other for investor
19 funds, riskier assets must yield a higher expected rate of return than safer assets to
20 induce investors to invest and hold them.

21 Given this risk-return tradeoff, the required rate of return (k) from an asset (i)
22 can generally be expressed as:

1 $k_i = R_f + RP_i$

2 where: R_f = Risk-free rate of return, and
3 RP_i = Risk premium required to hold riskier asset i.

4 Thus, the required rate of return for a particular asset at any time is a function of: (1)
5 the yield on risk-free assets, and (2) the asset's relative risk, with investors demanding
6 correspondingly larger risk premiums for bearing greater risk.

7 **Q23. IS THERE EVIDENCE THAT THE RISK-RETURN TRADEOFF PRINCIPLE**
8 **ACTUALLY OPERATES IN THE CAPITAL MARKETS?**

9 A23. Yes. The risk-return tradeoff can be readily documented in segments of the capital
10 markets where required rates of return can be directly inferred from market data and
11 where generally accepted measures of risk exist. Bond yields, for example, reflect
12 investors' expected rates of return, and bond ratings measure the risk of individual
13 bond issues. The observed yields on government securities, which are considered
14 free of default risk, and bonds of various rating categories demonstrate that the risk-
15 return tradeoff does, in fact, exist in the capital markets.

16 **Q24. DOES THE RISK-RETURN TRADEOFF OBSERVED WITH FIXED**
17 **INCOME SECURITIES EXTEND TO COMMON STOCKS AND OTHER**
18 **ASSETS?**

19 A24. It is widely accepted that the risk-return tradeoff evidenced with long-term debt
20 extends to all assets. Documenting the risk-return tradeoff for assets other than fixed
21 income securities, however, is complicated by two factors. First, there is no standard
22 measure of risk applicable to all assets. Second, for most assets – including common
23 stock – required rates of return cannot be directly observed. Yet there is every reason
24 to believe that investors exhibit risk aversion in deciding whether or not to hold

1 common stocks and other assets, just as when choosing among fixed-income
2 securities.

3 **Q25. IS THIS RISK-RETURN TRADEOFF LIMITED TO DIFFERENCES**
4 **BETWEEN FIRMS?**

5 A25. No. The risk-return tradeoff principle applies not only to investments in different
6 firms, but also to different securities issued by the same firm. The securities issued
7 by a utility vary considerably in risk because they have different characteristics and
8 priorities. Long-term debt is senior among all capital in its claim on a utility's net
9 revenues and is, therefore, the least risky. The last investors in line are common
10 shareholders. They receive only the net revenues, if any, remaining after all other
11 claimants have been paid. As a result, the rate of return that investors require from a
12 utility's common stock, the most junior and riskiest of its securities, must be
13 considerably higher than the yield offered by the utility's senior, long-term debt.

14 **Q26. WHAT DOES THE ABOVE DISCUSSION IMPLY WITH RESPECT TO**
15 **ESTIMATING THE COST OF COMMON EQUITY FOR A UTILITY?**

16 A26. Although the cost of common equity cannot be observed directly, it is a function of
17 the returns available from other investment alternatives and the risks to which the
18 equity capital is exposed. Because it is not readily observable, the cost of common
19 equity for a particular utility must be estimated by analyzing information about
20 capital market conditions generally, assessing the relative risks of the utility
21 specifically, and employing various quantitative methods that focus on investors'
22 required rates of return. These various quantitative methods typically attempt to infer

1 investors' required rates of return from stock prices, interest rates, or other capital
2 market data.

3 **B. Comparable Risk Group**

4 **Q27. HOW DID YOU IMPLEMENT QUANTITATIVE METHODS TO ESTIMATE**
5 **THE COST OF COMMON EQUITY FOR ATMOS?**

6 A27. Application of quantitative methods to estimate the cost of common equity requires
7 observable capital market data, such as stock prices. Moreover, even for a firm with
8 publicly traded stock, the cost of common equity can only be estimated. As a result,
9 applying quantitative models using observable market data only produces an estimate
10 that inherently includes some degree of observation error. Thus, the accepted
11 approach to increase confidence in the results is to apply quantitative methods such as
12 the DCF and ECAPM to a proxy group of publicly traded companies that investors
13 regard as risk-comparable.

14 **Q28. WHAT SPECIFIC PROXY GROUP OF UTILITIES DID YOU RELY ON FOR**
15 **YOUR ANALYSIS?**

16 A28. In order to reflect the risks and prospects associated with Atmos' jurisdictional gas
17 utility operations, we examined quantitative estimates of investors' required ROE for
18 a group of natural gas utilities, consisting of ten publicly traded firms included in
19 Value Line's Natural Gas Utility industry.⁶ We refer to these utilities as the "Gas
20 Utility Group."

⁶ We excluded one firm – UGI Corporation – that was included in Value Line's Natural Gas Utility Industry because it is primarily engaged in propane sales and marketing.

1 **Q29. HOW DO THE OVERALL RISKS OF THIS PROXY GROUP COMPARE**
2 **WITH ATMOS?**

3 A29. Table ATO-1 below compares the Gas Utility Group with Atmos across four key
4 indicia of investment risk:

5 **TABLE ATO-1**
6 **COMPARISON OF RISK INDICATORS**

<u>Proxy Group</u>	<u>S&P</u> <u>Credit</u> <u>Rating</u>	<u>Value Line</u>		
		<u>Safety</u> <u>Rank</u>	<u>Financial</u> <u>Strength</u>	<u>Beta</u>
Gas Utility	A-	2	B++	0.73
Atmos	A-	2	B++	0.80

7 **Q30. WHAT DOES THIS COMPARISON INDICATE REGARDING INVESTORS'**
8 **ASSESSMENT OF THE RELATIVE RISKS OF YOUR PROXY GROUP?**

9 A30. As shown above, the average corporate credit ratings, Safety Rank, and Financial
10 Strength Rating for the Gas Utility Group are identical to Atmos, while the
11 Company's higher beta value indicates somewhat greater risk than for the group of
12 gas utilities. Considered together, a comparison of these objective measures, which
13 incorporate a broad spectrum of risks, including financial and business position,
14 relative size, and exposure to company specific factors, indicates that investors would
15 likely conclude that the overall investment risks for Atmos are comparable to those of
16 the firms in the proxy group of utilities.

17 **C. Capital Structure**

18 **Q31. IS AN EVALUATION OF THE CAPITAL STRUCTURE MAINTAINED BY A**
19 **UTILITY RELEVANT IN ASSESSING ITS RETURN ON EQUITY?**

20 A31. Yes. Other things equal, a higher debt ratio, or lower common equity ratio, translates
21 into increased financial risk for all investors. A greater amount of debt means more

1 investors have a senior claim on available cash flow, thereby reducing the certainty
2 that each will receive his contractual payments. This increases the risks to which
3 lenders are exposed, and they require correspondingly higher rates of interest. From
4 common shareholders' standpoint, a higher debt ratio means that there are
5 proportionately more investors ahead of them, thereby increasing the uncertainty as to
6 the amount of cash flow, if any, that will remain.

7 **Q32. WHAT IS THE COMMON EQUITY RATIO IN ATMOS' CAPITAL**
8 **STRUCTURE?**

9 A32. The test year ending capital structure used to compute the overall rate of return for
10 Atmos includes 51.24% common equity.

11 **Q33. HOW DOES THIS COMPARE TO THE AVERAGE CAPITALIZATION**
12 **MAINTAINED BY THE PROXY GROUP OF GAS UTILITIES?**

13 A33. As shown on Exhibit ATO-3, for the firms in the Gas Utility Group, common equity
14 ratios at year-end 2012 averaged 54.4% of long-term capital, with Value Line
15 expecting an average common equity ratio of 54.6% for its three-to-five year forecast
16 horizon. Thus, while Atmos' common equity ratio falls within the range of
17 capitalizations maintained by other gas utilities, it indicates slightly greater financial
18 risk than investors would associate with the Gas Utility Group.

19 **D. Discounted Cash Flow Analyses**

20 **Q34. HOW IS THE DCF MODEL USED TO ESTIMATE THE COST OF COMMON**
21 **EQUITY?**

22 A34. DCF models attempt to replicate the market valuation process that sets the price
23 investors are willing to pay for a share of a company's stock. The model rests on the

1 assumption that investors evaluate the risks and expected rates of return from all
2 securities in the capital markets. Given these expectations, the price of each stock is
3 adjusted by the market until investors are adequately compensated for the risks they
4 bear. Therefore, we can look to the market to determine what investors believe a
5 share of common stock is worth. By estimating the cash flows investors expect to
6 receive from the stock in the way of future dividends and capital gains, we can
7 calculate their required rate of return. In other words, the cash flows that investors
8 expect from a stock are estimated, and given its current market price, we can “back-
9 into” the discount rate, or cost of common equity, that investors implicitly used in
10 bidding the stock to that price. Notationally, the general form of the DCF model is as
11 follows:

$$12 \quad P_0 = \frac{D_1}{(1+k_e)^1} + \frac{D_2}{(1+k_e)^2} + \dots + \frac{D_t}{(1+k_e)^t} + \frac{P_t}{(1+k_e)^t}$$

13 where: P_0 = Current price per share;
14 P_t = Expected future price per share in period t;
15 D_t = Expected dividend per share in period t;
16 k_e = Cost of common equity.

17 That is, the cost of common equity is the discount rate that will equate the current
18 price of a share of stock with the present value of all expected cash flows from the
19 stock.

20 **Q35. WHAT FORM OF THE DCF MODEL IS CUSTOMARILY USED TO**
21 **ESTIMATE THE COST OF COMMON EQUITY IN RATE CASES?**

22

1 A35. Rather than developing annual estimates of cash flows into perpetuity, the DCF
2 model can be simplified to a “constant growth” form:⁷

3
$$P_0 = \frac{D_1}{k_e - g}$$

4 where: g = Investors’ long-term growth expectations.

5 The cost of common equity (k_e) can be isolated by rearranging terms within the
6 equation:

7
$$k_e = \frac{D_1}{P_0} + g$$

8 This constant growth form of the DCF model recognizes that the rate of return
9 to stockholders consists of two parts: 1) dividend yield (D_1/P_0); and, 2) growth (g). In
10 other words, investors expect to receive a portion of their total return in the form of
11 current dividends and the remainder through price appreciation.

12 **Q36. WHAT FORM OF THE DCF MODEL DID YOU USE?**

13 A36. We applied the constant growth DCF model to estimate the cost of common equity
14 for Atmos, which is the form of the model most commonly relied on to establish the
15 cost of common equity for traditional regulated utilities and the method most often
16 referenced by regulators.

⁷ The constant growth DCF model is dependent on a number of strict assumptions, which in practice are never met. These include a constant growth rate for both dividends and earnings; a stable dividend payout ratio; the discount rate exceeds the growth rate; a constant growth rate for book value and price; a constant earned rate of return on book value; no sales of stock at a price above or below book value; a constant price-earnings ratio; a constant discount rate (*i.e.*, no changes in risk or interest rate levels and a flat yield curve); and all of the above extend to infinity.

1 **Q37. HOW IS THE CONSTANT GROWTH FORM OF THE DCF MODEL**
2 **TYPICALLY USED TO ESTIMATE THE COST OF COMMON EQUITY?**

3 A37. The first step in implementing the constant growth DCF model is to determine the
4 expected dividend yield (D_1/P_0) for the firm in question. This is usually calculated
5 based on an estimate of dividends to be paid in the coming year divided by the current
6 price of the stock. The second, and more controversial, step is to estimate investors'
7 long-term growth expectations (g) for the firm. The final step is to sum the firm's
8 dividend yield and estimated growth rate to arrive at an estimate of its cost of
9 common equity.

10 **Q38. HOW WAS THE DIVIDEND YIELD FOR THE GAS UTILITY GROUP**
11 **DETERMINED?**

12 A38. Estimates of dividends to be paid by each of these utilities over the next twelve
13 months, obtained from Value Line, served as D_1 . This annual dividend was then
14 divided by the average stock price for the 30 days ended December 6, 2013 to arrive
15 at the expected dividend yield for each utility. The stock prices, expected dividends,
16 and resulting dividend yields for the firms in the Gas Utility Group are presented on
17 page 1 of Exhibit ATO-4. As shown there, dividend yields for the firms in the Gas
18 Utility Group ranged from 2.6% to 4.3%, and averaged 3.6%.

19 **Q39. WHAT IS THE NEXT STEP IN APPLYING THE CONSTANT GROWTH DCF**
20 **MODEL?**

21 A39. The next step is to evaluate long-term growth expectations, or " g ", for the firm in
22 question. In constant growth DCF theory, earnings, dividends, book value, and
23 market price are all assumed to grow in lockstep, and the growth horizon of the DCF

1 model is infinite. But implementation of the DCF model is more than just a
2 theoretical exercise; it is an attempt to replicate the mechanism investors used to
3 arrive at observable stock prices. A wide variety of techniques can be used to derive
4 growth rates, but the only "g" that matters in applying the DCF model is the value
5 that investors expect.

6 **Q40. ARE HISTORICAL GROWTH RATES LIKELY TO BE REPRESENTATIVE**
7 **OF INVESTORS' EXPECTATIONS FOR UTILITIES?**

8 A40. No. If past trends in earnings, dividends, and book value are to be representative of
9 investors' expectations for the future, then the historical conditions giving rise to
10 these growth rates should be expected to continue. That is clearly not the case for
11 utilities, where structural and industry changes have led to declining dividends,
12 earnings pressure, and, in many cases, significant write-offs. While these conditions
13 serve to distort historical growth measures, they are not representative of long-term
14 growth for the utility industry or the expectations that investors have incorporated
15 into current market prices. As a result, historical growth measures for utilities do not
16 currently meet the requirements of the DCF model.

17 **Q41. WHAT ARE INVESTORS MOST LIKELY TO CONSIDER IN DEVELOPING**
18 **THEIR LONG-TERM GROWTH EXPECTATIONS?**

19 A41. Implementation of the DCF model is solely concerned with replicating the forward-
20 looking evaluation of real-world investors. In the case of utilities, dividend growth
21 rates are not likely to provide a meaningful guide to investors' current growth
22 expectations. This is because utilities have significantly altered their dividend
23 policies in response to more accentuated business risks in the industry, with the

1 payout ratio for utilities falling significantly.⁸ As a result of this trend towards a more
2 conservative payout ratio, dividend growth in the utility industry has remained largely
3 stagnant as utilities conserve financial resources to provide a hedge against
4 heightened uncertainties.

5 As payout ratios for firms in the utility industry trended downward, investors'
6 focus has increasingly shifted from dividends to earnings as a measure of long-term
7 growth. Future trends in earnings per share ("EPS"), which provide the source for
8 future dividends and ultimately support share prices, play a pivotal role in
9 determining investors' long-term growth expectations. The importance of earnings in
10 evaluating investors' expectations and requirements is well accepted in the investment
11 community, and surveys of analytical techniques relied on by professional analysts
12 indicate that growth in earnings is far more influential than trends in dividends per
13 share ("DPS"). Apart from Value Line, investment advisory services do not generally
14 publish comprehensive DPS growth projections, and this scarcity of dividend growth
15 rates relative to the abundance of earnings forecasts attests to their relative influence.
16 The fact that securities analysts focus on EPS growth, and that dividend growth rates
17 are not routinely published, indicates that projected EPS growth rates are likely to
18 provide a superior indicator of the future long-term growth expected by investors.

⁸ Payout ratios for the gas utility industry have declined from approximately 75% to approximately 56%, with Atmos paying out approximately 52% of earnings as dividends. The Value Line Investment Survey (Mar. 29, 1996, Dec. 6, 2013).

1 **Q42. DO THE GROWTH RATE PROJECTIONS OF SECURITY ANALYSTS**
2 **CONSIDER HISTORICAL TRENDS?**

3 A42. Yes. Professional security analysts study historical trends extensively in developing
4 their projections of future earnings. Hence, to the extent there is any useful
5 information in historical patterns, that information is incorporated into analysts'
6 growth forecasts.

7 **Q43. DID PROFESSOR MYRON J. GORDON, WHO ORIGINATED THE DCF**
8 **APPROACH, RECOGNIZE THE PIVOTAL ROLE THAT EARNINGS PLAY**
9 **IN FORMING INVESTORS' EXPECTATIONS?**

10 A43. Yes. Dr. Gordon specifically recognized that "it is the growth that investors expect
11 that should be used" in applying the DCF model and he concluded:

12 A number of considerations suggest that investors may, in fact, use
13 earnings growth as a measure of expected future growth."⁹

14 **Q44. WHAT ARE SECURITY ANALYSTS CURRENTLY PROJECTING IN THE**
15 **WAY OF GROWTH FOR THE FIRMS IN THE GAS UTILITY GROUP?**

16 A44. The projected EPS growth rates for each of the firms in the Gas Utility Group
17 reported by Value Line, Thomson Reuters ("IBES"), and Zacks Investment Research
18 ("Zacks") are displayed on page 2 of Exhibit ATO-4.¹⁰

19 **Q45. SOME ARGUE THAT ANALYSTS' GROWTH RATES ARE BIASED. DO**
20 **YOU BELIEVE THESE PROJECTIONS ARE APPROPRIATE FOR**

⁹ Gordon, Myron J., "The Cost of Capital to a Public Utility," *MSU Public Utilities Studies* at 89 (1974).

¹⁰ Formerly I/B/E/S International, Inc., IBES growth rates are now compiled and published by Thomson Reuters.

1 **ESTIMATING INVESTORS' REQUIRED RETURN USING THE DCF**
2 **MODEL?**

3 A45. Yes, we believe analyst growth rate projections are appropriate for estimating
4 investor's required return. In applying the DCF model to estimate the cost of
5 common equity, the only relevant growth rate is the forward-looking expectations of
6 investors that are captured in current stock prices. Investors, just like securities
7 analysts and others in the investment community, do not know how the future will
8 actually turn out. They can only make investment decisions based on their best
9 estimate of what the future holds in the way of long-term growth for a particular
10 stock, and securities prices are constantly adjusting to reflect their assessment of
11 available information.

12 Any claims that analysts' estimates are not relied upon by investors are
13 illogical given the reality of a competitive market for investment advice. The market
14 for investment advice is intensely competitive, and securities analysts are personally
15 and professionally motivated to provide the most accurate assessment possible of
16 future growth trends. If financial analysts' forecasts do not add value to investors'
17 decision making, then it is irrational for investors to pay for these estimates.
18 Similarly, those financial analysts who fail to provide reliable forecasts will lose out
19 in competitive markets relative to those analysts whose forecasts investors find more
20 credible. The reality that analyst estimates are routinely referenced in the financial
21 media and in investment advisory publications (*e.g.*, Value Line) implies that
22 investors use them as a basis for their expectations.

1 The continued success of investment services such as Thomson Reuters and
2 Value Line, and the fact that projected growth rates from such sources are widely
3 referenced, provides strong evidence that investors give considerable weight to
4 analysts' earnings projections in forming their expectations for future growth. While
5 the projections of securities analysts may be proven optimistic or pessimistic in
6 hindsight, this is irrelevant in assessing the expected growth that investors have
7 incorporated into current stock prices, and any bias in analysts' forecasts – whether
8 pessimistic or optimistic – is similarly irrelevant if investors share the analysts' views.
9 Earnings growth projections of security analysts provide the most frequently
10 referenced guide to investors' views and are widely accepted in applying the DCF
11 model. As explained in *New Regulatory Finance*:

12 Because of the dominance of institutional investors and their influence
13 on individual investors, analysts' forecasts of long-run growth rates
14 provide a sound basis for estimating required returns. Financial analysts
15 exert a strong influence on the expectations of many investors who do
16 not possess the resources to make their own forecasts, that is, they are a
17 cause of *g* [growth]. The accuracy of these forecasts in the sense of
18 whether they turn out to be correct is not an issue here, as long as they
19 reflect widely held expectations.¹¹

20 **Q46. HAVE OTHER REGULATORS RECOGNIZED THAT CONSENSUS**
21 **GROWTH RATE ESTIMATES ARE AN IMPORTANT AND MEANINGFUL**
22 **GUIDE TO INVESTORS' EXPECTATIONS?**

23 A46. Yes. FERC has expressed a clear preference for projected EPS growth rates from
24 IBES in applying the DCF model to estimate the cost of equity for both electric and

¹¹ Morin, Roger A., "New Regulatory Finance," *Public Utilities Reports, Inc.* at 298 (2006) (emphasis added).

1 natural gas pipeline utilities, and has expressly rejected reliance on other sources.¹²

2 As FERC concluded:

3 Opinion No. 414-A held that the IBES five-year growth forecasts for
4 each company in the proxy group are the best available evidence of the
5 short-term growth rates expected by the investment community. It cited
6 evidence that (1) those forecasts are provided to IBES by professional
7 security analysts, (2) IBES reports the forecast for each firm as a service
8 to investors, and (3) the IBES reports are well known in the investment
9 community and used by investors. The Commission has also rejected
10 the suggestion that the IBES analysts are biased and stated that “in fact
11 the analysts have a significant incentive to make their analyses as
12 accurate as possible to meet the needs of their clients since those
13 investors will not utilize brokerage firms whose analysts repeatedly
14 overstate the growth potential of companies.”¹³

15 **Q47. HOW ELSE ARE INVESTORS’ EXPECTATIONS OF FUTURE LONG-TERM**
16 **GROWTH PROSPECTS OFTEN ESTIMATED WHEN APPLYING THE**
17 **CONSTANT GROWTH DCF MODEL?**

18 A47. In constant growth theory, growth in book equity will be equal to the product of the
19 earnings retention ratio (one minus the dividend payout ratio) and the earned rate of
20 return on book equity. Furthermore, if the earned rate of return and the payout ratio
21 are constant over time, growth in earnings and dividends will be equal to growth in
22 book value. Despite the fact that these conditions are seldom, if ever, met in practice,
23 this “sustainable growth” approach may provide a rough guide for evaluating a firm’s
24 growth prospects and is frequently proposed in regulatory proceedings.

25 The sustainable growth rate is calculated by the formula, $g = br + sv$, where “b”
26 is the expected retention ratio, “r” is the expected earned return on equity, “s” is the

¹² See, e.g., *Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc.*, 99 FERC ¶ 63,011 at P 53 (2002);
Golden Spread Elec. Coop. Inc., 123 FERC ¶ 61,047 (2008);

¹³ *Kern River Gas Transmission Co.*, 126 FERC ¶ 61,034 at P 121 (2009) ((footnote omitted)).

1 percent of common equity expected to be issued annually as new common stock, and
2 “v” is the equity accretion rate.

3 **Q48. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE “SV” TERM?**

4 A48. Under DCF theory, the “sv” factor is a component of the growth rate designed to
5 capture the impact of issuing new common stock at a price above, or below, book
6 value. When a company’s stock price is greater than its book value per share, the per-
7 share contribution in excess of book value associated with new stock issues will
8 accrue to the current shareholders. This increase to the book value of existing
9 shareholders leads to higher expected earnings and dividends, with the “sv” factor
10 incorporating this additional growth component.

11 **Q49. WHAT GROWTH RATES DOES THE EARNINGS RETENTION METHOD**
12 **SUGGEST FOR THE FIRMS IN THE GAS UTILITY GROUP?**

13 A49. The sustainable, “br+sv” growth rates for each firm in the Gas Utility Group are
14 summarized on page 3 of Exhibit ATO-4, with the underlying details being presented
15 on Exhibit ATO-5. For each firm, the expected retention ratio (b) was calculated
16 based on Value Line’s projected dividends and earnings per share. Likewise, each
17 firm’s expected earned rate of return (r) was computed by dividing projected earnings
18 per share by projected net book value. Because Value Line reports end-of-year book
19 values, an adjustment factor was incorporated to compute an average rate of return
20 over the year, consistent with the theory underlying this approach to estimating
21 investors’ growth expectations. Meanwhile, the percent of common equity expected
22 to be issued annually as new common stock (s) was equal to the product of the
23 projected market-to-book ratio and growth in common shares outstanding, while the

1 equity accretion rate (v) was computed as 1 minus the inverse of the projected
2 market-to-book ratio.

3 **Q50. WHAT COST OF EQUITY ESTIMATES WERE IMPLIED FOR THE GAS**
4 **UTILITY GROUP USING THE DCF MODEL?**

5 A50. After combining the dividend yields and respective growth projections for each
6 utility, the resulting cost of common equity estimates are shown on page 3 of Exhibit
7 ATO-4.

8 **Q51. IN EVALUATING THE RESULTS OF THE CONSTANT GROWTH DCF**
9 **MODEL, IS IT APPROPRIATE TO ELIMINATE ESTIMATES THAT ARE**
10 **EXTREME LOW OR HIGH OUTLIERS?**

11 A51. Yes. In applying quantitative methods to estimate the cost of equity, it is essential
12 that the resulting values pass fundamental tests of reasonableness and economic logic.
13 Accordingly, DCF estimates that are implausibly low or high should be eliminated
14 when evaluating the results of this method.

15 We based our evaluation of DCF estimates at the low end of the range on the
16 fundamental risk-return tradeoff, which holds that investors will only take on more
17 risk if they expect to earn a higher rate of return to compensate them for the greater
18 uncertainty. Because common stocks lack the protections associated with an
19 investment in long-term bonds, a utility's common stock imposes far greater risks on
20 investors. As a result, the rate of return that investors require from a utility's common
21 stock is considerably higher than the yield offered by senior, long-term debt.
22 Consistent with this principle, DCF results that are not sufficiently higher than the
23 yield available on less risky utility bonds must be eliminated.

1 **Q52. HAVE SIMILAR TESTS BEEN APPLIED BY REGULATORS?**

2 A52. Yes. FERC has noted that adjustments are justified where applications of the DCF
3 approach produce illogical results. FERC evaluates DCF results against observable
4 yields on long-term public utility debt and has recognized that it is appropriate to
5 eliminate estimates that do not sufficiently exceed this threshold. The practice of
6 eliminating low-end outliers has been affirmed in numerous FERC proceedings,¹⁴ and
7 in its April 15, 2010 decision in *SoCal Edison*, FERC affirmed that, “it is reasonable
8 to exclude any company whose low-end ROE fails to exceed the average bond yield
9 by about 100 basis points or more.”¹⁵

10 **Q53. WHAT INTEREST RATE BENCHMARK DID YOU CONSIDER IN**
11 **EVALUATING THE DCF RESULTS FOR ATMOS?**

12 A53. S&P corporate credit ratings for the firms in the Gas Utility Group ranged from
13 “BBB-” to “A+”, with Moody’s monthly yields on triple-B and single-A bonds
14 averaging approximately 5.2% and 4.8%, respectively, in November 2013.¹⁶

15 **Q54. WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN EVALUATING DCF**
16 **ESTIMATES AT THE LOW END OF THE RANGE?**

17 A54. As indicated earlier, while corporate bond yields have declined substantially as the
18 financial crisis has abated, it is generally expected that long-term interest rates will
19 rise as the economy returns to a more normal pattern of growth. As shown in Table
20 ATO-2 below, forecasts of IHS Global Insight and the EIA imply average single-A

¹⁴ See, e.g., *Virginia Electric Power Co.*, 123 FERC ¶ 61,098 at P 64 (2008).

¹⁵ *Southern California Edison Co.*, 131 FERC ¶ 61,020 at P 55 (2010) (“*SoCal Edison*”).

¹⁶ Moody’s Investors Service, <http://credittrends.moody.com/chartroom.asp?c=3>.

1 and triple-B bond yields of approximately 6.3% and 6.8%, respectively, over the
2 period 2014-2017:

3 **TABLE ATO-2**
4 **IMPLIED BBB BOND YIELD**

	<u>2014-17</u>
Projected AA Utility Yield	
IHS Global Insight (a)	5.81%
EIA (b)	<u>6.26%</u>
Average	6.04%
Current A - AA Yield Spread (c)	<u>0.22%</u>
Implied Single-A Utility Yield	6.26%
Current BBB - AA Yield Spread (c)	<u>0.74%</u>
Implied Triple-B Utility Yield	6.78%

(a) IHS Global Insight, U.S. Economic Outlook at 25 (Nov. 2013)

(b) Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Outlook 2013
(Apr. 15, 2013)

(c) Based on monthly average bond yields from Moody's Investors
Service for the six-month period Jun. 2013 - Nov. 2013

5 The increase in debt yields anticipated by IHS Global Insight and EIA is also
6 supported by the widely referenced Blue Chip Financial Forecasts, which projects
7 that yields on corporate bonds will climb 250 basis points through 2018.¹⁷

8 **Q55. WHAT DOES THIS TEST OF LOGIC IMPLY WITH RESPECT TO THE DCF**
9 **ESTIMATES FOR THE GAS UTILITY GROUP?**

10 A55. As highlighted on page 3 of Exhibit ATO-4, three low-end DCF estimates ranged
11 from 6.0% to 6.2%. In light of the risk-return tradeoff principle and the test applied
12 by FERC, it is inconceivable that investors are not requiring a substantially higher
13 rate of return for holding common stock, which is the riskiest of a utility's securities.

¹⁷ *Blue Chip Financial Forecasts*, Vol. 31, No. 12 (Dec. 1, 2012).

1 As a result, consistent with the upward trend expected for utility bond yields, these
2 values provide little guidance as to the returns investors require from utility common
3 stocks and should be excluded.

4 **Q56. IS THERE A BASIS TO EXCLUDE DCF ESTIMATES AT THE HIGH END**
5 **OF THE RANGE?**

6 A56. No. The upper end of the DCF range for the Gas Utility Group was set by a cost of
7 equity estimate of 13.8%. While this cost of equity estimate may exceed the majority
8 of the remaining values, remaining low-end estimates in the 7% range are assuredly
9 far below investors' required rate of return. Taken together and considered along
10 with the balance of the DCF estimates, these values provide a reasonable basis on
11 which to evaluate investors' required rate of return.

12 **Q57. WHAT COMMON EQUITY ESTIMATES ARE IMPLIED BY YOUR DCF**
13 **RESULTS FOR THE GAS UTILITY GROUP?**

14 A57. As shown on page 3 of Exhibit ATO-4 and summarized in Table ATO-3, below, after
15 eliminating illogical values, application of the constant growth DCF model resulted in
16 the following cost of equity estimates:

17 **TABLE ATO-3**
18 **DCF RESULTS -GAS UTILITY GROUP**

<u>Growth Rate</u>	<u>Cost of Equity</u>	
	<u>Average</u>	<u>Midpoint</u>
Value Line	10.5%	10.5%
IBES	8.4%	9.4%
Zacks	8.5%	8.7%
br + sv	9.9%	10.9%

1 **E. Empirical Capital Asset Pricing Model**

2 **Q58. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ECAPM.**

3 A58. The ECAPM is a variant of the traditional CAPM, which is a theory of market
4 equilibrium that measures risk using the beta coefficient. Assuming investors are
5 fully diversified, the relevant risk of an individual asset (*e.g.*, common stock) is its
6 volatility relative to the market as a whole, with beta reflecting the tendency of a
7 stock's price to follow changes in the market. A stock that tends to respond less to
8 market movements has a beta less than 1.00, while stocks that tend to move more
9 than the market have betas greater than 1.00. The CAPM is mathematically
10 expressed as:

11
$$R_j = R_f + \beta_j(R_m - R_f)$$

12 where: R_j = required rate of return for stock *j*;
13 R_f = risk-free rate;
14 R_m = expected return on the market portfolio; and,
15 β_j = beta, or systematic risk, for stock *j*.

16 Like the DCF model, the ECAPM is an *ex-ante*, or forward-looking model based on
17 expectations of the future. As a result, in order to produce a meaningful estimate of
18 investors' required rate of return, the ECAPM must be applied using estimates that
19 reflect the expectations of actual investors in the market, not with backward-looking,
20 historical data.

21 **Q59. WHY IS THE ECAPM APPROACH AN APPROPRIATE COMPONENT OF**
22 **EVALUATING THE COST OF EQUITY FOR ATMOS?**

23 A59. The CAPM approach, which forms the foundation of the ECAPM, generally is
24 considered to be the most widely referenced method for estimating the cost of equity
25 among academicians and professional practitioners, with the pioneering researchers

1 of this method receiving the Nobel Prize in 1990. Because this is the dominant model
2 for estimating the cost of equity outside the regulatory sphere,¹⁸ the ECAPM provides
3 important insight into investors' required rate of return for utility stocks, including
4 Atmos.

5 **Q60. HOW DOES THE ECAPM APPROACH DIFFER FROM TRADITIONAL**
6 **APPLICATIONS OF THE CAPM?**

7 A60. Myriad empirical tests of the CAPM have shown that low-beta securities earn returns
8 somewhat higher than the CAPM would predict, and high-beta securities earn less
9 than predicted. In other words, the CAPM tends to overstate the actual sensitivity
10 of the cost of capital to beta, with low-beta stocks tending to have higher returns
11 and high-beta stocks tending to have lower risk returns than predicted by the
12 CAPM. This empirical finding is widely reported in the finance literature, as
13 summarized in *New Regulatory Finance*:

14 As discussed in the previous section, several finance scholars have
15 developed refined and expanded versions of the standard CAPM by
16 relaxing the constraints imposed on the CAPM, such as dividend yield,
17 size, and skewness effects. These enhanced CAPMs typically produce a
18 risk-return relationship that is flatter than the CAPM prediction in
19 keeping with the actual observed risk-return relationship. The ECAPM
20 makes use of these empirical relationships.¹⁹

21 As discussed in *New Regulatory Finance*, empirical evidence suggests that the
22 expected return on a security is related to its risk by the ECAPM, which is
23 represented by the following formula:

¹⁸See, e.g., Bruner, R.F., Eades, K.M., Harris, R.S., and Higgins, R.C., "Best Practices in Estimating Cost of Capital: Survey and Synthesis," *Financial Practice and Education* (1998).

¹⁹Morin, Roger A., "New Regulatory Finance," *Public Utilities Reports* at 189 (2006).

1
$$R_j = R_f + 0.25(R_m - R_f) + 0.75[\beta_j(R_m - R_f)]$$

2 This ECAPM equation, and the associated weighting factors, recognize the observed
3 relationship between standard CAPM estimates and the cost of capital documented in
4 the financial research, and correct for the understated returns that would otherwise be
5 produced for low beta stocks.

6 **Q61. HOW DID YOU APPLY THE EMPIRICAL VERSION OF THE ECAPM TO**
7 **ESTIMATE THE COST OF COMMON EQUITY?**

8 A61. Application of the ECAPM to the Gas Utility Group based on a forward-looking
9 estimate for investors' required rate of return from common stocks is presented on
10 Exhibit ATO-6. In order to capture the expectations of today's investors in current
11 capital markets, the expected market rate of return was estimated by conducting a
12 DCF analysis on the dividend paying firms in the S&P 500.

13 The dividend yield for each firm was obtained from Value Line, and the
14 growth rate was equal to the average of the EPS growth projections for each firm
15 published by IBES, with each firm's dividend yield and growth rate being weighted
16 by its proportionate share of total market value. Based on the weighted average of the
17 projections for the 417 individual firms, current estimates imply an average growth
18 rate over the next five years of 10.2%. Combining this average growth rate with a
19 year-ahead dividend yield of 2.4% results in a current cost of common equity estimate
20 for the market as a whole (R_m) of approximately 12.6%. Subtracting a 4.0% risk-free
21 rate based on the expected yield on 30-year Treasury bonds for 2014 produced a
22 market equity risk premium of 8.6%.

1 **Q62. WHAT WAS THE SOURCE OF THE BETA VALUES YOU USED TO APPLY**
2 **THE ECAPM?**

3 A62. We relied on the beta values reported by Value Line, which in our experience is the
4 most widely referenced source for beta in regulatory proceedings. The long track
5 record of published values supports the conclusion that Value Line's beta provides a
6 good predictor of future stock price behavior relative to the market. As noted in *New*
7 *Regulatory Finance*:

8 Value Line is the largest and most widely circulated independent
9 investment advisory service, and influences the expectations of a large
10 number of institutional and individual investors. ... Value Line betas are
11 computed on a theoretically sound basis using a broadly based market
12 index, and they are adjusted for the regression tendency of betas to
13 converge to 1.00.²⁰

14 The fact that investors rely on Value Line betas in evaluating expected returns for
15 utility common stocks provides strong support for this approach.

16 **Q63. WHAT ELSE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN APPLYING THE ECAPM?**

17 A63. As explained by *Morningstar*:

18 One of the most remarkable discoveries of modern finance is that of a
19 relationship between firm size and return. The relationship cuts across
20 the entire size spectrum but is most evident among smaller companies,
21 which have higher returns on average than larger ones.²¹

22 Because financial research indicates that the CAPM does not fully account for
23 observed differences in rates of return attributable to firm size, a modification is
24 required to account for this size effect.

²⁰ Morin, Roger A., "New Regulatory Finance," *Public Utilities Reports* at 71 (2006).

²¹ *Morningstar*, "Ibbotson SBBBI 2013 Valuation Yearbook," at p. 85.

1 According to the ECAPM, the expected return on a security should consist of
2 the riskless rate, plus a premium to compensate for the systematic risk of the
3 particular security. The degree of systematic risk is represented by the beta
4 coefficient. The need for the size adjustment arises because differences in investors'
5 required rates of return that are related to firm size are not fully captured by beta. To
6 account for this, Morningstar has developed size premiums that need to be added to
7 the theoretical ECAPM cost of equity estimates to account for the level of a firm's
8 market capitalization in determining the CAPM cost of equity.²² These premiums
9 correspond to the size deciles of publicly traded common stocks, and range from a
10 premium of 6.0% for a company in the first decile (market capitalization less than
11 \$254.6 million), to a reduction of 37 basis points for firms in the tenth decile (market
12 capitalization between \$17.6 billion and \$626.6 billion). Accordingly, our ECAPM
13 analyses also incorporated an adjustment to recognize the impact of size distinctions,
14 as measured by the market capitalization for the firms in the National Group.

15 **Q64. WHAT IS THE IMPLIED ROE FOR THE GAS UTILITY GROUP USING**
16 **THE ECAPM APPROACH?**

17 A64. As shown on page 1 of Exhibit ATO-6, a forward-looking application of the ECAPM
18 approach resulted in an average unadjusted ROE estimate of 10.9%.²³ After adjusting
19 for the impact of firm size, the ECAPM approach implied an average cost of equity of
20 12.3%, with a midpoint cost of equity estimate of 12.5%.

²² *Id.* at Table C-1.

²³ The midpoint of the unadjusted ECAPM range was 11.0%.

1 **Q65. DID YOU ALSO APPLY THE ECAPM USING FORECASTED BOND YIELDS**
2 **FOR 2014-2017?**

3 A65. Yes. As discussed earlier, there is widespread consensus that interest rates will
4 increase materially as the economy continues to strengthen. Accordingly, in addition
5 to the use of current bond yields, we also applied the ECAPM based on the forecasted
6 long-term Treasury bond yields developed based on projections published by Value
7 Line, IHS Global Insight and Blue Chip. As shown on page 2 of Exhibit ATO-6,
8 incorporating a forecasted Treasury bond yield for 2014-2017 implied a cost of equity
9 of approximately 11.0% for the Gas Utility Group, or 12.5% after adjusting for the
10 impact of relative size. The midpoints of the unadjusted and size adjusted cost of
11 equity ranges were 11.1% and 12.6%, respectively.

12 **F. Utility Risk Premium**

13 **Q66. BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE RISK PREMIUM METHOD.**

14 A66. The risk premium method extends the risk-return tradeoff observed with bonds to
15 estimate investors' required rate of return on common stocks. The cost of equity is
16 estimated by first determining the additional return investors require to forgo the
17 relative safety of bonds and to bear the greater risks associated with common stock,
18 and by then adding this equity risk premium to the current yield on bonds. Like the
19 DCF model, the risk premium method is capital market oriented. However, unlike
20 DCF models, which indirectly impute the cost of equity, risk premium methods
21 directly estimate investors' required rate of return by adding an equity risk premium
22 to observable bond yields.

1 **Q67. HOW DID YOU IMPLEMENT THE RISK PREMIUM METHOD?**

2 A67. We based our estimates of equity risk premiums for utilities on surveys of previously
3 authorized ROEs. Authorized ROEs presumably reflect regulatory commissions' best
4 estimates of the cost of equity, however determined, at the time they issued their final
5 order. Such ROEs should represent a balanced and impartial outcome that considers
6 the need to maintain a utility's financial integrity and ability to attract capital.
7 Moreover, allowed returns are an important consideration for investors and have the
8 potential to influence other observable investment parameters, including credit ratings
9 and borrowing costs. Thus, these data provide a logical and frequently referenced
10 basis for estimating equity risk premiums for regulated utilities.

11 **Q68. IS IT CIRCULAR TO CONSIDER RISK PREMIUMS BASED ON**
12 **AUTHORIZED RETURNS IN ASSESSING A FAIR ROE FOR ATMOS?**

13 A68. No. In establishing authorized ROEs, regulators typically consider the results of
14 alternative market-based approaches, including the DCF model. Because allowed
15 risk premiums consider objective market data (e.g., stock prices dividends, beta, and
16 interest rates), and are not based strictly on past actions of other regulators, this
17 mitigates concerns over any potential for circularity.

18 **Q69. HOW DID YOU IMPLEMENT THE RISK PREMIUM METHOD USING**
19 **SURVEYS OF ALLOWED ROES?**

20 A69. Surveys of previously authorized ROEs are frequently referenced as the basis for
21 estimating equity risk premiums. The ROEs authorized for gas utilities by regulatory
22 commissions across the U.S. are compiled by Regulatory Research Associates and
23 published in its *Regulatory Focus* report. In Exhibit ATO-7, the average yield on

1 single-A public utility bonds is subtracted from the average allowed ROE for gas
2 utilities in each quarter between 1980 and 2013.²⁴ As shown on page 3 of Exhibit
3 ATO-7, over this period, these equity risk premiums for gas utilities averaged 3.26%,
4 and the yield on public utility bonds averaged 8.66%.

5 **Q70. IS THERE ANY CAPITAL MARKET RELATIONSHIP THAT MUST BE**
6 **CONSIDERED WHEN IMPLEMENTING THE RISK PREMIUM METHOD?**

7 A70. Yes. There is considerable evidence that the magnitude of equity risk premiums is
8 not constant and that equity risk premiums tend to move inversely with interest
9 rates.²⁵ In other words, when interest rate levels are relatively high, equity risk
10 premiums narrow, and when interest rates are relatively low, equity risk premiums
11 widen. The implication of this inverse relationship is that the cost of equity does not
12 move as much as, or in lockstep with, interest rates. Accordingly, for a 1% increase
13 or decrease in interest rates, the cost of equity may only rise or fall, say, 50 basis
14 points. Therefore, when implementing the risk premium method, adjustments may be
15 required to incorporate this inverse relationship if current interest rate levels have
16 diverged from the average interest rate level represented in the data set.

17 Finally, it is important to recognize that the historical focus of risk premium
18 studies almost certainly ensures that they fail to fully capture the significantly greater
19 risks that investors now associate with providing utility service. As a result, they are
20 likely to understate the cost of equity for a firm operating in today's utility industry.

²⁴ Our analysis encompasses the entire period for which published data is available.

²⁵ See, e.g., Brigham, E.F., Shome, D.K., and Vinson, S.R., "The Risk Premium Approach to Measuring a Utility's Cost of Equity," *Financial Management* (Spring 1985); Harris, R.S., and Marston, F.C., "Estimating Shareholder Risk Premia Using Analysts' Growth Forecasts," *Financial Management* (Summer 1992).

1 **Q71. WHAT COST OF EQUITY IS IMPLIED BY THE RISK PREMIUM METHOD**
2 **USING SURVEYS OF ALLOWED ROES?**

3 A71. Based on the regression output between the interest rates and equity risk premiums
4 displayed on page 4 of Exhibit ATO-7, the equity risk premium for gas utilities
5 increased approximately 46 basis points for each percentage point drop in the yield on
6 average public utility bonds. As illustrated on page 1 of Exhibit ATO-7, with an
7 average yield on single-A public utility bonds for 2014 of 5.30%, this implied a
8 current equity risk premium of 4.80% for gas utilities. Adding this equity risk
9 premium to the average yield on single-A utility bonds for 2014 of 5.30% implies a
10 current cost of equity of approximately 10.1%.

11 **Q72. WHAT RISK PREMIUM COST OF EQUITY ESTIMATE WAS PRODUCED**
12 **FOR ATMOS AFTER INCORPORATING FORECASTED BOND YIELDS**
13 **FOR 2014-2017?**

14 A72. As shown on page 2 of Exhibit ATO-7, incorporating a forecasted yield for 2014-
15 2017 and adjusting for changes in interest rates since the study period implied an
16 equity risk premium of 4.36% for gas utilities. Adding this equity risk premium to
17 the implied average yield on single-A public utility bonds for 2014-2017 of 6.26%
18 resulted in an implied cost of equity of 10.62%.

19 **G. Flotation Costs**

20 **Q73. WHAT OTHER CONSIDERATIONS ARE RELEVANT IN DETERMINING**
21 **THE ROE FOR ATMOS?**

22 A73. The common equity used to finance the investment in utility assets is provided from
23 either the sale of stock in the capital markets or from retained earnings not paid out as

1 dividends. When equity is raised through the sale of common stock, there are costs
2 associated with “floating” the new equity securities. These flotation costs include
3 services such as legal, accounting, and printing, as well as the fees and discounts paid
4 to compensate brokers for selling the stock to the public. Also, some argue that the
5 “market pressure” from the additional supply of common stock and other market
6 factors may further reduce the amount of funds that a utility nets when it issues
7 common equity.

8 **Q74. IS THERE AN ESTABLISHED MECHANISM FOR A UTILITY TO**
9 **RECOGNIZE EQUITY ISSUANCE COSTS?**

10 A74. No. While debt flotation costs are recorded on the books of the utility, amortized
11 over the life of the issue, and thus increase the effective cost of debt capital, there is
12 no similar accounting treatment to ensure that equity flotation costs are recorded and
13 ultimately recognized. No rate of return is authorized on flotation costs necessarily
14 incurred to obtain a portion of the equity capital used to finance plant. In other words,
15 equity flotation costs are not included in a utility’s rate base because neither that portion
16 of the gross proceeds from the sale of common stock used to pay flotation costs is
17 available to invest in plant and equipment, nor are flotation costs capitalized as an
18 intangible asset. Unless some provision is made to recognize these issuance costs, a
19 utility’s revenue requirements will not fully reflect all of the costs incurred for the use
20 of investors’ funds. Because there is no accounting convention to accumulate the
21 flotation costs associated with equity issues, they must be accounted for indirectly,
22 with an upward adjustment to the cost of common equity being the most appropriate
23 mechanism.

1 **Q75. IS AN ADJUSTMENT FOR FLOTATION COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH PAST**
2 **EQUITY ISSUES APPROPRIATE, EVEN WHEN THE UTILITY IS NOT**
3 **CONTEMPLATING ANY NEW SALES OF COMMON STOCK. ?**

4 A75. Yes. The need for a flotation cost adjustment to compensate for past equity issues
5 been recognized in the financial literature. In a *Public Utilities Fortnightly* article, for
6 example, Brigham, Aberwald, and Gapenski demonstrated that even if no further
7 stock issues are contemplated, a flotation cost adjustment in all future years is
8 required to keep shareholders whole, and that the flotation cost adjustment must
9 consider total equity, including retained earnings.²⁶ Similarly, *New Regulatory*
10 *Finance* contains the following discussion:

11 Another controversy is whether the flotation cost allowance should still
12 be applied when the utility is not contemplating an imminent common
13 stock issue. Some argue that flotation costs are real and should be
14 recognized in calculating the fair rate of return on equity, but only at the
15 time when the expenses are incurred. In other words, the flotation cost
16 allowance should not continue indefinitely, but should be made in the
17 year in which the sale of securities occurs, with no need for continuing
18 compensation in future years. This argument implies that the company
19 has already been compensated for these costs and/or the initial
20 contributed capital was obtained freely, devoid of any flotation costs,
21 which is an unlikely assumption, and certainly not applicable to most
22 utilities. ... The flotation cost adjustment cannot be strictly forward-
23 looking unless all past flotation costs associated with past issues have
24 been recovered.²⁷

²⁶ Brigham, E.F., Aberwald, D.A., and Gapenski, L.C., "Common Equity Flotation Costs and Rate Making," *Public Utilities Fortnightly*, May, 2, 1985.

²⁷ Morin, Roger A., "New Regulatory Finance," *Public Utilities Reports, Inc.* (2006) at 335.

1 **Q76. WHAT IS THE MAGNITUDE OF THE ADJUSTMENT TO THE “BARE**
2 **BONES” COST OF COMMON EQUITY TO ACCOUNT FOR ISSUANCE**
3 **COSTS?**

4 A76. There are a number of ways in which a flotation cost adjustment can be calculated,
5 but one of the most common methods used to account for flotation costs in regulatory
6 proceedings is to apply an average flotation-cost percentage to a utility’s dividend
7 yield. Based on a review of the finance literature, *New Regulatory Finance*
8 concluded:

9 The flotation cost allowance requires an estimated adjustment to the
10 return on equity of approximately 5% to 10%, depending on the size and
11 risk of the issue.²⁸

12 Alternatively, a study of data from Morgan Stanley regarding issuance costs
13 associated with utility common stock issuances suggests an average flotation cost
14 percentage of 3.6%.²⁹

15 Issuance costs are a legitimate consideration in setting the return on equity for
16 a utility, and applying these expense percentages to a representative dividend yield for
17 a utility of 3.6% implies a flotation cost adjustment on the order of 13 to 36 basis
18 points.

²⁸ Roger A. Morin, “New Regulatory Finance,” *Public Utilities Reports, Inc.* at 323 (1994).

²⁹ Application of Yankee Gas Services Company for a Rate Increase, DPUC Docket No. 04-06-01, Direct Testimony of George J. Eckenroth (Jul. 2, 2004) at Exhibit GJE-11.1. Updating the results presented by Mr. Eckenroth through April 2005 also resulted in an average flotation cost percentage of 3.6 percent.

1 **V. OTHER ROE BENCHMARKS**

2 **Q77. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS SECTION OF YOUR TESTIMONY?**

3 A77. This section presents alternative tests to demonstrate that the end-results of the ROE
4 analyses discussed earlier are reasonable and do not exceed a fair ROE given the facts
5 and circumstances of Atmos. Specifically, we tested our results against applications
6 of the traditional CAPM analysis using current and projected interest rates, as well as
7 expected earned returns for gas utilities. Finally, we present a DCF analysis for an
8 extremely low risk group of non-utility firms, with which Atmos must compete for
9 investors' money. No single approach provides a fail-safe means to estimate
10 investors' required ROE and it is important to consider the results of alternative
11 methods. These additional benchmarks provide additional guidance that is relevant in
12 corroborating the end-result of the primary methods discussed previously.

13 **A. Capital Asset Pricing Model**

14 **Q78. WHAT COST OF EQUITY ESTIMATES WERE INDICATED BY THE**
15 **TRADITIONAL CAPM?**

16 A78. Our application of the traditional CAPM were based on the same forward-looking
17 market rate of return, risk-free rates, and beta values discussed earlier in connections
18 with the ECAPM. As shown on page 1 of Exhibit ATO-8, applying the forward-
19 looking CAPM approach to the firms in the Gas Utility Group results in an average
20 theoretical cost of equity estimate of 10.3%, or 11.8% after incorporating the size
21 adjustment corresponding to the market capitalization of the individual utilities.

1 As shown on page 2 of Exhibit ATO-8, incorporating a forecasted Treasury
2 bond yield for 2014-2017 implied a cost of equity of approximately 10.4% for the
3 Gas Utility Group, or 11.9% after adjusting for the impact of relative size.

4 **B. Expected Earnings Approach**

5 **Q79. WHAT OTHER ANALYSES DID YOU CONDUCT TO ESTIMATE THE**
6 **COST OF COMMON EQUITY?**

7 A79. We also evaluated the cost of common equity using the expected earnings method.
8 Reference to rates of return available from alternative investments of comparable risk
9 can provide an important benchmark in assessing the return necessary to assure
10 confidence in the financial integrity of a firm and its ability to attract capital. This
11 approach is consistent with the economic underpinnings for a fair rate of return
12 established by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Bluefield* and *Hope*. Moreover, it avoids
13 the complexities and limitations of capital market methods and instead focuses on the
14 returns earned on book equity, which are readily available to investors.

15 **Q80. WHAT ECONOMIC PREMISE UNDERLIES THE EXPECTED EARNINGS**
16 **APPROACH?**

17 A80. The simple, but fundamental concept underlying the expected earnings approach is
18 that investors compare each investment alternative with the next best opportunity. If
19 the utility is unable to offer a return similar to that available from other opportunities
20 of comparable risk, investors will become unwilling to supply the capital on
21 reasonable terms. For existing investors, denying the utility an opportunity to earn
22 what is available from other similar risk alternatives prevents them from earning their
23 opportunity cost of capital.

1 **Q81. HOW IS THE COMPARISON OF OPPORTUNITY COSTS TYPICALLY**
2 **IMPLEMENTED?**

3 A81. The traditional comparable earnings test identifies a group of companies that are
4 believed to be comparable in risk to the utility. The actual earnings of those
5 companies on the book value of their investment are then compared to the allowed
6 return of the utility. While the traditional comparable earnings test is implemented
7 using historical data taken from the accounting records, it is also common to use
8 projections of returns on book investment, such as those published by recognized
9 investment advisory publications (*e.g.*, Value Line). Because these returns on book
10 value equity are analogous to the allowed return on a utility's rate base, this measure
11 of opportunity costs results in a direct, "apples to apples" comparison. Our
12 application of the expected earnings approach was focused exclusively on
13 forward-looking projections, not historical data.

14 Moreover, regulators do not set the returns that investors earn in the capital
15 markets – they can only establish the allowed return on the value of a utility's
16 investment, as reflected on its accounting records. As a result, the expected earnings
17 approach provides a direct guide to ensure that the allowed ROE is similar to what
18 other utilities of comparable risk will earn on invested capital. This opportunity cost
19 test does not require theoretical models to indirectly infer investors' perceptions from
20 stock prices or other market data. As long as the proxy companies are similar in risk,
21 their expected earned returns on invested capital provide a direct benchmark for
22 investors' opportunity costs that is independent of fluctuating stock prices, market-to-

1 book ratios, debates over DCF growth rates, or the limitations inherent in any
2 theoretical model of investor behavior.

3 **Q82. HAS THE EXPECTED EARNINGS APPROACH BEEN RECOGNIZED AS A**
4 **VALID ROE BENCHMARK?**

5 A82. Yes. While this method predominated before the DCF model became fashionable
6 with academic experts, we continue to encounter it around the country.³⁰ A textbook
7 prepared for the Society of Utility and Regulatory Analysts labels the comparable
8 earnings approach the “granddaddy of cost of equity methods” and points out that the
9 amount of subjective judgment required to implement this method is “minimal,”
10 particularly when compared to the DCF and CAPM methods.³¹ The *Practitioner’s*
11 *Guide* notes that the comparable earnings test method is “easily understood” and
12 firmly anchored in the regulatory tradition of the *Bluefield* and *Hope* cases,³² as well
13 as sound regulatory economics. We routinely have used the comparable earnings
14 approach, and it has been referenced widely in regulatory decision-making.³³

³⁰ For example, the Virginia State Corporation Commission is required by statute (Code of Virginia § 56-585.1(A)(2)(a) (2013) to consider the earned returns on book value of electric utilities in its region. In orders issued on November 30, 2011 and July 15, 2010 in Docket Nos. PUE-2011-00037 and PUE-2009-00030, the VSCC established the allowed ROE for Appalachian Power Company based solely on the earned returns on book value for a peer group of other electric utilities. Another example is the Idaho Public Utilities Commission, which continues to confirm the relevance of return on book equity evidence.

³¹ Parcell, David C., “The Cost of Capital—a Practitioner’s Guide,” *Society of Utility and Regulatory Financial Analysts* at 115-116 (2010).

³² *Id.* at 116.

³³ For example, a NARUC survey reported that 19 regulatory jurisdictions cited the comparable earnings test as a primary method favored in determining the allowed rate of return. “Utility Regulatory Policy in the U.S. and Canada, 1995-1996,” National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (December 1996). In our experience, while a few commissions have explicitly rejected comparable earnings, most regard it as a useful tool.

1 **Q83. WHAT RATES OF RETURN ON EQUITY ARE INDICATED FOR GAS**
2 **UTILITIES BASED ON THE EXPECTED EARNINGS APPROACH?**

3 A83. For the firms in the Gas Utility Group, the year-end returns on common equity
4 projected by Value Line over its forecast horizon are shown on Exhibit ATO-9.
5 Consistent with the rationale underlying the development of the br+sv growth rates,
6 these year-end values were converted to average returns using the same adjustment
7 factor discussed earlier and developed on Exhibit ATO-5. As shown on Exhibit
8 ATO-9, Value Line's projections for the Gas Utility Group suggest an average ROE
9 of approximately 11.6%.

10 **C. Extremely Low Risk Non-Utility DCF**

11 **Q84. WHAT OTHER PROXY GROUP DID YOU CONSIDER IN EVALUATING A**
12 **FAIR ROE FOR ATMOS?**

13 A84. Consistent with underlying economic and regulatory standards, we also applied the
14 DCF model to a reference group of low-risk companies in the non-utility sectors of
15 the economy. We refer to this group as the "Non-Utility Group."

16 **Q85. DO UTILITIES HAVE TO COMPETE WITH NON-REGULATED FIRMS**
17 **FOR CAPITAL?**

18 A85. Yes. The cost of capital is an opportunity cost based on the returns that investors
19 could realize by putting their money in other alternatives. Clearly, the total capital
20 invested in utility stocks is only the tip of the iceberg of total common stock
21 investment, and there are a plethora of other enterprises available to investors beyond
22 those in the utility industry. Utilities must compete for capital, not just against firms
23 in their own industry, but with other investment opportunities of comparable risk.

1 Indeed, modern portfolio theory is built on the assumption that rational investors will
2 hold a diverse portfolio of stocks, not just companies in a single industry.

3 **Q86. IS IT CONSISTENT WITH THE BLUEFIELD AND HOPE CASES TO**
4 **CONSIDER INVESTORS' REQUIRED ROE FOR NON-UTILITY**
5 **COMPANIES?**

6 A86. Yes. Returns in the competitive sector of the economy form the very underpinning
7 for utility ROEs because regulation purports to serve as a substitute for the actions of
8 competitive markets. The Supreme Court has recognized that it is the degree of risk,
9 not the nature of the business, which is relevant in evaluating an allowed ROE for a
10 utility. The *Bluefield* case refers to “business undertakings attended with comparable
11 risks and uncertainties.” It does not restrict consideration to other utilities. Similarly,
12 the *Hope* case states:

13 By that standard the return to the equity owner should be commensurate
14 with returns on investments in other enterprises having corresponding
15 risks.³⁴

16 As in the *Bluefield* decision, there is nothing to restrict “other enterprises” solely to
17 the utility industry.

18 In the early applications of the comparable earnings approach, utilities were
19 explicitly eliminated due to a concern about circularity. In other words, soon after the
20 *Hope* decision regulatory commissions did not want to get involved in circular logic
21 by looking to the returns of utilities that were established by the same or similar
22 regulatory commissions in the same geographic region. To avoid circularity,
23 regulators looked only to the returns of non-utility companies.

³⁴ *Federal Power Comm'n v. Hope Natural Gas Co.* 320 U.S. 391, (1944).

1 **Q87. DOES CONSIDERATION OF THE RESULTS FOR THE NON-UTILITY**
2 **GROUP MAKE THE ESTIMATION OF THE COST OF EQUITY USING THE**
3 **DCF MODEL MORE RELIABLE?**

4 A87. Yes. The estimates of growth from the DCF model depend on analysts' forecasts. It
5 is possible for utility growth rates to be distorted by short-term trends in the industry,
6 or by the industry falling into favor or disfavor by analysts. The result of such
7 distortions would be to bias the DCF estimates for utilities. Because the Non-Utility
8 Group includes low risk companies from many industries, it diversifies away any
9 distortion that may be caused by the ebb and flow of enthusiasm for a particular
10 sector.

11 **Q88. WHAT CRITERIA DID YOU APPLY TO DEVELOP THE NON-UTILITY**
12 **GROUP?**

13 A88. Our comparable risk proxy group was composed of those United States companies
14 followed by Value Line that:

- 15 1) pay common dividends;
- 16 2) have a Safety Rank of "1";
- 17 3) have a Financial Strength Rating of "B++" or greater;
- 18 4) have a beta of 0.60 or less; and
- 19 5) have investment grade credit ratings from S&P.

20 **Q89. HOW DO THE OVERALL RISKS OF THIS NON-UTILITY GROUP**
21 **COMPARE WITH THE GAS UTILITY GROUP AND ATMOS?**

22 A89. Table ATO-4 compares the Non-Utility Group with the Gas Utility Group and Atmos
23 across the same four indicators of investment risk presented earlier:

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2

TABLE ATO-4
COMPARISON OF RISK INDICATORS

<u>Proxy Group</u>	<u>S&P Credit Rating</u>	<u>Value Line</u>		
		<u>Safety Rank</u>	<u>Financial Strength</u>	<u>Beta</u>
Non-Utility	A	1	A+	0.59
Gas Utility	A-	2	B++	0.73
Atmos	A-	2	B++	0.80

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As shown above, the average Safety Rank, Financial Strength Rating, beta, and credit ratings for the Non-Utility Group suggest less risk than for the proxy group of gas utilities and Atmos. When considered together, a comparison of these objective measures, which consider a broad spectrum of risks, including financial and business position, relative size, and exposure to company-specific factors, indicates that investors would likely conclude that the overall investment risks for the Gas Utility Group and Atmos are greater than those of the firms in the Non-Utility Group.

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The ten companies that make up the Non-Utility Group are representative of the very pinnacle of corporate America. These firms, which include household names such as General Mills, McDonalds, PepsiCo, and Wal-Mart, have long corporate histories, well-established track records, and exceedingly conservative risk profiles. Many of these companies pay dividends on a par with utilities, with the average dividend yield for the group approaching 3%. Moreover, because of their significance and name recognition, these companies receive intense scrutiny by the investment community, which increases confidence that published growth estimates are representative of the consensus expectations reflected in common stock prices.

1 **Q90. WHAT WERE THE RESULTS OF YOUR DCF ANALYSIS FOR THE NON-**
2 **UTILITY GROUP?**

3 A90. The results of our DCF analysis for the Non-Utility Group are presented in Exhibit
4 ATO-10. As summarized in Table ATO-5, below, application of the constant growth
5 DCF model resulted in the following cost of equity estimates:

**TABLE ATO-5
DCF RESULTS – NON-UTILITY GROUP**

<u>Growth Rate</u>	<u>Cost of Equity</u>	
	<u>Average</u>	<u>Midpoint</u>
Value Line	11.4%	11.5%
IBES	11.3%	11.6%
Zacks	11.4%	11.7%

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As discussed earlier, reference to the Non-Utility Group is consistent with established
regulatory principles. Required returns for utilities should be in line with those of
non-utility firms of comparable risk operating under the constraints of free
competition.

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Q91. HOW CAN YOU RECONCILE THESE DCF RESULTS FOR THE NON-
UTILITY GROUP AGAINST THE SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER ESTIMATES
PRODUCED FOR YOUR GROUP OF GAS UTILITIES?

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A91. First, it is important to be clear that the higher DCF results for the Non-Utility Group
cannot be attributed to risk differences. As we documented earlier, the risks that
investors associate with the group of non-utility firms - as measured by Value Line's
Safety Rank, Financial Strength, Beta, and S&P's credit ratings – are lower than the
risks investors associate with the Gas Utility Group. The objective evidence provided
by these observable risk measures rules out a conclusion that the higher non-utility
DCF estimates are associated with higher investment risk.

1 Rather, the divergence between the DCF results for these groups of utility and
2 non-utility firms can be attributed to the fact that DCF estimates invariably depart
3 from the returns that investors actually require because their expectations may not be
4 captured by the inputs to the model, particularly the assumed growth rate. Because
5 the actual cost of equity is unobservable, and DCF results inherently incorporate a
6 degree of error, the cost of equity estimates for the Non-Utility Group provide an
7 important benchmark in evaluating a fair ROE for Atmos. There is no basis to
8 conclude that DCF results for a group of utilities would be inherently more reliable
9 than those for firms in the competitive sector, and the divergence between the DCF
10 estimates for the group of gas utilities and the Non-Utility Group suggests that both
11 should be considered to ensure a balanced end-result. The results of the Non-Utility
12 Group DCF suggests that the 10.53% recommended ROE for Atmos is a conservative
13 estimate of a fair return, particularly since this recommended ROE includes a
14 minimum flotation cost adjustment in addition to the bare bones cost of equity.

15 **Q92. PLEASE SUMMARIZE THE RESULTS OF YOUR ALTERNATIVE ROE**
16 **BENCHMARKS.**

17 A92. The cost of common equity estimates produced by the various tests of reasonableness
18 discussed above are shown on page 2 of Exhibit ATO-2. The results of these
19 alternative benchmarks reinforce the results of our primary methods and confirm our
20 conclusion that an ROE of 10.53% for Atmos is reasonable.

21 **Q93. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY?**

22 A93. Yes, it does.

VERIFICATION

STATE OF TEXAS

§
§
§

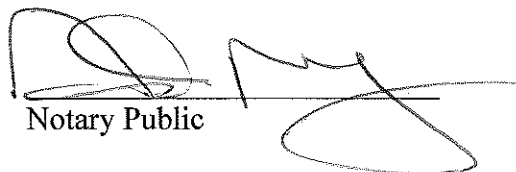
COUNTY OF TRAVIS

William E. Avera, being duly sworn upon his oath, deposes and states that he is the President of FINCAP, Inc.; that he has read and is familiar with the foregoing Direct Testimony filed herewith; and that the statements made therein are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.



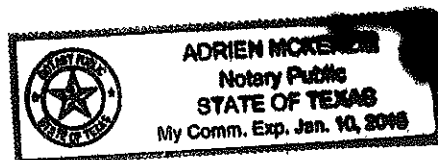
William E. Avera

Subscribed and sworn before me this 6th day of January, 2014.



Notary Public

My appointment expires: 1/10/2015




VERIFICATION

STATE OF TEXAS

§
§
§

COUNTY OF TRAVIS

Adrien M. McKenzie, being duly sworn upon his oath, deposes and states that he is an Associate of FINCAP, Inc.; that he has read and is familiar with the foregoing Direct Testimony filed herewith; and that the statements made therein are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.



Adrien M. McKenzie

Subscribed and sworn before me this 6th day of January, 2014.



Notary Public

My appointment expires: 1.7.17



EXHIBIT ATO-1

**QUALIFICATIONS OF WILLIAM E. AVERA
AND
ADRIEN M. MCKENZIE**

Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS EXHIBIT?

A. This exhibit describes our background and experience and contains the details of our qualifications.

Q. DR. AVERA, PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE.

A. I received a B.A. degree with a major in economics from Emory University. After serving in the U.S. Navy, I entered the doctoral program in economics at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Upon receiving my Ph.D., I joined the faculty at the University of North Carolina and taught finance in the Graduate School of Business. I subsequently accepted a position at the University of Texas at Austin where I taught courses in financial management and investment analysis. I then went to work for International Paper Company in New York City as Manager of Financial Education, a position in which I had responsibility for all corporate education programs in finance, accounting, and economics.

In 1977, I joined the staff of the Public Utility Commission of Texas ("PUCT") as Director of the Economic Research Division. During my tenure at the PUCT, I managed a division responsible for financial analysis, cost allocation and rate design, economic and financial research, and data processing systems, and I testified in cases on a variety of financial and economic issues. Since leaving the PUCT, I have been engaged as a consultant. I have participated in a wide range of assignments involving utility-related matters on behalf of utilities, industrial customers, municipalities, and regulatory commissions. I have previously testified before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

("FERC"), as well as the Federal Communications Commission, the Surface Transportation Board (and its predecessor, the Interstate Commerce Commission), the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission, and regulatory agencies, courts, and legislative committees in over 40 states.

In 1995, I was appointed by the PUCT to the Synchronous Interconnection Committee to advise the Texas legislature on the costs and benefits of connecting Texas to the national electric transmission grid. In addition, I served as an outside director of Georgia System Operations Corporation, the system operator for electric cooperatives in Georgia.

I have served as Lecturer in the Finance Department at the University of Texas at Austin and taught in the evening graduate program at St. Edward's University for twenty years. In addition, I have lectured on economic and regulatory topics in programs sponsored by universities and industry groups. I have taught in hundreds of educational programs for financial analysts in programs sponsored by the Association for Investment Management and Research, the Financial Analysts Review, and local financial analysts societies. These programs have been presented in Asia, Europe, and North America, including the Financial Analysts Seminar at Northwestern University. I hold the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA®) designation and have served as Vice President for Membership of the Financial Management Association. I have also served on the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Society of Financial Analysts. I was elected Vice Chairman of the National Association of Regulatory Commissioners ("NARUC") Subcommittee on Economics and appointed to NARUC's Technical Subcommittee on the National Energy Act. I have also served as an officer of various other professional organizations and societies. A resume containing the details of my experience and qualifications is attached.

Q. MR. MCKENZIE, PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE.

A. I received B.A. and M.B.A. degrees with a major in finance from The University of Texas at Austin, and hold the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA®) designation. In 1984, I joined FINCAP, Inc. as an Associate. Since that time, I have participated in consulting assignments involving a broad range of economic and financial issues, including cost of capital, cost of service, rate design, economic damages, and business valuation. I have extensive experience in economic and financial analysis for regulated industries, and in preparing and supporting expert witness testimony before courts, regulatory agencies, and legislative committees throughout the U.S. and Canada. I have previously prepared prefiled testimony in over 250 regulatory proceedings before FERC, the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission, and regulatory agencies in over 30 states.

WILLIAM E. AVERA

FINCAP, INC.
Financial Concepts and Applications
Economic and Financial Counsel

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Austin, Texas 78751
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FAX (512) 458-4768
fincap@texas.net

Summary of Qualifications

Ph.D. in economics and finance; Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA[®]) designation; extensive expert witness testimony before courts, alternative dispute resolution panels, regulatory agencies and legislative committees; lectured in executive education programs around the world on ethics, investment analysis, and regulation; undergraduate and graduate teaching in business and economics; appointed to leadership positions in government, industry, academia, and the military.

Employment

Principal,
FINCAP, Inc.
(Sep. 1979 to present)

Financial, economic and policy consulting to business and government. Perform business and public policy research, cost/benefit analyses and financial modeling, valuation of businesses (almost 200 entities valued), estimation of damages, statistical and industry studies. Provide strategy advice and educational services in public and private sectors, and serve as expert witness before regulatory agencies, legislative committees, arbitration panels, and courts.

*Director, Economic Research
Division,*
Public Utility Commission of Texas
(Dec. 1977 to Aug. 1979)

Responsible for research and testimony preparation on rate of return, rate structure, and econometric analysis dealing with energy, telecommunications, water and sewer utilities. Testified in major rate cases and appeared before legislative committees and served as Chief Economist for agency. Administered state and federal grant funds. Communicated frequently with political leaders and representatives from consumer groups, media, and investment community.

Manager, Financial Education,
International Paper Company
New York City
(Feb. 1977 to Nov. 1977)

Directed corporate education programs in accounting, finance, and economics. Developed course materials, recruited and trained instructors, liaison within the company and with academic institutions. Prepared operating budget and designed financial controls for corporate professional development program.

Lecturer in Finance,
The University of Texas at Austin
(Sep. 1979 to May 1981)
Assistant Professor of Finance,
(Sep. 1975 to May 1977)

Taught graduate and undergraduate courses in financial management and investment theory. Conducted research in business and public policy. Named Outstanding Graduate Business Professor and received various administrative appointments.

Assistant Professor of Business,
University of North Carolina at
Chapel Hill
(Sep. 1972 to Jul. 1975)

Taught in BBA, MBA, and Ph.D. programs. Created project course in finance, Financial Management for Women, and participated in developing Small Business Management sequence. Organized the North Carolina Institute for Investment Research, a group of financial institutions that supported academic research. Faculty advisor to the Media Board, which funds student publications and broadcast stations.

Education

Ph.D., Economics and Finance,
University of North Carolina at
Chapel Hill
(Jan. 1969 to Aug. 1972)

Elective courses included financial management, public finance, monetary theory, and econometrics. Awarded the Stonier Fellowship by the American Bankers' Association and University Teaching Fellowship. Taught statistics, macroeconomics, and microeconomics.

Dissertation: *The Geometric Mean Strategy as a Theory of Multiperiod Portfolio Choice*

B.A., Economics,
Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia
(Sep. 1961 to Jun. 1965)

Active in extracurricular activities, president of the Barkley Forum (debate team), Emory Religious Association, and Delta Tau Delta chapter. Individual awards and team championships at national collegiate debate tournaments.

Professional Associations

Received Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation in 1977; Vice President for Membership, Financial Management Association; President, Austin Chapter of Planning Executives Institute; Board of Directors, North Carolina Society of Financial Analysts; Candidate Curriculum Committee, Association for Investment Management and Research; Executive Committee of Southern Finance Association; Vice Chair, Staff Subcommittee on Economics and National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC); Appointed to NARUC Technical Subcommittee on the National Energy Act.

Teaching in Executive Education Programs

University-Sponsored Programs: Central Michigan University, Duke University, Louisiana State University, National Defense University, National University of Singapore, Texas A&M University, University of Kansas, University of North Carolina, University of Texas.

Business and Government-Sponsored Programs: Advanced Seminar on Earnings Regulation, American Public Welfare Association, Association for Investment Management and Research, Congressional Fellows Program, Cost of Capital Workshop, Electricity Consumers Resource Council, Financial Analysts Association of Indonesia, Financial Analysts Review, Financial Analysts Seminar at Northwestern University, Governor's Executive Development Program of Texas, Louisiana Association of Business and Industry, National Association of Purchasing Management, National Association of Tire Dealers, Planning Executives Institute, School of Banking of the South, State of Wisconsin Investment Board, Stock Exchange of Thailand, Texas Association of State Sponsored Computer Centers, Texas Bankers' Association, Texas Bar Association, Texas Savings and Loan League, Texas Society of CPAs, Tokyo Association of Foreign Banks, Union Bank of Switzerland, U.S. Department of State, U.S. Navy, U.S. Veterans Administration, in addition to Texas state agencies and major corporations.

Presented papers for Mills B. Lane Lecture Series at the University of Georgia and Heubner Lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. Taught graduate courses in finance and economics for evening program at St. Edward's University in Austin from January 1979 through 1998.

Expert Witness Testimony

Testified in almost 300 cases before regulatory agencies addressing cost of capital, regulatory policy, rate design, and other economic and financial issues.

Federal Agencies: Federal Communications Commission, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Surface Transportation Board, Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission.

State Regulatory Agencies: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Testified in 42 cases before federal and state courts, arbitration panels, and alternative dispute tribunals (89 depositions given) regarding damages, valuation, antitrust liability, fiduciary duties, and other economic and financial issues.

Board Positions and Other Professional Activities

Co-chair, Synchronous Interconnection Committee established by Texas Legislature to study interconnection of Texas with national grid; Audit Committee and Outside Director, Georgia System Operations Corporation (electric system operator for member-owned electric cooperatives in Georgia); Chairman, Board of Print Depot, Inc. and FINCAP, Inc.; Appointed by Hays County Commission to Citizens Advisory Committee of Habitat Conservation Plan, Operator of AAA

Ranch, a certified organic producer of agricultural products; Appointed to Organic Livestock Advisory Committee by Texas Agricultural Commissioner; Appointed by Texas Railroad Commissioners to study group for *The UP/SP Merger: An Assessment of the Impacts on the State of Texas*; Appointed by Hawaii Public Utilities Commission to team reviewing affiliate relationships of Hawaiian Electric Industries; Chairman, Energy Task Force, Greater Austin-San Antonio Corridor Council; Consultant to Public Utility Commission of Texas on cogeneration policy and other matters; Consultant to Public Service Commission of New Mexico on cogeneration policy; Evaluator of Energy Research Grant Proposals for Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

Community Activities

Treasurer, Dripping Springs Presbyterian Church; Board of Directors, Sustainable Food Center; Chair, Board of Deacons, Finance Committee, and Elder, Central Presbyterian Church of Austin; Founding Member, Orange-Chatham County (N.C.) Legal Aid Screening Committee.

Military

Captain, U.S. Naval Reserve (retired after 28 years service); Commanding Officer, Naval Special Warfare Engineering (SEAL) Support Unit; Officer-in-Charge of SWIFT patrol boat in Vietnam; Enlisted service as weather analyst (advanced to second class petty officer).

Bibliography

Monographs

- “Economic Perspectives on Texas Water Resources,” with Robert M. Avera and Felipe Chacon in *Essentials of Texas Water Resources*, Mary K. Sahs, ed. State Bar of Texas (2012).
- Ethics and the Investment Professional* (video, workbook, and instructor’s guide) and *Ethics Challenge Today* (video), Association for Investment Management and Research (1995)
- “Definition of Industry Ethics and Development of a Code” and “Applying Ethics in the Real World,” in *Good Ethics: The Essential Element of a Firm’s Success*, Association for Investment Management and Research (1994)
- “On the Use of Security Analysts’ Growth Projections in the DCF Model,” with Bruce H. Fairchild in *Earnings Regulation Under Inflation*, J. R. Foster and S. R. Holmberg, eds. Institute for Study of Regulation (1982)
- An Examination of the Concept of Using Relative Customer Class Risk to Set Target Rates of Return in Electric Cost-of-Service Studies*, with Bruce H. Fairchild, Electricity Consumers Resource Council (ELCON) (1981); portions reprinted in *Public Utilities Fortnightly* (Nov. 11, 1982)
- “Usefulness of Current Values to Investors and Creditors,” *Research Study on Current-Value Accounting Measurements and Utility*, George M. Scott, ed., Touche Ross Foundation (1978)
- “The Geometric Mean Strategy and Common Stock Investment Management,” with Henry A. Latané in *Life Insurance Investment Policies*, David Cummins, ed. (1977)
- Investment Companies: Analysis of Current Operations and Future Prospects*, with J. Finley Lee and Glenn L. Wood, American College of Life Underwriters (1975)

Articles

- "Should Analysts Own the Stocks they Cover?" *The Financial Journalist*, (March 2002)
- "Liquidity, Exchange Listing, and Common Stock Performance," with John C. Groth and Kerry Cooper, *Journal of Economics and Business* (Spring 1985); reprinted by National Association of Security Dealers
- "The Energy Crisis and the Homeowner: The Grief Process," *Texas Business Review* (Jan.–Feb. 1980); reprinted in *The Energy Picture: Problems and Prospects*, J. E. Pluta, ed., Bureau of Business Research (1980)
- "Use of IFPS at the Public Utility Commission of Texas," *Proceedings of the IFPS Users Group Annual Meeting* (1979)
- "Production Capacity Allocation: Conversion, CWIP, and One-Armed Economics," *Proceedings of the NARUC Biennial Regulatory Information Conference* (1978)
- "Some Thoughts on the Rate of Return to Public Utility Companies," with Bruce H. Fairchild in *Proceedings of the NARUC Biennial Regulatory Information Conference* (1978)
- "A New Capital Budgeting Measure: The Integration of Time, Liquidity, and Uncertainty," with David Cordell in *Proceedings of the Southwestern Finance Association* (1977)
- "Usefulness of Current Values to Investors and Creditors," in *Inflation Accounting/Indexing and Stock Behavior* (1977)
- "Consumer Expectations and the Economy," *Texas Business Review* (Nov. 1976)
- "Portfolio Performance Evaluation and Long-run Capital Growth," with Henry A. Latané in *Proceedings of the Eastern Finance Association* (1973)
- Book reviews in *Journal of Finance* and *Financial Review*. Abstracts for *CFA Digest*. Articles in *Carolina Financial Times*.

Selected Papers and Presentations

- "Economic Perspective on Water Marketing in Texas," 2009 Water Law Institute, The University of Texas School of Law, Austin, TX (Dec. 2009).
- "Estimating Utility Cost of Equity in Financial Turmoil," SNL EXNET 15th Annual FERC Briefing, Washington, D.C. (Mar. 2009)
- "The Who, What, When, How, and Why of Ethics," San Antonio Financial Analysts Society (Jan. 16, 2002). Similar presentation given to the Austin Society of Financial Analysts (Jan. 17, 2002)
- "Ethics for Financial Analysts," Sponsored by Canadian Council of Financial Analysts: delivered in Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, and Winnipeg, June 1997. Similar presentations given to Austin Society of Financial Analysts (Mar. 1994), San Antonio Society of Financial Analysts (Nov. 1985), and St. Louis Society of Financial Analysts (Feb. 1986)
- "Cost of Capital for Multi-Divisional Corporations," Financial Management Association, New Orleans, Louisiana (Oct. 1996)
- "Ethics and the Treasury Function," Government Treasurers Organization of Texas, Corpus Christi, Texas (Jun. 1996)
- "A Cooperative Future," Iowa Association of Electric Cooperatives, Des Moines (December 1995). Similar presentations given to National G & T Conference, Irving, Texas (June 1995), Kentucky

- Association of Electric Cooperatives Annual Meeting, Louisville (Nov. 1994), Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware Association of Electric Cooperatives Annual Meeting, Richmond (July 1994), and Carolina Electric Cooperatives Annual Meeting, Raleigh (Mar. 1994)
- "Information Superhighway Warnings: Speed Bumps on Wall Street and Detours from the Economy," Texas Society of Certified Public Accountants Natural Gas, Telecommunications and Electric Industries Conference, Austin (Apr. 1995)
- "Economic/Wall Street Outlook," Carolinas Council of the Institute of Management Accountants, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina (May 1994). Similar presentation given to Bell Operating Company Accounting Witness Conference, Santa Fe, New Mexico (Apr. 1993)
- "Regulatory Developments in Telecommunications," Regional Holding Company Financial and Accounting Conference, San Antonio (Sep. 1993)
- "Estimating the Cost of Capital During the 1990s: Issues and Directions," The National Society of Rate of Return Analysts, Washington, D.C. (May 1992)
- "Making Utility Regulation Work at the Public Utility Commission of Texas," Center for Legal and Regulatory Studies, University of Texas, Austin (June 1991)
- "Can Regulation Compete for the Hearts and Minds of Industrial Customers," Emerging Issues of Competition in the Electric Utility Industry Conference, Austin (May 1988)
- "The Role of Utilities in Fostering New Energy Technologies," Emerging Energy Technologies in Texas Conference, Austin (Mar. 1988)
- "The Regulators' Perspective," Bellcore Economic Analysis Conference, San Antonio (Nov. 1987)
- "Public Utility Commissions and the Nuclear Plant Contractor," Construction Litigation Superconference, Laguna Beach, California (Dec. 1986)
- "Development of Cogeneration Policies in Texas," University of Georgia Fifth Annual Public Utilities Conference, Atlanta (Sep. 1985)
- "Wheeling for Power Sales," Energy Bureau Cogeneration Conference, Houston (Nov. 1985).
- "Asymmetric Discounting of Information and Relative Liquidity: Some Empirical Evidence for Common Stocks" (with John Groth and Kerry Cooper), Southern Finance Association, New Orleans (Nov. 1982)
- "Used and Useful Planning Models," Planning Executive Institute, 27th Corporate Planning Conference, Los Angeles (Nov. 1979)
- "Staff Input to Commission Rate of Return Decisions," The National Society of Rate of Return Analysts, New York (Oct. 1979)
- "Discounted Cash Life: A New Measure of the Time Dimension in Capital Budgeting," with David Cordell, Southern Finance Association, New Orleans (Nov. 1978)
- "The Relative Value of Statistics of Ex Post Common Stock Distributions to Explain Variance," with Charles G. Martin, Southern Finance Association, Atlanta (Nov. 1977)
- "An ANOVA Representation of Common Stock Returns as a Framework for the Allocation of Portfolio Management Effort," with Charles G. Martin, Financial Management Association, Montreal (Oct. 1976)
- "A Growth-Optimal Portfolio Selection Model with Finite Horizon," with Henry A. Latané, American Finance Association, San Francisco (Dec. 1974)

- “An Optimal Approach to the Finance Decision,” with Henry A. Latané, Southern Finance Association, Atlanta (Nov. 1974)
- “A Pragmatic Approach to the Capital Structure Decision Based on Long-Run Growth,” with Henry A. Latané, Financial Management Association, San Diego (Oct. 1974)
- “Growth Rates, Expected Returns, and Variance in Portfolio Selection and Performance Evaluation,” with Henry A. Latané, Econometric Society, Oslo, Norway (Aug. 1973)

ADRIEN M. McKENZIE

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fincap3@texas.net

Summary of Qualifications

Adrien McKenzie has an MBA in finance from the University of Texas at Austin and holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation. He has over 25 years experience in economic and financial analysis for regulated industries, and in preparing and supporting expert witness testimony before courts, regulatory agencies, and legislative committees throughout the U.S. and Canada. Assignments have included a broad range of economic and financial issues, including cost of capital, cost of service, rate design, economic damages, and business valuation.

Employment

Consultant,
FINCAP, Inc.
(June 1984 to June 1987)
(April 1988 to present)

Economic consulting firm specializing in regulated industries and valuation of closely-held businesses. Assignments have involved electric, gas, telecommunication, and water/sewer utilities, with clients including utilities, consumer groups, municipalities, regulatory agencies, and cogenerators. Areas of participation have included rate of return, revenue requirements, rate design, tariff analysis, avoided cost, forecasting, and negotiations. Develop cost of capital analyses using alternative market models for electric, gas, and telephone utilities. Prepare pre-filed direct and rebuttal testimony, participate in settlement negotiations, respond to interrogatories, evaluate opposition testimony, and assist in the areas of cross-examination and the preparations of legal briefs. Other assignments have involved preparation of technical reports, valuations, estimation of damages, industry studies, and various economic analyses in support of litigation.

Manager,
McKenzie Energy Company
(Jan. 1981 to May. 1984)

Responsible for operations and accounting for firm engaged in the management of working interests in oil and gas properties.

Education

M.B.A., Finance,
University of Texas at Austin
(Sep. 1982 to May. 1984)

Program included coursework in corporate finance, accounting, financial modeling, and statistics. Received Dean's Award for Academic Excellence and Good Neighbor Scholarship.

Professional Report: *The Impact of Construction Expenditures on Investor-Owned Electric Utilities*

B.B.A., Finance,
University of Texas at Austin
(Jan. 1981 to May 1982)

Electives included capital market theory, portfolio management, and international economics and finance. Elected to Beta Gamma Sigma business honor society. Dean's List 1981-1982.

Simon Fraser University,
Vancouver, Canada and University
of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu,
Hawaii
(Jan. 1979 to Dec 1980)

Coursework in accounting, finance, economics, and liberal arts.

Professional Associations

Received Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation in 1990.

Member – CFA Institute.

Bibliography

“A Profile of State Regulatory Commissions,” A Special Report by the Electricity Consumers Resource Council (ELCON), Summer 1991.

“The Impact of Regulatory Climate on Utility Capital Costs: An Alternative Test,” with Bruce H. Fairchild, *Public Utilities Fortnightly* (May 25, 1989).

Presentations

Cost of Capital Working Group eforum, Edison Electric Institute (April 24, 2012)

“Cost-of-Service Studies and Rate Design,” General Management of Electric Utilities (A Training Program for Electric Utility Managers from Developing Countries), Austin, Texas (October 1989 and November 1990 and 1991).

Representative Assignments

Mr. McKenzie has prepared and supported prefiled testimony submitted in over 250 regulatory proceedings. In addition to filings before regulators in 33 states, Mr. McKenzie has considerable expertise in preparing expert analyses and testimony before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") on the issue of ROE. Many of these proceedings have been influential in addressing key aspects of FERC's policies with respect to ROE determinations. Other representative assignments have included the application of econometric models to analyze the impact of anti-competitive behavior and estimate lost profits in the commercial explosives and chemical industries; development of explanatory models in connection with prudency issues surrounding nuclear generating facilities; and the analysis of avoided cost pricing for cogenerated power.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

<u>DCF</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Midpoint</u>
Value Line	10.5%	10.5%
IBES	8.4%	9.4%
Zacks	8.5%	8.7%
Internal br + sv	9.9%	10.9%
<u>Empirical CAPM - 2014 Yield</u>		
Unadjusted	10.9%	11.0%
Size Adjusted	12.3%	12.5%
<u>Empirical CAPM - Projected Yield</u>		
Unadjusted	11.0%	11.1%
Size Adjusted	12.5%	12.6%
<u>Utility Risk Premium</u>		
Current Bond Yields	10.1%	
Projected Bond Yields	10.6%	
<u>Cost of Equity Recommendation</u>		
Cost of Equity Range	9.9% --	10.9%
Recommended Point Estimate	10.40%	
<u>Flotation Cost Adjustment</u>		
Dividend Yield	3.60%	
Flotation Cost Percentage	3.60%	
Adjustment	0.13%	
<u>Proxy Group ROE</u>		
	10.53%	

CHECKS OF REASONABLENESS

	<u>Average</u>	<u>Midpoint</u>
<u>CAPM - 2013 Bond Yield</u>		
Unadjusted	10.3%	10.5%
Size Adjusted	11.8%	11.9%
<u>CAPM - Projected Bond Yield</u>		
Unadjusted	10.4%	10.6%
Size Adjusted	11.9%	12.1%
<u>Expected Earnings</u>		
Proxy Group	11.6%	12.5%
<u>Non-Utility DCF</u>		
Value Line	11.4%	11.5%
IBES	11.3%	11.6%
Zacks	11.4%	11.7%

GAS UTILITY GROUP

	<u>Company</u>	<u>At Fiscal Year-End 2012 (a)</u>			<u>Value Line Projected (b)</u>		
		<u>Debt</u>	<u>Preferred</u>	<u>Common Equity</u>	<u>Debt</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Common Equity</u>
1	AGL Resources	50.8%	0.0%	49.2%	51.0%	0.0%	49.0%
2	Atmos Energy Corp.	45.3%	0.0%	54.7%	49.0%	0.0%	51.0%
3	Laclede Group	37.7%	0.0%	62.3%	46.5%	0.0%	53.5%
4	New Jersey Resources	39.6%	0.0%	60.4%	33.0%	0.0%	67.0%
5	NiSource, Inc.	56.9%	0.0%	43.1%	58.0%	0.0%	42.0%
6	Northwest Natural Gas	48.5%	0.0%	51.5%	48.0%	0.0%	52.0%
7	Piedmont Natural Gas	48.7%	0.0%	51.3%	47.5%	0.0%	52.5%
8	South Jersey Industries	46.0%	0.0%	54.0%	42.0%	0.0%	58.0%
9	Southwest Gas Corp.	50.2%	0.0%	49.8%	49.5%	0.0%	50.5%
10	WGL Holdings, Inc.	31.2%	1.5%	67.3%	28.0%	1.5%	70.5%
	Average	45.5%	0.1%	54.4%	45.3%	0.2%	54.6%

(a) Company Form 10-K and Annual Reports.

(b) The Value Line Investment Survey (Dec. 6, 2013).

DIVIDEND YIELD

	(a)	(b)	
<u>Company</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Dividends</u>	<u>Yield</u>
1 AGL Resources	\$ 47.20	\$ 1.88	4.0%
2 Atmos Energy Corp.	\$ 45.00	\$ 1.50	3.3%
3 Laclede Group	\$ 46.62	\$ 1.76	3.8%
4 New Jersey Resources	\$ 45.58	\$ 1.68	3.7%
5 NiSource, Inc.	\$ 31.72	\$ 1.00	3.2%
6 Northwest Natural Gas	\$ 42.67	\$ 1.84	4.3%
7 Piedmont Natural Gas	\$ 33.30	\$ 1.24	3.7%
8 South Jersey Industries	\$ 57.70	\$ 1.95	3.4%
9 Southwest Gas Corp.	\$ 53.42	\$ 1.38	2.6%
10 WGL Holdings, Inc.	\$ 42.68	\$ 1.68	3.9%
Average			3.6%

(a) Average of closing prices for 30 trading days ended Dec. 6, 2013.

(b) The Value Line Investment Survey, Summary & Index (Dec. 6, 2013).

GROWTH RATES

<u>Company</u>	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	<u>Earnings Growth</u>			<u>br+sv</u>
	<u>V Line</u>	<u>IBES</u>	<u>Zacks</u>	<u>Growth</u>
1 AGL Resources	8.0%	NA	5.0%	5.1%
2 Atmos Energy Corp.	7.5%	7.8%	6.2%	5.2%
3 Laclede Group	6.0%	4.9%	4.3%	10.1%
4 New Jersey Resources	5.5%	2.5%	4.0%	6.8%
5 NiSource, Inc.	10.5%	6.5%	6.5%	5.2%
6 Northwest Natural Gas	4.5%	4.0%	4.0%	4.6%
7 Piedmont Natural Gas	4.0%	4.0%	5.0%	4.8%
8 South Jersey Industries	7.5%	6.0%	6.0%	9.6%
9 Southwest Gas Corp.	8.0%	3.4%	3.4%	7.9%
10 WGL Holdings, Inc.	3.5%	4.6%	4.6%	4.0%

(a) The Value Line Investment Survey (Dec. 6, 2013).

(b) www.finance.yahoo.com (retrieved Dec. 6, 2013).

(c) www.zacks.com (retrieved Dec. 6, 2013).

(d) See Exhibit ATO-5.

DCF COST OF EQUITY ESTIMATES

Company	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
	Earnings Growth			br+sv
	V Line	IBES	Zacks	Growth
1 AGL Resources	12.0%	NA	9.0%	9.1%
2 Atmos Energy Corp.	10.8%	11.1%	9.5%	8.6%
3 Laclede Group	9.8%	8.7%	8.1%	13.8%
4 New Jersey Resources	9.2%	6.2%	7.7%	10.5%
5 NiSource, Inc.	13.7%	9.7%	9.7%	8.3%
6 Northwest Natural Gas	8.8%	8.3%	8.3%	9.0%
7 Piedmont Natural Gas	7.7%	7.7%	8.7%	8.5%
8 South Jersey Industries	10.9%	9.4%	9.4%	13.0%
9 Southwest Gas Corp.	10.6%	6.0%	6.0%	10.5%
10 WGL Holdings, Inc.	7.4%	8.5%	8.5%	8.0%
Average (b)	10.5%	8.4%	8.5%	9.9%
Midpoint (c)	10.5%	9.4%	8.7%	10.9%

(a) Sum of dividend yield (Exhibit ATO-4, p. 1) and respective growth rate (Exhibit ATO-4, p. 2).

(b) Excludes highlighted figures.

(c) Average of low and high values.

DCF MODEL - GAS UTILITY GROUP

BR+SV GROWTH RATE

	(a)	(a)	(a)			(b)	(c)				(d)	(e)	
	----- 2017 -----					Adjustment		----- "sv" Factor -----					
<u>Company</u>	<u>EPS</u>	<u>DPS</u>	<u>BVPS</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>r</u>	<u>Factor</u>	<u>Adjusted r</u>	<u>br</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>v</u>	<u>sv</u>	<u>br + sv</u>	
1 AGL Resources	\$3.90	\$2.32	\$37.20	40.5%	10.5%	1.0313	10.8%	4.4%	0.0190	0.3800	0.72%	5.1%	
2 Atmos Energy Corp.	\$3.30	\$1.70	\$34.65	48.5%	9.5%	1.0413	9.9%	4.8%	0.0309	0.1338	0.41%	5.2%	
3 Laclede Group	\$3.85	\$2.00	\$38.95	48.1%	9.9%	1.0754	10.6%	5.1%	0.1280	0.3870	4.95%	10.1%	
4 New Jersey Resources	\$3.55	\$1.72	\$25.55	51.5%	13.9%	1.0224	14.2%	7.3%	(0.0127)	0.4125	-0.53%	6.8%	
5 NiSource, Inc.	\$2.10	\$1.20	\$19.15	42.9%	11.0%	1.0116	11.1%	4.8%	0.0137	0.3200	0.44%	5.2%	
6 Northwest Natural Gas	\$3.20	\$2.00	\$31.65	37.5%	10.1%	1.0189	10.3%	3.9%	0.0157	0.4982	0.78%	4.6%	
7 Piedmont Natural Gas	\$2.05	\$1.39	\$18.15	32.2%	11.3%	1.0292	11.6%	3.7%	0.0203	0.5000	1.02%	4.8%	
8 South Jersey Industries	\$4.40	\$2.45	\$30.55	44.3%	14.4%	1.0404	15.0%	6.6%	0.0555	0.5300	2.94%	9.6%	
9 Southwest Gas Corp.	\$4.00	\$1.64	\$35.00	59.0%	11.4%	1.0285	11.8%	6.9%	0.0260	0.3739	0.97%	7.9%	
10 WGL Holdings, Inc.	\$2.95	\$1.83	\$28.80	38.0%	10.2%	1.0162	10.4%	4.0%	0.0027	0.2763	0.07%	4.0%	

DCF MODEL - GAS UTILITY GROUP

Exhibit ATO-5

Page 2 of 2

BR+SV GROWTH RATE

Company	(a)	(a)	(f)	(a)	(a)	(f)	(g)	(a)	(a)		(h)	(a)	(a)	(g)
	Eq Ratio	Tot Cap	Com Eq	Eq Ratio	Tot Cap	Com Eq	Chg	2017 Price			M/B	2012	2017	Growth
1 AGL Resources	50.5%	\$6,716	\$3,392	49.0%	\$9,470	\$4,640	6.5%	\$65.00	\$55.00	\$60.00	1.613	117.88	125.00	1.18%
2 Atmos Energy Corp.	54.7%	\$4,316	\$2,361	51.0%	\$7,000	\$3,570	8.6%	\$55.00	\$40.00	\$47.50	1.154	90.24	103.00	2.68%
3 Laclede Group	64.0%	\$941	\$602	53.5%	\$2,395	\$1,281	16.3%	\$70.00	\$50.00	\$60.00	1.631	22.62	33.00	7.85%
4 New Jersey Resources	60.8%	\$1,339	\$814	67.0%	\$1,520	\$1,018	4.6%	\$55.00	\$45.00	\$50.00	1.702	41.53	40.00	-0.75%
5 NiSource, Inc.	44.9%	\$12,373	\$5,555	42.0%	\$14,850	\$6,237	2.3%	\$40.00	\$25.00	\$32.50	1.471	310.28	325.00	0.93%
6 Northwest Natural Gas	51.5%	\$1,425	\$734	52.0%	\$1,705	\$887	3.9%	\$60.00	\$50.00	\$55.00	1.993	26.92	28.00	0.79%
7 Piedmont Natural Gas	51.3%	\$2,002	\$1,027	52.5%	\$2,620	\$1,376	6.0%	\$40.00	\$30.00	\$35.00	2.000	72.25	76.00	1.02%
8 South Jersey Industries	55.0%	\$1,338	\$736	58.0%	\$1,900	\$1,102	8.4%	\$70.00	\$50.00	\$60.00	2.128	31.65	36.00	2.61%
9 Southwest Gas Corp.	50.8%	\$2,579	\$1,310	50.5%	\$3,450	\$1,742	5.9%	\$75.00	\$50.00	\$62.50	1.597	46.12	50.00	1.63%
10 WGL Holdings, Inc.	67.5%	\$1,887	\$1,274	70.5%	\$2,125	\$1,498	3.3%	\$50.00	\$40.00	\$45.00	1.382	51.50	52.00	0.19%

- (a) The Value Line Investment Survey (Dec. 6, 2013).
- (b) Computed using the formula $2 * (1 + 5\text{-Yr. Change in Equity}) / (2 + 5 \text{ Yr. Change in Equity})$.
- (c) Product of average year-end "r" for 2017 and Adjustment Factor.
- (d) Product of change in common shares outstanding and M/B Ratio.
- (e) Computed as $1 - B/M$ Ratio.
- (f) Product of total capital and equity ratio.
- (g) Five-year rate of change.
- (h) Average of High and Low expected market prices divided by 2017 BVPS.

2014 BOND YIELD

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(f)	(i)		(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)		
	Market Return (R_m)				Market		Unadjusted RP		Beta Adjusted RP			Empirical	Market	Size	Size-Adjusted		
Company	Div Yield	Proj. Growth	Cost of Equity	Risk-Free Rate	Risk Premium	Weight	RP^1	Beta	Weight	RP^2	Total RP	K_e	Cap	Adjustment	K_e		
1 AGL Resources	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.0%	8.6%	25%	2.2%	0.75	75%	4.8%	7.0%	11.0%	5,394.9	0.92%	11.9%		
2 Atmos Energy Corp.	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.0%	8.6%	25%	2.2%	0.80	75%	5.2%	7.3%	11.3%	3,989.9	1.14%	12.5%		
3 Laclede Group	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.0%	8.6%	25%	2.2%	0.65	75%	4.2%	6.3%	10.3%	1,470.4	1.72%	12.1%		
4 New Jersey Resources	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.0%	8.6%	25%	2.2%	0.70	75%	4.5%	6.7%	10.7%	1,817.8	1.72%	12.4%		
5 NiSource, Inc.	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.0%	8.6%	25%	2.2%	0.85	75%	5.5%	7.6%	11.6%	9,700.9	0.76%	12.4%		
6 Northwest Natural Gas	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.0%	8.6%	25%	2.2%	0.65	75%	4.2%	6.3%	10.3%	1,144.6	1.73%	12.1%		
7 Piedmont Natural Gas	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.0%	8.6%	25%	2.2%	0.75	75%	4.8%	7.0%	11.0%	2,445.3	1.70%	12.7%		
8 South Jersey Industries	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.0%	8.6%	25%	2.2%	0.70	75%	4.5%	6.7%	10.7%	1,758.6	1.72%	12.4%		
9 Southwest Gas Corp.	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.0%	8.6%	25%	2.2%	0.80	75%	5.2%	7.3%	11.3%	2,427.8	1.70%	13.0%		
10 WGL Holdings, Inc.	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.0%	8.6%	25%	2.2%	0.65	75%	4.2%	6.3%	10.3%	2,001.2	1.70%	12.0%		
Average												10.9%			12.3%		
Range												10.3%	--	11.6%	11.9%	--	13.0%
Midpoint												11.0%			12.5%		

- (a) Weighted average dividend yield for the dividend paying firms in the S&P 500 from www.valueline.com (Retrieved Nov. 5, 2013).
- (b) Weighted average of IBES earnings growth rates for the dividend paying firms in the S&P 500 from http://finance.yahoo.com (retrieved Nov. 9, 2013).
- (c) (a) + (b).
- (d) Average projected 30-year Treasury bond yield for 2014 based on data from the Value Line Investment Survey, Forecast for the U.S. Economy (Sep. 13, 2013); IHS Global Insight, U.S. Economic Outlook at 25 (Nov. 2013); & Blue Chip Financial Forecasts, Vol. 32, No. 6 (Jun. 1, 2013).
- (e) (c) - (d).
- (f) Morin, Roger A., "New Regulatory Finance," *Public Utilities Reports, Inc.* at 190 (2006).
- (g) (e) x weighting factor.
- (h) The Value Line Investment Survey (Dec. 6, 2013).
- (i) (e) x (h) x weighting factor.
- (j) (d) + (g) + (i).
- (k) www.valueline.com (retrieved Dec. 18, 2013).
- (l) *Morningstar*, "2013 Ibbotson SBBI Valuation Yearbook," at Appendix C, Table C-1 (2013).
- (m) (g) + (h).

PROJECTED BOND YIELD

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(f)	(i)		(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)		
	Market Return (R _m)				Market												
Company	Div Yield	Proj. Growth	Cost of Equity	Risk-Free Rate	Risk Premium	Unadjusted RP Weight	RP ¹	Beta	Weight	RP ²	Total RP	Empirical K _e	Market Cap	Size Adjustment	Size-Adjusted K _e		
1 AGL Resources	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.6%	8.0%	25%	2.0%	0.75	75%	4.5%	6.5%	11.1%	5,394.9	0.92%	12.0%		
2 Atmos Energy Corp.	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.6%	8.0%	25%	2.0%	0.80	75%	4.8%	6.8%	11.4%	3,989.9	1.14%	12.5%		
3 Laclede Group	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.6%	8.0%	25%	2.0%	0.65	75%	3.9%	5.9%	10.5%	1,470.4	1.72%	12.2%		
4 New Jersey Resources	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.6%	8.0%	25%	2.0%	0.70	75%	4.2%	6.2%	10.8%	1,817.8	1.72%	12.5%		
5 NiSource, Inc.	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.6%	8.0%	25%	2.0%	0.85	75%	5.1%	7.1%	11.7%	9,700.9	0.76%	12.5%		
6 Northwest Natural Gas	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.6%	8.0%	25%	2.0%	0.65	75%	3.9%	5.9%	10.5%	1,144.6	1.73%	12.2%		
7 Piedmont Natural Gas	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.6%	8.0%	25%	2.0%	0.75	75%	4.5%	6.5%	11.1%	2,445.3	1.70%	12.8%		
8 South Jersey Industries	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.6%	8.0%	25%	2.0%	0.70	75%	4.2%	6.2%	10.8%	1,758.6	1.72%	12.5%		
9 Southwest Gas Corp.	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.6%	8.0%	25%	2.0%	0.80	75%	4.8%	6.8%	11.4%	2,427.8	1.70%	13.1%		
10 WGL Holdings, Inc.	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.6%	8.0%	25%	2.0%	0.65	75%	3.9%	5.9%	10.5%	2,001.2	1.70%	12.2%		
Average												11.0%			12.5%		
Range												10.5%	--	11.7%	12.0%	--	13.1%
Midpoint												11.1%			12.6%		

(a) Weighted average dividend yield for the dividend paying firms in the S&P 500 from www.valueline.com (Retrieved Nov. 5, 2013).

(b) Weighted average of IBES earnings growth rates for the dividend paying firms in the S&P 500 from http://finance.yahoo.com (retrieved Nov. 9, 2013).

(c) (a) + (b).

(d) Average projected 30-year Treasury bond yield for 2014-2017 based on data from the IHS Global Insight, U.S. Economic Outlook at 25 (Nov. 2013); Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Outlook 2013 (Apr. 15, 2013); & Blue Chip Financial Forecasts, Vol. 32, No. 6 (Jun. 1, 2013).

(e) (c) - (d).

(f) Morin, Roger A., "New Regulatory Finance," *Public Utilities Reports, Inc.* at 190 (2006).

(g) (e) x weighting factor.

(h) The Value Line Investment Survey (Dec. 6, 2013).

(i) (e) x (h) x weighting factor.

(j) (d) + (g) + (i).

(k) www.valueline.com (retrieved Dec. 18, 2013).

(l) *Morningstar*, "2013 Ibbotson SBB Valuation Yearbook," at Appendix C, Table C-1 (2013).

(m) (g) + (h).

2014 BOND YIELDSCurrent Equity Risk Premium

(a) Avg. Yield over Study Period	8.66%
(b) 2014 Single-A Utility Bond Yield	<u>5.30%</u>
Change in Bond Yield	-3.36%
(c) Risk Premium/Interest Rate Relationship	<u>-0.4585</u>
Adjustment to Average Risk Premium	1.54%
(a) Average Risk Premium over Study Period	<u>3.26%</u>
Adjusted Risk Premium	4.80%

Implied Cost of Equity

(b) 2014 Single-A Utility Bond Yield	5.30%
Adjusted Equity Risk Premium	<u>4.80%</u>
Risk Premium Cost of Equity	10.10%

(a) Exhibit ATO-7, page 3.

(b) Based on data from IHS Global Insight, U.S. Economic Outlook at 25 (Nov. 2013); Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Outlook 2013 (Apr. 15, 2013); & Moody's Investors Service at www.credittrends.com.

(c) Exhibit ATO-7, page 4.

PROJECTED BOND YIELDSCurrent Equity Risk Premium

(a) Avg. Yield over Study Period	8.66%
(b) 2014-17 Single-A Utility Bond Yield	<u>6.26%</u>
Change in Bond Yield	-2.40%
(c) Risk Premium/Interest Rate Relationship	<u>-0.4585</u>
Adjustment to Average Risk Premium	1.10%
(a) Average Risk Premium over Study Period	<u>3.26%</u>
Adjusted Risk Premium	4.36%

Implied Cost of Equity

(b) 2014-17 Single- A Utility Bond Yield	6.26%
Adjusted Equity Risk Premium	<u>4.36%</u>
Risk Premium Cost of Equity	10.62%

(a) Exhibit ATO-7, page 3.

(b) Projected yield for 2014-2017 based on data from IHS Global Insight, U.S. Economic Outlook at 25 (Nov. 2013); Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Outlook 2013 (Apr. 15, 2013); & Moody's Investors Service at www.credittrends.com.

(c) Exhibit ATO-7, page 4.

AUTHORIZED RETURNS

(a)			(b)			(a)			(b)		
Year	Qtr.	Allowed ROE	Single-A Utility Bond Yield	Risk Premium	Year	Qtr.	Allowed ROE	Single-A Utility Bond Yield	Risk Premium		
1980	1	13.45%	13.49%	-0.04%	1997	1	11.31%	7.76%	3.55%		
	2	14.38%	12.87%	1.51%		2	11.70%	7.88%	3.82%		
	3	13.87%	12.88%	0.99%		3	12.00%	7.49%	4.51%		
	4	14.35%	14.11%	0.24%		4	(c) 11.01%	7.25%	3.76%		
1981	1	14.69%	14.77%	-0.08%	1998	2	11.37%	7.12%	4.25%		
	2	14.61%	15.82%	-1.21%		3	11.41%	6.99%	4.42%		
	3	14.86%	16.65%	-1.79%		4	11.69%	6.97%	4.72%		
	4	15.70%	16.57%	-0.87%	1999	1	10.82%	7.11%	3.71%		
1982	1	15.55%	16.72%	-1.17%		2	(c) 10.82%	7.48%	3.34%		
	2	15.62%	16.26%	-0.64%		4	10.33%	8.05%	2.28%		
	3	15.72%	15.88%	-0.16%	2000	1	10.71%	8.29%	2.42%		
	4	15.62%	14.56%	1.06%		2	11.08%	8.45%	2.63%		
1983	1	15.41%	14.15%	1.26%		3	11.33%	8.25%	3.08%		
	2	14.84%	13.58%	1.26%		4	12.50%	8.03%	4.47%		
	3	15.24%	13.52%	1.72%	2001	1	11.16%	7.74%	3.42%		
	4	15.41%	13.38%	2.03%		2	(c) 10.75%	7.93%	2.82%		
1984	1	15.39%	13.56%	1.83%		4	10.65%	7.68%	2.97%		
	2	15.07%	14.72%	0.35%	2002	1	10.67%	7.65%	3.02%		
	3	15.37%	14.47%	0.90%		2	11.64%	7.50%	4.14%		
	4	15.33%	13.38%	1.95%		3	11.50%	7.19%	4.31%		
1985	1	15.03%	13.31%	1.72%		4	10.78%	7.15%	3.63%		
	2	15.44%	12.95%	2.49%	2003	1	11.38%	6.93%	4.45%		
	3	14.64%	12.11%	2.53%		2	11.36%	6.40%	4.96%		
	4	14.44%	11.49%	2.95%		3	10.61%	6.64%	3.97%		
1986	1	14.05%	10.18%	3.87%		4	10.84%	6.35%	4.49%		
	2	13.28%	9.41%	3.87%	2004	1	11.10%	6.09%	5.01%		
	3	13.09%	9.39%	3.70%		2	10.25%	6.48%	3.77%		
	4	13.62%	9.31%	4.31%		3	10.37%	6.13%	4.24%		
1987	1	12.61%	8.96%	3.65%		4	10.66%	5.94%	4.72%		
	2	13.13%	9.77%	3.36%	2005	1	10.65%	5.74%	4.91%		
	3	12.56%	10.61%	1.95%		2	10.52%	5.52%	5.00%		
	4	12.73%	11.05%	1.68%		3	10.47%	5.51%	4.96%		
1988	1	12.94%	10.32%	2.62%		4	10.40%	5.82%	4.58%		
	2	12.48%	10.71%	1.77%	2006	1	10.63%	5.85%	4.78%		
	3	12.79%	10.94%	1.85%		2	10.50%	6.37%	4.13%		
	4	12.98%	9.98%	3.00%		3	10.45%	6.19%	4.26%		
1989	1	12.99%	10.13%	2.86%		4	10.14%	5.86%	4.28%		
	2	13.25%	9.94%	3.31%	2007	1	10.44%	5.90%	4.54%		
	3	12.56%	9.53%	3.03%		2	10.12%	6.09%	4.03%		
	4	12.94%	9.50%	3.44%		3	10.03%	6.22%	3.81%		
1990	1	12.60%	9.72%	2.88%		4	10.27%	6.08%	4.19%		
	2	12.81%	9.91%	2.90%	2008	1	10.38%	6.15%	4.23%		
	3	12.34%	9.93%	2.41%		2	10.17%	6.32%	3.85%		
	4	12.77%	9.89%	2.88%		3	10.49%	6.42%	4.07%		
1991	1	12.69%	9.58%	3.11%		4	10.34%	7.23%	3.11%		
	2	12.53%	9.50%	3.03%	2009	1	10.24%	6.37%	3.87%		
	3	12.43%	9.33%	3.10%		2	10.11%	6.39%	3.72%		
	4	12.38%	9.02%	3.36%		3	9.88%	5.74%	4.14%		
1992	1	12.42%	8.91%	3.51%		4	10.27%	5.66%	4.61%		
	2	11.98%	8.86%	3.12%	2010	1	10.24%	5.83%	4.41%		
	3	11.87%	8.47%	3.40%		2	9.99%	5.61%	4.38%		
	4	11.94%	8.53%	3.41%		3	9.93%	5.09%	4.84%		
1993	1	11.75%	8.07%	3.68%		4	10.09%	5.34%	4.75%		
	2	11.71%	7.81%	3.90%	2011	1	10.10%	5.60%	4.50%		
	3	11.39%	7.28%	4.11%		2	9.85%	5.38%	4.47%		
	4	11.15%	7.22%	3.93%		3	9.65%	4.81%	4.84%		
1994	1	11.12%	7.55%	3.57%		4	9.88%	4.37%	5.51%		
	2	10.81%	8.29%	2.52%	2012	1	9.63%	4.39%	5.24%		
	3	10.95%	8.51%	2.44%		2	9.83%	4.23%	5.60%		
	4	(c) 11.64%	8.87%	2.77%		3	9.75%	3.98%	5.77%		
1995	2	11.00%	7.93%	3.07%		4	10.07%	3.93%	6.14%		
	3	11.07%	7.72%	3.35%	2013	1	9.57%	4.18%	5.39%		
	4	11.56%	7.37%	4.19%		2	9.47%	4.23%	5.24%		
1996	1	11.45%	7.44%	4.01%		3	<u>9.60%</u>	<u>4.74%</u>	<u>4.86%</u>		
	2	10.88%	7.98%	2.90%	Average		11.92%	8.66%	3.26%		
	3	11.25%	7.96%	3.29%							
	4	11.32%	7.62%	3.70%							

(a) Regulatory Research Associates, Inc., Major Rate Case Decisions, (Jul. 9, 2013, Jan. 24, 2002, Jan. 18, 1995, and Jan. 16, 1990).
 (b) Moody's Investors Service.
 (c) No decisions reported for following quarter.

REGRESSION RESULTS

SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.9377542
R Square	0.8793829
Adjusted R Square	0.8784479
Standard Error	0.0053564
Observations	131

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	0.026983742	0.026984	940.4999	4.20861E-61
Residual	129	0.00370112	2.87E-05		
Total	130	0.030684861			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	0.072338	0.001376586	52.5488	5.72E-89	0.069614344	0.07506156	0.069614344	0.075061561
X Variable 1	-0.4585344	0.014951766	-30.6676	4.21E-61	-0.488116781	-0.42895193	-0.48811678	-0.42895193

2014 BOND YIELD

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
	Market Return (R_m)									
Company	Div Yield	Proj. Growth	Cost of Equity	Risk-Free Rate	Risk Premium	Beta	Unadjusted K_e	Market Cap	Size Adjustment	Implied Cost of Equity
1 AGL Resources	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.0%	8.6%	0.75	10.5%	5,394.90	0.92%	11.4%
2 Atmos Energy Corp.	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.0%	8.6%	0.80	10.9%	3,989.93	1.14%	12.0%
3 Laclede Group	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.0%	8.6%	0.65	9.6%	1,470.38	1.72%	11.3%
4 New Jersey Resources	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.0%	8.6%	0.70	10.0%	1,817.82	1.72%	11.7%
5 NiSource, Inc.	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.0%	8.6%	0.85	11.3%	9,700.92	0.76%	12.1%
6 Northwest Natural Gas	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.0%	8.6%	0.65	9.6%	1,144.57	1.73%	11.3%
7 Piedmont Natural Gas	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.0%	8.6%	0.75	10.5%	2,445.29	1.70%	12.2%
8 South Jersey Industries	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.0%	8.6%	0.70	10.0%	1,758.55	1.72%	11.7%
9 Southwest Gas Corp.	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.0%	8.6%	0.80	10.9%	2,427.75	1.70%	12.6%
10 WGL Holdings, Inc.	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.0%	8.6%	0.65	9.6%	2,001.23	1.70%	11.3%
Average							10.3%			11.8%
Range							9.6% -- 11.3%			11.3% -- 12.6%
Midpoint							10.5%			11.9%

(a) Weighted average dividend yield for the dividend paying firms in the S&P 500 from www.valueline.com (Retrieved Nov. 5, 2013).

(b) Weighted average of IBES earnings growth rates for the dividend paying firms in the S&P 500 from <http://finance.yahoo.com> (retrieved Nov. 9, 2013).

(c) (a) + (b).

(d) Average projected 30-year Treasury bond yield for 2014 based on data from Value Line Investment Survey, Forecast for the U.S. Economy (Sep. 13, 2013); IHS Global Insight, U.S. Economic Outlook at 25 (Nov. 2013); & Blue Chip Financial Forecasts, Vol. 32, No. 6 (Jun. 1, 2013).

(e) (c) - (d).

(f) The Value Line Investment Survey (Dec. 6, 2013).

(g) (d) + (e) x (f).

(h) www.valueline.com (retrieved Dec. 18, 2013).

(i) *Morningstar*, "2013 Ibbotson SBBI Valuation Yearbook," at Appendix C, Table C-1 (2013).

(j) (g) + (h).

PROJECTED BOND YIELD

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)		
	Market Return (R_m)			2014-17								
Company	Div Yield	Proj. Growth	Cost of Equity	Risk-Free Rate	Risk Premium	Beta	Unadjusted K_e	Market Cap	Size Adjustment	Implied Cost of Equity		
1 AGL Resources	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.6%	8.0%	0.75	10.6%	5,394.90	0.92%	11.5%		
2 Atmos Energy Corp.	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.6%	8.0%	0.80	11.0%	3,989.93	1.14%	12.1%		
3 Laclede Group	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.6%	8.0%	0.65	9.8%	1,470.38	1.72%	11.5%		
4 New Jersey Resources	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.6%	8.0%	0.70	10.2%	1,817.82	1.72%	11.9%		
5 NiSource, Inc.	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.6%	8.0%	0.85	11.4%	9,700.92	0.76%	12.2%		
6 Northwest Natural Gas	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.6%	8.0%	0.65	9.8%	1,144.57	1.73%	11.5%		
7 Piedmont Natural Gas	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.6%	8.0%	0.75	10.6%	2,445.29	1.70%	12.3%		
8 South Jersey Industries	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.6%	8.0%	0.70	10.2%	1,758.55	1.72%	11.9%		
9 Southwest Gas Corp.	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.6%	8.0%	0.80	11.0%	2,427.75	1.70%	12.7%		
10 WGL Holdings, Inc.	2.4%	10.2%	12.6%	4.6%	8.0%	0.65	9.8%	2,001.23	1.70%	11.5%		
Average							10.4%			11.9%		
Range							9.8%	--	11.4%	11.5%	--	12.7%
Midpoint							10.6%			12.1%		

(a) Weighted average dividend yield for the dividend paying firms in the S&P 500 from www.valueline.com (Retrieved Nov. 5, 2013).

(b) Weighted average of IBES earnings growth rates for the dividend paying firms in the S&P 500 from <http://finance.yahoo.com> (retrieved Nov. 9, 2013).

(c) (a) + (b).

(d) Average projected 30-year Treasury bond yield for 2014-2017 based on data from Value Line Investment Survey, Forecast for the U.S. Economy (Sep. 13, 2013); IHS Global Insight, U.S. Economic Outlook at 25 (Nov. 2013); & Blue Chip Financial Forecasts, Vol. 32, No. 6 (Jun. 1, 2013).

(e) (c) - (d).

(f) The Value Line Investment Survey (Jun. 7, 2013).

(g) (d) + (e) x (f).

(h) www.valueline.com (retrieved Jun. 27, 2013).

(i) *Morningstar*, "2013 Ibbotson SBBi Valuation Yearbook," at Appendix C, Table C-1 (2013).

(j) (g) + (h).

GAS UTILITY GROUP

<u>Company</u>	(a) <u>Expected Return on Common Equity</u>	(b) <u>Adjustment Factor</u>	(c) <u>Adjusted Return on Common Equity</u>
1 AGL Resources	6.0%	1.031338	6.2%
2 Atmos Energy Corp.	8.5%	1.041342	8.9%
3 Laclede Group	13.0%	1.075356	14.0%
4 New Jersey Resources	12.5%	1.022385	12.8%
5 NiSource, Inc.	10.0%	1.011571	10.1%
6 Northwest Natural Gas	10.5%	1.018924	10.7%
7 Piedmont Natural Gas	11.0%	1.029207	11.3%
8 South Jersey Industries	15.5%	1.040387	16.1%
9 Southwest Gas Corp.	10.5%	1.028497	10.8%
10 WGL Holdings, Inc.	10.0%	1.016231	10.2%
Average (d)			11.6%
Midpoint (e)			12.5%

(a) The Value Line Investment Survey (Dec. 6, 2013).

(b) Adjustment to convert year-end return to an average rate of return from Exhibit WEA-5.

(c) (a) x (b).

(d) Excludes highlighted figures.

(e) Average of low and high values.

DIVIDEND YIELD

		(a)	(b)	
	<u>Company</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Dividends</u>	<u>Yield</u>
1	Church & Dwight	\$ 61.94	\$ 1.12	1.8%
2	Colgate-Palmolive	\$ 61.52	\$ 1.42	2.3%
3	Gen'l Mills	\$ 48.84	\$ 1.53	3.1%
4	Kellogg	\$ 60.74	\$ 1.84	3.0%
5	Kimberly-Clark	\$ 98.52	\$ 3.24	3.3%
6	McCormick & Co.	\$ 67.08	\$ 1.48	2.2%
7	McDonald's Corp.	\$ 95.48	\$ 3.24	3.4%
8	PepsiCo, Inc.	\$ 81.49	\$ 2.29	2.8%
9	Procter & Gamble	\$ 78.52	\$ 2.41	3.1%
10	Wal-Mart Stores	\$ 75.00	\$ 2.00	2.7%
	Average			2.8%

(a) Average of closing prices for 30 trading days ended Oct. 31, 2013.

(b) The Value Line Investment Survey, Summary & Index (Nov. 1, 2013).

GROWTH RATES

	(a)	(b)	(c)
	Earnings Growth		
<u>Company</u>	<u>V Line</u>	<u>IBES</u>	<u>Zacks</u>
1 Church & Dwight	10.5%	11.4%	11.3%
2 Colgate-Palmolive	10.5%	9.5%	8.7%
3 Gen'l Mills	7.0%	7.8%	7.6%
4 Kellogg	7.5%	7.0%	7.2%
5 Kimberly-Clark	9.5%	7.9%	7.9%
6 McCormick & Co.	9.0%	8.2%	8.3%
7 McDonald's Corp.	8.0%	8.3%	9.1%
8 PepsiCo, Inc.	8.5%	8.0%	8.2%
9 Procter & Gamble	8.0%	8.3%	8.8%
10 Wal-Mart Stores	7.5%	8.8%	9.0%

(a) The Value Line Investment Survey (Aug. 30, Sep. 27, Oct. 25, & Nov. 1, 2013).

(b) www.finance.yahoo.com (retrieved Nov. 12, 2013).

(c) www.zacks.com (retrieved Nov. 12, 2013).

DCF COST OF EQUITY ESTIMATES

			(a)	(a)	(a)
			<u>Earnings Growth</u>		
	<u>Company</u>	<u>Industry Group</u>	<u>V Line</u>	<u>IBES</u>	<u>Zacks</u>
1	Church & Dwight	Household Products	12.3%	13.2%	13.1%
2	Colgate-Palmolive	Household Products	12.8%	11.8%	11.0%
3	Gen'l Mills	Food Processing	10.1%	11.0%	10.7%
4	Kellogg	Food Processing	10.5%	10.0%	10.2%
5	Kimberly-Clark	Household Products	12.8%	11.1%	11.2%
6	McCormick & Co.	Food Processing	11.2%	10.4%	10.5%
7	McDonald's Corp.	Restaurant	11.4%	11.7%	12.5%
8	PepsiCo, Inc.	Beverage	11.3%	10.8%	11.0%
9	Procter & Gamble	Household Products	11.1%	11.4%	11.9%
10	Wal-Mart Stores	Retail Store	10.2%	11.5%	11.7%
	Average (b)		11.4%	11.3%	11.4%
	Midpoint (c)		11.5%	11.6%	11.7%

(a) Sum of dividend yield (Exhibit ATO-10, p. 1) and respective growth rate (Exhibit ATO-10, p. 2).

(b) Excludes highlighted figures.

(c) Average of low and high values.

**BEFORE THE STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF KANSAS**

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION) Docket No.
OF ATMOS ENERGY CORPORATION)
FOR REVIEW AND ADJUSTMENT OF ITS)
NATURAL GAS RATES) 14-ATMG-____-RTS

**DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
JASON L. SCHNEIDER
FOR ATMOS ENERGY CORPORATION**

I. INTRODUCTION

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- Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.**
- A. My name is Jason L. Schneider. My business address is 5430 LBJ Freeway, Suite 600,
Dallas, Texas 75240.**
- Q. BY WHOM ARE YOU EMPLOYED AND IN WHAT CAPACITY?**
- A. I am the Director of Accounting Services for Atmos Energy Corporation (“Atmos
Energy” or the “Company”).**
- Q. WHAT ARE YOUR JOB RESPONSIBILITIES?**
- A. I am primarily responsible for directing various accounting activities and policies within
the Company. My primary duties include the oversight of general accounting, fixed
assets accounting, accounts payable, payroll, and cost allocations. I also serve on an
internal committee which is responsible for the oversight and monitoring of Sarbanes-
Oxley (“SOX”) compliance. In addition, I work with both our internal and external
auditors on implementing, testing, maintaining and modifying the Company’s accounting**

1 controls, as well as interfacing between the auditors and the Company.

2 I am also responsible for ensuring effective financial and internal controls for the
3 Company's accounting processes, system and procedures. I have knowledge of the
4 Company's accounting activities, which include compiling, processing, reporting and
5 analyzing financial information to satisfy the requirements of internal management,
6 internal auditors, external independent auditors and regulatory agencies.

7 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND**
8 **PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE.**

9 **A.** I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting Control Systems from the
10 University of North Texas in 2000. I also received a Master of Business Administration
11 degree in Accounting from the University of North Texas in 2003.

12 I have worked in various industries for over 16 years in a variety of
13 accounting/finance staff and management roles. I have worked in the energy industry for
14 over 9 years in a various accounting and finance positions. I joined Atmos Energy in
15 2004 in the Plant Accounting group and assumed my current role in March 2011. Before
16 assuming my current role, I was the Manager of Plant Accounting and reported directly
17 to the previous Director of Accounting Services. In addition to my other duties as
18 Manager of Plant Accounting, I worked closely with Director of Accounting Services in
19 maintaining the CAM (Cost Allocation Manual) to ensure it was aligned with Atmos
20 Energy's recordkeeping practices.

21 **Q. ARE YOU A MEMBER OF ANY PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS?**

22 **A.** Yes. I am licensed by the State of Texas as a Certified Public Accountant ("CPA").

23 **Q. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED BEFORE THIS COMMISSION OR**

1 **OTHER REGULATORY ENTITIES?**

2 **A.** Yes, I testified before this Commission in Atmos Energy's last Kansas rate case, Docket
3 No. 12-ATMG-564-RTS.

4 **Q.** **HAVE YOU TESTIFIED ON MATTERS BEFORE OTHER STATE**
5 **REGULATORY COMMISSIONS?**

6 **A.** Yes, I have testified in dockets involving Atmos Energy before the Kentucky Public
7 Service Commission (“KPSC”), the Colorado Public Utilities Commission (“CPUC”),
8 and the Tennessee Regulatory Authority (“TRA”).

9

10

II. PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY

11 **Q.** **WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?**

12 **A.** The purpose of my testimony is to authenticate the historical books and records of the
13 Company and demonstrate the integrity of the financial information that has been filed in
14 this case. I am also providing testimony concerning the Company’s Cost Allocation
15 Manual CAM which describes the methodology for shared services cost allocations.

16 **Q.** **ARE YOU SPONSORING ANY EXHIBITS TO YOUR TESTIMONY?**

17 **A.** Yes. I am sponsoring Exhibit JLS-1. This exhibit is a true and correct copy of Atmos
18 Energy’s current CAM.

19

20

III. AUTHENTICATION OF BOOKS AND RECORDS

21 **Q.** **PLEASE SUMMARIZE HOW THE BOOKS AND RECORDS OF ATMOS**
22 **ENERGY ARE MAINTAINED AND UTILIZED IN THE REGULAR COURSE**
23 **OF BUSINESS.**

1 **A.** Atmos Energy maintains its books and records in accordance with the Federal Energy
2 Regulatory Commission’s (“FERC”) Uniform System of Accounts (“USOA”) and
3 Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”). The USOA is the prescribed
4 methodology for maintaining records in all of the state jurisdictions which regulate
5 Atmos Energy’s natural gas distribution operations, which currently include Colorado,
6 Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

7 Atmos Energy’s accounting organization utilizes integrated computerized
8 business systems to efficiently process, record and maintain transactions generated in the
9 regular course of business. Financial transactions are created and entered into the system
10 at or near the time of the transaction by personnel having personal knowledge, or acting
11 in reliance on information transmitted by persons having personal knowledge, of the
12 transactions as well as the applicable accounting procedures and requirements.

13 **Q.** **AS DIRECTOR OF ACCOUNTING SERVICES, HOW DO YOU ASSURE**
14 **YOURSELF THAT TRANSACTIONS ARE RECORDED PROPERLY?**

15 **A.** As Director of Accounting Services, I have personal knowledge of the organizational
16 business processes and staffing in the Controllershship function. The Controller’s
17 organization is staffed with highly qualified accounting managers and staff, with many
18 accounting positions filled by CPAs. The managers in the organization are charged with
19 the responsibility to inspect, review, and revise, if appropriate, the work of the
20 accountants they supervise. We have established and maintained controls that ensure the
21 accuracy of our books and records. These controls help identify any necessary
22 adjustments to accounting entries which are then recorded to the original books and

1 records. Additionally, Atmos Energy contracts with KPMG for internal audit services
2 and this group periodically performs reviews of those controls.

3 **Q. ARE THE COSTS RECORDED ON THE COMPANY'S BOOKS AND**
4 **RECORDS SUPPORTED BY UNDERLYING INVOICES OR OTHER**
5 **RECORDS?**

6 **A.** Yes. In order for an item to be recorded in the Company's general ledger, there must be
7 an invoice or other underlying supporting documentation. The former, for example, may
8 be in the form of a billing invoice received from a vendor. The latter, for example, may
9 be in the form of an employee's timesheet. The manager of a specific cost center or
10 project is responsible for reviewing, coding and approving invoices or other underlying
11 supporting documentation that are charged to that particular manager's cost center or
12 project.

13 **Q. WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY COST CENTERS?**

14 **A.** As described in the Company's CAM, a cost center is a designation generally utilized for
15 the assignment of departmental cost responsibility and internal management reporting.
16 Employees with responsibility for these functional areas are delegated a certain level of
17 authority to conduct the business of the Company.

18 **Q. HOW ARE THESE AUTHORITY LEVELS DETERMINED OR DELEGATED**
19 **WITHIN THE COMPANY?**

20 **A.** The Board of Directors initially delegates authority to the Chief Executive Officer of the
21 Company who then authorizes the Controller to further delegate authority to others
22 throughout the Company as necessary. The Controller's approval of authority limits is
23 generally based on a review of the needs and recommendations from those requesting

1 authority limit changes. Approved authority limits are maintained in a secure table
2 within the Company's accounting system.

3 **Q. DOES THE COMPANY HAVE IN PLACE ANY PROCESS OR SYSTEM FOR**
4 **THE REVIEW AND VALIDATION OF INVOICES?**

5 **A.** Yes. Most invoices are scanned into an accounts payable processing system called
6 "Markview" when they are received by the Company. Once scanned, an image of the
7 invoice is routed electronically to the appropriate cost center owner. The cost center
8 owner reviews and electronically codes and approves the invoice within the established
9 approval hierarchy. As a part of this process, the cost center owner is responsible for
10 ensuring the cost is valid, just and reasonable. If the amount of the invoice exceeds the
11 authority limit of the initial approver, it is automatically escalated through the approval
12 hierarchy to a person with the appropriate level of authority. A similar review process is
13 performed at each level within the approval hierarchy. Once final approval has been
14 obtained, the invoice is submitted to the accounts payable department for final payment.

15 **Q. DOES THE COMPANY HAVE IN PLACE A PROCESS OR SYSTEM FOR THE**
16 **REVIEW AND VALIDATION OF COSTS THAT ARE NOT PROCESSED**
17 **THROUGH MARKVIEW?**

18 **A.** Yes. Certain invoices and other requests for payment that are not presented as an invoice
19 are processed outside of Markview. Examples of these types of documents include, but
20 are not limited to tax returns, contracts for certain outside services or certain wire
21 transfer requests. The process for the review, coding and approval of these costs is the
22 same, except that the process may be manual in nature rather than electronic. The
23 Company employee in charge of this documentation is responsible for ensuring the cost

1 is valid, just and reasonable. Coding and approvals are performed within the approval
2 hierarchy. Once final approval has been obtained, the documentation is submitted to the
3 accounts payable department for final payment.

4 **Q. ARE THERE ANY OTHER ACCOUNTING CONTROLS OR PROCESSES IN**
5 **PLACE TO ENSURE THE ACCURACY OF THE COMPANY'S BOOKS AND**
6 **RECORDS?**

7 **A.** Yes. The Company executes a series of detective monitoring controls designed to
8 identify and explain material and/or unusual costs that have been recorded in the general
9 ledger. Occasionally, errors are found and they are typically corrected in the following
10 month's reporting period, unless they are material. If material, these errors are corrected
11 in the current month.

12 Additionally, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer must
13 certify the Company's annual and quarterly financial statements and must attest to and
14 report on the Company's system of internal control. To facilitate this effort, the
15 Company outsources its internal audit function to the accounting firm KPMG to conduct
16 tests of the Company's system of internal control. These tests are developed to ensure
17 the system of internal control has been designed effectively and that the controls are
18 functioning as designed as of the end of the Company's fiscal year.

19 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE PROCESS USED TO TEST INTERNAL CONTROLS.**

20 **A.** The Company maintains a SOX steering committee, which is responsible for the
21 oversight and monitoring of Sarbanes-Oxley compliance. This committee is comprised
22 of me, the Vice President and Controller, the Director of Financial Reporting, the

1 Director of Information Technology and the Vice President of Finance for the
2 Company's non-regulated activities.

3 During the first quarter of the fiscal year, the Director of Financial Reporting and
4 I meet with the internal auditors to review our listing of key controls to assess whether
5 changes to that list should be made based upon changes in the risk profile or organization
6 of the company. A key control is defined as a control necessary to mitigate the risks and
7 ensure financial reporting is reasonable and materially correct.

8 The internal audit group will develop a testing plan based upon these key
9 controls, which is reviewed and approved by the SOX steering committee. The key
10 controls are tested throughout the year. If issues arise, they are individually addressed by
11 a steering committee member who has knowledge of the affected areas. The SOX
12 steering committee meets regularly to assess the progress and review the results of the
13 testing. During this process, all findings are discussed and the steering committee will
14 determine whether the finding should be considered a control deficiency, a significant
15 deficiency or a material weakness. A control deficiency exists when the design or
16 operation of a control does not allow management or employees to prevent or detect
17 misstatements in financial reporting on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a
18 control deficiency which adversely affects the Company's ability to report external
19 financial data reliably, with more than a remote likelihood that an inconsequential
20 misstatement of the Company's financial statements will not be prevented or detected. A
21 material weakness is a significant deficiency that results in more than a remote likelihood
22 that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected.

1 At the end of the fiscal year, the steering committee makes recommendations
2 regarding the effectiveness of the Company's internal control structure to be included in
3 the internal auditor's final report to the audit committee.

4 **Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE THE RESULTS OF TESTING FOR THE MOST**
5 **RECENTLY COMPLETED FISCAL YEAR.**

6 **A.** The most recent fiscal year available is fiscal 2013. A total of 213 key controls related to
7 the Company's natural gas distribution operations were tested. We identified 3
8 deficiencies. No significant deficiencies or material weaknesses were identified.

9 **Q. ARE THE COMPANY'S TESTS OF INTERNAL CONTROL SUBJECT TO**
10 **EXAMINATION BY AN INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC**
11 **ACCOUNTING FIRM?**

12 **A.** Yes. As a publicly traded company, Atmos Energy is required to have an independent
13 registered public accounting firm audit management's public assertions regarding the
14 Company's system of internal control. Ernst & Young, LLP ("EY") serves as the
15 Company's independent registered public accounting firm.

16 **Q. CAN YOU SUMMARIZE THE PROCESS USED BY EY TO PERFORM ITS**
17 **ATTEST FUNCTION?**

18 **A.** Yes. EY will perform independent tests regarding the design of the Company's internal
19 control function and the effectiveness of the controls as of the end of the fiscal year.
20 They will rely, in part, on the work performed by the internal auditors in completing their
21 audit procedures. Upon completion of their work, EY will issue an audit report
22 summarizing their findings, which is included in the Company's annual report on Form
23 10-K.

1 **Q. DID EY'S MOST RECENT REPORT DIFFER FROM THE FINDINGS OF**
2 **MANAGEMENT?**

3 **A.** No. EY issued an unqualified audit report for fiscal 2013, which means that they agreed
4 with management's assertions.

5 **Q. ARE THERE OTHER TYPES OF REGULAR AUDITS AND REVIEWS THAT**
6 **ARE CONDUCTED OF ATMOS ENERGY'S BOOKS AND RECORDS?**

7 **A.** In addition to the audit of internal control, EY also conducts an annual audit of Atmos
8 Energy's books and records. In addition, EY performs reviews of Atmos Energy's
9 quarterly financial statements. These audits and reviews are conducted in accordance
10 with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States).

11 **Q. HOW DOES THE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM ALLOW FOR THE SEPARATE**
12 **RECORDING AND TRACKING OF COSTS FOR ATMOS ENERGY'S UTILITY**
13 **DIVISIONS?**

14 **A.** Direct costs are charged directly to the natural gas distribution division which has
15 incurred the costs. In addition, technical and support services are provided to the
16 distribution divisions by centralized shared services departments primarily located at the
17 Atmos Energy headquarters in Dallas. These centralized functions include, but are not
18 limited to, accounting, human resources, legal, treasury, risk management, etc. The costs
19 for these shared services are allocated to the operating divisions.

20 **Q. WERE THE BOOKS AND RECORDS OF THE COMPANY PROVIDED TO**
21 **COMPANY WITNESSES FOR UTILIZATION IN THEIR ANALYSIS FOR**
22 **RATEMAKING PURPOSES?**

23 **A.** Yes.

1 **IV. COST ALLOCATION MANUAL**

2 **Q. WHAT IS THE CAM?**

3 **A.** The CAM, contained in Exhibit JLS-1, describes and documents the process whereby
4 allocations are made within the books and records of the Company. These include
5 allocations of various common expenses which are incurred for the benefit of two or
6 more of the Company's rate divisions and are therefore allocable to those rate divisions.
7 Additionally, the CAM describes and documents the processes whereby allocations are
8 made between Atmos Energy and its affiliates and between affiliates.

9 **Q. ARE YOU RESPONSIBLE FOR OVERSIGHT OF THE CAM?**

10 **A.** Yes. I coordinate and oversee the updating of the CAM.

11 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE HISTORY OF THE CAM.**

12 **A.** The CAM was first developed in response to Kentucky regulation 807 KAR 5:080 and
13 was first filed with the Kentucky Public Service Commission in April of 2001. The
14 Company is required to update the CAM each year. Atmos Energy has used the CAM to
15 document its allocation processes in the regular course of business since it was first filed.

16 **Q. ARE THE ALLOCATIONS DESCRIBED IN THE CAM USED IN EVERY**
17 **JURISDICTION IN WHICH ATMOS ENERGY OPERATES?**

18 **A.** Yes. The CAM is uniformly applied in all eight states in which Atmos Energy has
19 regulated utility operations for allocation of common costs among Atmos Energy's
20 various operating divisions, including Kansas.

21 **Q. DOES THE CAM DESCRIBE ALLOCATIONS OF BALANCE SHEET**
22 **AMOUNTS?**

23 **A.** No. The CAM describes how to allocate expense items from Atmos Energy's income

1 statement. Investment or balance sheet items are not allocated within Atmos Energy's
2 books and records. Investment amounts are allocated only for ratemaking purposes in the
3 context of a rate filing or certain regulatory reports. Company witness Joe Christian is
4 providing testimony in this filing concerning the allocation of rate base amounts.

5 **Q. IN YOUR OPINION, DOES THE COMPANY'S ALLOCATION PROCESS**
6 **UNIFORMLY AND CONSISTENTLY ALLOCATE COMMON OR SHARED**
7 **SERVICES COSTS?**

8 **A.** Yes, the allocation process described in the CAM operates fairly and reasonably in
9 allocating those costs on a uniform basis, both as between Atmos Energy's various
10 operating divisions and affiliates and between the various regulatory jurisdictions in
11 which the Company operates.

12 **Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?**

13 **A.** Yes.

VERIFICATION

STATE OF TEXAS

§
§
§

COUNTY OF DALLAS

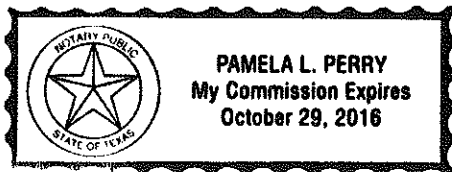
Jason L. Schneider, being duly sworn upon his oath, deposes and states that he is the Director of Accounting Services for Atmos Energy Corporation; that he has read and is familiar with the foregoing Direct Testimony filed herewith; and that the statements made therein are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

Jason L. Schneider
Jason L. Schneider

Subscribed and sworn before me this 3rd day of January, 2014.

Pamela L. Perry
Notary Public

My appointment expires: 10-29-16



ATMOS ENERGY CORPORATION
COST ALLOCATION MANUAL
April 1, 2013

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1. Introduction:

a. Corporate Structure

Atmos Energy Corporation (Atmos or the Company) operates its Regulated Operations through seven operating divisions in 8 states. The seven operating divisions and their service areas are:

Division	Service Area
Atmos Energy Colorado-Kansas Division	Colorado, Kansas
Atmos Energy Kentucky/Mid-States Division	Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia
Atmos Energy Louisiana Division	Louisiana
Atmos Energy Mid-Tex Division	Texas, including the Dallas/Fort Worth metropolitan area
Atmos Energy Mississippi Division	Mississippi
Atmos Energy West Texas Division	West Texas
Atmos Pipeline – Texas Division	Intrastate pipeline business in Texas

These operating divisions are not subsidiaries or separate legal entities. Therefore, by definition, they cannot be considered affiliates of Atmos.

Technical and support services are provided to the operating divisions by centralized shared services departments primarily located at the Atmos headquarters in Dallas. These centralized functions currently include, but are not limited to, accounting, gas supply, human resources, information technology, legal, rates and customer support. The costs for these shared services are allocated to the operating divisions. In addition, for operating divisions that operate in more than one rate jurisdiction, costs from an operating division's general office are allocated to separate rate divisions within the operating division.

In addition to its regulated businesses, Atmos also has Nonregulated Operations, which are operated through Atmos Energy Holdings, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Atmos, and its various wholly-owned subsidiaries. These subsidiaries are separate legal entities and are considered affiliates of Atmos.

The Company's current legal entity organization chart is contained in Appendix A.

Note that the descriptions contained herein do not address tariffed services.

b. Accounting:

Atmos' account coding structure enables it to capture the costs for allocable activities. Expenses, assets, and liabilities for Atmos' shared services and other operating division general office divisions are coded to applicable location codes and cost centers as necessary, and are then allocated to the appropriate rate divisions based upon the methodologies described herein. Allocations recorded in the books and records of the Company, are primarily for management control purposes and may not reflect the allocation methodology used for rate making purposes.

Atmos' account coding structure is as follows:

XXX.	XXXX.	XXXX.	XXXXX.	XXXXXX.	XXXX.	
Company	Cost Center	FERC Account	Sub-Account	Service Area	Future Use	
3 digit	4 digit	4 digits	5 digits	6 digits	4 digits	

Within the above coding structure, "Company" and "Cost Center" are primarily utilized for internal management responsibility reporting purposes for Atmos' operating divisions. The terms "Company" and "Cost Center" are defined in the glossary beginning below. Utilization of the "Company" or "Cost Center" fields is not suitable for meaningful financial or regulatory reporting purposes.

The FERC account field contains the three-digit FERC USOA account plus one extension digit which in some cases is utilized by the FERC USOA.

The first three digits of the Service Area field are the primary coding utilized for cost allocations within Atmos and is generally referred to as "rate division number". This portion of the field denotes Atmos' various rate divisions as well as the Company's various shared services and operating division general office divisions. These codes are the primary source of information for regulatory reporting and rate activity. The remaining three digits represent "town" location which is utilized only for some accounts. Atmos Pipeline-Texas uses the final three digits of the service area to represent the actual storage or compressor facility; however, this is used for O&M expenses only.

c. Glossary of Terms:

The following terms are defined for purposes of this document only:

Affiliate - One or more of Atmos' subsidiaries.

Below the Line - Amounts which are generally not included in an analysis of costs from which gas service rates are derived.

Company - In general terms, it refers to Atmos Energy Corporation. Within the context of the account coding string, this term represents an operating division, wholly-owned subsidiary or other legal entity controlled by Atmos.

Composite Factor - The Company's general allocation factor which is derived for each applicable area based upon the simple average of gross plant in service, average number of customers and direct operation and maintenance expenses for each applicable area.

Corporate Headquarters - The headquarters of Atmos Energy Corporation located in Dallas, Texas.

Cost Centers - Account coding which denotes an area of cost responsibility. This coding is used primarily for management purposes.

Customer Factor - The Company's general allocation factor which is derived based on the average number of customers of the Operating Divisions that receive allocable costs for the services provided.

Direct Charges - Those charges which may originate in a shared services department or operating division general office division or a rate division which are booked directly to the applicable rate division.

FERC USOA - The Uniform System of Accounts as prescribed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Municipal Jurisdiction - For Atmos' operations in Texas, each municipality which it serves has original jurisdiction over rates.

Non-regulated Operations - Represents the Company's natural gas marketing and nonregulated pipeline, storage and midstream operations controlled by Atmos Energy Holdings, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Atmos Energy Corporation.

Operating Division - An unincorporated division of Atmos Energy Corporation that contains at least one rate division that is responsible for the management of the Company's Regulated Operations. Operating divisions are not subsidiaries or separate legal entities. As such, they do not have separate equity or debt structures. Additionally, the divisions do not keep separate books and records. Operating divisions with multiple rate divisions have one operating division general office rate division in addition to rate divisions corresponding to regulatory jurisdictional areas.

Operating Division General Office - Administrative offices that are located outside of shared service offices which serve as the base of operations and central office for each "operating division."

Rate Division - Often referred to as an operating rate division, it denotes Atmos' regulatory jurisdictions that are defined by state boundaries, geographic boundaries within states or municipal boundaries within the State of Texas. The term also denotes Atmos' various shared services and operating division general office divisions. These divisions are the primary source for regulatory reporting and rate activity for an area in which rates have been set by a regulatory authority such as the Colorado Public Utilities Commission. Rate divisions are identifiable in the Company's account coding string. As such, costs are accumulated within the general ledger and represent the sum of direct costs plus costs allocated to the rate division.

Regulated Operations - Represents the Company's six regulated natural gas distribution operating divisions operating in 8 states and the Company's regulated intrastate pipeline operations in the State of Texas.

Service Area - The portion of the Company's account coding structure of which the first three digits denote rate division. The last three digits of this code denote "town" which is used only in certain instances. Atmos Pipeline-Texas uses the final three digits of the service area to represent the actual storage or compressor facility; however, this is used for O&M expenses only.

Shared Services - The Company's functions that serve multiple rate divisions. These services include departments such as legal, billing, call center, accounting, information technology, human resources, gas supply, rates administration among others. Shared Services is comprised of Shared Services – General Office and Shared Services – Customer Support

Shared Services – Customer Support – Shared Services functions that include billing, customer call center functions and customer support related services.

Shared Services – General Office – Shared Services functions that include all other functions not encompassed by Shared Services – Customer Support.

The following are divisions of Atmos Energy Corporation:

Atmos Energy Colorado-Kansas Division is a regulated operating division that serves approximately 170 communities throughout Colorado and Kansas, including the cities of Olathe, Kansas, a suburb of Kansas City and Greeley, Colorado, located near Denver.

Atmos Energy Kentucky/Mid-States Division is a regulated operating division that operates Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. The service areas in these states are primarily rural; however, this division serves Franklin, Tennessee, and other suburban areas of Nashville.

Atmos Energy Louisiana Division is a regulated operating division that serves nearly 300 communities, including the suburban areas of New Orleans, the metropolitan area of Monroe and western Louisiana. Direct sales of natural gas to industrial customers in Louisiana, who use gas for fuel or in manufacturing processes, and sales of natural gas for vehicle fuel are exempt from regulation and are recognized in our natural gas marketing segment.

Atmos Energy Mid-Tex Division is a regulated operating division that serves approximately 550 incorporated and unincorporated communities in the north-central, eastern and western parts of Texas, including the Dallas/Fort Worth Metroplex. The governing body of each municipality we serve has original jurisdiction over all gas distribution rates, operations and services within its city limits, except with respect to sales of natural gas for vehicle fuel and agricultural use. The Railroad Commission of Texas (RRC) has exclusive appellate jurisdiction over all rate and regulatory orders and ordinances of the municipalities and exclusive original jurisdiction over rates and services to customers not located within the limits of a municipality.

Atmos Energy Mississippi Division is a regulated operating division that serves about 110 communities throughout the northern half of the state, including the Jackson metropolitan area.

Atmos Energy West Texas Division is a regulated operating division that serves approximately 80 communities in West Texas, including the Amarillo, Lubbock and Midland areas. Like our Mid-Tex Division, each municipality we serve has original jurisdiction over all gas distribution rates, operations and services within its city limits,

with the RRC having exclusive appellate jurisdiction over the municipalities and exclusive original jurisdiction over rates and services provided to customers not located within the limits of a municipality.

Atmos Pipeline – Texas Division is a regulated pipeline and storage division that transports natural gas to our Mid-Tex Division, transports natural gas for third parties and manages five underground storage reservoirs in Texas. These operations include one of the largest intrastate pipeline operations in Texas with a heavy concentration in the established natural gas-producing areas of central, northern and eastern Texas, extending into or near the major producing areas of the Texas Gulf Coast and the Delaware and Val Verde Basins of West Texas. Nine basins located in Texas are believed to contain a substantial portion of the nation's remaining onshore natural gas reserves. This pipeline system provides access to all of these basins.

The following are affiliates of Atmos Energy Corporation:

Blueflame Insurance Services, LTD is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Atmos Energy Corporation that was created to provide cost-effective property insurance coverage for Atmos Energy and its subsidiaries. It was chartered in Bermuda effective December 16, 2003, and became operational as of January 1, 2004. It is incorporated under Bermuda's insurance law and regulations and is fully capitalized under the requirements of applicable Bermuda law.

Atmos Energy Services, LLC was established on April 1, 2004 to provide natural gas management services to Atmos Energy's natural gas distribution operations, other than the Mid-Tex Division. These services include aggregating and purchasing gas supply, arranging transportation and storage logistics and ultimately delivering the gas to Atmos Energy's natural gas distribution service areas at competitive prices. AES provided these services through December 31, 2006. Effective January 1, 2007, the gas supply department within shared services began providing these services. However, AES continues to provide limited services to the natural gas distribution operations of Atmos Energy. The revenues AES receives are equal to the costs incurred to provide these services.

Phoenix Gas Gathering Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Atmos Gathering Company, LLC, and was created to develop, own and operate a non-regulated natural gas gathering system located in Kentucky.

Atmos Gathering Company, LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Atmos Pipeline and Storage, LLC and was created to conduct our non-regulated natural gas gathering operations.

Atmos Energy Holdings, Inc. is the parent company of Atmos Energy Corporation's non-utility operations.

Atmos Energy Marketing, LLC provides a variety of non-regulated natural gas marketing services to municipalities, natural gas utility systems and industrial natural gas customers in 22 states primarily located in the southeastern and Midwestern states and to our Kentucky, Louisiana and Mid-States utility divisions.

Atmos Exploration and Production, Inc. holds some insignificant Kentucky production interests which the Company succeeded to when it acquired Western Kentucky Gas Company in 1989. This subsidiary is functionally inactive as the Company does not actively engage in the exploration and production business.

Atmos Pipeline and Storage, LLC owns or has an interest in underground storage fields in Kentucky and Louisiana. The utility divisions of Atmos Energy also use these storage facilities to reduce the need to contract for additional pipeline capacity to meet customer demand during peak periods.

Atmos Power Systems, Inc. constructs gas-fired electric peaking power generating plant and associated facilities and may enter into agreements to either lease or sell these plants. Since 2001, 2 sales-type lease transactions have been executed.

Egasco, LLC was, several years ago, engaged in the marketing and sale of natural gas to large-volume commercial and agricultural customers in West Texas. Egasco no longer serves any customers.

Fort Necessity Gas Storage, LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Atmos Pipeline and Storage, LLC, and was created in 2009 to construct and operate a non-regulated salt-cavern gas storage project in Louisiana. In March 2011, we recorded a \$19.3 million charge to substantially write off our investment in Fort Necessity.

Trans Louisiana Gas Storage, Inc. owns a minority interest in a salt dome storage facility in Louisiana. This facility is used to serve utility and non-utility customers.

Trans Louisiana Gas Pipeline, Inc. owns and operates an intrastate pipeline system in Louisiana. This facility is used to serve utility and non-utility customers.

UCG Storage, Inc. owns certain storage field interests in Kentucky which are used to serve utility customers.

WKG Storage, Inc. owns certain storage field interests in Kentucky which are used to serve utility and non-utility customers.

Service: Capitalized overhead (general)

Description: Overhead related to capital expenditures

Current Provider of Service: Shared Services
 Atmos Pipeline – Texas Division
 Louisiana Division operating division general office
 Kentucky/Mid-States Division operating division general office
 Colorado-Kansas Division operating division general office
 Mid-Tex Division
 Mississippi Division
 West Texas Division

Current Use of Service: Rate divisions

Basis for allocation: Capitalized overhead costs are accumulated by operating division (and state level for multiple state divisions). Each operating division (and state) sets an application rate at the beginning of the year based on projected expenditures. As expenditures for CWIP and RWIP are recorded overhead is applied at the application rate. Periodically, the application rate is reviewed. Shared services overhead is allocated to operating divisions based on operating division capital expenditures. At the end of each quarter, the amount that has accumulated in the OH project is cleared to all eligible projects that incurred charges during that quarter, on a pro rata basis

General Ledger Entries: Example Only

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* Cap rate = 20%
 ** Many rate division offices exist within Mid-States in addition to Div 009.

- Flow of Activity**
- ✓ (1) Purchase Office Supplies
 - ✓ (2) Capitalize Overhead is calculated based on cost center capitalization percentage
 - ✓ (3) Allocating Shared Services Expenses to General Offices - 60% Allocation rate for illustration purposes only
 - (3a) Allocation to remaining general offices
 - (3b) Allocate capitalization credits to business units
 - ✓ (4) Allocating Shared Services Expenses to Rate Division Office - 25% Allocation rate for illustration purposes only
 - (4a) Allocation to remaining division offices
 - ✓ (5) Allocating Shared Services Capitalization Credit to Rate Division Office - 50% Allocation rate for illustration purposes only

Note: Please see the allocation of expenses from General Office to State Regional Office to Rate Division on the following pages:
 West Texas - 17, Colorado/Kansas - 19, Louisiana - 23

Service: Stores overhead

Description: Overhead related to inventory warehousing is allocated to materials as issued.

Current Provider of Service: Shared Services
Operating division general office

Current Use of Service: Atmos Pipeline – Texas Division
West Texas Division rate divisions
Louisiana Division rate divisions
Kentucky/Mid-States Division rate divisions
Mid-Tex Division rate division
Colorado-Kansas Division rate divisions
Mississippi Division rate division

Basis for allocation: Overhead costs associated with inventory items, including rent, labor and supervision are accumulated by operating division. Each operating division sets an application rate at the beginning of the year based on projected overhead and materials activity. As materials are issued from the warehouse, the overhead assigned is also allocated to the same account. Periodically, the balance in the undistributed stores overhead account is compared to the materials on hand balance and a new rate is determined. Shared Services stores overhead is allocated monthly to the operating divisions based on number of meters.

General Ledger Entries: Example Only

<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">SSU BU 010</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Cash</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 131</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-top: 1px solid black;"> </td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$100 (1)</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$2 (3a)</td></tr> </table>	SSU BU 010	Cash	Acct. 131		\$100 (1)	\$2 (3a)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">SSU BU 010</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Inventory</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-top: 1px solid black;"> </td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">(1) \$100</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$100 (2)</td></tr> </table>	SSU BU 010	Inventory		(1) \$100	\$100 (2)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Rate Div Office</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Mid States Div 009 **</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Construction Work</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">in Progress</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 107</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-top: 1px solid black;"> </td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">(2) \$100</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">(3b) \$2</td></tr> </table>	Rate Div Office	Mid States Div 009 **	Construction Work	in Progress	Acct. 107		(2) \$100	(3b) \$2
SSU BU 010																					
Cash																					
Acct. 131																					
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Stores Expense																					
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Payable																					
Acct. 232																					
(3a) \$2																					
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** Many rate division offices exist within Mid-States in addition to Div 009.

Flow of Activity

- 1 Purchase Inventory - Material
- 2 Issue Inventory to Capital Project
- 3a Incurring Inventory Expense
- 3b Apply Inventory Storage Rate
- Assume 2%

Service: Expenses in Shared Services – Customer Support cost centers

Description: Includes all expenses for Customer Support. (Division 012)

Current Provider Of Service: Shared Services

Current Use of Service: West Texas Rate Divisions
Mid-Tex Division
Louisiana Rate Divisions
Kentucky/Mid-States Rate Divisions
Colorado-Kansas Rate Divisions
Mississippi Division

Basis for allocation: Costs are allocated to the applicable operating division general office in total based on the average number of customers in each operating division as a percentage of the total number of customers in all of the operating divisions. From the operating division general office Divisions Customer Support charges are allocated to rate divisions using the average number of customers in each rate division.

General Ledger Entries: Example Only

<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">SSU BU 010</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Cash</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 131</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$1,000 (1)</td></tr> </table>	SSU BU 010	Cash	Acct. 131	\$1,000 (1)	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">SSU BU 010</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Accounts Payable</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 232</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">\$1,000</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$1,000 (1)</td></tr> </table>	SSU BU 010	Accounts Payable	Acct. 232	\$1,000	\$1,000 (1)	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">SSU BU 010</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Office Supply and Expenses *</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 921</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Cost Center XXXX</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">\$1,000</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">(1)</td></tr> </table>	SSU BU 010	Office Supply and Expenses *	Acct. 921	Cost Center XXXX	\$1,000	(1)	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">SSU BU 010</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Administrative Expenses</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Transferred</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 922</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$ 400 (2)</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$ 600 (2a)</td></tr> </table>	SSU BU 010	Administrative Expenses	Transferred	Acct. 922	\$ 400 (2)	\$ 600 (2a)					
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* Many O&M expense accounts exist in addition to 921 that get cleared out of account 922.

** Many rate division offices exist within Mid-States in addition to Div 009.

Flow of Activity

- (1) Purchase Office Supplies - Shared Services
- (2) Allocating Shared Services Expenses to General Offices - 40% Allocation rate for illustration purposes only
- (2a) Allocation to remaining general offices
- (3) Allocating Shared Services Expenses to Rate Division Office - 25% Allocation rate for illustration purposes only
- (3a) Allocation to remaining division offices

Note: Please see the allocation of expenses from General Office to State Regional Office to Rate Division on the following pages:
West Texas - 17, Colorado/Kansas - 19, Louisiana - 23

Service:	O&M Expenses in Shared Services – General Office cost centers
Description:	Includes O&M expenses in Shared Services – General Office. (Division 002)
Current Provider Of Service	Shared Services
Current Use of Service	Atmos Energy Marketing, LLC Trans Louisiana Gas Pipeline Atmos Gathering Company, LLC WKG StorageWest Texas Division Mid-Tex Division Atmos Pipeline – Texas Division Louisiana Division Kentucky/Mid-States Division Colorado-Kansas Division Mississippi Division Trans Louisiana Gas Storage Atmos Power Systems, Inc
Basis for allocation	<p>Costs are allocated to affiliates and operating divisions based on a composite factor applied to the Shared Services departments. Shared Services departments, which provide services to the Company's affiliates, utilize a composite factor. The computation includes the affiliates.</p> <p>Shared Service departments that do not provide services to the Company's affiliates utilize a composite factor that does not include the Company's affiliates.</p> <p>In Shared Service departments where appropriate costs are allocated to the applicable utility division level in total based on the average number of customers in each operating division as a percentage of the total number of customers in all of the operating divisions.</p> <p>Other allocation methods used as appropriate include composite not including affiliates or Atmos Pipeline –Texas, composite not including affiliates, Atmos Pipeline-Texas or Mid States, composite using only West Texas, COKS, and MS utility divisions, composite using West Texas, Mid Tex, and Atmos Pipeline-Texas or Overhead rate.</p> <p>From each operating division general office charges are allocated to rate divisions using the composite rate for each rate division.</p>

See page 12 for General Ledger Entries: Example Only.

General Ledger Entries: Example Only

<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">SSU BU 010</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Cash</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 131</td></tr> <tr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"><td style="text-align: right;">\$1,000⁽¹⁾</td></tr> </table>	SSU BU 010	Cash	Acct. 131	\$1,000 ⁽¹⁾	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">SSU BU 010</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Accounts Payable</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 232</td></tr> <tr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"><td style="text-align: left;">\$1,000⁽¹⁾</td></tr> <tr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"><td style="text-align: right;">\$1,000⁽¹⁾</td></tr> </table>	SSU BU 010	Accounts Payable	Acct. 232	\$1,000 ⁽¹⁾	\$1,000 ⁽¹⁾	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">SSU BU 010</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Office Supply and Expenses *</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 921</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Cost Center XXXX</td></tr> <tr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"><td style="text-align: left;">\$1,000⁽¹⁾</td></tr> </table>	SSU BU 010	Office Supply and Expenses *	Acct. 921	Cost Center XXXX	\$1,000 ⁽¹⁾	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">SSU BU 010</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Administrative Expenses Transferred</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 922</td></tr> <tr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"><td style="text-align: right;">\$ 300⁽²⁾</td></tr> <tr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"><td style="text-align: right;">\$ 700 (2a)</td></tr> </table>	SSU BU 010	Administrative Expenses Transferred	Acct. 922	\$ 300 ⁽²⁾	\$ 700 (2a)
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General Office Remaining																						
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* Many O&M expense accounts exist in addition to 921 that get cleared out of account 922.

** Many rate division offices exist within Mid-States in addition to Div 009.

Flow of Activity

⁽¹⁾ Purchase Office Supplies - Shared Services

⁽²⁾ Allocating Shared Services Expenses to General Offices - 30% Allocation rate for illustration purposes only

(2a) Allocation to remaining general offices

⁽³⁾ Allocating Shared Services Expenses to Rate Division Office - 50% Allocation rate for illustration purposes only

(3a) Allocation to remaining division offices

Note: Operating Divisions Mississippi, Mid-Tex and Atmos Pipeline – Texas have 1 rate division. There is no allocation to remaining division offices (3a).

Note: Please see the allocation of expenses from General Office to State Regional Office to Rate Division on the following pages: West Texas - 17, Colorado/Kansas - 19, Louisiana - 23

Service: SSU – Customer Support taxes other than income taxes

Description: Includes all taxes other than income tax charged in Shared Services – Customer Support.

Current Provider Of Services: Shared Services

Current Use of Service: West Texas Rate Divisions
Louisiana Rate Divisions
Kentucky/Mid-States Rate Divisions
Mid-Tex Division
Colorado-Kansas Rate Divisions
Mississippi Division

Basis for allocation: Costs are allocated to the applicable rate division level in total based on the average number of customers in each operating division as a percentage of the total number of customers in all of the operating divisions.
If needed number of customers in rate divisions is used to allocated from the operation division general office to rate divisions.

General Ledger Entries: Example Only

<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">SSU BU 010</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Cash</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 131</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$1,000 (1)</td></tr> </table>	SSU BU 010	Cash	Acct. 131	\$1,000 (1)	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">SSU BU 010</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Accounts Payable</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 232</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">\$1,000 (1)</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$1,000 (1)</td></tr> </table>	SSU BU 010	Accounts Payable	Acct. 232	\$1,000 (1)	\$1,000 (1)	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">SSU BU 010</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Taxes Other than</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Income Taxes</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 408.1</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">\$1,000 (1)</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$400 (2)</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$600 (2a)</td></tr> </table>	SSU BU 010	Taxes Other than	Income Taxes	Acct. 408.1	\$1,000 (1)	\$400 (2)	\$600 (2a)	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">General Office</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Remaining</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Taxes Other than</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Income Taxes</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 408.1</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">\$600 (2a)</td></tr> </table>	General Office	Remaining	Taxes Other than	Income Taxes	Acct. 408.1	\$600 (2a)
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\$1,000 (1)																									
SSU BU 010																									
Taxes Other than																									
Income Taxes																									
Acct. 408.1																									
\$1,000 (1)																									
\$400 (2)																									
\$600 (2a)																									
General Office																									
Remaining																									
Taxes Other than																									
Income Taxes																									
Acct. 408.1																									
\$600 (2a)																									
<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">General Office</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Mid States -Div 091</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Taxes Other than</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Income Taxes</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 408.1</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">\$400 (2)</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$100 (3)</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$300 (3a)</td></tr> </table>	General Office	Mid States -Div 091	Taxes Other than	Income Taxes	Acct. 408.1	\$400 (2)	\$100 (3)	\$300 (3a)	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Rate Div Office</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Mid States -Div 009**</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Taxes Other than</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Income Taxes</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 408.1</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">\$100 (3)</td></tr> </table>	Rate Div Office	Mid States -Div 009**	Taxes Other than	Income Taxes	Acct. 408.1	\$100 (3)	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Rate Div Office</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Mid States - Remaining</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Taxes Other than</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Income Taxes</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 408.1</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">\$300 (3a)</td></tr> </table>	Rate Div Office	Mid States - Remaining	Taxes Other than	Income Taxes	Acct. 408.1	\$300 (3a)			
General Office																									
Mid States -Div 091																									
Taxes Other than																									
Income Taxes																									
Acct. 408.1																									
\$400 (2)																									
\$100 (3)																									
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Rate Div Office																									
Mid States -Div 009**																									
Taxes Other than																									
Income Taxes																									
Acct. 408.1																									
\$100 (3)																									
Rate Div Office																									
Mid States - Remaining																									
Taxes Other than																									
Income Taxes																									
Acct. 408.1																									
\$300 (3a)																									

** Many rate division offices exist in addition to Div 009.

Flow of Activity

- ⁽¹⁾ Taxes Other than Income Taxes incurred
- ⁽²⁾ Allocating Shared Services Expenses to General Offices - 40% to Mid States BU - for illustration purposes
- (2a) Allocating to remaining division offices
- ⁽³⁾ Allocating Shared Services Expenses to Rate Division Office - 25% for Kentucky Rate Division Office - for illustration purposes only
- (3a) Allocating Shared Services Expenses to remaining Rate Division Offices

Note: Please see the allocation of expenses from General Office to State Regional Office to Rate Division on the following pages:
West Texas - 17, Colorado/Kansas - 19, Louisiana - 23

Service:	SSU – General Office taxes other than income taxes
Description:	Includes all taxes other than income tax charged in Shared Services – General Office.
Current Provider Of Services	Shared Services
Current Use of Service	Atmos Energy Marketing, LLC Atmos Power Systems, Inc. WKG Storage, Inc. Atmos Gathering Company, LLC Trans Louisiana Gas Pipeline, Inc. West Texas Division Mid-Tex Division Atmos Pipeline – Texas Division Louisiana Division Kentucky/Mid-States Division Colorado-Kansas Division Mississippi Division
Basis for allocation	<p>Costs are allocated to the applicable operating divisions in total based on the Composite Factor. The Composite Factor is the simple average of three percentages:</p> <p>The percentage of Gross Direct Property Plant and Equipment in each operating division unit as a percentage of the total Direct Property Plant and Equipment in all of the operating divisions.</p> <p>The number of customers in each operating division as a percentage of the total number of customers in all of the operating divisions.</p> <p>The total direct O&M expense in each operating division as a percentage of the total direct O&M expense in all operating divisions.</p> <p>If needed, allocation from operating division general offices to rate division uses the composite rate.</p>

See page 13 for General Ledger Entry – Example Only.

Service: SSU – Customer Support depreciation

Description: Includes all depreciation charged in Shared Services – Customer Support.

Current Provider Of Services Shared Services

Current Use of Service West Texas Rate Divisions
Louisiana Rate Divisions
Kentucky/Mid-States Rate Divisions
Mid-Tex Division
Colorado-Kansas Rate Divisions
Mississippi Division

Basis for allocation Costs are allocated to the applicable rate division level in total based on the average number of customers in each operating division as a percentage of the total number of customers in all of the operating divisions.
If needed number of customers in rate divisions is used to allocated from the operation division general office to rate divisions.

General Ledger Entries: Example Only

SSU BU 010 Depreciation Exp Acct. 403	SSU BU 010 Depreciation Exp Acct. 108	Rate Div Office Mid States -Div 009** Depreciation Exp Acct. 403
* (1) \$5,000	\$5,000 * (1)	* (2) \$200
\$200 * (2) \$4,800 (2a)		(2a) \$4,800

** Many rate division offices exist in addition to Div 009.

Flow of Activity

- * (1) Monthly Depreciation Expense is booked through Powerplant and interfaces with the Oracle general ledger.
- * (2) Current Month Depreciation Expense is allocated to the various utility rate divisions using the following allocation factors:
 - i. For SSU division 002 - General - Allocated using the composite factor
 - ii. For SSU division 012 - Call Center - Allocated using the customer factor.
- (2a) Allocation to remaining Rate Divisions

Note: Please see the allocation of expenses from General Office to State Regional Office to Rate Division on the following pages:
West Texas - 17, Colorado/Kansas - 19, Louisiana - 23

Service:	SSU – General Office depreciation
Description:	Includes all depreciation charged in Shared Services – General Office.
Current Provider Of Services	Shared Services
Current Use of Service	Atmos Energy Marketing, LLC Atmos Power Systems, Inc. WKG Storage, Inc. Atmos Gathering Company, LLC Trans Louisiana Gas Pipeline, Inc. West Texas Division Mid-Tex Division Atmos Pipeline – Texas Division Louisiana Division Kentucky/Mid-States Division Colorado-Kansas Division Mississippi Division
Basis for allocation	<p>Costs are allocated to the applicable operating divisions in total based on the Composite Factor. The Composite Factor is the simple average of three percentages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The percentage of Gross Direct Property Plant and Equipment in each operating division unit as a percentage of the total Direct Property Plant and Equipment in all of the operating divisions. (2) The number of customers in each operating division as a percentage of the total number of customers in all of the operating divisions. (3) The total direct O&M expense in each operating division as a percentage of the total direct O&M expense in all operating divisions. <p>If needed, allocation from operating division general offices to rate division uses the composite rate.</p>

See page 15 for General Ledger Entry – Example Only.

Service:	West Texas Division operating division general office O&M, depreciation and taxes other than income taxes, to rate division level
Description:	Allocation of operating division general office expenses to rate division levels
Current Provider of Service	West Texas Division operating division general office
Current Use of Service	West Texas Division rate divisions
Basis for allocation	<p>Costs are allocated to the applicable operating divisions in total based on the Composite Factor. The Composite Factor is the simple average of three percentages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The percentage of Gross Direct Property Plant and Equipment in each division as a percentage of the total Direct Property Plant and Equipment in the West Texas Division rate divisions. (2) The number of customers in each rate division as a percentage of the total number of customers in the West Texas Division rate divisions. (3) The total direct O&M expense in each municipal rate division as a percentage of the total direct O&M expense in the West Texas Division rate divisions.

See Page 18 for General Ledger Entries: Example Only.

General Ledger Entries: Example Only

General Office West Texas - Div 010	
Cash Acct. 131	
	\$500 ⁽¹⁾
	\$400 ⁽⁵⁾

General Office West Texas - Div 010	
Accounts Payable Acct. 232	
⌘ (1)	\$500
⌘ (5)	\$400
	\$500 ⁽¹⁾
	\$400 ⁽⁵⁾

General Office West Texas - Div 010	
Office Supply and Expenses * Acct. 921	
⌘ (1)	\$500

General Office West Texas - Div 010	
Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922	
	\$200 ⁽²⁾
	\$300 (2a)

Rate Div Office West Texas Div 020**	
Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922	
⌘ (2)	\$200

Rate Div Office West Texas -Remaining	
Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922	
(2a)	\$300

General Office West Texas - Div 010	
Depreciation Exp Acct. 403	
⌘ (3)	\$100
	\$15 ⁽⁴⁾
	\$85 (4a)

West Texas - Div 010	
Accumulated Depreciation Acct. 108	
	\$100 ⁽³⁾

Rate Div Office West Texas Div 020**	
Depreciation Exp Acct. 403	
⌘ (4)	\$15

General Office West Texas - Div 010	
Taxes Other than Income Taxes Acct. 408.1	
⌘ (5)	\$400
	\$100 ⁽⁶⁾
	\$300 (6a)

Rate Div Office West Texas Div 020**	
Taxes Other than Income Taxes Acct. 408.1	
⌘ (6)	\$ 100

Rate Div Office West Texas -Remaining	
Taxes Other and Depreciation Acct. 408.1 and 403	
(4a)	\$85
(6a)	\$300

* Many O&M expense accounts exist in addition to 921 that get cleared out of account 922.
 ** Many rate division offices exist in addition to Div 020.

Flow of Activity

- ⌘ (1) Purchase Office Supplies - West Texas Division General Office
- ⌘ (2) Allocating General Office Expenses to Rate Division Office - 40% Allocation rate for illustration purposes only
- (2a) Allocation to remaining division offices
- ⌘ (3) Monthly Depreciation Expense is booked through Powerplant and interfaces with the Oracle general ledger.
- ⌘ (4) Allocation from Division 010 - West Texas General Office to West Texas Rate Divisions
- (4a) Allocation to remaining division offices
- ⌘ (5) Taxes Other than Income Taxes incurred
- ⌘ (6) Allocating General Office Expenses to Rate Division Office - 25% to West Texas Rate Division Office - for illustration purposes only
- (6a) Allocation to remaining division offices

Service: Colorado-Kansas Division operating division general office expenses to state regional office division level.

Description: Allocation of division general office expenses to state regional office division levels.

Current Provider of Service: Colorado-Kansas Division operating division general office

Current Use of Service: Colorado-Kansas Operating Division state office divisions.

Basis for allocation: Costs are allocated to the applicable state regional office divisions in total based on the Composite Factor. The Composite Factor is the simple average of three percentages:

- (1) The percentage of Gross Direct Property Plant and Equipment in each state as a percentage of the total Direct Property Plant and Equipment in Colorado-Kansas Division.
- (2) The number of customers in each state as a percentage of the total number of customers in Colorado-Kansas Division.
- (3) The total direct O&M expense in each state as a percentage of the total direct O&M expense in Colorado-Kansas Division.

General Ledger Entries: Example Only

<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">General Office CO/KS BU 060 Div 030</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">Cash Acct. 131</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-top: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">\$500⁽¹⁾</td></tr> </table>	General Office CO/KS BU 060 Div 030	Cash Acct. 131	\$500 ⁽¹⁾	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">General Office CO/KS BU 060</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">Accounts Payable Acct. 232</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-top: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">\$500</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-top: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">\$500⁽¹⁾</td></tr> </table>	General Office CO/KS BU 060	Accounts Payable Acct. 232	\$500	\$500 ⁽¹⁾	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">General Office CO/KS BU 060</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">Office Supply and Expenses * Acct. 921</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-top: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">\$500⁽¹⁾</td></tr> </table>	General Office CO/KS BU 060	Office Supply and Expenses * Acct. 921	\$500 ⁽¹⁾
General Office CO/KS BU 060 Div 030												
Cash Acct. 131												
\$500 ⁽¹⁾												
General Office CO/KS BU 060												
Accounts Payable Acct. 232												
\$500												
\$500 ⁽¹⁾												
General Office CO/KS BU 060												
Office Supply and Expenses * Acct. 921												
\$500 ⁽¹⁾												
<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">General Office CO/KS BU 060</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-top: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">\$250⁽²⁾</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-top: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">\$250^(2a)</td></tr> </table>	General Office CO/KS BU 060	Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922	\$250 ⁽²⁾	\$250 ^(2a)	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">State Div Office CO/KS Div 031</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-top: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">\$250⁽²⁾</td></tr> </table>	State Div Office CO/KS Div 031	Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922	\$250 ⁽²⁾	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">Rate Div Office CO/KS Div 080</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-top: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">\$250^(2a)</td></tr> </table>	Rate Div Office CO/KS Div 080	Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922	\$250 ^(2a)
General Office CO/KS BU 060												
Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922												
\$250 ⁽²⁾												
\$250 ^(2a)												
State Div Office CO/KS Div 031												
Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922												
\$250 ⁽²⁾												
Rate Div Office CO/KS Div 080												
Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922												
\$250 ^(2a)												

* Many O&M expense accounts exist in addition to 921 that get cleared out of account 922.

Flow of Activity

- ⁽¹⁾ Purchase Office Supplies - Colorado/Kansas Division General Office
- ⁽²⁾ Allocating General Office Expenses to State Division Office - 50% Allocation rate for illustration purposes only
- (2a) Allocation to remaining state office

Service: Colorado-Kansas Division state regional office division level expenses to rate division level

Description: Allocation of state regional office division level expenses to rate division levels.

Current Provider of Service: Colorado-Kansas Division regional division office

Current Use of Service: Colorado-Kansas Division rate divisions

Basis for allocation: Costs are allocated to the applicable rate divisions in total based on the Composite Factor. The Composite Factor is the simple average of three percentages:

- (1) The percentage of Gross Direct Property Plant and Equipment in each state rate division as a percentage of the total Direct Property Plant and Equipment in each state.
- (2) The number of customers in each state rate division as a percentage of the total number of customers in each state.
- (3) The total direct O&M expense in each state rate division as a percentage of the total direct O&M expense in each state.

General Ledger Entries: Example Only

<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">State Div Office CO/KS BU 060 Div 030</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">Cash Acct. 131</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-top: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">\$500 (1)</td></tr> </table>	State Div Office CO/KS BU 060 Div 030	Cash Acct. 131	\$500 (1)	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">State Div Office CO/KS BU 060</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">Accounts Payable Acct. 232</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-top: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">\$500 (1) \$500 (1)</td></tr> </table>	State Div Office CO/KS BU 060	Accounts Payable Acct. 232	\$500 (1) \$500 (1)	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">State Div Office CO/KS BU 060</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">Office Supply and Expenses *</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">Acct. 921</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-top: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">\$500 (1)</td></tr> </table>	State Div Office CO/KS BU 060	Office Supply and Expenses *	Acct. 921	\$500 (1)
State Div Office CO/KS BU 060 Div 030												
Cash Acct. 131												
\$500 (1)												
State Div Office CO/KS BU 060												
Accounts Payable Acct. 232												
\$500 (1) \$500 (1)												
State Div Office CO/KS BU 060												
Office Supply and Expenses *												
Acct. 921												
\$500 (1)												
<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">State Div Office CO/KS BU 060</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-top: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">\$200 (2) \$300 (2a)</td></tr> </table>	State Div Office CO/KS BU 060	Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922	\$200 (2) \$300 (2a)	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">Rate Div Office CO/KS Div 033 **</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-top: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">\$200 (2)</td></tr> </table>	Rate Div Office CO/KS Div 033 **	Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922	\$200 (2)	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">Rate Div Office CO/KS - Remaining</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-top: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">\$300 (2a)</td></tr> </table>	Rate Div Office CO/KS - Remaining	Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922	\$300 (2a)	
State Div Office CO/KS BU 060												
Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922												
\$200 (2) \$300 (2a)												
Rate Div Office CO/KS Div 033 **												
Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922												
\$200 (2)												
Rate Div Office CO/KS - Remaining												
Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922												
\$300 (2a)												

* Many O&M expense accounts exist in addition to 921 that get cleared out of account 922.

** Many rate division offices exist within the state in addition to Div 033.

Flow of Activity

- (1) Purchase Office Supplies - Colorado/Kansas State Division Office
- (2) Allocating State Division Office Expenses to Rate Division Office - 40% Allocation rate for illustration purposes only
- (2a) Allocation to remaining division offices

Service:	Kentucky/Mid-States Division operating division general office O&M, depreciation and taxes other than income taxes, to rate division level
Description:	Allocation of operating division general office expenses to rate division levels
Current Provider Of Service	Kentucky/Mid-States Division operating division general office
Current Use of Service	Kentucky/Mid-States Division rate divisions
Basis for allocation	<p>Costs are allocated to the applicable rate divisions in total based on the Composite Factor. The Composite Factor is the simple average of three percentages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The percentage of Gross Direct Property Plant and Equipment in each rate division as a percentage of the total Direct Property Plant and Equipment in Kentucky/Mid-States Division. (2) The number of customers in each rate division as a percentage of the total number of customers in Kentucky/Mid-States Division. (3) The total direct O&M expense in each rate division as a percentage of the total direct O&M expense in Kentucky/Mid-States Division.

See Page 22 for General Ledger Entries: Example Only.

General Ledger Entries: Example Only

General Office Mid States - Div 091	
Cash	
Acct. 131	
	\$500 (1)
	\$400 (5)

General Office Mid States - Div 091	
Accounts Payable	
Acct. 232	
✓ (1)	\$500
✓ (5)	\$400
	\$500 (1)
	\$400 (5)

General Office Mid States - Div 091	
Office Supply and Expenses *	
Acct. 921	
✓ (1)	\$500

General Office Mid States - Div 091	
Administrative Expenses Transferred	
Acct. 922	
	\$200 (2)
	\$300 (2a)

Rate Div Office Mid States Div 009 **	
Administrative Expenses Transferred	
Acct. 922	
✓ (2)	\$200

Rate Div Office Mid States -Remaining	
Administrative Expenses Transferred	
Acct. 922	
(2a)	\$300

General Office Mid States - Div 091	
Depreciation Exp	
Acct. 403	
✓ (3)	\$100
	\$15 (4)
	\$85 (4a)

Mid States - Div 091	
Accumulated Depreciation	
Acct. 108	
	\$100 (3)

Rate Div Office Mid States Div 009 **	
Depreciation Exp	
Acct. 403	
✓ (4)	\$15

General Office Mid States - Div 091	
Taxes Other than Income Taxes	
Acct. 408.1	
✓ (5)	\$400
	\$100 (6)
	\$300 (6a)

Rate Div Office Mid States Div 009 **	
Taxes Other than Income Taxes	
Acct. 408.1	
✓ (6)	\$ 100

Rate Div Office Mid States -Remaining	
Taxes Other and Depreciation	
Acct. 408.1 and 403	
(4a)	\$85
(6a)	\$300

* Many O&M expense accounts exist in addition to 921 that get cleared out of account 922.
 ** Many rate division offices exist in addition to Div 009.

Flow of Activity

- ✓ (1) Purchase Office Supplies - Mid States Division General Office
- ✓ (2) Allocating General Office Expenses to Rate Division Office - 40% Allocation rate for illustration purposes only
- (2a) Allocation to remaining division offices
- ✓ (3) Monthly Depreciation Expense is booked through Powerplant and interfaces with the Oracle general ledger.
- ✓ (4) Allocation from Division 091 - Mid States General Office to Mid States Rate Divisions - Allocated using the composite factor.
- (4a) Allocation to remaining division offices
- ✓ (5) Taxes Other than Income Taxes incurred
- ✓ (6) Allocating General Office Expenses to Rate Division Office - 25% to Mid States Rate Division Office - for illustration purposes only
- (6a) Allocation to remaining division offices

Service:	Louisiana Division operating division general office O&M, depreciation and taxes other than income taxes, to rate division level
Description:	Allocation of operating division general office expenses to rate division levels
Current Provider of Service	Louisiana Division operating division general office
Current Use of Service	Louisiana Division rate divisions
Basis for allocation	Costs are allocated to the applicable rate divisions in total based on the Composite Factor. The Composite Factor is the simple average of three percentages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The percentage of Gross Direct Property Plant and Equipment in each rate division as a percentage of the total Direct Property Plant and Equipment in Louisiana Division. (2) The number of customers in each rate division as a percentage of the total number of customers in Louisiana Division. (3) The total direct O&M expense in each rate division as a percentage of the total direct O&M expense in Louisiana Division.

See Page 24 for General Ledger Entries: Example Only.

General Ledger Entries: Example Only

General Office LA - Div 107	
Cash Acct. 131	
	\$500 (1) \$400 (5)

General Office LA - Div 107	
Accounts Payable Acct. 232	
(1) (5)	\$500 \$400
	\$500 (1) \$400 (5)

General Office LA - Div 107	
Office Supply and Expenses* Acct. 921	
(1)	\$500

General Office LA - Div 107	
Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922	
	\$200 (2) \$300 (2a)

Rate Div Office LA Div 007	
Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922	
(2)	\$200

Rate Div Office LA Div 007	
Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922	
(2a)	\$300

General Office LA - Div 107	
Depreciation Exp Acct. 403	
(3)	\$100 \$15 (4) \$85 (4a)

LA - Div 107	
Accumulated Depreciation Acct. 108	
	\$100 (3)

Rate Div Office LA Div 007	
Depreciation Exp Acct. 403	
(4) (4a)	\$15 \$85

General Office LA - Div 107	
Taxes Other than Income Taxes Acct. 408.1	
(5)	\$400.00 \$100 (6) \$300 (6a)

Rate Div Office LA Div 007	
Taxes Other than Income Taxes Acct. 408.1	
(6)	\$ 100

Rate Div Office LA Div 007	
Taxes Other and Depreciation Acct. 408.1 and 403	
(4a) (6a)	\$85 \$300

* Many O&M expense accounts exist in addition to 921 that get cleared out of account 922.

Flow of Activity

- (1) Purchase Office Supplies - LA Division General Office
- (2) Allocating General Office Expenses to Rate Division Office - 40% Allocation rate for illustration purposes only
 - (2a) Allocation to remaining division offices
- (3) Monthly Depreciation Expense is booked through Powerplant and interfaces with the Oracle general ledger.
- (4) Allocation from Division 107 - LA General Office to LA Rate Divisions - Allocated using the composite factor.
 - (4a) Allocation to remaining division offices
- (5) Taxes Other than Income Taxes incurred
- (6) Allocating General Office Expenses to Rate Division Office - 25% to LA Rate Division Office - for illustration purposes only
 - (6a) Allocation to remaining division offices

Description of Relationship between Mid-Tex and Atmos Pipeline – Texas:

Mid-Tex performs operations and maintenance and capital services for the Atmos Pipeline – Texas (“APT”) Division.

Services are provided on an ongoing basis throughout the Mid-Tex and APT service areas. The field operations include, but are not limited to, services related to pipeline integrity, measurement, compliance work, painting, right of way mowing and reclamation, leak surveys, patrolling, regulator maintenance, fence replacements, line repairs and line replacements. Additionally, Technical and Support Services are provided to APT by centralized departments primarily located at the Mid-Tex headquarters in Dallas. These centralized functions include, but are not limited to, compliance monitoring and reporting, engineering, gas measurement, finance, marketing and human resources.

APT employs outside contractor labor services and purchases materials and supplies for field operations and construction in addition to the services provided by Mid-Tex. These services and materials are direct charged to APT and are not allocated from Mid-Tex.

APT employs some pipeline only personnel, this labor and the related benefit cost is primarily charged directly to APT and not allocated from Mid-Tex.

Service: Mid-Tex/Atmos Pipeline – Texas Division - Intracompany Labor

Description: Mid-Tex employees' labor supporting APT operations

Current Provider
Of Service Mid-Tex

Current Use of
Service Atmos Pipeline – Texas

Basis for
allocation Mid-Tex direct Company and/or contractor actual labor

Mid-Tex Non Supervisory employees who charge time to APT generally record their time through the time reporting system.

Mid-Tex Supervisory employees who charge time to APT generally record their time using the operational split through the time reporting system.

The Operational Split is calculated annually based on the expected allocation of Mid-Tex Non Supervisory labor and contractor labor between the Mid-Tex and APT divisions.

General Ledger Entry: Supervisory employee (Example Only)

Mid-Tex BU 080	
Cash Acct. 131	
	\$1,000 (1)

Mid-Tex BU 080	
Accounts Payable Acct. 232	
(1) \$1,000	\$1,000 (2)

Mid-Tex BU 080	
O&M Labor Acct. 853 Cost Center 4XXX	
(2) \$200	

Mid-Tex BU 080	
Construction work In Progress Acct. 107 Cost Center 4XXX	
(2) \$ 400	

APT BU 180	
Construction work In Progress Acct. 107 Cost Center 9XXX	
(2) \$ 250	

APT BU 180	
O&M Labor Acct. 853 Cost Center 9XXX	
(2) \$150	

Flow of Activity:

- (1) Pay Mid-Tex Supervisory employee
- (2) Allocate labor to Mid-Tex and APT – for illustration purposes, this employee's time is charged 60% to Mid-Tex and 40% to APT. The APT portion is 63% capital.

General Ledger Entry: Non Supervisory employee (Example Only)

Mid-Tex BU 080	
Cash Acct. 131	
	\$800 (1)

Mid-Tex BU 080	
Accounts Payable Acct. 232	
(1) \$800	\$800 (2)

Mid-Tex BU 080	
O&M Labor Acct. 853 Cost Center 4XXX	
(2) \$400	

APT BU 180	
Construction work In Progress Acct. 107 Cost Center 9XXX	
(2) \$ 100	

APT BU 180	
O&M Labor Acct. 853 Cost Center 9XXX	
(2) \$300	

Flow of Activity:

- (1) Pay Mid-Tex employee labor
- (2) Direct charge labor to Mid-Tex and APT – for illustration purposes, this employee's time for this payroll cycle was 50% Mid-Tex and 50% APT. The APT portion was 25% capital and 75% expense.

Service: Mid-Tex/Atmos Pipeline – Texas Division - Non Labor Expenses

Description: Allocation of including but not limited to rents, heavy equipment, utilities, telecom, transportation (vehicles), uniforms, insurance, printing and postage.

Current Provider Of Service: Mid-Tex

Current Use of Service: Atmos Pipeline – Texas Division

Basis for allocation: Factors are primarily based on direct employee labor and contractor labor. The vehicle allocation is based on Company labor only. Allocations vary based on the cost center and sub account.

General Ledger Entries: Transportation Expense (Example Only)

<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Mid Tex BU 080</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Cash</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 131</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">-----</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$1,000⁽¹⁾</td></tr> </table>	Mid Tex BU 080	Cash	Acct. 131	-----	\$1,000 ⁽¹⁾	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Mid Tex BU 080</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Accounts Payable</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 232</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">-----</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">\$1,000</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$1,000⁽¹⁾</td></tr> </table>	Mid Tex BU 080	Accounts Payable	Acct. 232	-----	\$1,000	\$1,000 ⁽¹⁾	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Mid Tex BU 080</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">O&M Transportation</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 853</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Cost Center 4XXX</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">-----</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">\$1,000⁽¹⁾</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$780⁽²⁾</td></tr> </table>	Mid Tex BU 080	O&M Transportation	Acct. 853	Cost Center 4XXX	-----	\$1,000 ⁽¹⁾	\$780 ⁽²⁾
Mid Tex BU 080																				
Cash																				
Acct. 131																				

\$1,000 ⁽¹⁾																				
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<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">APT BU 180</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">CWI{</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 107</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Cost Center 9XXX</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">-----</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">\$220⁽³⁾</td></tr> </table>	APT BU 180	CWI{	Acct. 107	Cost Center 9XXX	-----	\$220 ⁽³⁾	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">APT BU 180</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">O&M Transportation</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 853</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Cost Center 4XXX</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">-----</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">\$780⁽²⁾</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$220⁽³⁾</td></tr> </table>	APT BU 180	O&M Transportation	Acct. 853	Cost Center 4XXX	-----	\$780 ⁽²⁾	\$220 ⁽³⁾						
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\$780 ⁽²⁾																				
\$220 ⁽³⁾																				

Flow of Activity

- ⌘ (1) \$1000 in transportation expense
- ⌘ (2) \$780 is allocated from Mid-Tex O&M to APT O&M
- ⌘ (3) A portion of the cost is capitalized, for illustration purposes only (22%)

Service: Benefits cost allocation

Description: Accumulates fringe benefits (workers compensation, basic life insurance, SFAS/106, medical/dental insurance, long term disability, 401(k), pension cost etc.) and allocates to the rate jurisdictions and/or subsidiaries.

Current Provider of Service: Shared Services

Current Use of Service: Atmos Pipeline – Texas Division
 Atmos Power Systems, Inc.
 UCG Storage, Inc.
 Atmos Energy Services, LLC
 Atmos Energy Marketing, LLC
 West Texas Division
 Louisiana Division
 Kentucky/Mid-States Division
 Mid-Tex Division
 Colorado-Kansas Division
 Mississippi Division

Basis for allocation: An allocation of fringe benefits from Shared Services to the divisions and subsidiaries is calculated based on the ratio of employees for each division or subsidiary to total employees that receive their benefits from Atmos Energy Corporation. Fringe benefits components are accumulated by each operating division general office. Benefit expenses are allocated to rate jurisdictions by multiplying each rate jurisdiction's labor dollars by that particular operating division's benefits load percentage. The load percentage is calculated using total budgeted benefits divided by total labor.

General Ledger Entries: Example Only

<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">SSU BU 010</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Cash Acct. 131</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$1,000 (1)</td></tr> </table>	SSU BU 010	Cash Acct. 131	\$1,000 (1)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">SSU BU 010</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Clearing Account Acct. 184</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$1,000 (1)</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">\$1,000 (1)</td></tr> </table>	SSU BU 010	Clearing Account Acct. 184	\$1,000 (1)	\$1,000 (1)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">SSU BU 010</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Employee Pensions and Benefits * Acct. 926</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$1,000 (1)</td></tr> </table>	SSU BU 010	Employee Pensions and Benefits * Acct. 926	\$1,000 (1)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">SSU BU 010</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$ 200 (2)</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$ 800 (2a)</td></tr> </table>	SSU BU 010	Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922	\$ 200 (2)	\$ 800 (2a)
SSU BU 010																	
Cash Acct. 131																	
\$1,000 (1)																	
SSU BU 010																	
Clearing Account Acct. 184																	
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General Office																	
Remaining Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922																	
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Mid States - Div 091 Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922																	
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Rate Div Office																	
Mid States Div 009 ** Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922																	
\$50 (3)																	
Rate Div Office																	
Mid States - Remaining Administrative Expenses Transferred Acct. 922																	
\$150 (3a)																	

* Many O&M expense accounts exist in addition to 926 that get cleared out of account 922.
 ** Many rate division offices exist within the state in addition to Div 009.

Flow of Activity

- (1) Benefit costs incurred
- (2) Allocating Shared Services Expenses to Mid States General Office - 20% Allocation rate for illustration purposes only
- (2a) Allocation to remaining general offices
- (3) Allocating Shared Services Expenses to Rate Division Office - 25% Allocation rate for illustration purposes only
- (3a) Allocation to remaining division offices

Service: Intercompany labor

Description: To the extent operating division employees provide labor services to an affiliate, the labor costs for the services will be charged to the appropriate affiliate.

Current Provider of Service: Atmos Pipeline – Texas Division
Louisiana Division
Colorado-Kansas Division
Kentucky/Mid-States Division
Mid-Tex Division
Mississippi Division
West Texas Division

Current Use of Service: UCG Storage, Inc.
Atmos Energy Marketing, LLC
WKG Storage, Inc.
Trans Louisiana Gas Pipeline, Inc.
Trans Louisiana Gas Storage, Inc.

Basis for allocation: Labor charges are captured through direct time sheet entries and transferred to the appropriate subsidiary receiving the labor services.

General Ledger Entries: Example Only

<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">SSU BU 010</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Cash</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Acct. 131</td></tr> </table> <hr style="width: 80%; margin: 5px auto;"/> <table style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 50%;"></td><td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">\$500 (2a)</td></tr> </table>	SSU BU 010	Cash	Acct. 131		\$500 (2a)	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">SSU BU 010</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">A/R from Assoc Co.</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Acct. 146</td></tr> </table> <hr style="width: 80%; margin: 5px auto;"/> <table style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 50%; text-align: left;">(2b)</td><td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">\$500</td></tr> </table>	SSU BU 010	A/R from Assoc Co.	Acct. 146	(2b)	\$500	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">SSU BU 010</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Accounts Payable</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Acct. 232</td></tr> </table> <hr style="width: 80%; margin: 5px auto;"/> <table style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 33%; text-align: left;">(2a)</td><td style="width: 33%; text-align: right;">\$500</td><td style="width: 33%; text-align: right;">\$500 (2b)</td></tr> </table>	SSU BU 010	Accounts Payable	Acct. 232	(2a)	\$500	\$500 (2b)	
SSU BU 010																			
Cash																			
Acct. 131																			
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	\$500 (2b)																		
Mid States BU 050-Div 091																			
Accounts Payable																			
Acct. 232																			
(2b)	\$500	\$500 (1)																	

Flow of Activity

- (1) Employee X is a Kentucky Employee. He worked on a special project in March for Atmos subsidiary, AES (Atmos Energy Services). Time is captured through a direct time sheet entry.
- (2a) Salary is paid to employee x
- (2b) JE is made to relieve payable in operating division.
Intercompany Entry generated by Oracle to keep Operating Divisions in sync.

Service: Adjustments to Uncollectible Accounts Expense

Description: Allocation of additional expense amounts booked to adjust the Provision for Uncollectibles (Account 144)

Current Provider of Service West Texas Division rate divisions
Louisiana Division rate divisions
Kentucky/Mid-States Division rate divisions
Colorado-Kansas Division rate divisions
Mid-Tex Division rate division
Mississippi Division rate division

Current Use of Service West Texas Division rate divisions
Louisiana Division rate divisions
Kentucky/Mid-States Division rate divisions
Colorado-Kansas Division rate divisions
Mid-Tex Division rate division
Mississippi Division rate division

Basis of Intra-company Allocations Costs are allocated to the rate divisions in total based on Sales Revenue.

General Ledger Entries: Example Only

<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Rate Division*</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Accumulated Provision for Uncollectible Accounts Acct. 144 sub aaaaa</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-top: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(2) \$ 250 \$ 1,000 (1)</td></tr> </table>	Rate Division*	Accumulated Provision for Uncollectible Accounts Acct. 144 sub aaaaa	(2) \$ 250 \$ 1,000 (1)	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Rate Division</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Customer Accounts - Uncollectible Accounts Acct. 904</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-top: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(1) \$ 1,000 </td></tr> </table>	Rate Division	Customer Accounts - Uncollectible Accounts Acct. 904	(1) \$ 1,000	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Rate Division</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Customer Accounts Receivable Acct. 142 sub bbbbb</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-top: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> \$ 250 (2)</td></tr> </table>	Rate Division	Customer Accounts Receivable Acct. 142 sub bbbbb	\$ 250 (2)
Rate Division*											
Accumulated Provision for Uncollectible Accounts Acct. 144 sub aaaaa											
(2) \$ 250 \$ 1,000 (1)											
Rate Division											
Customer Accounts - Uncollectible Accounts Acct. 904											
(1) \$ 1,000											
Rate Division											
Customer Accounts Receivable Acct. 142 sub bbbbb											
\$ 250 (2)											

* Each rate division has a different allocation rate.

Flow of Activity

- (1) Monthly allocated costs.
- (2) Write off of uncollectible accounts as needed.

Service: Intra-company labor allocation – other than operating division general office labor

Description: Certain employee activities cross multiple rate divisions within an operating division. The costs associated with such activities include labor, benefits and associated taxes.

Current Provider of Service Atmos Pipeline – Texas Division
West Texas Division
Louisiana Division
Kentucky/Mid-States Division
Mid-Tex Division
Colorado-Kansas Division
Mississippi Division

Current Use of Service Atmos Pipeline – Texas Division
West Texas Division
Louisiana Division
Kentucky/Mid-States Division
Mid-Tex Division
Colorado-Kansas Division
Mississippi Division

Basis of Intra-company Allocations Labor associated with cross-jurisdictional activities is charged to each jurisdiction based on the level of employee activity. The costs are captured either through direct time sheet entries or fixed labor distribution percentages.

General Ledger Entries: Example Only

<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">SSU BU 010</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Cash</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Acct. 131</td></tr> </table> <table style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="width: 50px;"></td><td style="text-align: right;">\$500 (2a)</td></tr> </table>	SSU BU 010	Cash	Acct. 131		\$500 (2a)	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">SSU BU 010</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">A/R from Assoc Co.</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Acct. 146</td></tr> </table> <table style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="width: 50px;"></td><td style="text-align: right;">\$500</td></tr> </table>	SSU BU 010	A/R from Assoc Co.	Acct. 146		\$500	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">SSU BU 010</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Accounts Payable</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Acct. 232</td></tr> </table> <table style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="width: 50px;"></td><td style="text-align: right;">\$500 (2a)</td></tr> </table>	SSU BU 010	Accounts Payable	Acct. 232		\$500 (2a)								
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<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Kentucky Division</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Mid-States BU 050-Div 009</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Mains & Services Exp</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Acct. 8740</td></tr> </table> <table style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="width: 50px;"></td><td style="text-align: right;">\$250</td></tr> </table>	Kentucky Division	Mid-States BU 050-Div 009	Mains & Services Exp	Acct. 8740		\$250	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Tennessee Division</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Mid-States BU 050-Div 093</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Mains & Services Exp</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Acct. 8740</td></tr> </table> <table style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="width: 50px;"></td><td style="text-align: right;">\$250</td></tr> </table>	Tennessee Division	Mid-States BU 050-Div 093	Mains & Services Exp	Acct. 8740		\$250	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Mid-States BU 050-Div 002</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">A/R from Assoc Co.</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Acct. 146</td></tr> </table> <table style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="width: 50px;"></td><td style="text-align: right;">\$500 (2b)</td></tr> </table>	Mid-States BU 050-Div 002	A/R from Assoc Co.	Acct. 146		\$500 (2b)	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Mid-States BU 050-Div 091</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Accounts Payable</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">Acct. 232</td></tr> </table> <table style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="width: 50px;"></td><td style="text-align: right;">\$500 (2b)</td></tr> </table>	Mid-States BU 050-Div 091	Accounts Payable	Acct. 232		\$500 (2b)
Kentucky Division																									
Mid-States BU 050-Div 009																									
Mains & Services Exp																									
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Acct. 146																									
	\$500 (2b)																								
Mid-States BU 050-Div 091																									
Accounts Payable																									
Acct. 232																									
	\$500 (2b)																								

Flow of Activity

- *(1) Employee x lives in Kentucky and works 50% in Kentucky and 50% in Tennessee every month. Time is captured through fixed labor distribution
 - (2a) Salary is paid to employee x
 - (2b) JE is made to relieve payable in operating division.
- Intercompany Entry generated by Oracle to keep Operating Divisions in sync

Service:	Other income and interest expense (All below the line accounts)
Description:	Allocation of Shared Services' other income and interest expense(All below the line accounts)
Current Provider of Service	Shared Services
Current Use of Service	West Texas Division Louisiana Division Kentucky/Mid-States Division Mid-Tex Division Colorado-Kansas Division Mississippi Division Atmos Pipeline – Texas Division
Basis for allocation	Interest Expense, Interest Income and Other Non-Operating Income in shared services are allocated to each utility division based on the budget allocation percentages. The budget allocation is based on net investment by business unit as of the latest month available when the budget is prepared, with normalizing or averaging adjustments to working capital. Net investment is defined as total assets less liabilities (excluding long-term debt, notes payable and current maturities.) The allocation factors are the same for the fiscal year. The allocation stays in the account the charge was originally booked in. Headquarter allocation of below the line accounts to rate divisions follows the same process as described above.

See page 33 for General Ledger Entries: Example Only.

General Ledger Entries: Example Only

SSU BU 010 Cash Acct. 131 <hr/> \$1,000	SSU BU 010 Accounts Receivable Acct. 143 <hr/> (1) \$1,000 \$1,000 (1)	SSU BU 010 Interest and Dividend Income Acct. 419 <hr/> (2) \$20 \$1,000 (1)	Div 033 Interest and Dividend Income Acct. 419 <hr/> \$20
SSU BU 010 Cash Acct. 131 <hr/> \$2,000 (3)	SSU BU 010 Accounts Receivable Acct. 143 <hr/> (3) \$2,000 \$2,000 (3)	SSU BU 010 Other Deductions * Acct. 426.5 <hr/> (3) \$2,000 \$40 (4)	Div 033 Other Deductions Acct. 426.5 <hr/> (4) \$40
SSU BU 010 Cash Acct. 131 <hr/> \$3,000 (5)	SSU BU 010 Accounts Receivable Acct. 143 <hr/> (5) \$3,000 \$3,000 (5)	SSU BU 010 Interest Expense Acct. 431 (Short Term) <hr/> (5) \$800 \$12 (6)	Div 033 Interest Expense Acct. 431 (Short Term) <hr/> (6) \$ 12
		SSU BU 010 Interest Expense Acct. 431 (Long Term) <hr/> (5) \$2,400 \$48 (6)	Div 033 Interest Expense Acct. 431 (Long Term) <hr/> (6) \$ 48

* Includes various accounts but cleared out of account 426.5

Flow of Activity

- ⌘ (1) Interest and Dividend Income generated
- ⌘ (2) Allocating Shared Services Income and Dividend Income to Div 33 only - Assume 2% allocation rate
- ⌘ (3) Other income and Expenses generated
- ⌘ (4) Allocating Shared Services Other Deductions to Div 33 only - Assume 2% allocation rate
- ⌘ (5) Interest Expense generated
- ⌘ (6) Allocating Shared Services Interest Expense to Div 33 only - Assume 2% allocation rate

Service: Gas supply services between the operating divisions and an affiliate

Description: Atmos Energy Services LLC provides gas supply administrative services to the operating divisions.

Current Provider of Service: Atmos Energy Services, LLC

Current Use of Service: West Texas Division
Louisiana Division
Mid-States Division
Colorado-Kansas Division
Mississippi Division

Basis for allocation: Costs are charged directly to a specific service area in Atmos Energy Services LLC related to each of the operating divisions (i.e. Colorado costs accumulated in Atmos Energy Services LLC are billed directly to the operating division for Colorado). These costs are billed to the operating divisions on a monthly basis at cost with no profit component.

Administrative charges are allocated to each region based on total throughput volumes from the prior fiscal year (October 1 to September 30).

General Ledger Entries: Example Only

AES - BU 301 Cash 131	AES - BU 301 Accounts Payable Acct. 232	AES - BU 301 Oper Exp Acct. xxxx	AES - BU 301-Div 002*** A/R from Assoc Co. Acct. 146	AES - BU 301*** Misc Service Revenue Acct. 488
\$500 (1)	\$500 (1)	\$500 (1)	\$100 (2)	\$100 (2)
CO/KS BU 060-Div 002 A/R from Assoc Co. Acct. 146	State Div Office CO/KS BU 060-Div 31 Outside Services Employed Acct. 923	State Div Office CO/KS BU 060-Div 31 Admin Exp Transferred Acct. 922	Rate Div Office CO/KS BU 060-Div 33** Admin Exp Transferred Acct. 922	
\$100 (2)	\$100 (2)	\$100 (3)	\$100 (3)	

** Many rate division offices exist within the state in addition to Div 033.

*** For this example, this amount represents the portion of the billings attributed to the CO/KS division 31 state office

Flow of Activity

- (1) Atmos Energy Services (AES), a subsidiary of Atmos Energy Corporation incurred operating expense
- (2) AES, bills various Atmos operating divisions for their use of gas supply services
- (3) Allocation from division 31 - Colorado Operating Division to Colorado rate divisions - Allocated using the composite factor.

Service: Gas cost between state jurisdictions for contiguous systems

Description: Gas costs that apply to contiguous systems that cross state jurisdictional boundaries are allocated between those rate jurisdictions.

Current Provider of Service: West Texas Division
Colorado-Kansas Division
Kentucky/Mid-States Division

Current Use of Service: West Texas Division
Colorado-Kansas Division
Kentucky/Mid-States Division

Basis of Allocations: Allocations are based upon throughput for the West Texas Division and the Colorado-Kansas Division's Southeast Colorado/Southwest Kansas operations. For the Colorado-Kansas Division's Kansas system and for the Kentucky/Mid-States Division, demand costs are allocated based on peak-day requirements. Commodity costs are allocated based upon throughput.

Atmos Energy Corporation

General Ledger Entries: Gas Costs between state jurisdictions for contiguous systems (Example Only)

<p>SSU BU 010 Cash Acct. 131</p> <hr style="border: 0.5px solid black;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">\$1,000 (1)</p>	<p>SSU BU 010 Accounts Payable Acct. 232</p> <hr style="border: 0.5px solid black;"/> <p style="text-align: left;">(1) \$1,000</p>	<p>Various BU's & Svc Areas Natural Gas City Gate Purchase Acct. 804</p> <hr style="border: 0.5px solid black;"/> <p>(2) \$1,000</p>
---	--	--

- (1) Gas cost incurred
- (2) Gas cost paid

Service: Gas storage services between an operating division and an affiliate

Description: To the extent an operating division stores gas in a storage field owned by an affiliate, a rental fee for the use of the storage field shall be charged by the affiliate.

Current Provider of Service: UCG Storage, Inc.
WKG Storage, Inc.

Current Use of Service: Kentucky/Mid-States Division

Basis for allocation: The annual demand charge between UCG Storage, Inc. and Atmos Energy Corporation (Tennessee operations only) is calculated based on fiscal year plant in service, gas inventory, actual operational costs incurred, and application of revenue and cost of capital conversion factors based on prior regulatory approval. In the calculation of the demand charge, costs not specifically related to a designated area are allocated to each affiliate based on the percentage of total plant servicing that affiliate.
The annual demand charge between WKG Storage, Inc. and Atmos Energy Corporation (Kentucky operation only) is based on services provided at actual cost, market rate or as otherwise provided under tariff or contract.

General Ledger Entries: Example Only

<table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> WKG Storage BU 233 Other Gas Revenues Acct. 495 </td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; text-align: right; padding-top: 5px;">\$100 (1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> WKG Storage BU 233, Div 002 A/R from Assoc Co. Acct. 146 </td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; text-align: right; padding-top: 5px;">\$100 (2)</td> </tr> </table>	WKG Storage BU 233 Other Gas Revenues Acct. 495		\$100 (1)	WKG Storage BU 233, Div 002 A/R from Assoc Co. Acct. 146		\$100 (2)		<table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> KY/Mid-State BU 050, Div 009 Transportation to City Gate Acct. 8580 </td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; text-align: right; padding-top: 5px;">\$100 (1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> KY/Mid-State BU 050, Div 002 A/R from Assoc Co. Acct. 146 </td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; text-align: right; padding-top: 5px;">\$100 (2)</td> </tr> </table>	KY/Mid-State BU 050, Div 009 Transportation to City Gate Acct. 8580		\$100 (1)	KY/Mid-State BU 050, Div 002 A/R from Assoc Co. Acct. 146		\$100 (2)
WKG Storage BU 233 Other Gas Revenues Acct. 495		\$100 (1)												
WKG Storage BU 233, Div 002 A/R from Assoc Co. Acct. 146		\$100 (2)												
KY/Mid-State BU 050, Div 009 Transportation to City Gate Acct. 8580		\$100 (1)												
KY/Mid-State BU 050, Div 002 A/R from Assoc Co. Acct. 146		\$100 (2)												

Flow of Activity - East Diamond Storage Facility

- 1 Monthly demand charge for the East Diamond Storage Facility
- 2 Intercompany Entry generated by Oracle to keep Operating Divisions in sync

<table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> UCG Storage BU 232 Other Gas Revenues Acct. 495 </td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; text-align: right; padding-top: 5px;">\$100 (1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> WKG Storage BU 232, Div 002 A/R from Assoc Co. Acct. 146 </td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; text-align: right; padding-top: 5px;">\$100 (2)</td> </tr> </table>	UCG Storage BU 232 Other Gas Revenues Acct. 495		\$100 (1)	WKG Storage BU 232, Div 002 A/R from Assoc Co. Acct. 146		\$100 (2)		<table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> KY/Mid-State BU 050, Div 009 Other gas supply expenses Acct. 813 </td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; text-align: right; padding-top: 5px;">\$100 (1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> KY/Mid-State BU 050, Div 002 A/R from Assoc Co. Acct. 146 </td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; text-align: right; padding-top: 5px;">\$100 (2)</td> </tr> </table>	KY/Mid-State BU 050, Div 009 Other gas supply expenses Acct. 813		\$100 (1)	KY/Mid-State BU 050, Div 002 A/R from Assoc Co. Acct. 146		\$100 (2)
UCG Storage BU 232 Other Gas Revenues Acct. 495		\$100 (1)												
WKG Storage BU 232, Div 002 A/R from Assoc Co. Acct. 146		\$100 (2)												
KY/Mid-State BU 050, Div 009 Other gas supply expenses Acct. 813		\$100 (1)												
KY/Mid-State BU 050, Div 002 A/R from Assoc Co. Acct. 146		\$100 (2)												

Flow of Activity - Barnsley Storage Facility

- 1 Monthly demand charge for the Barnsley Storage Facility
- 2 Intercompany Entry generated by Oracle to keep Operating Divisions in sync

Service: Working capital funds management

Description: Funds are invested on behalf of or provided to affiliates based on operations.

Current Provider of Service:	Atmos Energy Corporation	Atmos Energy Holdings, Inc.	Atmos Energy Holdings, Inc.
Current Use of Service:	Atmos Energy Holdings, Inc.	Atmos Energy Marketing Services, LLC	Atmos Energy Corporation
Interest Income/Expense Calculation (See Below)	A	A	B

Basis for allocation Interest income or expense is recognized each month at the subsidiaries' level based on the average outstanding balance of each respective inter-company receivable/payable balance and Atmos' average effective rate of short term debt net of commitment fees plus 75 to 300 basis points (A) or the lowest commercial paper rate outstanding. If there is not commercial paper outstanding the rate on the Royal Bank of Scotland facility is used (B).

Atmos Energy Corporation

General Ledger Entries: Working Capital Funds Management (Example Only)

<p>SSU BU 010 Interest and Dividend Income Acct. 419</p> <hr style="border: 0.5px solid black;"/> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">\$500 (1)</p>		<p>Various Affiliates Interest and Dividend Income Acct. 419</p> <hr style="border: 0.5px solid black;"/> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">\$500 (1)</p>		<p>Various Affiliates Other Interest Expense Acct. 431</p> <hr style="border: 0.5px solid black;"/> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">\$1,000</p>
		(1)		

(1) Interest Income and/or expense is recognized each month at the subsidiaries' level

Service: Gas storage services provided between affiliates

Description: To the extent an affiliate stores gas in a storage field owned by another affiliate, a fee for the use of the storage field shall be charged.

Current Provider of Service: Trans Louisiana Gas Storage, Inc.

Current Use of Service: Trans Louisiana Gas Pipeline, Inc.

Basis for allocation: The fee to the affiliate utilizing the storage service is based on services provided at actual cost, market rate or as otherwise provided under tariff.

General Ledger Entries: Example Only

BU 234
Accounts Receivable from Associated Company Acct. 146
\$100

BU 234
Revenue Transportation - Industrial Acct. 4896
\$100

BU 303
Accounts Receivable from Associated Company Acct. 146
\$100

BU 303
Other Gas Supply Expense Acct. 813
\$100

Service: AEM – Salaries and FICA Cost Allocation

Description: Salaries and FICA cost allocations between affiliates.

Current Provider of Service: Atmos Energy Marketing, LLC

Current Use of Service: Atmos Energy Services, LLC
Atmos Energy Marketing, LLC
Trans Louisiana Gas Pipeline, Inc.
Atmos Power Systems, Inc.

Basis for allocation: Costs are allocated based on each individual employee's calculated allocation rate between companies. The individual employee's calculated allocation rates are then added up to arrive at a Company-wide allocation rate.

Atmos Energy Corporation
General Ledger Entries: AEM - Salaries & Fica Cost Allocation (Example Only)

	Atmos Energy Marketing, LLC BU212 Cash Acct. 131	Atmos Energy Marketing, LLC BU212 Accounts Payable Net Payroll Accrual Acct. 232
	\$200 (3) \$200 (3) \$600 (4)	\$200 (2) \$600 (4) \$800 (1)
	Atmos Energy Marketing, LLC BU212 A&G-Administrative & general salaries Non-project Labor Acct. 920	Atmos Energy Marketing, LLC BU212 Clearing Account Employer FICA Clearing Acct. 184
(1) \$800 Alloc to Var. States (6) \$300 Alloc to TLGP (6) \$100 Alloc to New Orleans I (6) \$80 Alloc to AES (6) \$50	\$800 (6)	(2) \$200 (5) \$200 (5)
	Atmos Energy Marketing, LLC BU212 Accounts Payable Emp FICA-Accrual Acct. 236	Atmos Energy Marketing, LLC BU212 Accounts Payable Emp FICA-Accrual Acct. 241
	\$200 (3) \$200 (2)	\$200 (3) \$200 (2)
	Atmos Energy Marketing, LLC BU212 Taxes other than Income Taxes Fica Load Acct. 406	BU 303 (TLGP), 221 (APS) A&G-Administrative & general salaries Non-project Labor Acct. 920
(5) \$200 Alloc to Var. States (6) \$40 Alloc to TLGP (6) \$40 Alloc to New Orleans I (6) \$40 Alloc to AES (6) \$40	\$200 (6)	(6) \$100 \$100 (6)
	BU 303 (TLGP), 221 (APS) Taxes other than Income Taxes Fica Load Acct. 406	
	\$40 (6)	

- (1) Payroll Accrual
- (2) Fica Accrual
- (3) Payment of Fica (Employer and Employee)
- (4) Payment of Payroll
- (5) Employer Fica Tax Load
- (6) Allocation of Payroll and Fica

Service: AEM – Operation and Maintenance cost allocation

Description: O&M expense cost allocations between affiliates.

Current Provider of Service: Atmos Energy Marketing, LLC

Current Use of Service: Atmos Energy Services, LLC

Basis for allocation: Costs are allocated based on each individual employee's calculated allocation rate between companies. The individual employee's calculated allocation rates are then added up to arrive at a Company-wide allocation rate.

Atmos Energy Corporation
General Ledger Entries: Affiliates - O&M Expense Allocation (Example Only)

Labor & Benefits

Atmos Energy Marketing, LLC BU 212 Administrative Expenses Transferred - CR Acct. 922	
	\$1,000 (1)

Atmos Energy Holdings, Inc. BU 312 Administrative Expenses Transferred - CR Acct. 922	
	\$1,000 (1)

Atmos Energy Services, LLC BU 301 Administrative Expenses Transferred - CR Acct. 922 - Multiple Svc Areas for different states	
	\$1,000

(1) Labor and Benefits Billing from AEM (212) to AES (301)

Service: Property Insurance

Description: Blueflame Insurance Services, LTD provides a direct property insurance policy. The policy covers the property against all risks of direct physical loss or damage.

Current Provider of Service: Blueflame Insurance Services, LTD

Current Use of Service: Kentucky/Mid-States Division
 Colorado-Kansas Division
 Shared Services
 Louisiana Division
 Mississippi Division
 Mid-Tex Division
 West Texas Division
 Atmos Pipeline – Texas Division
 Atmos Energy Marketing, LLC
 Atmos Exploration & Production, Inc.
 Atmos Energy Services, LLC
 Atmos Power Systems, Inc.
 Trans Louisiana Gas Pipeline, Inc.
 Trans Louisiana Gas Storage, Inc.
 UCG Storage, Inc.
 WKG Storage, Inc.
 Atmos Gathering Company, LLC

Basis for allocation: Atmos Energy Corporation is invoiced by Blueflame Insurance Services. Costs are allocated based on the property value of each affiliate at a rate division level.

General Ledger Entries: Example Only

<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">SSU BU 010</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Cash</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 131</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$100 (1)</td></tr> </table>	SSU BU 010	Cash	Acct. 131	\$100 (1)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">SSU BU 010</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Accounts Payable</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 232</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">(1) \$100</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$100 (1)</td></tr> </table>	SSU BU 010	Accounts Payable	Acct. 232	(1) \$100	\$100 (1)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">SSU BU 010</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Prepayments</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 165</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">(1) \$100</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$8 (2)</td></tr> </table>	SSU BU 010	Prepayments	Acct. 165	(1) \$100	\$8 (2)			
SSU BU 010																			
Cash																			
Acct. 131																			
\$100 (1)																			
SSU BU 010																			
Accounts Payable																			
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<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">General Office</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">CO/KS BU 060</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Property Insurance</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 924</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">(3) \$1.60</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$0.80 (4)</td></tr> </table>	General Office	CO/KS BU 060	Property Insurance	Acct. 924	(3) \$1.60	\$0.80 (4)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">State Div Office</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">CO/KS Div 031</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Property Insurance</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 924</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">(4) \$0.80</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$0.08 (5)</td></tr> </table>	State Div Office	CO/KS Div 031	Property Insurance	Acct. 924	(4) \$0.80	\$0.08 (5)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Rate Div Office</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">CO/KS Div 033 *</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Property Insurance</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 924</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">(5) \$0.08</td></tr> </table>	Rate Div Office	CO/KS Div 033 *	Property Insurance	Acct. 924	(5) \$0.08
General Office																			
CO/KS BU 060																			
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(3) \$1.60																			
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(5) \$0.08																			
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">State Div Office</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">CO/KS Div 031</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Property Insurance</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 924</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">(6) \$1.00</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">\$0.10 (7)</td></tr> </table>	State Div Office	CO/KS Div 031	Property Insurance	Acct. 924	(6) \$1.00	\$0.10 (7)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Rate Div Office</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">CO/KS Div 033 *</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Property Insurance</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 924</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">(7) \$0.10</td></tr> </table>	Rate Div Office	CO/KS Div 033 *	Property Insurance	Acct. 924	(7) \$0.10							
State Div Office																			
CO/KS Div 031																			
Property Insurance																			
Acct. 924																			
(6) \$1.00																			
\$0.10 (7)																			
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Property Insurance																			
Acct. 924																			
(7) \$0.10																			
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Rate Div Office</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">CO/KS Div 033 *</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Property Insurance</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 924</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: left;">(8) \$0.50</td></tr> </table>	Rate Div Office	CO/KS Div 033 *	Property Insurance	Acct. 924	(8) \$0.50														
Rate Div Office																			
CO/KS Div 033 *																			
Property Insurance																			
Acct. 924																			
(8) \$0.50																			

* Many rate division offices exist within the state in addition to Div 033.

Flow of Activity

- (1) Property insurance incurred
- (2) Amortized on a monthly basis to General Office
- (3) Allocating Shared Services Expenses to General Office - 20% Allocation rate for illustration purposes only
- (4) Allocating Shared Services Expenses to State Division Office - 50% Allocation rate for illustration purposes only
- (5) Allocating Shared Services Expenses to Rate Division Office - 10% Allocation rate for illustration purposes only
- (6) Amortized on a monthly basis to State Division Office
- (7) Allocating State Division Office to Rate Division Office
- (8) Amortized on a monthly basis to Rate Division Office

Service: AES Retail Services
Description: AES Retail services monthly revenue
Current Provider Of Services: Atmos Energy Services, LLC
Current Use of Service: West Texas Rate Divisions
 Kentucky/Mid-States Rate Divisions
 Colorado-Kansas Rate Divisions

Basis for allocation

1. Revenue for retail services is tracked in Atmos Energy Services, LLC by service areas which represent corresponding service areas at the utility level. Some of the revenue is reclassified to utility levels on a one to one basis. I.e. Colorado retail services post to service area 813 within Atmos Energy Services, LLC books and is simply reclassified to Colorado/Kansas Division, service area 030 (Colorado operating division general office).
2. Revenue balance in Atmos Energy Services, LLC service area 055001 (Retail – AES) is allocated to the above referenced divisions based on the net income of Atmos Energy Services, LLC service areas 811-813 as a percentage of their combined net income.

General Ledger Entries: Example Only

BU 301 Service areas 811-813			General Office		
Revenues from Non-utility Operations Acct. 417			Revenues from Non-utility Operations Acct. 417		
(1)	\$600	\$600 (1)		\$600	(1)
(1)	\$300	\$300 (1)		\$300	(1)
(1)	\$100	\$100 (1)		\$100	(1)

BU 301 Service area 055			General Office		
Revenues from Non-utility Operations Acct. 417			Revenues from Non-utility Operations Acct. 417		
(2)	\$2,000	\$2,000 (2)	(2)	\$1,000	West Texas
			(2)	\$750	Colorado
			(2)	\$250	Kansas

Flow of Activity

- (1) Revenues from Non-utility Operations incurred and reclassified to General Offices
- (2) Revenues from Non-utility Operations incurred are allocated to General Offices

Service: Intercompany Interest on Notes Payable

Description: Intercompany Interest on Notes Payable

Current Provider Of Services: Shared Services

Current Use of Service: Atmos Energy Holdings, Inc.

Basis for allocation: Interest expense is recognized monthly at the subsidiaries' level based on the monthly rate from the Short Term Debt report plus 3%. Interest income is recognized monthly at the subsidiaries' level based on the monthly rate from Short Term Debt report.

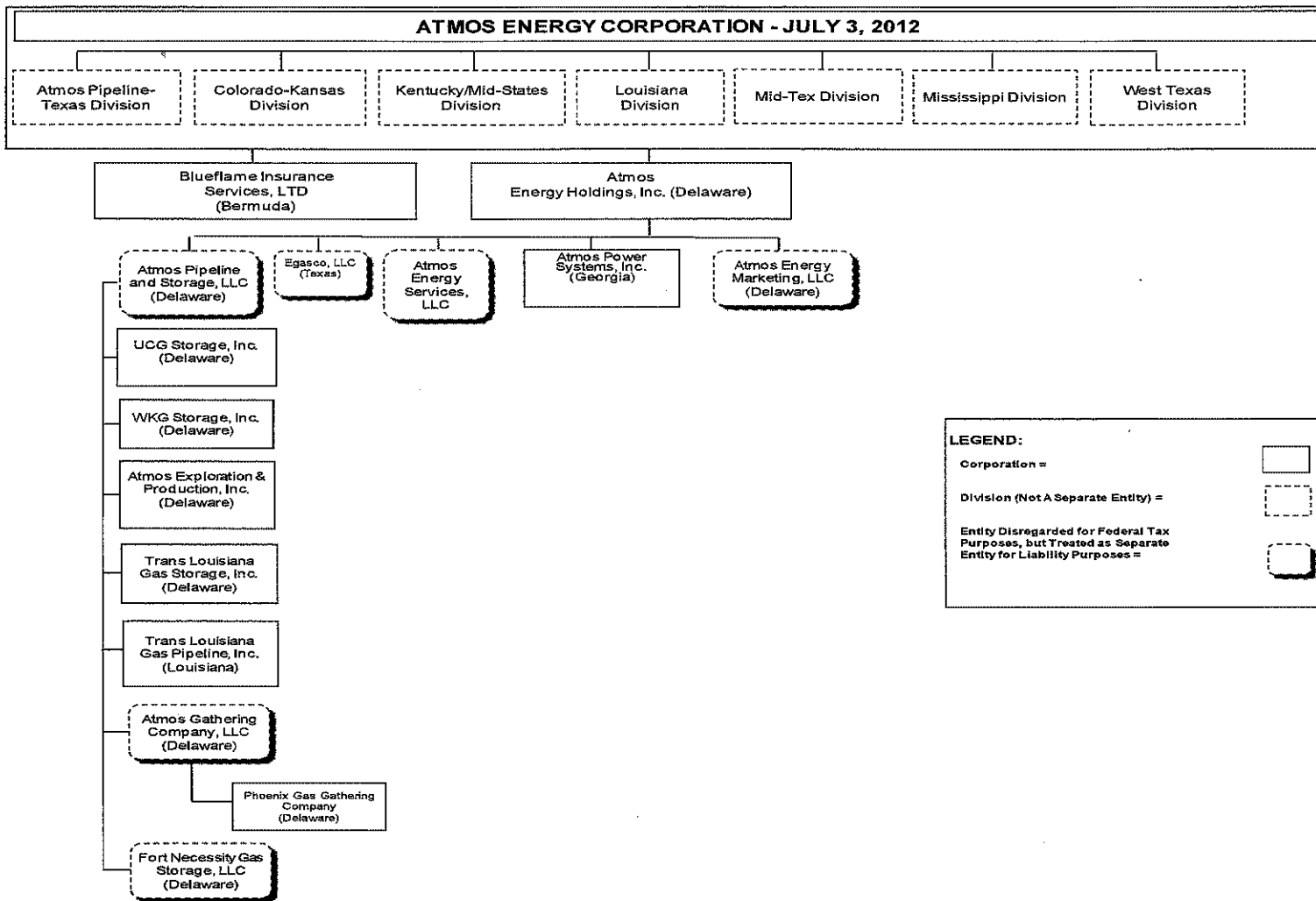
General Ledger Entries: Example Only

<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Shared Services</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Accounts Receivable from Associated Company</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 146</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">\$1,000 (1)</td> </tr> </table>	Shared Services	Accounts Receivable from Associated Company	Acct. 146	\$1,000 (1)	(1)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Shared Services</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Interest on Debt to Associated Companies</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 431</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; text-align: left;">\$1,000</td> </tr> </table>	Shared Services	Interest on Debt to Associated Companies	Acct. 431	\$1,000
Shared Services										
Accounts Receivable from Associated Company										
Acct. 146										
\$1,000 (1)										
Shared Services										
Interest on Debt to Associated Companies										
Acct. 431										
\$1,000										
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Atmos Energy Holdings, Inc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Accounts Receivable from Associated Company</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 146</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; text-align: left;">\$1,000</td> </tr> </table>	Atmos Energy Holdings, Inc.	Accounts Receivable from Associated Company	Acct. 146	\$1,000	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Atmos Energy Holdings, Inc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Interest and Dividend Income</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Acct. 419</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; text-align: right;">\$1,000 (1)</td> </tr> </table>	Atmos Energy Holdings, Inc.	Interest and Dividend Income	Acct. 419	\$1,000 (1)	
Atmos Energy Holdings, Inc.										
Accounts Receivable from Associated Company										
Acct. 146										
\$1,000										
Atmos Energy Holdings, Inc.										
Interest and Dividend Income										
Acct. 419										
\$1,000 (1)										

Flow of Activity

(1) Intercompany Interest on Notes Payable is recognized each month at the subsidiary level.

Appendix A



**BEFORE THE STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF KANSAS**

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION) Docket No.
OF ATMOS ENERGY CORPORATION)
FOR REVIEW AND ADJUSTMENT OF ITS)
NATURAL GAS RATES) 14-ATMG-____-RTS

INDEX TO THE DIRECT TESTIMONY

OF PAUL H. RAAB, WITNESS FOR

ATMOS ENERGY CORP., COLORADO-KANSAS DIVISION

I.	POSITION AND QUALIFICATIONS	2
II.	PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY	4
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	B. The Classification Study	11
	C. The Allocation Study	14
IV.	RATE DESIGN	18
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EXHIBIT PHR-1 – QUALIFICATIONS

**BEFORE THE STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF KANSAS**

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION)	Docket No.
OF ATMOS ENERGY CORPORATION)	
FOR REVIEW AND ADJUSTMENT OF ITS)	
NATURAL GAS RATES)	14-ATMG-____-RTS

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF

PAUL H. RAAB

FOR ATMOS ENERGY CORPORATION

1

I. POSITION AND QUALIFICATIONS

2

Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, OCCUPATION AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.

3

A. My name is Paul H. Raab and my business address is 5313 Portsmouth Road,
Bethesda, MD 20816. I am an independent economic consultant.

4

5

Q. ON WHOSE BEHALF ARE YOU APPEARING TODAY?

6

A. I am appearing on behalf of Atmos Energy Corporation (“Atmos” or “the
Company”).

7

8

Q. WHAT IS YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND?

9

A. I have a B.A. in Economics from Rutgers University and an M.A. from the State
University of New York at Binghamton with a concentration in Econometrics. While
attending Rutgers, I studied as a Henry Rutgers Scholar.

10

11

12

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR BUSINESS EXPERIENCE.

13

A. I have been providing consulting services to the utility industry for over thirty-five
years, having assisted electric, gas, telephone, and water utilities; Commissions; and

14

1 intervenor clients in a variety of areas. I am trained as a quantitative economist so that
2 most of this assistance has been in the form of mathematical and economic analysis
3 and information systems development. My areas of focus relevant to this case
4 include planning issues, as well as costing and rate design analysis. I began my
5 career with the professional services firm that is now known as Ernst & Young,
6 where I was employed for ten years.

7 **Q. HAVE YOU TESTIFIED PREVIOUSLY BEFORE COMMISSIONS IN**
8 **REGULATORY PROCEEDINGS?**

9 A. Yes. I have provided expert testimony before this Commission in Docket Nos.
10 174,155-U, 176,716-U, 98-KGSG-822-TAR, 99-KGSG-705-GIG, 01-KGSG-229-
11 TAR, 02-KGSG-018-TAR, 02-WSRE-301-RTS, 03-KGSG-602-RTS, 03-AQLG-
12 1076-TAR, 05-AQLG-367-RTS, 06-KGSG-1209-RTS, 07-AQLG-431-RTS, 08-
13 WSEE-1041-RTS, 10-KCPE-415-RTS, 10-KGSG-421-TAR, 10-KCPE-795-TAR,
14 12-WSEE-112-RTS, 12-GIMX-337-GIV, 12-KGSG-835-RTS, 12-KG&E-718-CON
15 and 13-WSEE-629-RTS. In addition, I have provided expert testimony before the
16 state regulatory authorities of Alaska, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana,
17 Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska,
18 Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania,
19 Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, as well as the Federal
20 Energy Regulatory Commission, the Michigan House Economic Development and
21 Energy Committee, the Pennsylvania House Consumer Affairs Committee, the
22 Province of Saskatchewan, and the United States Tax Court. Exhibit PHR-1 provides
23 more detail on the subject matter of the testimony provided.

1 **II. PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY**

2 **Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?**

3 A. The purpose of my testimony is to describe the class cost of service study that serves
4 as the basis for allocating Atmos' requested base revenue increase of approximately
5 \$7.5M among customer classes and to describe the resulting rate design that is
6 intended to collect the Company's calculated revenue requirement in this case.

7 **Q. WHAT EXHIBITS ARE YOU SPONSORING?**

8 A. I sponsor two exhibits. Exhibit PHR-1 is a summary of my qualifications and
9 experience. Exhibit PHR-2 contains a complete class cost of service analysis of Atmos
10 Energy Corporation at existing rates, equalized customer class rates of return and at
11 proposed rate levels.

12 **Q. WERE THESE EXHIBITS PREPARED BY YOU OR UNDER YOUR DIRECT
13 SUPERVISION?**

14 A. Yes.
15

16 **III. CLASS COST OF SERVICE**

17 **A. Background**

18 **Q. WHAT IS A CLASS COST OF SERVICE ANALYSIS?**

19 A. A class cost of service analysis is the process by which the costs that a utility incurs
20 to serve particular classes of customers are linked to the classes of customers that
21 caused those costs to be incurred.

22 **Q. WHY IS IT NECESSARY TO ALLOCATE COSTS TO THE DIFFERENT
23 CUSTOMER CLASSES?**

1 A. It is a generally accepted utility ratemaking principle that rates should be based on
2 costs. This statement applies not only to the overall level of costs incurred by the
3 utility, but also to the costs that the utility incurs to serve individual services, classes
4 of customers, and segments of the utility's business. Adherence to this principle is
5 complicated by the fact that many of the costs incurred to provide different types of
6 service are "joint" costs and many are "common" costs, neither of which have a
7 theoretically precise method by which they can be assigned to the different products
8 produced as a result of the incurrence of these costs.

9 Joint costs occur when the provision of one service is an automatic by-product
10 of another (e.g., the delivery of natural gas at different times of the year). Common
11 costs are incurred when several outputs are produced using the same facilities or
12 inputs (e.g., administrative and general expenses).

13 Thus, cost of service studies are the primary method used to allocate the
14 common and joint costs incurred by the utility in serving different customer classes.

15 They are used for five purposes:

- 16 1. To attribute costs to different categories of customers based on how
17 those customers cause costs to be incurred;
- 18 2. To determine how costs will be recovered from customers within each
19 customer class;
- 20 3. To calculate the costs of individual types of service based on the costs
21 each service requires the utility to expend;
- 22 4. To determine the revenue requirement for the monopoly services
23 offered by a utility operating in both monopoly and competitive
24 markets; and
- 25 5. To separate costs among different regulatory jurisdictions.
26

1 **Q. HOW ARE THE COSTS INCURRED BY THE UTILITIES ALLOCATED TO**
2 **THE DIFFERENT CUSTOMER CLASSES?**

3 A. These costs are allocated to the different customer classes in three steps:
4 functionalization, classification and allocation.

5 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE FUNCTIONALIZATION PROCESS.**

6 A. Functionalization is the process whereby the capital and operating costs incurred by
7 the utility to provide service are categorized by function. The typical functions of a
8 natural gas utility are transmission, distribution, customer service and facilities, and
9 administrative and general. The transmission function includes those assets and
10 expenses associated with the delivery of natural gas from the field to the distribution
11 system. The assets and expenses involved in the delivery of natural gas to ultimate
12 customers, except those that can be directly assigned to a particular customer, are
13 included in the distribution function. Those distribution costs that can be directly
14 assigned to a particular customer (e.g., services and meters) plus the meter reading
15 and other customer service functions such as billing and collections are included in
16 the customer service and facilities function. The administrative and general function
17 includes management costs that cannot be directly assigned to the other major cost
18 functions.

19 **Q. WHY DOES ONE FUNCTIONALIZE COSTS?**

20 A. Costs are functionalized so that they can be more easily classified, which is the next
21 step in the cost of service analysis.

22

1 **Q. HOW WAS THE FUNCTIONALIZATION PROCESS PERFORMED FOR**
2 **ATMOS?**

3 A. The Company accounting processes follow the FERC Uniform System of Accounts.
4 In large measure, this system of accounts records costs by the function for which they
5 were incurred. Thus, the costs that I work with in the cost of service analysis are
6 already grouped by function.

7 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CLASSIFICATION PROCESS.**

8 A. The classification process recognizes that the utility's costs are incurred for a number
9 of purposes: to meet customers' peak demands (demand-related costs), to provide
10 energy (energy- or commodity-related costs), and because there are customers on the
11 system (customer-related costs). The classification process groups the utility's costs
12 by the purpose for which they were incurred. The cost of odorant is the best example
13 of a cost that is incurred in direct proportion to the amount of natural gas that flows
14 through the system and is therefore classified as an energy-related cost. On the other
15 hand, metering costs are primarily driven by the number of customers on the system
16 and would be classified as customer-related costs.

17 **Q. HOW WERE THE COMPANY'S COSTS CLASSIFIED IN THIS STUDY?**

18 A. In general, I relied on classification factors that are applied by Atmos in other
19 jurisdictions in which it provides service, that are generally accepted by natural gas
20 utilities and other state commissions around the country, and are consistent with those
21 suggested by the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners
22 ("NARUC"). I provide more details on the specific classification factors employed
23 later in my testimony.

1 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ALLOCATION PROCESS.**

2 A. The allocation process is one in which the functionalized and classified costs from above
3 are assigned to specific customer classes. It is assumed that the load characteristics of
4 the customers within each of the major customer classes are relatively homogeneous
5 with respect to their usage characteristics. Thus, costs can be allocated to these
6 customer classes based on these characteristics. Those costs that have been classified as
7 demand-related costs in the classification process above are allocated among the
8 customer classes on the basis of demands imposed on the system during the design day.
9 Energy-related costs are allocated on the basis of system throughput to meet the energy
10 needs of these customers. Customer-related costs are allocated to the different customer
11 classes based on the number of customer locations.

12 **Q. HOW ARE THESE COSTS ALLOCATED TO THE COMPANY'S DIFFERENT**
13 **CUSTOMER CLASSES?**

14 A. First, customers are divided into groups or classes. These classes are populated with
15 customers having similar natural gas demand characteristics. The customers within
16 each class can therefore be billed pursuant to a single rate schedule containing a
17 customer charge and an energy charge since their load profiles are sufficiently
18 similar. Next, costs are examined to determine why the utility incurred them and how
19 customers' natural gas demand characteristics impact the utility's cost incurrence
20 decisions. Finally, a demand characteristic is associated with each cost incurred; each
21 customer class' contribution to that cost provides the basis for the allocation of the
22 associated cost.

23

1 **Q. WHAT ARE THESE “NATURAL GAS DEMAND CHARACTERISTICS”**
2 **THAT CUSTOMERS PLACE ON THE SYSTEM?**

3 A. The customer’s request for service is a cost causative demand characteristic that
4 necessarily results in an immediate investment in a regulator, a service line and
5 metering facilities and establishes a commitment on the part of the company to
6 provide, among other things, answers to questions and a monthly billing. Hence, the
7 very existence of this customer-utility relationship causes the incurrence of costs.
8 The customer’s potential rate of energy use, usually expressed in design day usage
9 and referred to as the customer’s demand, is an important cost causative characteristic
10 as well. Additionally, but to a minimal extent, the magnitude of costs incurred to
11 serve a customer is also driven by the amount of natural gas taken from the utility
12 system, usually expressed volumetrically (Mcf) or in terms of the energy content of
13 the natural gas itself (therms) and referred to as the customer’s energy use or usage.

14 **Q. HOW DO SUCH DEMANDS AFFECT COST INCURRENCE?**

15 A. Cost incurrence is strongly driven by two primary factors, customers on the system
16 and the rate at which energy is used. Investments in services, regulators and meters
17 and expenses associated with customer service and billing are obviously strongly
18 correlated with the number of customers served. Likewise, the rate at which energy is
19 used is measured by the class contribution to design day and serves as the link to the
20 incurrence and magnitude of demand-related utility costs.

21 **Q. WHY HAVE YOU EMPHASIZED THE CUSTOMER-UTILITY**
22 **RELATIONSHIP AND THE RATE AT WHICH ENERGY IS USED RATHER**

1 **THAN THROUGHPUT WHEN DESCRIBING COST CAUSATIVE**
2 **CUSTOMER UTILIZATION FACTORS?**

3 A. There are two very important factors that drive a natural gas utility's cost incurrence.
4 First, it is a capital-intensive enterprise. Second, the system must be sized so that it
5 has the capability to deliver natural gas to customers during extremely cold conditions
6 (the "design day"), even though this intensity of usage only occurs a few days out of
7 the year, if at all. This combination of capital intensity and sizing to meet peak day
8 demands dictates the prominence of customers served and the "rate of use" customer
9 demand characteristic when discussing the primary causes of cost incurrence.

10 **Q. WHAT IS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DESIGN DAY DEMAND?**

11 A. It is necessary first and foremost to meet the simultaneous load of all customers.
12 Furthermore, the system is built to meet the highest simultaneous peak established by
13 customers. Therefore, the number of customers and the class contribution to the
14 coincident design day demand are the appropriate cost causative factors to be used in
15 the allocation to customer classes of capital cost carrying charges of facilities and
16 many operating and maintenance expenses needed to support those facilities.

17 **Q. WHAT ARE THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES THAT SHOULD GUIDE AN**
18 **ANALYST IN PREPARING A CLASS COST OF SERVICE STUDY?**

19 A. Allocation of costs among customer classes establishes the basis to measure existing
20 revenue levels from such classes against the costs incurred by the Company to serve
21 them. It also provides a basis for establishing actual tariff prices that will equitably
22 recover the costs associated with providing service while minimizing inter-class
23 subsidies that may otherwise occur. In brief, using the class cost of service analysis,

1 the analyst allocates costs to cost causers. The costs that a utility incurs to serve
2 customers are the distribution facilities to distribute the natural gas to homes and
3 businesses, general facilities that provide support to the distribution function and the
4 related costs of operation. These costs are generally driven by the number of
5 customers served and the potential peak demands that these customers place on the
6 system and should be allocated on those bases. Energy-related costs such as odorant
7 vary with the actual volumes consumed and should be spread to the various classes
8 based on test year throughput.

9 Some analysts utilize energy use in a class cost of service to distribute capital
10 costs to classes. These analysts rationalize this allocation methodology by pointing
11 out that these facilities serve year-round load. This methodology gives no weight to
12 the critical point that these facilities were sized and built to meet the highest demand
13 that occurs during the winter period for Atmos.

14 **B. The Classification Study**

15 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CLASSIFICATION STUDY.**

16 **A.** The classification study I prepared for the Company follows the general guidelines
17 established above. It is easiest to present the details associated with this process by
18 introducing the specific studies I have conducted. Exhibit PHR-2 contains the
19 complete cost of service study (including the classifications developed) for Atmos
20 Energy. The first five pages of the study contain summaries of the completed cost of
21 service for total and customer-, demand-, and commodity-related costs. Pages 6
22 through 27 of the study contain summaries of the cost classifications employed.
23

1 Pages 6 through 24 contain classification schedules for Gross Plant in Service,
2 Reserve for Depreciation and Amortization, Other Rate Base, O&M Expense,
3 Payroll, Depreciation Expense, and Taxes Other Than Income and Net Deductions for
4 Income Tax, respectively. Page 25 summarizes the classifications developed. Pages
5 26 and 27 contain the actual classification factors utilized.

6 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR CLASSIFICATION OF GROSS PLANT IN**
7 **SERVICE.**

8 A. As shown on pages 6-8 of the study, gross plant in service is generally classified as
9 either customer-related or demand-related. The notable exception to this general rule
10 is Storage Plant, which is classified as either demand-related or commodity-related,
11 based on the winter load factor. General Plant, which includes investments in
12 property that cannot otherwise be included in other transmission and distribution
13 accounts, is classified in the same way as all production, storage, transmission and
14 distribution plant.

15 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR CLASSIFICATION OF RESERVE FOR**
16 **DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION.**

17 A. As shown on pages 9-11 of the class cost of service study, the classifications of the
18 Reserves for Depreciation and Amortization follow the same classifications as
19 employed for Gross Plant in Service, since the same factors that influence Gross Plant
20 in Service also affect the Reserves for Depreciation of those plant categories.

21 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR CLASSIFICATION OF OTHER RATE BASE**
22 **ITEMS.**

1 A. Other Rate Base items include construction work in progress (CWIP), gas storage
2 inventory, prepayments, customer advances and deposits and accumulated deferred
3 income taxes. CWIP is classified in the same way as all distribution plant. Gas
4 storage inventories are classified the same as storage plant, discussed above.
5 Prepayments are classified according to operations and maintenance expenses,
6 because they would appear to be largely driven by these activities. Customer
7 advances and deposits are classified as customer-related costs and accumulated
8 deferred income taxes are classified according to net plant classifications.

9 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR CLASSIFICATION OF OPERATIONS AND**
10 **MAINTENANCE (O&M) EXPENSES.**

11 A. As can be seen on pages 13-16 of the study, I have generally classified O&M expense
12 in accordance with the NARUC classification models. For example, production and
13 gathering expenses and other gas supply expenses have been classified as 100%
14 commodity-related. Underground storage O&M expenses are classified in the same
15 manner as storage plant.

16 Transmission O&M expense is classified primarily as demand-related, and the
17 distribution O&M expense classification relies on customers for those expenses
18 related to services, regulators and meters and composite factors for other expenses.
19 A&G expenses are also classified largely on the basis of composite factors or plant,
20 depending on their nature.

21 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR CLASSIFICATION OF PAYROLL EXPENSE.**

22 A. Payroll expense, shown on pages 17-20 of the class cost of service study, is classified
23 in the same way as is O&M expense.

1

2 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR CLASSIFICATION OF DEPRECIATION AND**
3 **AMORTIZATION EXPENSE.**

4 A. Functionalized depreciation and amortization expense is shown on pages 21-23 of the
5 class cost of service study. Functionalized depreciation expense is classified the same
6 as gross plant.

7 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR CLASSIFICATION OF TAXES, OTHER THAN**
8 **INCOME TAXES.**

9 A. Taxes other than income taxes fall into four categories: ad valorem, payroll-related,
10 the KCC assessment and other taxes. Ad valorem taxes and the KCC assessment are
11 classified on the basis of plant while the various payroll-related taxes, most notably
12 FICA taxes, are classified on the basis of total payroll. Other taxes are classified
13 using a composite factor that is developed from the classification of all other taxes.

14

15

C. The Allocation Study

16 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ALLOCATION STUDY.**

17 A. The allocation schedules of the cost of service study begin on page 28 of the class
18 cost of service study. Each allocation section consists of 4 subsections. The first
19 subsection shows the allocation of the functionalized cost item's customer
20 component, the second subsection shows the allocation of the item's demand
21 component, the third the commodity component, and the fourth the total allocated
22 costs. Thus, for example, pages 28 and 29 contain the allocation of gross plant
23 customer-related costs, pages 30 and 31 contain the allocation of gross plant demand-

1 related costs, page 32 and 33 contain the allocation of gross plant commodity-related
2 costs and pages 34 and 35 contain the allocation of total allocated gross plant.

3 Each line lists the functionalized cost item, the allocation factor used, the total
4 company classified costs for that item, and the amount allocated of that cost item to
5 each of the rate classes. These pages continue through page 75 of the exhibit. The
6 allocation of revenue follows on page 76. Pages 77-82 show the actual allocation
7 factors used.

8 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE PRIMARY ALLOCATION FACTORS THAT YOU**
9 **HAVE USED IN YOUR STUDY.**

10 A. There are three types of allocation factors used in this study. As is the case with the
11 classification study discussed above, these allocation factors are related to customers
12 on the system, demands placed on the system, and energy demanded from the system.

13 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ALLOCATORS OF CUSTOMER-RELATED**
14 **COSTS THAT YOU USE.**

15 A. Twenty-two primary allocators are used to assign customer-related costs to customer
16 classes: five measures of the number of customers (5); seven measures of weighted
17 services, meters, regulators and meters and regulator investments (7); customer
18 deposits (1), and nine measures of direct assignments customer classes (9). I use
19 these different allocators because different customer-related costs are more
20 appropriately allocated with each.

21 **Q. CAN YOU PROVIDE AN EXAMPLE?**

22 A. Certainly. The total number of customers by class is used to allocate such expense
23 items as sales and customer service and information costs. Meters investments are

1 the best allocator for investment in meters and O&M expenses associated with
2 meters. Similarly, investments in facilities that serve specific customers alone are
3 most appropriately assigned directly to those customers and meter investments are the
4 best allocator for meter plant.

5 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ALLOCATORS OF DEMAND-RELATED COSTS**
6 **THAT YOU USE.**

7 A. The primary demand allocators used are various measures of a class's January peak (a
8 proxy for design day demand), because peak usage forms the basis for planning
9 decisions made by the Company.

10 **Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE ALLOCATORS OF COMMODITY-RELATED**
11 **COSTS THAT YOU USE.**

12 A. The primary allocators for commodity-related costs are combinations of sales
13 volumes, transport volumes or total throughput.

14 **Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR ALLOCATION STUDY.**

15 A. The results are summarized on the first page of the class cost of service study. This
16 exhibit shows that, at existing rate levels, the Residential and Schools classes are the
17 only ones providing a return that is less than the system average return. The return
18 from all other classes is above the system average return. This can be seen on line 36
19 of the summary page, which shows the realized return at existing rates by class, and
20 line 37, which shows the relative rate of return by class at existing rate levels.

21 At the Company's requested rate of return of 8.44%, the same classes are
22 providing a return that is less than the system average return. All other classes are
23 already providing revenues that equal or exceed the identified cost to serve them.

1 This is shown on lines 46-47 of page 1 of Exhibit PHR-2. This section also shows the
2 amount by which each class's revenues must increase in order to achieve rate of
3 return parity.

4 **Q. WHY ARE THESE AMOUNTS OF INTEREST TO THE COMMISSION?**

5 A. One of the primary purposes of a class cost of service analysis is to identify interclass
6 subsidies that may exist between the different classes of a natural gas distribution
7 system so that steps can be taken to eliminate them. The equal class rates of return
8 increase identifies for the Commission the extent to which rates need to be adjusted
9 so that all identified subsidies can be eliminated.

10 **Q. WOULD YOU RECOMMEND THAT THE COMMISSION ADOPT A CLASS**
11 **REVENUE DISTRIBUTION THAT RESULTS IN EQUAL CLASS RATES OF**
12 **RETURN?**

13 A. I do believe that equal class rates of return should be an objective of any rate design
14 study. However, given the potential for disruptions caused by significant movements
15 to cost of service based rates, it is generally recommended that gradual movements to
16 cost based rates are preferred to dramatic movements. As a result, the Company
17 recommends a movement in the direction of cost based rates using the following
18 rules:

- 19 1. In the face of an overall rate increase, no class will be provided with a rate
20 decrease.
- 21 2. If a class is not providing sufficient revenues to cover its identified cost of
22 service at proposed rate levels, required revenues will be increased for all
23 deficient classes to a level that equalizes the return for those classes
24 consistent with the identified cost of service. Thus, the residential and
25 schools sales classes will be considered for rate increases of sufficient
26 magnitude to provide the Company with returns closer to the system
27 average return on the investment needed to serve these customers.

1 **Q. DOES THE CLASS COST OF SERVICE STUDY ALSO PROVIDE OTHER**
2 **INFORMATION THAT IS USEFUL FOR RATE DESIGN PURPOSES?**

3 A. Yes. The estimated customer-related costs by class implied by the class cost of
4 service analysis are provided on page 2 of Exhibit PHR-2. At equalized rates of
5 return, the estimated customer costs for the Residential Sales class are
6 \$30.86/customer/month. Customer-related costs for the Schools Sales class are
7 \$85.68/customer/month, as shown on line 34 on page 2 of Exhibit PHR-2.

8

9

IV. RATE DESIGN

10 **Q. WHAT IS ATMOS' OVERALL RATE DESIGN PHILOSOPHY IN THIS**
11 **CASE?**

12 A. Atmos proposes to keep its current rate designs in place, but modify them to reflect
13 changes in rate levels as appropriate and to improve fixed cost recovery through
14 increased service charges, for those classes where rate increases are indicated based
15 on the guidelines above.

16 **Q. GIVEN THIS RATE DESIGN PHILOSOPHY, WHAT ARE THE PROPOSED**
17 **RATE DESIGNS?**

18 A. As indicated above, the Company is recommending a movement in the direction of
19 cost based rates, but will provide no class with a rate decrease in the face of an overall
20 rate increase, except in cases where small changes in commodity rates are needed to
21 balance the revenues collected under the proposed rates and the proposed revenue
22 requirement. As a result, the Company is recommending no change to the rates of
23 customers served under Industrial Sales Service (930), Small Generator Sales Service

1 (940), Large Industrial Sales Service - Interruptible (955), Irrigation Engine Sales
2 Service (965), Interruptible Transportation Service (IT900), Firm Transportation
3 Service (FT900), School Transportation Service Post '95 (925), or any Special
4 Contract tariff. The Company's requested rate increase is therefore allocated
5 primarily to Residential Sales Service (910) and School Sales Service (920)
6 customers, with minor changes to the commodity rates of Commercial Sales Service
7 (915) and Public Authority Sales Service (915) customers.

8 Specifically, the Company proposes to increase facilities charges for
9 Residential Sales Service customers from \$16.75/customer/month to
10 \$22.94/customer/month, and decrease commodity charges from \$0.13700/ccf to
11 \$0.13698/ccf. In order to maintain consistency of the Residential, Commercial Sales
12 and Public Authority Sales Service commodity charges, commodity charges for these
13 latter two customer groups are also reduced by \$.00002/ccf to \$0.13698/ccf. The
14 Company also proposes to increase facilities charges for Schools Sales Service
15 customers from \$45.00/customer/month to \$65.09/customer/month, with no changes
16 to current commodity charges of \$0.14500/ccf.

17 **Q. HOW DID YOU ARRIVE AT THESE SPECIFIC TARIFF LEVELS?**

18 A. I began with target revenue increase responsibilities of \$8,748,037 for Residential
19 Sales Service customers and \$17,305 for Schools Sales Service customers. These
20 proposed increases collect the Company's requested revenue increase of \$8,765,342
21 from these classes at equalized class returns of 6.634% (79% of system average).

22 In order to achieve these revenue increases for Residential Sales Service and
23 School Sales Service customers, I simply adjusted monthly facilities charges, rounded

1 to the nearest cent. I then reduced commodity charges for Residential Sales Service
2 (910), Commercial Sales Service (915) and Public Authority Sales Service (915)
3 customers by \$.00002/ccf to \$0.13698/ccf in order to balance the revenues collected
4 under the proposed rates and the proposed revenue requirement. This maintains
5 equality of the Residential Sales Service commodity charge with the commodity
6 charges for Commercial Sales Service and Public Authority Sales Service customers
7 and proposes facilities charges that are still less than the customer charges indicated
8 by the class cost of service analysis. The Schools Sales facilities charge maintains the
9 balance between the charges for sales and transport customers and keeps the facilities
10 charge at a level between the facilities charges of Industrial Sales and Small
11 Generator Sales Service customers.

12 The results of this allocation of the Company's revenue deficiency are shown
13 on lines 57-58 of page 1 of Exhibit PHR-2. As can be seen by comparing the relative
14 rates of return by class at proposed rates (line 58) with the relative rates of return at
15 existing rate levels (37), this proposed revenue distribution has moved all classes
16 closer to rate of return parity (i.e., all classes have been moved closer to a relative rate
17 of return of 1.0). It is also important to recognize that the calculated percentage
18 increase (line 59) is overstated for two reasons. First, the percentage is calculated
19 without gas costs included. Second, the base level of revenues on which the
20 percentage increase is calculated excludes the current Ad Valorem Tax Surcharge
21 Rider and Gas Supply Reliability Surcharge revenues. Thus, the percentage bill
22 increase that will be seen by customers who face an increase will actually be less than
23 the percentage increases shown on page 1 of Exhibit PHR-2.

1 **Q. WHY DOES THE COMPANY PROPOSE TO IMPROVE FIXED COST**
2 **RECOVERY BY INCREASING SERVICE CHARGES?**

3 A. As shown in the class cost of service study introduced above, fixed costs represent
4 98.5% of the total cost of delivering natural gas to Atmos' customers. In contrast, the
5 Company collects only 56% of its total cost to serve customers through fixed
6 (Facilities) charges. This mismatch has a number of consequences:

- 7 1. Collecting fixed costs in volumetric revenues creates intra-class subsidies
8 between higher volume users within a particular customer class and lower
9 volume users. These subsidies can influence consumers to make
10 uneconomic energy consumption decisions relative to alternative fuels or
11 significantly impact a larger user's decision to expand operations or locate
12 its operations within the service territory.
- 13 2. Collecting fixed costs in volumetric revenues creates unnecessary revenue
14 risk for the Company that can be eliminated by a simple change in rate
15 design philosophy. Similarly, charging customers higher than cost-based
16 volumetric charges creates an equal amount of unnecessary bill volatility
17 risk for consumers that can be eliminated by a simple change in rate
18 design philosophy.
- 19 3. There has been documented, long-term conservation activity among
20 natural gas customers that has resulted in significant long-term revenue
21 erosion in natural gas LDC revenues. Rate designs that collect fixed costs
22 in volumetric revenues magnify the financial consequences of this
23 naturally-occurring conservation and lead to more frequent rate cases than
24 would otherwise occur if rate designs more accurately reflected the
25 underlying cost of service.
- 26 4. The Commission continues to investigate more mandated conservation
27 activities for natural gas LDCs. Without changes to rate designs to better
28 align cost incurrence and cost recovery, natural gas LDCs will be at a
29 significant disadvantage if such programs are required and may not even
30 prove to be necessary if the Commission requires natural gas LDCs to
31 implement rates that more accurately reflect costs.

32 **Q. HAS THE COMMISSION PREVIOUSLY RECOGNIZED THE CONFLICT**
33 **BETWEEN CURRENT RATE DESIGNS AND CONSERVATION**
34 **ACTIVITIES?**

1 A. Yes. In Docket No. 08-GIMX-441-GIV the Commission found that:

2 57. Because a significant portion of a gas utility's fixed costs are recovered
3 via volumetric charges, the decline in per customer usage has limited gas
4 utilities' ability to recover the revenue necessary to maintain their
5 distribution systems and meet other fixed costs. Because gas utilities have
6 rising costs due to an ageing infrastructure, the lack of revenue presents a
7 serious problem.

8 The Company's proposed rate designs in this case are but a small step in the
9 direction of resolving this "serious problem."

10 **Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR TESTIMONY REGARDING THE**
11 **COMPANY'S RATE DESIGN PROPOSALS.**

12 A. The Company has proposed modest rate design changes in this case to remove
13 identified interclass and intra-class subsidies that have been identified in the current
14 class cost of service study. The proposed rate designs increase facilities charges for
15 Residential Sales Service customers from \$16.75/customer/month to
16 \$22.94/customer/month, decrease Residential, Commercial Sales and Public
17 Authority Sales Service commodity charges from \$0.13700/ccf to \$0.13698/ccf; and
18 increase facilities charges for Schools Sales Service customers from
19 \$45.00/customer/month to \$65.08/customer/month, with no changes to current
20 commodity charges of \$0.14500/ccf.

21 These proposed rate designs will better match fixed costs with fixed charges,
22 will reduce interclass subsidies relative to current rate designs, will better match the
23 costs of providing service and will provide the Company with better incentives to
24 pursue conservation. They will better reflect cost causation and better match seasonal
25 costs to seasonal revenues. They will result in more stable and more predictable bills

1 to customers. And finally, the rate designs will reduce intra-class and seasonal
2 subsidies and will more closely track the costs of service.

3 **Q. DOES THAT COMPLETE YOUR DIRECT TESTIMONY AT THIS TIME?**

4 **A.** Yes, it does.

VERIFICATION

STATE OF MARYLAND

§
§
§

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY

Paul H. Raab, being duly sworn upon his oath, deposes and states that he is an Independent Economic Consultant for Atmos Energy Corporation; that he has read and is familiar with the foregoing Direct Testimony filed herewith; and that the statements made therein are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.



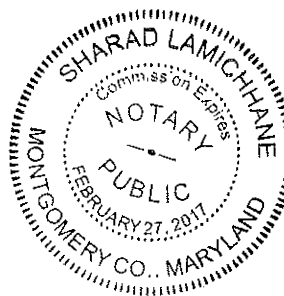
Paul H. Raab

Subscribed and sworn before me this 30th day of January, 2014.



Notary Public

My appointment expires: 2/27/2017



PAUL H. RAAB QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Raab's consulting focus is on the regulated public utility industry. His experience includes mathematical and economic analyses and system development and his areas of expertise include regulatory change management, load forecasting, supply-side and demand-side planning, management audits, mergers and acquisitions, costing and rate design, and depreciation and life analysis.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Mr. Raab has directed or has had a key role in numerous engagements in the areas listed above. Representative clients are provided for each of these areas in the subsections below.

Regulatory Change Management. Mr. Raab has recently been assisting both electric and natural gas utilities as they prepare to operate in an environment that is significantly different from the one they operate in today. This work has involved the development of unbundled cost of service studies; the development of strategies that will allow companies to prosper in a restructured industry; retail access program development, implementation, and evaluation; and the development of innovative ratemaking approaches to accompany changes in the regulatory structure. Representative clients for whom he has performed such work include:

- o Texas Gas Service
- o Virginia Natural Gas
- o UGI Utilities, Inc. – Gas Division, UGI Penn Natural Gas, Inc., and UGI Central Penn Gas, Inc.
- o The Peoples Natural Gas Company d/b/a Dominion Peoples
- o National Fuel Gas Distribution Corporation
- o Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania, Inc.
- o Aquila
- o Kansas Corporation Commission
- o Atmos Energy Corporation
- o Electric Cooperatives' Association
- o Cleco
- o Washington Gas
- o Western Resources
- o Kansas Gas Service
- o Mid Continent Market Center.

Load Forecasting. Mr. Raab has broad experience in the review and development of forecasts of sales forecasts for electric and natural gas utilities. This work has also included the development of elasticity of demand measures that have been used for attrition adjustments and revenue requirement reconciliations. Representative clients for whom he has performed such work include:

- Washington Gas Energy Services
- Central Louisiana Electric Company
- Washington Gas
- Saskatchewan Public Utilities Review Commission
- Union Gas Limited
- Nova Scotia Power Corporation
- Cajun Electric Power Cooperative
- Cincinnati Gas & Electric
- Commonwealth Edison Company
- Cleveland Electric Illuminating
- Public Service of Indiana
- Atlantic City Electric Company
- Detroit Edison Company
- Sierra Pacific Power
- Connecticut Natural Gas Corporation
- Appalachian Power Company
- Missouri Public Service Company
- Empire District Electric Company
- Public Service Company of Oklahoma
- Wisconsin Electric Power Company
- Northern States Power Company
- Iowa State Commerce Commission
- Missouri Public Service Commission.

Supply Side Planning. Mr. Raab has assisted clients to determine the most appropriate supply-side resources to meet future demands. This assistance has included the determination of optimal sizes and types of capacity to install, determination of production costs including and excluding the resource, and an assessment of system reliability changes as a result of different resource additions. Much of this work for the following clients has been done in conjunction with litigation:

- Enstar Natural Gas
- AGL Resources
- Washington Gas
- Soyland Electric Cooperative
- Houston Lighting and Power
- City of Farmington, New Mexico
- Big Rivers Electric Cooperative
- City of Redding, California
- Brown & Root
- Kentucky Joint Committee on Electric Power Planning Coordination
- Sierra Pacific Power.

Demand Side Planning. Demand Side Planning involves the forecasting of future demands; the design, development, implementation, and evaluation of demand side management programs; the determination of future supply side costs; and the integration of cost effective demand side management programs into an Integrated

Least Cost Resource Plan. Mr. Raab has performed such work for the following clients:

- o UGI Utilities
- o Dominion Peoples Gas
- o National Fuel Gas Distribution Corporation
- o Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania
- o Kansas Gas Service
- o Atmos Energy Corporation
- o Black Hills Gas Company
- o Oklahoma Natural Gas Company
- o Washington Gas Light Company
- o Piedmont Natural Gas Company
- o Chesapeake Utilities
- o Pennsylvania & Southern Gas
- o Montana-Dakota Utilities.

Management Audits. Mr. Raab has been involved in a number of management audits. Consistent with his other experience, the focus of his efforts has been in the areas of load forecasting, demand- and supply-side planning, integrated resource planning, sales and marketing, and rates. Representative commission/utility clients are as follows:

- o Public Utilities Commission of Ohio/East Ohio Gas
- o Kentucky Public Service Commission/Louisville Gas & Electric
- o New Hampshire Public Service Commission/Public Service Company of New Hampshire
- o New Mexico Public Service Commission/Public Service of New Mexico
- o New York Public Service Commission/New York State Electric & Gas
- o Missouri Public Service Commission/Laclede Gas Company
- o New Jersey Board of Public Utilities/Jersey Central Power & Light
- o New Jersey Board of Public Utilities/New Jersey Natural Gas
- o Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission/ Pennsylvania Power & Light
- o California Public Utilities Commission/San Diego Gas & Electric Company.

Mergers and Acquisitions. Mr. Raab has been involved in a number of merger and acquisition studies throughout his career. Many of these were conducted as confidential studies and cannot be listed. Those in which his involvement was publicly known are:

- o ONEOK, Inc./Southwest Gas Corporation
- o Western Resources
- o Constellation.

Costing and Rate Design Analysis. Mr. Raab has prepared generic rate design studies for the National Governor's Conference, the Electricity Consumer's Resource Council, the Tennessee Valley Industrial Committee, the State Electricity Commission of Western Australia, and the State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

These generic studies addressed advantages and disadvantages of alternative costing approaches in the electric utility industry; the strengths and weaknesses of commonly encountered costing methodologies; future tariff policies to promote equity, efficiency, and fairness criteria; and the advisability of changing tariff policies. Mr. Raab has performed specific costing and rate design studies for the following companies:

- o New Mexico Gas
- o SEMCO Gas
- o Enstar Natural Gas
- o Atmos Energy Corporation
- o Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative, Inc.
- o Comcast Cable Communications, Inc.
- o Cable Television Association of Georgia
- o Devon Energy
- o Aquila
- o Oklahoma Natural Gas
- o Semco Energy Gas Company
- o Laclede Gas
- o Western Resources
- o Kansas Gas Service Company
- o Central Louisiana Electric Company
- o Washington Gas Light Company
- o Piedmont Natural Gas Company
- o Chesapeake Utilities
- o Pennsylvania & Southern Gas
- o KPL Gas Service Company
- o Allegheny Power Systems
- o Northern States Power
- o Interstate Power Company
- o Iowa-Illinois Gas & Electric Company
- o Arkansas Power and Light
- o Iowa Power & Light
- o Iowa Public Service Company
- o Southern California Edison
- o Pacific Gas & Electric
- o New York State Electric & Gas
- o Middle South Utilities
- o Missouri Public Service Company
- o Empire District Electric Company
- o Sierra Pacific Power
- o Commonwealth Edison Company
- o South Carolina Electric & Gas
- o State Electricity Commission of Western Australia
- o State Electricity Commission of Victoria, Australia
- o Public Service Company of New Mexico
- o Tennessee Valley Authority.

Depreciation and Life Analysis. Mr. Raab has extensive experience in depreciation and life analysis studies for the electric, gas, rail, and telephone industries and has taught a course on depreciation at George Washington University, Washington, DC. Representative clients in this area include:

- o Champaign Telephone Company
- o Plains Generation & Transmission Cooperative
- o CSX Corporation (Includes work for Seaboard Coast Line, Louisville & Nashville, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, and Western Maryland Railroads)
- o Lea County Electric Cooperative, Inc.
- o North Carolina Electric Membership Cooperative
- o Alberta Gas Trunk Lines (NOVA)
- o Federal Communications Commission.

TESTIMONY

The following table summarizes Mr. Raab's testimony experience.

Jurisdiction	Docket Number	Subject
Alaska	U-09-069, U-09-070	Rate Design
District of Columbia	834	Demand Side Planning
	905	Costing/Rate Design
	917	Costing/Rate Design
	921	Demand Side Planning
	922	Rate Design
	934	Rate Design
	989	Rate Design
	1016	Rate Design
	1053	Costing/Rate Design
	1054	Rate Design
	1079	Rate Design
	1093	Costing/Rate Design
Georgia	18300-U	Costing/Rate Design
Indiana	36818	Capacity Planning
Iowa	RPU-05-2	Costing/Rate Design

Jurisdiction	Docket Number	Subject
Kansas	174,155-U	Retail Competition
	176,716-U	Costing/Rate Design
	98-KGSG-822-TAR	Rate Design
	99-KGSG-705-GIG	Restructuring
	01-KGSG-229-TAR	Rate Design
	02-KGSG-018-TAR	Rate Design
	02-WSRE-301-RTS	Cost of Service
	03-KGSG-602-RTS	Cost of Service/Rate Design
	03-AQLG-1076-TAR	Rate Design
	05-AQLG-367-RTS	Cost of Service/Rate Design
	06-KGSG-1209-RTS	Cost of Service/Rate Design
	7-AQLG-431-RTS	Rate Design
	08-WSEE-1041-RTS	Cost of Service
	10-KCPE-415-RTS	Cost of Service/Rate Design
	10-KGSG-421-TAR	Demand Side Planning
	10-KCPE-795-TAR	Demand Side Planning
	12-WSEE-112-RTS	Cost of Service/Rate Design
	12-KGSG-835-RTS	Cost of Service/Rate Design
	12-GIMX-337-GIV	Demand Side Planning
	12-KG&E-718-CON	Cost of Service
13-KG&E-451-CON	Cost of Service	
13-WSEE-629-RTS	Cost of Service/Rate Design	
Kentucky	9613	Capacity Planning
	97-083	Management Audit
	2009-00354	Cost of Service
	2013-00148	Cost of Service
Louisiana	U-21453	Restructuring/Market Power
Maryland	8251	Costing/Rate Design
	8259	Demand Side Planning
	8315	Costing/Rate Design
	8720	Demand Side Planning
	8791	Costing/Rate Design
	8920	Costing/Rate Design
	8959	Costing/Rate Design
	9092	Costing/Rate Design
	9104	Costing/Rate Design
	9106	Costing/Rate Design
	9180	Capacity Planning
	9267	Costing/Rate Design

Jurisdiction	Docket Number	Subject
Michigan	U-6949 U-13575 U-16169	Load Forecasting Costing/Rate Design Costing/Rate Design
Missouri	GR-2002-356	Rate Design
Montana	D2005.4.48	Costing/Rate Design
Nebraska	NG-0001, NG-0002, NG-0003 NG-0041	Rate Design Rate Design
Nevada	81-660	Load Forecasting
New Jersey	OAL# PUC 1876-82 BPU# 822-0116	Load Forecasting
New Mexico	2087 11-00042-UT	Capacity Planning Rate Design
New York	27546	Costing/Rate Design
Ohio	81-1378-EL-AIR	Load Forecasting
Oklahoma	27068 PUD 200400610 PUD 200700449 PUD 200800348 PUD 200900110 PUD 201000143 PUD 201100170 PUD 201200029 PUD 201300007 PUD 201300032	Load Forecasting Costing/Rate Design Demand Side Planning Costing/Rate Design Costing/Rate Design Demand Side Planning Demand Side Planning Demand Side Planning Demand Side Planning Demand Side Planning

Jurisdiction	Docket Number	Subject
Pennsylvania	R-0061346	Costing/Rate Design
	M-2009-2092222, M-2009-2112952, M-2009-2112956	Demand Side Planning
	M-2009-2093216	Demand Side Planning
	M-2009-2093217	Demand Side Planning
	M-2009-2093218	Demand Side Planning
	M-2010-2210316	Demand Side Planning
	R-2010-2214415	Demand Side Planning
	M-2012-2334387, M-2012-2334392, M-2012-2334398	Demand Side Planning
	M-2012-2334388	Demand Side Planning
	Tennessee	PURPA Hearings
Texas	GUD No. 9762	Costing/Rate Design
	GUD No. 10170	Costing/Rate Design
	GUD No. 10174	Costing/Rate Design
US Tax Court	4870	Life Analysis
	4875	Life Analysis
Virginia	PUE900013	Demand Side Planning
	PUE920041	Costing/Rate Design
	PUE940030	Costing/Rate Design
	PUE940031	Costing/Rate Design
	PUE950131	Capacity Planning
	PUE980813	Costing/Rate Design
	PUE-2002-00364	Costing/Rate Design
	PUE-2003-00603	Costing/Rate Design
	PUE-2006-00059	Costing/Rate Design
	PUE-2008-00060	Demand Side Planning
	PUE-2009-00064	Demand Side Planning
PUE-2012-00118	Demand Side Planning	
PUE-2012-00138	Demand Side Planning	
West Virginia	79-140-E-42T	Capacity Planning
	90-046-E-PC	Demand Side Planning
Wisconsin	05-EP-2	Capacity Planning

In addition, Mr. Raab has presented expert testimony before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the Pennsylvania House Consumer Affairs Committee, the Michigan House Economic Development and Energy Committee and the Province of Saskatchewan. He is a member of the Advisory Board of the Expert Evidence Report,

published by The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc.

EDUCATION

Mr. Raab holds a B.A. (with high distinction) in Economics from Rutgers University and an M.A. from SUNY at Binghamton with a concentration in Econometrics. While attending Rutgers, he studied as a Henry Rutgers Scholar.

PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

Mr. Raab has published in a number of professional journals and spoken at a number of industry conferences. His publications/ presentations include:

- o "Natural Gas as an Electric DSM Tool," American Gas Association Membership Services Committee Meeting, Williamsburg, VA, September 15, 2009.
- o "Electric-to-Gas Fuel Switching," NARUC Summer Meeting, Seattle, WA, July 20, 2009.
- o "The Future of Fuel in Virginia: Natural Gas," The Twenty-Seventh National Regulatory Conference, Williamsburg, VA, May 19, 2009.
- o "Revenue Decoupling for Natural Gas Utilities," Energy Bar Association Midwest Energy Conference, Chicago, IL, March 6, 2008.
- o "Responses to Arrearage Problems from High Natural Gas Bills," American Gas Association Rate and Regulatory Issues Seminar, Phoenix, AZ, April 8, 2004.
- o "Factors Influencing Cooperative Power Supply," National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation Independent Borrower's Conference, Boston, MA, July 3, 1997.
- o "Current Status of LDC Unbundling," American Gas Association Unbundling Conference: Regulatory and Competitive Issues, Arlington, VA, June 19, 1997.
- o "Balancing, Capacity Assignment, and Stranded Costs," American Gas Association Rate and Strategic Planning Committee Spring Meeting, Phoenix, AZ, March 26, 1997.
- o "Gas Industry Restructuring and Changes: The Relationship of Economics and Marketing" (with Jed Smith), National Association of

Business Economists, 38th Annual Meeting, Boston, MA September 10, 1996.

- "Improving Corporate Performance By Better Forecasting," 1996 Peak Day Demand and Supply Planning Seminar, San Francisco, CA, April 11, 1996.
- "Natural Gas Price Elasticity Estimation," AGA Forecasting Review, Vol. 6, No. 1, November 1995.
- "Assessing Price Competitiveness," Competitive Analysis & Benchmarking for Power Companies, Washington, DC, November 13, 1995.
- "Avoided Cost Concepts and Management Considerations," Workshop on Avoided Costs in a Post 636 Gas Industry: Is It Time to Unbundle Avoided Cost? Sponsored by the Gas Research Institute and Wisconsin Center for Demand-Side Research, Milwaukee, WI, June 29, 1994.
- "Estimating Implied Long- and Short-Run Price Elasticities of Natural Gas Consumption," Atlantic Economic Conference, Philadelphia, PA, October 10, 1993.
- "Program Evaluation and Marginal Cost," The Natural Gas Least Cost Planning Conference, Washington, DC, April 7, 1992.
- "The New Environmentalism & Least Cost Planning," Institute for Environmental Negotiation, University of Virginia, May 15, 1991.
- "Development of Conditional Demand Estimates of Gas Appliances," AGA Forecasting Review, Vol. 1, No. 1, October 1988.
- "The Feasibility Study: Forecasting and Sensitivities," Municipal Wastewater Treatment Facilities, The Energy Bureau, Inc., November 18, 1985.
- "The Development of a Gas Sales End-Use Forecasting Model," Third International Forecasting Symposium, The International Institute of Forecasting, July 1984.
- "New Forecasting Guidelines for REC's - A Seminar," (Chairman), Kansas City, Missouri, June 1984.
- "A Method and Application of Estimating Long Run Marginal Cost for an Electric Utility," Advances in Microeconomics, Volume II, 1983.
- "Forecasting Under Public Scrutiny," Forecasting Energy and Demand Requirements, University of Wisconsin - Extension, October 25, 1982.

- o "Forecasting Public Utilities," The Journal of Business Forecasting, Vol. 1, No. 4, Summer, 1982.
- o "Are Utilities Underforecasting," Electric Ratemaking, Vol. 1. No. 1, February, 1982.
- o "A Polynomial Spline Function Technique for Defining and Forecasting Electric Utility Load Duration Curves," First International Forecasting Symposium, Montreal, Canada, May, 1981.
- o "Time-of-Use Rates and Marginal Costs," ELCON Legal Seminar, March 20, 1980.
- o "The Ernst & Whinney Forecasting Model," Forecasting Energy & Demand Requirements, University of Wisconsin - Extension, October 8, 1979.
- o "Marginal Cost in Electric Utilities - A Multi-Technology Multi-Period Analysis" (with Frederick McCoy), ORSA/Tims Joint National Meeting, Los Angeles, California, November 13-15, 1978.

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-XXX-RTS
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013

SUMMARY OF CUSTOMER COSTS

	Total Company \$	Residential Sales	Com/PA Sales	Schools Sales	Industrial Sales	SGS	Interruptible Sales	Irrigation Sales	Firm Transport	Interruptible Transport
1 Rate Base	144,796,773	126,813,325	15,037,573	212,013	68,268	73,528	3,733	776,835	1,630,232	181,264
2										
3 Return @ Realized ROR	8,055,644	4,203,191	1,953,683	5,798	20,475	11,413	33,494	469,375	821,500	536,715
4 O&M Expenses	17,186,833	15,319,757	1,610,966	19,132	5,926	8,594	230	71,560	135,363	15,304
5 Interest on Customer Deposits	2,643	2,441	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Depreciation Expense	8,530,427	7,160,351	1,095,503	18,916	6,392	3,798	320	68,992	158,768	17,388
7 Taxes, Other	6,834,041	5,960,977	727,436	10,390	3,381	3,386	191	38,276	81,035	8,968
8										
9 Interest Expense	4,398,561	3,852,269	456,804	6,440	2,074	2,234	113	23,598	49,522	5,506
10										
11 Income Taxes:										
12										
13 State Income Taxes 7.00%	423,347	40,628	173,277	(74)	2,130	1,063	3,864	51,604	89,363	61,493
14 Federal Income Taxes 35.00%	1,968,563	188,918	805,738	(346)	9,905	4,941	17,968	239,956	415,539	285,943
15 Deferred Income Taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Allowance for Step Rate	(1,179)	(74)	(510)	0	(6)	(3)	(11)	(143)	(262)	(171)
17										
18 Total Income Taxes	2,390,731	229,472	978,505	(420)	12,029	6,001	21,821	291,417	504,641	347,265
19										
20 Total Customer-Related Costs @ Realized ROR	43,000,319	32,876,188	6,356,296	53,817	48,203	33,192	56,056	939,620	1,701,307	925,640
21 Total Demand-Related Costs @ Realized ROR	8,245,467	4,726,238	2,185,437	8,645	24,776	2,568	13,578	172,747	897,612	213,465
22 Total Fixed Costs	51,245,786	37,602,426	8,551,732	62,461	72,979	36,160	69,634	1,112,367	2,598,920	1,139,106
23										
24 Total Customers	1,540,488	1,413,690	117,205	862	213	876	24	3,357	3,765	496
25 Customer Costs (\$/customer/month)	\$ 32.27	\$ 26.60	\$ 72.96	\$ 72.49	\$ 342.15	\$ 41.27	\$ 2,901.42	\$ 331.36	\$ 690.28	\$ 2,296.58
26										
27										
28 Incremental Return @ Equalized ROR	4,165,204	6,499,854	(684,512)	12,096	(14,713)	(5,207)	(33,179)	(403,810)	(683,908)	(521,416)
29 Uncollectibles/PSC Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 Incremental Income Taxes	2,725,125	4,252,593	(447,849)	7,914	(9,626)	(3,407)	(21,708)	(264,197)	(447,454)	(341,142)
31										
32 Total Customer-Related Costs @ Equalized ROR	49,890,648	43,628,635	5,233,935	73,826	23,863	24,578	1,170	271,614	569,945	63,082
33 Customers	1,540,488	1,413,690	117,205	862	213	876	24	3,357	3,765	496
34 Dollars/Customer/Month	\$ 32.39	\$ 30.85	\$ 44.66	\$ 85.68	\$ 111.88	\$ 28.05	\$ 48.75	\$ 80.91	\$ 151.38	\$ 127.18
35										
36										
37 Incremental Return @ Proposed Rates	4,165,204	4,359,299	(112,946)	8,444	(1,959)	291	(1,405)	(8,920)	(63,502)	(13,699)
38 Uncollectibles/PSC Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39 Incremental Income Taxes	2,725,125	2,852,114	(73,896)	5,525	(1,282)	191	(919)	(5,836)	(41,809)	(8,563)
40										
41 Total Customer-Related Costs @ Proposed Rates	49,890,648	40,087,602	6,179,454	67,786	44,962	33,674	53,732	924,864	1,595,597	902,979
42 Customers	1,540,488	1,413,690	117,205	852	213	876	24	3,357	3,765	496
43 Dollars/Customer/Month	\$ 32.39	\$ 28.36	\$ 52.72	\$ 78.67	\$ 210.80	\$ 38.43	\$ 2,238.81	\$ 275.50	\$ 423.80	\$ 1,820.52

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division
 Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-XXX-RTS
 Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013

SUMMARY OF DEMAND COSTS

	Total Company \$	Residential Sales	Com/PA Sales	Schools Sales	Industrial Sales	SGS	Interruptible Sales	Irrigation Sales	Firm Transport	Interruptible Transport
1 Rate Base	35,490,992	25,411,098	7,484,656	47,846	77,826	0	0	0	2,469,565	0
2										
3 Return @ Realized ROR	1,974,511	714,684	690,209	1,192	8,418	1,795	8,159	104,455	316,519	129,082
4 O&M Expenses	3,402,807	2,431,922	716,305	4,579	7,448	0	0	0	242,553	0
5 Interest on Customer Deposits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Depreciation Expense	1,052,153	744,383	219,253	1,402	2,280	0	0	0	84,836	0
7 Taxes, Other	1,230,006	872,730	257,056	1,643	2,673	0	85	10	95,808	0
8										
9 Interest Expense	1,078,127	771,925	227,365	1,453	2,364	0	0	0	75,019	0
10										
11 Income Taxes:										
12										
13 State Income Taxes 7.00%	103,766	(6,631)	53,582	(30)	701	208	944	12,092	27,958	14,943
14 Federal Income Taxes 35.00%	482,513	(30,832)	249,156	(141)	3,259	966	4,392	56,226	130,004	69,483
15 Deferred Income Taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Allowance for Step Rate	(289)	(18)	(125)	0	(2)	(1)	(3)	(35)	(64)	(42)
17										
18 Total Income Taxes	585,990	(37,481)	302,613	(171)	3,958	1,173	5,334	68,283	157,897	84,384
19										
20 Total Demand-Related Costs @ Realized ROR	8,245,457	4,726,238	2,185,437	8,645	24,776	2,968	13,578	172,747	897,612	213,466
21										
22										
23 Incremental Return @ Equalized ROR	1,020,929	1,430,013	(58,504)	2,846	(1,849)	(1,795)	(8,159)	(104,455)	(108,087)	(129,082)
24 Uncollectibles/PSC Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 Incremental Income Taxes	667,953	935,600	(38,277)	1,862	(1,210)	(1,174)	(5,338)	(68,341)	(70,717)	(84,453)
25										
26 Total Demand-Related Costs @ Equalized ROR	9,934,348	7,091,851	2,088,656	13,353	21,718	(1)	81	(48)	718,808	(69)
27										
28										
29 Incremental Return @ Proposed Rates	1,020,929	840,145	99,001	1,840	1,666	(280)	597	4,364	62,766	10,829
30 Uncollectibles/PSC Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 Incremental Income Taxes	667,953	549,673	64,773	1,204	1,090	(183)	391	2,855	41,066	7,085
31										
32 Total Demand-Related Costs @ Proposed Rates	9,934,348	6,116,056	2,349,210	11,689	27,532	2,506	14,565	179,967	1,001,444	231,379

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division
 Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-XXX-RTS
 Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013

SUMMARY OF COMMODITY COSTS

	Total Company \$	Residential Sales	Com/PA Sales	Schools Sales	Industrial Sales	SGS	Interruptible Sales	Irrigation Sales	Firm Transport	Interruptible Transport
1: Rate Base	3,911,464	2,911,712	864,937	4,790	10,938	28	22,179	96,474	223	184
2:										
3: Return @ Realized ROR	217,611	84,949	78,296	104	1,059	199	2,133	16,879	19,754	14,236
4: O&M Expenses	402,721	290,230	86,758	477	1,109	3	2,211	11,792	5,551	4,589
5: Interest on Customer Deposits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6: Depreciation Expense	40,325	30,022	8,918	49	113	0	229	994	0	0
7: Taxes, Other	59,671	44,400	13,196	73	267	0	335	1,464	19	16
8:										
9: Interest Expense	118,820	88,450	26,275	146	332	1	674	2,931	7	6
10:										
11: Income Taxes:										
12:										
13: State Income Taxes 7.00%	11,436	(406)	6,022	(5)	84	23	169	1,615	2,286	1,647
14: Federal Income Taxes 35.00%	53,178	(1,886)	28,004	(22)	391	107	786	7,509	10,629	7,660
15: Deferred Income Taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16: Allowance for Step Rate	(32)	(2)	(14)	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(4)	(7)	(5)
17:										
18: Total Income Taxes	64,582	(2,294)	34,013	(27)	475	130	954	9,120	12,908	9,303
19:										
20: Total Commodity-Related Costs	784,910	447,307	221,181	677	2,923	333	5,862	40,248	38,233	28,144
21: Total Throughput	172,336,199	99,245,230	30,863,823	163,132	420,939	1,844	893,380	10,411,813	16,607,649	13,728,388
22: Commodity Costs (\$/Mcf)	\$ 0.00455	\$ 0.00451	\$ 0.00717	\$ 0.00415	\$ 0.00694	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
23:										
24:										
25: Incremental Return @ Equalized ROR	112,517	160,799	(5,296)	300	(136)	(197)	(261)	(8,737)	(19,735)	(14,221)
26: Uncollectibles/PSC Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26: Incremental Income Taxes	73,615	105,204	(3,465)	196	(89)	(129)	(171)	(5,716)	(12,912)	(9,304)
27:										
28: Total Commodity-Related Costs @ Equalized ROR	971,041	713,311	212,421	1,173	2,698	7	5,430	25,795	5,586	4,619
29: Total Throughput	172,336,199	99,245,230	30,863,823	163,132	420,939	1,844	893,380	10,411,813	16,607,649	13,728,388
30: Commodity Costs (\$/Mcf)	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
31:										
32:										
33: Incremental Return @ Proposed Rates	112,517	88,744	13,944	177	293	(12)	808	4,556	1,136	2,870
34: Uncollectibles/PSC Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34: Incremental Income Taxes	73,615	58,062	9,123	116	192	(8)	529	2,981	743	1,878
35:										
36: Total Commodity-Related Costs @ Proposed Rates	971,041	594,113	244,249	970	3,409	313	7,199	47,785	40,111	32,892
37: Total Throughput	172,336,199	99,245,230	30,863,823	163,132	420,939	1,844	893,380	10,411,813	16,607,649	13,728,388
38: Commodity Costs (\$/Mcf)	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division											
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-XXX-RTS											
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013											
TOTAL COST OF SERVICE											
		Total Company \$	Residential Sales	Com/PA Sales	Schools Sales	Industrial Sales	SGS	Interruptible Sales	Irrigation Sales	Firm Transport	Interruptible Transport
1	Rate Base	184,199,229	155,136,135	23,387,166	264,649	157,033	79,557	25,912	873,309	4,100,020	181,448
2											
3	Return @ Realized ROR	10,247,786	5,002,824	2,722,188	7,094	29,952	13,407	43,786	590,709	1,157,773	680,033
4	O&M Expenses	20,992,361	18,041,909	2,414,029	24,189	14,484	8,597	2,441	83,351	383,467	19,893
5	Interest on Customer Deposits	2,643	2,441	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Depreciation Expense	9,622,905	7,934,756	1,323,674	20,367	8,784	3,798	548	69,986	243,604	17,388
7	Taxes, Other	8,123,718	6,878,107	997,689	12,107	6,221	3,386	612	39,750	176,862	8,984
8											
9	Interest Expense	5,595,508	4,712,645	710,443	8,039	4,770	2,234	787	26,529	124,548	5,512
10											
11	Income Taxes:										
12											
13	State Income Taxes	538,549	33,591	232,881	(109)	2,915	1,293	4,978	65,310	119,607	78,083
14	Federal Income Taxes	2,504,254	156,200	1,082,898	(509)	13,555	6,014	23,146	303,691	556,172	363,087
15	Deferred Income Taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Allowance for Step Rate	(1,500)	(94)	(649)	0	(8)	(4)	(14)	(182)	(335)	(217)
17											
18	Total Income Taxes	3,041,303	189,697	1,315,131	(618)	16,462	7,304	28,109	368,819	675,446	440,952
19											
20	Total Cost of Service @ Realized ROR	52,030,696	38,049,734	8,772,914	63,139	75,902	36,493	75,496	1,152,615	2,637,152	1,167,250
21											
22											
23	Incremental Return @ Equalized ROR	5,298,649	8,090,666	(748,312)	15,242	(16,698)	(7,199)	(41,599)	(517,001)	(811,751)	(664,719)
24	Uncollectibles/PSC Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Incremental Income Taxes	3,466,693	3,459,849	(489,590)	9,972	(10,925)	(4,710)	(27,216)	(338,253)	(531,083)	(434,899)
26											
27	Total Cost of Service @ Equalized ROR	60,796,038	51,433,797	7,535,012	88,353	48,279	24,584	6,681	297,361	1,294,338	67,632
28											
29											
30	Incremental Return @ Proposed Rates	5,298,649	5,288,188	(0)	10,461	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
31	Uncollectibles/PSC Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Incremental Income Taxes	3,466,693	3,459,849	(0)	6,844	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
32											
33	Total Cost of Service @ Proposed Rates	60,796,038	46,797,771	8,772,914	80,444	75,902	36,493	75,496	1,152,615	2,637,152	1,167,250

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division
 Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-XXX-RTS
 Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013

CLASSIFICATION OF GROSS PLANT IN SERVICE

Line No.	Acct. No.		Test Year \$	Classif. Factor	Classif. Basis	Customer \$	Demand \$	Commodity \$
80		General:						
81								
82	38900	Land & Land Rights	152,535	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	127,113	24,236	1,186
83	39000	Structures & Improvements	1,849,678	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	1,541,406	293,895	14,376
84	39001	Structures Frame	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
85	39002	Structures-Brick	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
86	39003	Improvements	1,513	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	1,261	240	12
87	39004	Air Conditioning Equipment	8,782	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	7,318	1,395	68
88	39009	Improvement to Leased Premises	39,013	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	32,511	6,199	303
89	39100	Office Furniture & Equipment	435,526	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	362,940	69,201	3,385
90	39102	Remittance Processing Equip	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
91	39103	Office Machines	5,220	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	4,350	829	41
92	39200	Transportation Equipment	655,137	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	545,950	104,095	5,092
93	39201	Trucks	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
94	39202	Trailers	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
95	39300	Stores Equipment	1,308	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	1,090	208	10
96	39400	Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	2,852,697	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	2,377,259	453,265	22,172
97	39500	Laboratory Equipment	12,933	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	10,778	2,055	101
98	39600	Power Operated Equipment	326,982	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	272,486	51,954	2,541
99	39603	Ditchers	149,749	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	124,791	23,794	1,164
100	39604	Backhoes	190,676	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	158,898	30,297	1,482
101	39605	Welders	45,631	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	38,026	7,250	355
102	39700	Communication Equipment	436,833	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	364,030	69,408	3,395
103	39701	Communication Equipment - Mobile Radios	7,902	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	6,585	1,256	61
104	39702	Communication Equipment - Fixed Radios	249,420	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	207,851	39,630	1,939
105	39800	Miscellaneous Equipment	104,374	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	86,979	16,584	811
106	39900	Other Tangible Property	0	99.0	-	-	-	-
107	39901	Other Tangible Property - Servers - H/W	41,963	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	34,969	6,667	326
108	39902	Other Tangible Property - Servers - S/W	63,702	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	53,085	10,122	495
109	39903	Other Tangible Property - Network - H/W	229,637	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	191,365	36,487	1,785
110	39904	Other Tang. Property - CPU	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
111	39905	Other Tangible Property - MF - Hardware	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
112	39906	Other Tang. Property - PC Hardware	700,216	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	583,516	111,257	5,442
113	39907	Other Tang. Property - PC Software	98,319	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	81,933	15,622	764
114	39908	Other Tang. Property - Mainframe S/W	950,275	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	791,900	150,989	7,386
115	39909	Other Tang. Property - Application Software	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
116	39924	Other Tang. Property - General Startup Costs	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
117								
118		Total General Plant	9,610,019			8,008,390	1,526,936	74,693
119								
120		TOTAL DIRECT PLANT	285,729,787			238,109,371	45,399,610	2,220,806
121								
122		Shared Services General Office:	7,100,442	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	5,917,066	1,128,189	55,187
123		Shared Services Customer Support:	6,205,730	1.0	Customer	6,205,730	-	-
124		Colorado-Kansas General Office:	932,535	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	777,117	148,171	7,248
125								
126		TOTAL PLANT IN SERVICE	299,968,495			251,009,284	46,675,970	2,283,241

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division								
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-XXX-RTS								
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013								
CLASSIFICATION OF RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION								
Line No.	Acct. No.		Test Year \$	Classif. Factor	Classif. Basis	Customer \$	Demand \$	Commodity \$
1		Intangible Plant:						
2								
3	30100	Organization	(25,000)	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	(20,833)	(3,972)	(194)
4	30200	Franchises & Consents	15,036	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	12,530	2,389	117
5	30300	Misc Intangible Plant	(10,081)	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	(8,401)	(1,602)	(78)
6								
7		Total Intangible Plant:	(20,045)			(16,704)	(3,185)	(156)
8								
9		Production Plant:						
10								
11	32520	Producing Leaseholds	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
12	32540	Rights of Ways	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
13	33100	Production Gas Wells Equipment	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
14	33210	Field Lines	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
15	33220	Tributary Lines	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
16	33400	Field Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equip	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
17	33600	Purification Equipment	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
18								
19		Total Production Plant	0			0	0	0
20								
21		Storage Plant:						
22								
23	35010	Land	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
24	35020	Rights of Way	423,027	3.5	Storage	-	270,754	152,273
25	35100	Structures and Improvements	84,771	3.5	Storage	-	54,257	30,514
26	35120	Compression Station Equipment	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
27	35130	Meas. & Reg. Sta. Structures	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
28	35140	Other Structures	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
29	35200	Wells \ Rights of Way	944,867	3.5	Storage	-	604,753	340,114
30	35210	Well Construction	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
31	35220	Reservoirs	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
32	35230	Cushion Gas	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
33	35210	Leaseholds	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
34	35220	Reservoirs	36,515	3.5	Storage	-	23,371	13,144
35	35300	Pipelines	762,556	3.5	Storage	-	488,067	274,489
36	35400	Compressor Station Equipment	1,078,603	3.5	Storage	-	690,349	388,254
37	35500	Meas & Reg. Equipment	197,508	3.5	Storage	-	126,413	71,095
38	35600	Purification Equipment	285,312	3.5	Storage	-	182,611	102,701
39	35700	Other Equipment	124,887	3.5	Storage	-	79,933	44,954
40								
41		Total Storage Plant	3,938,045			0	2,520,508	1,417,537

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division
 Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-XXX-RTS
 Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013

CLASSIFICATION OF RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

Line No.	Acct. No.		Test Year \$	Classif. Factor	Classif. Basis	Customer \$	Demand \$	Commodity \$
80		General:						
81								
82	38900	Land & Land Rights	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
83	39000	Structures & Improvements	259,831	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	216,527	41,285	2,020
84	39030	Improvements	413	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	344	66	3
85	39040	Air Conditioning Equipment	431	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	359	68	3
86	39090	Improvement to Leased Premises	15,459	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	12,883	2,456	120
87	39100	Office Furniture & Equipment	154,841	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	129,035	24,603	1,203
88	39130	Remittance Processing Equip	632	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	527	100	5
89	39200	Transportation Equipment	369,075	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	307,564	58,642	2,869
90	39300	Stores Equipment	675	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	563	107	5
91	39400	Tools & Shop Equipment	832,564	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	693,807	132,286	6,471
92	39500	Laboratory Equipment	4,550	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	3,791	723	35
93	39600	Power Operated Equipment	141,216	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	117,681	22,438	1,098
94	39630	Ditchers	88,065	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	73,388	13,993	684
95	39640	Backhoes	95,237	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	79,365	15,132	740
96	39650	Welders	17,905	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	14,921	2,845	139
97	39700	Communication Equipment	136,064	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	113,387	21,619	1,058
98	39710	Communication Equipment - Mobile Radios	7,230	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	6,025	1,149	56
99	39720	Communication Equipment - Fixed Radios	12,133	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	10,111	1,928	94
100	39750	Communication Equip. - Telemetry	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
101	39800	Miscellaneous Equipment	15,103	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	12,586	2,400	117
102	39900	Other Tangible Property	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
103	39910	Other Tangible Property - Servers - H/W	14,462	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	12,051	2,298	112
104	39920	Other Tangible Property - Servers - S/W	46,012	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	38,343	7,311	358
105	39930	Other Tangible Property - Network - H/W	116,343	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	96,953	18,486	904
106	39950	Other Tangible Property - MF - Hardware	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
107	39960	Other Tang. Property - PC Hardware	282,419	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	235,350	44,874	2,195
108	39970	Other Tang. Property - PC Software	44,944	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	37,454	7,141	349
109	39980	Other Tang. Property - Application Software	291,699	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	243,084	46,348	2,267
110		Retirement Work in Progress	(1,923,767)	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	(1,603,147)	(305,667)	(14,952)
111								
112		Total General Plant	1,023,534			852,950	162,629	7,955
113								
114		TOTAL DIRECT RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION	92,631,128			79,245,357	11,960,434	1,425,337
115								
116		Shared Services General Office:	4,383,440	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	3,652,886	696,485	34,070
117		Shared Services Customer Support:	1,474,528	1.0	Customer	1,474,528	-	-
118		Colorado-Kansas General Office:	394,137	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	328,450	62,625	3,063
119								
120		TOTAL RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION	98,883,233			84,701,220	12,719,543	1,462,470

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division							
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-XXX-RTS							
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013							
CLASSIFICATION OF OTHER RATE BASE							
	Test Year	Classif.	Classif.	Customer	Demand	Commodity	
	\$	Factor	Basis	\$	\$	\$	
1	Rate Base Additions:						
2							
3	Construction Work in Progress	13,225,467	4.3	Distribution Plant	11,344,764	1,880,703	-
4	Materials and Supplies	0	99.0	-	-	-	-
5	Gas Storage Inventory	8,958,803	3.5	Storage	-	5,733,995	3,224,808
6	Prepayments - KS Direct	841,729	9.1	Allocated O&M Expenses	689,139	136,442	16,148
7	Cash Working Capital	0	99.0	-	-	-	-
8							
9	Total Rate Base Additions	23,025,999			12,033,903	7,751,140	3,240,956
10							
11							
12	Rate Base Deductions:						
13							
14	Customer Advances	(1,065,228)	1.0	Customer	(1,065,228)	-	-
15	Customer Deposits	(2,033,106)	1.0	Customer	(2,033,106)	-	-
16	ADIT - KS Direct	(36,813,697)	5.7	Net Plant	(30,446,859)	(6,216,575)	(150,263)
17							
18	Total Rate Base Deductions	(39,912,031)			(33,545,194)	(6,216,575)	(150,263)
19							
20							
21	TOTAL OTHER RB	(16,886,033)			(21,511,291)	1,534,565	3,090,693
22							
23	Interest on Customer Deposits	2,643	1.0	Customer	2,643	-	-

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division								
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-XXX-RTS								
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013								
CLASSIFICATION OF O&M EXPENSE								
Line No.	Acct. No.		Test Year \$	Classif. Factor	Classif. Basis	Customer \$	Demand \$	Commodity \$
144		Administrative & General:						
145		Operation						
146	9200	Administrative and General Salaries	342,897	17.0	Composite of Accts. 870-902, 905-916, 924 & 928-930.	290,976	50,596	1,325
147	9210	Office Supplies and Expenses	17,568	17.0	Composite of Accts. 870-902, 905-916, 924 & 928-930.	14,908	2,592	68
148	9220	Administrative Expenses Transferred - Credit	8,917,682	17.0	Composite of Accts. 870-902, 905-916, 924 & 928-930.	7,567,377	1,315,848	34,456
149	9230	Outside Services Employed	466,852	17.0	Composite of Accts. 870-902, 905-916, 924 & 928-930.	396,162	68,886	1,804
150	9240	Property Insurance	110,869	6.0	Total Plant	92,774	17,252	844
151	9250	Injuries and Damages	264,820	17.0	Composite of Accts. 870-902, 905-916, 924 & 928-930.	224,721	39,076	1,023
152	9260	Employee Pensions and Benefits	1,765,575	17.0	Composite of Accts. 870-902, 905-916, 924 & 928-930.	1,498,234	260,519	6,822
153	9270	Franchise Requirements	-	99.0		-	-	-
154	9280	Regulatory Commission Expenses	138,445	9.3	O&M Expenses less A&G	107,929	25,077	5,440
155	930.1	General Advertising Expenses	-	99.0		-	-	-
156	930.2	Miscellaneous General Expense	15,383	17.0	Composite of Accts. 870-902, 905-916, 924 & 928-930.	13,054	2,270	59
157	9310	Rents	25,130	17.0	Composite of Accts. 870-902, 905-916, 924 & 928-930.	21,325	3,708	97
158		Maintenance						
159	9320	Maintenance of General Plant	0	99.0		-	-	-
160		Total A&G	12,065,220			10,227,457	1,785,824	51,939
161								
162		Adjustments to Operations and Maintenance Expenses	546,801	9.3	O&M Expenses less A&G	426,272	99,043	21,486
163								
164		TOTAL O&M EXPENSE	20,992,361			17,186,833	3,402,807	402,721

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division							
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-XXX-RTS							
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013							
CLASSIFICATION OF PAYROLL							
		Test Year	Classif.	Classif.	Customer	Demand	Commodity
		\$	Factor	Basis	\$	\$	\$
1	Production & Gathering:						
2	Operation						
3	Op., Sup., & Eng.		99.0				
4	Production Maps & Records		99.0				
5	Field Lines Expenses		99.0				
6	Field Compressor Station Expense		99.0				
7	Field Compressor Sta. Fuel & Pwr.		99.0				
8	Field Meas. & Regul. Station Exp		99.0				
9	Purification Expense		99.0				
10	Other Expenses		99.0				
11	Maintenance						
12	Maint. Sup., & Eng.		99.0				
13	Structures and Improvements		99.0				
14	Field Line Maintenance		99.0				
15	Compressor Station Equip. Maint.		99.0				
16	Meas. & Regul. Station Equip Maint		99.0				
17	Purification Equipment Maintenance		99.0				
18	Other Equipment Maintenance		99.0				
19	Gas Processed By Others		99.0				
20	Total Production & Gathering						
21							
22	Other Gas Supply Expenses:						
23	Wellhead Purchases		99.0				
24	Field Line Purchases		99.0				
25	Transmission Line Purchases		99.0				
26	City Gate Purchases		99.0				
27	Other Gas Purchases		99.0				
28	Exchange Gas		99.0				
29	Purchased Gas Expenses		99.0				
30	Storage Gas Withdrawal		99.0				
31	Company Used Gas		99.0				
32	Other Gas Supply Expenses		99.0				
33	Total Other Gas Supply Expenses				0	0	0
34							

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division							
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-XXX-RTS							
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013							
CLASSIFICATION OF PAYROLL							
		Test Year	Classif.	Classif.	Customer	Demand	Commodity
		\$	Factor	Basis	\$	\$	\$
35	Underground Storage:						
36	Operation						
37	Op., Sup., & Eng.	54,711	3.5	Storage	-	35,017	19,694
38	Maps & Records	0	99.0		-	-	-
39	Wells Expense	0	99.0		-	-	-
40	Lines Expense	0	99.0		-	-	-
41	Compressor Station Expense	0	99.0		-	-	-
42	Compressor Station Fuel & Power	0	99.0		-	-	-
43	Meas. & Regul. Station Expenses	0	99.0		-	-	-
44	Purification Expenses	0	99.0		-	-	-
45	Exploration & Development	0	99.0		-	-	-
46	Gas Losses	0	99.0		-	-	-
47	Other Expenses	0	99.0		-	-	-
48	Storage Well Royalties	0	99.0		-	-	-
49	Rents	0	99.0		-	-	-
50	Maintenance						
51	Maint. Sup., & Eng.	0	99.0		-	-	-
52	Structures and Improvements	0	99.0		-	-	-
53	Reservoirs & Wells Maintenance	0	99.0		-	-	-
54	Line Maintenance	0	99.0		-	-	-
55	Compressor Station Equip Maint	0	99.0		-	-	-
56	Meas. & Regul. Station Equip Maint	0	99.0		-	-	-
57	Purification Equipment Maintenance	0	99.0		-	-	-
58	Other Equipment Maintenance	0	99.0		-	-	-
59	Total Underground Storage Expense	54,711			0	35,017	19,694
60							
61	Transmission:						
62	Operation						
63	Op., Sup., & Eng.	2,750	2.0	Demand	-	2,750	-
64	System Control & Load Dispatching	0	99.0		-	-	-
65	Communication Systems Expense	0	99.0		-	-	-
66	Compressor Station Labor Expense	0	99.0		-	-	-
67	Compressor Station Fuel Gas	0	99.0		-	-	-
68	Compressor Station Fuel & Power	0	99.0		-	-	-
69	Mains Expense	0	99.0		-	-	-
70	Meas. & Regul. Station Expenses	0	99.0		-	-	-
71	Other Expenses	0	99.0		-	-	-
72	LDC Payment	0	99.0		-	-	-
73	LDC Payment - A&G	0	99.0		-	-	-
74	Rents	0	99.0		-	-	-
75	Maintenance						
76	Maint. Sup., & Eng.	-	99.0		-	-	-
77	Structures & Improvements	-	99.0		-	-	-
78	Mains	-	99.0		-	-	-
79	Compressor Station Equip Maint	-	99.0		-	-	-
80	Meas. & Regul. Station Equip Maint	-	99.0		-	-	-
81	Communication Equipment Maintenance	-	99.0		-	-	-
82	Other Equipment Maintenance	-	99.0		-	-	-
83	Total Transmission Expense	2,750			-	2,750	-

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division							
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-XXX-RTS							
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013							
CLASSIFICATION OF PAYROLL							
		Test Year	Classif.	Classif.	Customer	Demand	Commodity
		\$	Factor	Basis	\$	\$	\$
84							
85	Distribution:						
86	Operation						
87	Supervision & Eng.	10,789,842	7.5	Distribution O&M Expenses	8,923,515	1,828,129	38,198
88	Distribution Load Dispatching	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
89	Compressor Station Labor and Expenses	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
90	Mains and Services Expenses	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
91	Measuring and Regulating Station Expenses - General	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
92	Measuring and Regulating Station Expenses - Industrial	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
93	Measuring and Regulating Station Exp. - City Gate Chk. Sta.	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
94	Meter and House Regulator Expenses	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
95	Customer Installations Expenses	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
96	Other Expenses	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
97	Rents	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
98	Maintenance						
99	Maintenance Supervision and Engineering	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
100	Maintenance of Structures and Improvements	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
101	Maintenance of Mains	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
102	Maintenance of compressor station equipment	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
103	Maint. of Measuring and Regulating Station Equip. - General	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
104	Maint. of Measuring and Regulating Station Equip. - Industrial	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
105	Maint. of Measuring and Regulating Station Equip. - City Gate	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
106	Maintenance of Services	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
107	Maintenance of Meters and House Regulators	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
108	Maintenance of Other Equipment	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
109	Total Distribution	10,789,842			8,923,515	1,828,129	38,198
110							
111	Customer Accounts						
112	Supervision	15,639,950	1.0	Customer	15,639,950	-	-
113	Meter Reading	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
114	Customer Rec. & Collections	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
115	Uncollectible Accounts	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
116	Misc. Cust. Acct. Expense	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
117	Total Customer Accounts Expense	15,639,950			15,639,950	-	-
118							
119	Customer Service and Information						
120	Supervision	73,953	1.0	Customer	73,953	-	-
121	Customer Assistance	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
122	Information & Instruction	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
123	Misc. Cust. Acct. Expense	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
124	Total Customer Service & Info Expense	73,953			73,953	-	-
125							
126	Sales						
127	Supervision	132,375	1.0	Customer	132,375	-	-
128	Demonstration & Selling	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
129	Advertising	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
130	Misc. Sales Expense	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
131	Total Sales Expense	132,375			132,375	-	-

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division							
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-XXX-RTS							
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013							
CLASSIFICATION OF PAYROLL							
		Test Year	Classif.	Classif.	Customer	Demand	Commodity
		\$	Factor	Basis	\$	\$	\$
132							
133	Administrative & General:						
134	Operation						
135	Administrative and General Salaries	49,144,676	7.7	Payroll less A&G	45,602,854	3,435,239	106,583
136	Office Supplies and Expenses	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
137	Administrative Expenses Transferred - Customer Support	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
138	Administrative Expenses Transferred - General	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
139	Outside Services Employed	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
140	Property Insurance	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
141	Injuries and Damages	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
142	Employee Pensions and Benefits	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
143	Regulatory Commission Expenses	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
144	Duplicate Charges - Credit	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
145	General Advertising Expenses	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
146	Miscellaneous General Expense	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
147	Rents	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
148	Maintenance						
149	Maintenance of General Plant		99.0				
150	Total A&G	49,144,676			45,602,854	3,435,239	106,583
151							
152	Other Utility Plant Related Payroll	0	99.0				
153							
154	TOTAL O&M EXPENSES - PAYROLL	75,838,257			70,372,647	5,301,135	164,475

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division								
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-XXX-RTS								
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013								
CLASSIFICATION OF DEPRECIATION EXPENSE								
Line No.	Acct. No.		Test Year \$	Classif. Factor	Classif. Basis	Customer \$	Demand \$	Commodity \$
1		Intangible Plant:						
2								
3	30100	Organization	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
4	30200	Franchises & Consents	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
5	30300	Misc Intangible Plant	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
6								
7		Total Intangible Plant:	0			0	0	0
8								
9		Production Plant:						
10								
11	32520	Producing Leaseholds	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
12	32540	Rights of Ways	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
13	33100	Production Gas Wells Equipment	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
14	33201	Field Lines	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
15	33202	Tributary Lines	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
16	33400	Field Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equip	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
17	33600	Purification Equipment	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
18								
19		Total Production Plant	0			0	0	0
20								
21		Storage Plant:						
22								
23	35010	Land	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
24	35020	Rights of Way	9,729	3.5	Storage	-	6,227	3,502
25	35100	Structures and Improvements	2,028	3.5	Storage	-	1,298	730
26	35102	Compression Station Equipment	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
27	35103	Meas. & Reg. Sta. Structures	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
28	35104	Other Structures	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
29	35200	Wells \ Rights of Way	23,571	3.5	Storage	-	15,087	8,485
30	35201	Well Construction	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
31	35202	Reservoirs	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
32	35203	Cushion Gas	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
33	35210	Leaseholds	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
34	35211	Storage Rights	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
35	35300	Pipelines	17,922	3.5	Storage	-	11,471	6,451
36	35400	Compressor Station Equipment	20,879	3.5	Storage	-	13,363	7,516
37	35500	Meas & Reg. Equipment	5,500	3.5	Storage	-	3,520	1,980
38	35600	Purification Equipment	4,902	3.5	Storage	-	3,138	1,765
39	35700	Other Equipment	2,531	3.5	Storage	-	1,620	911
40								
41		Total Storage Plant	87,063			0	55,724	31,339

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division								
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-XXX-RTS								
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013								
CLASSIFICATION OF DEPRECIATION EXPENSE								
Line No.	Acct. No.		Test Year \$	Classif. Factor	Classif. Basis	Customer \$	Demand \$	Commodity \$
82		General:						
83								
84	38900	Land & Land Rights	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
85	39000	Structures & Improvements	46,427	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	38,689	7,377	361
86	39003	Improvements	38	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	32	6	0
87	39004	Air Conditioning Equipment	220	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	184	35	2
88	39009	Improvement to Leased Premises	1,401	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	1,167	223	11
89	39100	Office Furniture & Equipment	29,050	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	24,208	4,616	226
90	39103	Office Furn. Copiers & Type	348	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	290	55	3
91	39200	Transportation Equipment	9,922	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	8,268	1,576	77
92	39300	Stores Equipment	22	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	18	3	0
93	39400	Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	88,310	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	73,592	14,032	686
94	39500	Laboratory Equipment	400	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	334	64	3
95	39600	Power Operated Equipment	963	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	802	153	7
96	39603	Ditchers	498	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	415	79	4
97	39604	Backhoes	536	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	447	85	4
98	39605	Welders	120	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	100	19	1
99	39700	Communication Equipment	36,388	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	30,324	5,782	283
100	39701	Communication Equipment - Mobile Radios	658	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	549	105	5
101	39702	Communication Equipment - Fixed Radios	20,777	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	17,314	3,301	161
102	39800	Miscellaneous Equipment	6,962	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	5,801	1,106	54
103	39900	Other Tangible Property - Servers - H/W	5,996	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	4,997	953	47
104	39901	Other Tangible Property - Servers - S/W	9,103	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	7,586	1,446	71
105	39902	Other Tangible Property - Network - H/W	32,815	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	27,346	5,214	255
106	39903	Other Tang. Property - CPU	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
107	39904	Other Tangible Property - MF - Hardware	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
108	39905	Other Tang. Property - PC Hardware	100,061	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	83,384	15,899	778
109	39906	Other Tang. Property - PC Software	14,050	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	11,708	2,232	109
110	39907	Other Tang. Property - Mainframe S/W	-	99.0	-	-	-	-
111	39908	Other Tang. Property - Application Software	135,794	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	113,162	21,576	1,055
112								
113								
114		Total General Plant	540,858			450,717	85,937	4,204
115								
116		TOTAL DIRECT DEPRECIATION EXPENSE	8,630,590			7,640,650	954,397	35,543
117								
118		Shared Services General Office:	477,080	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	397,569	75,803	3,708
119		Shared Services Customer Support:	377,069	1.0	Customer	377,069	-	-
120		Colorado-Kansas General Office:	138,167	5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	115,140	21,953	1,074
121								
122		TOTAL DEPRECIATION EXPENSE	9,622,905			8,530,427	1,052,153	40,325

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division							
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-XXX-RTS							
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 201:							
CLASSIFICATION OF TAXES, OTHER THAN INCOME & NET DEDUCTIONS FOR INCOME TAX							
	Test Year	Classif.	Classif.	Customer	Demand	Commodity	
	\$	Factor	Basis	\$	\$	\$	
1	Taxes Other Than Income						
2							
3	Non Revenue Related:						
4	Payroll Related	376,791	7.7	Payroll less A&G	349,636	26,338	817
5	Property Related	7,181,852	5.0	Gross Plant	6,009,670	1,117,517	54,665
6	Public Service Commission Assessment	149,203	5.0	Gross Plant	124,851	23,216	1,136
7	Other	415,872	10.0	Other Taxes	349,885	62,934	3,053
8	Total Non Revenue Related:	8,123,718		6,834,041	1,230,006	59,671	
9							
10	Revenue Related:						
11	State Gross Receipts - Tax	0	99.0	-	-	-	
12	Local Gross Receipts - Tax	0	99.0	-	-	-	
13	Other	0	99.0	-	-	-	
14	Total Revenue Related:	0		0	0	0	
15							
16	Total Taxes, Other Than Income	8,123,718		6,834,041	1,230,006	59,671	
17							
18	Allowance for Step Rate	(1,500)	11.0	Taxable Income	(1,179)	(289)	(32)
19							
20	Interest Expense	5,595,508	13.0	Rate Base	4,398,561	1,078,127	118,820

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division							
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-XXX-RTS							
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013							
SUMMARY OF CLASSIFICATION							
1							
2							
3							
4		Test Year	Classif.	Classif.	Customer	Demand	Commodity
5		\$	Factor	Basis	\$	\$	\$
6							
7	Operating Revenues	52,030,696			43,000,319	8,245,467	784,910
8							
9	Operating Expenses:						
10							
11	Operating & Maintenance	20,992,361			17,186,833	3,402,807	402,721
12	Interest on Customer Deposits	2,643			2,643	0	0
13	Depreciation & Amortization	9,622,905			8,530,427	1,052,153	40,325
14	Taxes Other Than Income	8,123,718			6,834,041	1,230,006	59,671
15							
16	Total Operating Expenses	38,741,627			32,553,944	5,684,966	502,717
17							
18	Income Before Taxes	13,289,069			10,446,375	2,560,501	282,193
19							
20	Interest Expense	5,595,508			4,398,561	1,078,127	118,820
21							
22	Income Taxes:	7,693,560					
23							
24	State Income Taxes	538,549	7.00%		423,347	103,766	11,436
25	Federal Income Taxes	2,504,254	35.00%		1,968,563	482,513	53,178
26	Total Deferred Income Taxes	0			0	0	0
27	Step Rate Adjustment	(1,500)			(1,179)	(289)	(32)
28							
29	Total Income Taxes	3,041,303			2,390,731	585,990	64,582
30							
31	Net Income	10,247,766			8,055,644	1,974,511	217,611
32							
33	Total Rate Base	184,199,229			144,796,773	35,490,992	3,911,464
34							
35	Rate of Return	5.5634%			5.5634%	5.5634%	5.5634%

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division						
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-XXX-RTS						
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013						
CLASSIFICATION FACTORS						
			Total Company	Customer	Demand	Commodity
	Input	Values	1	1	0	0
1.0	Customer	%	100.0000%	100.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%
	Input	Values	1	0	1	0
2.0	Demand	%	100.0000%	0.0000%	100.0000%	0.0000%
	Input	Values	1	0	0	1
3.0	Commodity	%	100.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	100.0000%
	Input	Values	1.00	0.00	0.64	0.36
3.5	Storage	%	100.0000%	0.0000%	64.0040%	35.9960%
	Input	Values	130,201,797	98,705,966	31,495,832	0
4.0	Mains	%	100.0000%	75.8100%	24.1900%	0.0000%
	Internally Generated	Values	149,747,733	121,853,936	27,893,797	0
4.1	Mains & Services	%	100.0000%	81.3728%	18.6272%	0.0000%
	Internally Generated	Values	268,206,566	230,066,749	38,139,816	0
4.3	Distribution Plant	%	100.0000%	85.7797%	14.2203%	0.0000%
	Internally Generated	Values	299,968,495	251,009,284	46,675,970	2,283,241
5.0	Gross Plant	%	100.0000%	83.6785%	15.5603%	0.7612%
	Internally Generated	Values	276,078,690	230,066,749	43,866,147	2,145,794
5.4	P, S, T & D Plant	%	100.0000%	83.3338%	15.8890%	0.7772%

	Internally Generated	Values	201,085,262	166,308,064	33,956,427	820,771
5.7	Net Plant	%	100.0000%	82.7052%	16.8866%	0.4082%
	Internally Generated	Values	299,968,495	251,009,284	46,675,970	2,283,241
6.0	Total Plant	%	100.0000%	83.6785%	15.5603%	0.7612%
	Internally Generated	Values	5,773,416	4,774,784	978,193	20,439
7.5	Distribution O&M Expenses	%	100.0000%	82.7029%	16.9431%	0.3540%
	Internally Generated	Values	26,693,581	24,769,794	1,865,896	57,892
7.7	Payroll less A&G	%	100.0000%	92.7931%	6.9901%	0.2169%
	Internally Generated	Values	20,992,361	17,186,833	3,402,807	402,721
9.1	Allocated O&M Expenses	%	100.0000%	81.8718%	16.2097%	1.9184%
	Internally Generated	Values	8,380,340	6,533,103	1,517,940	329,296
9.3	O&M Expenses less A&G	%	100.0000%	77.9575%	18.1131%	3.9294%
	Internally Generated	Values	7,558,643	6,359,305	1,143,855	55,483
10.0	Other Taxes	%	100.0000%	84.1329%	15.1331%	0.7340%
	Internally Generated	Values	7,693,560	6,047,814	1,482,374	163,372
11.0	Taxable Income	%	100.0000%	78.6088%	19.2677%	2.1235%
	Internally Generated	Values	4,348,434	3,596,282	736,758	15,394
11.8	Composite of Accts. 871-879 & 886-893	%	100.0000%	82.7029%	16.9431%	0.3540%
	Internally Generated	Values	121,821,678	92,442,928	29,378,750	-
12.0	Composite of Accts. 374-379	%	100.0000%	75.8838%	24.1162%	0.0000%
	Internally Generated	Values	184,199,229	144,796,773	35,490,992	3,911,464
13.0	Rate Base	%	100.0000%	78.6088%	19.2677%	2.1235%
	Internally Generated	Values	6,916,211	5,868,966	1,020,521	26,723
17.0	Composite of Accts. 870-902, 905-916, 924 & 928-930.1	%	100.0000%	84.8581%	14.7555%	0.3864%
		Values	0	0	0	0
99.0	-	%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%

Alamos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATWS-XXX-RTS
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013

ALLOCATION OF PLANT IN SERVICE

Line No.	Asset No.	Customer	Allocation Factor	Allocation Basis	Total Company	Residential Sales	Com/PA Sales	Schools Sales	Industrial Sales	SES	Interruptible Sales	Irrigation Sales	Firm Transport	Interruptible Transport
1		Intangible Plant:												
3	30100	Organization	6.2	P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	0									
4	30200	Franchises & Consents	6.2	P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	30,967	26,900	3,370	49	16	15	1	182	280	43
5	30300	Misc Intangible Plant	6.2	P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	3,265	2,639	355	5	2	2	0	19	41	5
7		Total Intangible Plant:			34,232	29,737	3,725	55	18	17	1	201	321	48
9		Production Plant:												
10		Production Leaseholds	99.0		0									
12	32540	Rights of Way	99.0		0									
13	33100	Production Gas Wells Equipment	99.0		0									
14	33210	Field Lines	99.0		0									
15	33220	Truckery Lines	99.0		0									
16	33400	Field Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equip	99.0		0									
17	33600	Purification Equipment	99.0		0									
18		Total Production Plant:			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20		Storage Plant:												
21		Storage Leaseholds	99.0		0									
22	35010	Rights of Way	99.0		0									
23	35020	Structures and Improvements	99.0		0									
26	35120	Compressor Station Equipment	99.0		0									
27	35130	Meas. & Reg. Sta. Structures	99.0		0									
28	35140	Other Structures	99.0		0									
29	35200	Water Rights of Way	99.0		0									
30	35210	Well Construction	99.0		0									
31	35220	Reservoirs	99.0		0									
32	35230	Cushion Gas	99.0		0									
33	35210	Leaseholds	99.0		0									
34	35220	Storage Rights	99.0		0									
35	35300	Pipelines	99.0		0									
36	35400	Compressor Station Equipment	99.0		0									
37	35500	Meas. & Reg. Equipment	99.0		0									
38	35600	Purification Equipment	99.0		0									
39	35700	Other Equipment	99.0		0									
40		Total Storage Plant:			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42		Transmission:												
43		Transmission Leaseholds	99.0		0									
44		Transmission Rights of Way	99.0		0									
45	36500	Land & Land Rights	99.0		0									
46	36520	Rights of Way	99.0		0									
47	36600	Structures & Improvements	99.0		0									
48	36700	Mains Cathodic Protection	99.0		0									
49	36710	Mains - Steel	99.0		0									
50	36800	Compressor Station Equipment	99.0		0									
51	36900	Meas. & Reg. Equipment	99.0		0									
52	37100	Other Equipment	99.0		0									
53		Total Transmission Plant:			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55		Distribution:												
56		Distribution Leaseholds	99.0		0									
57		Distribution Rights of Way	99.0		0									
58	37400	Land & Land Rights	15.2	Distribution Plant - Cust	575,583	499,997	62,638	919	301	282	17	1,378	7,290	800
59	37420	Land Rights	15.2	Distribution Plant - Cust	267,426	230,307	29,103	427	140	131	6	1,570	3,369	372
60	37500	Structures & Improvements	2.0	Bills	115,750	106,223	8,607	65	16	66	2	252	283	37
61	37510	Structures & Improvements T. & L.	99.0		0									
62	37520	Land Rights	99.0		0									
63	37530	Improvements	99.0		0									
64	37600	Mains Cathodic Protection	2.0	Bills	7,874,293	7,180,274	395,295	4,376	1,083	4,450	122	17,051	19,123	2,519
65	37610	Mains - Steel	2.0	Bills	40,838,923	37,477,464	3,107,143	22,842	5,635	23,227	636	88,995	99,612	13,149
66	37620	Mains - Plastic	2.0	Bills	65,848,468	59,665,354	4,971,594	36,549	9,046	37,154	1,018	162,397	159,704	21,039
67	37690	Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equip - General	2.0	Bills	3,238,715	2,950,450	247,932	1,828	451	1,833	51	7,351	7,864	1,040
68	37900	Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equip - City Gate	2.0	Bills	1,696,439	1,556,605	129,070	549	235	955	26	3,997	4,146	546
69	37908	Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equipment	2.0	Bills	11,238	10,332	857	8	2	6	0	25	28	4
70	38000	Services	2.5	Meters	61,895,294	56,705,275	4,794,704	33,493	9,908	33,493	472	138,690	164,163	15,095
71	38100	Meters	4.0	Meter Investment	17,008,777	11,612,240	3,626,574	90,486	31,740	8,628	3,046	323,998	322,097	89,579
72	38200	Meter Installations	4.1	Meter Installations	26,312,685	18,202,765	5,895,784	135,972	48,897	-	-	499,283	1,267,763	1,381,196
73	38300	House Regulators	3.8	Small Meter Investment	2,803,199	2,465,979	316,051	1,812	639	1,560	-	15,716	3,365	269
74	38400	House Reg. Installations	2.0	Small Meter Investment	209,451	184,115	23,616	120	48	117	-	1,174	251	20
75	38500	Ind. Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equipment	3.8	Large Meter Investment	1,410,776	39,997	888,998	31,057	10,972	483	1,186	95,342	306,476	33,803
76	38700	Other Prop. On Cust. Firm	4.0	Meter Investment	613,732	426,226	186,075	3,254	1,545	811	110	11,692	29,686	3,236
77		Total Distribution Plant:			330,066,749	199,854,421	25,037,243	367,155	120,267	112,716	6,675	1,850,356	2,883,069	319,816

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division											
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMS-K00-KTS											
Forecasted Term Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013											
ALLOCATION OF PLANT IN SERVICE											
79	General										
80											
81											
82	38000 Land & Land Rights	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	127,113	110,421	13,833	208	66	62	4	746	1,601
83	38000 Structures & Improvements	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	1,541,408	1,338,989	197,745	2,460	806	755	45	9,047	19,417
84	38001 Structures Frame	99.0 -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	38002 Structures-Brick	99.0 -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	38003 Improvements	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	1,345	1,065	137	2	1	1	0	7	15
87	38004 Air Conditioning Equipment	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	7,818	6,357	795	12	4	4	0	43	92
88	38009 Improvement to Leased Premises	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	32,311	28,242	3,338	32	17	16	1	191	410
89	39100 Office Furniture & Equipment	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	862,840	915,279	39,497	579	190	178	11	2,130	4,572
90	39102 Remittance Processing Equip	99.0 -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	38103 Office Machines	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	4,850	3,778	473	7	2	2	0	25	55
92	38200 Transportation Equipment	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	545,850	474,256	58,414	871	285	287	16	3,024	6,877
93	38201 Trucks	99.0 -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	39202 Trailers	99.0 -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	39200 Storage Equipment	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	1,990	947	1,119	2	1	1	0	6	14
96	39400 Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	2,377,259	2,065,078	258,708	3,794	1,243	1,165	69	13,953	29,946
97	39500 Laboratory Equipment	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	10,778	9,363	1,172	17	6	5	0	63	136
98	39600 Power Operated Equipment	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	272,486	236,703	29,654	435	142	133	8	1,399	3,432
99	39603 Cutters	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	124,791	108,404	13,581	199	65	61	4	737	1,572
100	39604 Backhoes	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	158,998	138,031	17,292	254	83	78	5	933	2,002
101	39605 Welders	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	33,026	33,033	4,138	61	20	19	1	223	479
102	39700 Communication Equipment	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	364,030	316,225	39,618	581	190	178	11	2,137	4,586
103	39701 Communication Equipment - Mobile Radios	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	6,583	5,730	717	11	3	3	0	38	83
104	39702 Communication Equipment - Fixed Radios	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	207,821	180,556	22,620	322	103	102	6	1,220	2,618
105	39800 Miscellaneous Equipment	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	86,923	75,327	9,466	139	45	43	3	311	1,008
106	39900 Other Tangible Property	99.0 -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	39901 Other Tangible Property - Servers - H/W	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	34,859	30,977	3,820	56	16	17	1	205	440
108	39902 Other Tangible Property - Servers - S/W	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	53,085	46,134	5,777	85	28	28	2	312	669
109	39903 Other Tangible Property - Network - H/W	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	191,963	166,233	20,628	305	100	94	6	1,123	2,411
110	39904 Other Tang. Property - CPU	99.0 -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	39905 Other Tangible Property - M/F - Hardware	99.0 -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	39906 Other Tang. Property - PC Hardware	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	583,516	506,889	62,502	921	305	286	17	3,425	7,350
113	39907 Other Tang. Property - PC Software	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	61,933	71,174	8,916	131	43	40	2	481	1,031
114	39908 Other Tang. Property - Mainframe SW	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	791,900	697,908	86,179	1,269	414	389	23	4,548	9,975
115	39909 Other Tang. Property - Application Software	99.0 -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116	39924 Other Tang. Property - General Startup Costs	99.0 -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
117											
118	Total General Plant		8,008,390	6,856,730	871,521	12,760	4,188	3,924	232	47,005	100,880
119											
120	TOTAL DIRECT PLANT		238,108,321	206,840,887	25,812,489	379,990	124,471	116,656	6,809	1,397,564	2,998,410
121											
122	Shared Services General Office	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	5,917,066	5,140,697	643,831	9,443	3,093	2,899	172	36,730	74,536
123	Shared Services Customer Support	2.0 886	6,205,730	5,604,935	472,150	3,471	859	829	97	13,523	15,167
124	Colorado-Kansas General Office	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	777,117	675,065	84,570	1,240	406	381	23	4,561	9,789
125											
126	TOTAL PLANT IN SERVICE - CUSTOMER		251,009,284	218,350,923	27,113,140	394,144	128,830	123,465	7,200	1,450,478	3,098,001

Altus Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-KOR-RTS
Forecasted Test Period Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2018

ALLOCATION OF PLANT IN SERVICE

Line No.	Acct. No.	Description	Allocation Factor	Allocation Basis	Total Company	Residential Sales	Com/PA Sales	Schools Sales	Industrial Sales	SGS	Interruptible Sales	Irrigation Sales	Firm Transport	Interruptible Transport
Demand														
Intangible Plant:														
129	30100	Organization	6.4	P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	0									
130	30200	Franchises & Consents	6.4	P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	5,904	4,185	1,233	8	13				466	
131	30300	Misc Intangible Plant	6.4	P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	622	441	130	1	1				49	
132														
133		Total Intangible Plant:			6,527	4,626	1,363	9	14	0	0	0	516	0
134														
Production Plant:														
135														
136														
137	32310	Producing Leaseholds	99.0		0									
138	32340	Rights of Ways	99.0		0									
139	33100	Production Gas Wells Equipment	99.0		0									
140	33310	Field Lines	99.0		0									
141	33320	Tributary Lines	99.0		0									
142	33400	Field Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equip	99.0		0									
143	33600	Purification Equipment	99.0		0									
144														
145		Total Production Plant			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
146														
Storage Plant:														
147														
148														
149	35010	Land	3.4	Peak Month less Interruptible, SGS, Irrigation, Transport	31,487	24,215	7,132	46	74					
150	35020	Rights of Way	3.4	Peak Month less Interruptible, SGS, Irrigation, Transport	364,162	280,219	82,537	528	858					
151	35100	Structures and Improvements	3.4	Peak Month less Interruptible, SGS, Irrigation, Transport	65,876	50,693	14,974	95	155					
152	35120	Compression Station Equipment	99.0		0									
153	35130	Meas. & Reg. Sta. Structures	99.0		0									
154	35140	Other Structures	99.0		0									
155	35200	Well's Rights of Way	3.4	Peak Month less Interruptible, SGS, Irrigation, Transport	732,377	563,573	165,996	1,061	1,736					
156	35210	Well Compressor	99.0		0									
157	35220	Reservoirs	3.4	Peak Month less Interruptible, SGS, Irrigation, Transport	23,371	17,885	5,297	34	55					
158	35230	Cushion Gas	99.0		0									
159	35240	Leaseholds	99.0		0									
160	35250	Storage Rights	99.0		0									
161	35300	Pipelines	3.4	Peak Month less Interruptible, SGS, Irrigation, Transport	740,049	585,499	167,740	1,072	1,744					
162	35400	Compressor Station Equipment	3.4	Peak Month less Interruptible, SGS, Irrigation, Transport	1,452,349	1,117,785	329,236	2,105	3,423					
163	35500	Meas. & Reg. Equipment	3.4	Peak Month less Interruptible, SGS, Irrigation, Transport	140,816	105,362	31,817	204	322					
164	35600	Purification Equipment	3.4	Peak Month less Interruptible, SGS, Irrigation, Transport	194,516	142,038	41,836	267	439					
165	35700	Other Equipment	3.4	Peak Month less Interruptible, SGS, Irrigation, Transport	90,211	67,725	18,181	116	189					
166														
167		Total Storage Plant			3,815,412	2,936,068	864,804	5,228	8,922	0	0	0	0	0
168														
Transmission:														
169														
170														
171	36500	Land & Land Rights	3.3	Peak Month less Interruptible, SGS, Irrigation	4,761	3,347	986	6	10				412	
172	36520	Rights of Way	99.0		0									
173	36600	Structures & Improvements	99.0		0									
174	36700	Mains Cathodic Protection	3.3	Peak Month less Interruptible, SGS, Irrigation	1,457,287	1,136,668	334,856	2,141	3,482				139,940	
175	36710	Mains - Steel	3.3	Peak Month less Interruptible, SGS, Irrigation	136,979	98,988	28,962	185	301				12,112	
176	36800	Compressor Station Equipment	99.0		0									
177	36900	Meas. & Reg. Equipment	3.3	Peak Month less Interruptible, SGS, Irrigation	148,891	104,662	30,829	197	321				12,883	
178	37100	Other Equipment	99.0		0									
179														
180		Total Transmission Plant			1,910,918	1,343,276	395,652	2,929	4,114	0	0	0	165,347	0
181														
Distribution:														
182														
183														
184	37400	Land & Land Rights	15.4	Distribution Plant - Demand	95,418	67,074	19,756	126	205				8,256	
185	37420	Land Rights	15.4	Distribution Plant - Demand	44,353	31,164	9,179	59	95				3,838	
186	37500	Structures & Improvements	3.3	Peak Month less Interruptible, SGS, Irrigation	36,934	25,853	7,647	49	80				3,196	
187	37510	Structures & Improvements T.R.	99.0		0									
188	37520	Land Rights	99.0		0									
189	37530	Improvements	99.0		0									
190	37600	Mains Cathodic Protection	3.3	Peak Month less Interruptible, SGS, Irrigation	2,496,633	1,755,002	516,923	3,304	5,375				216,028	
191	37610	Mains - Steel	3.3	Peak Month less Interruptible, SGS, Irrigation	13,031,196	9,190,241	2,698,089	17,248	28,055				1,127,559	
192	37620	Mains - Plastic	3.3	Peak Month less Interruptible, SGS, Irrigation	20,830,591	14,656,873	4,517,077	27,837	44,890				1,804,125	
193	37630	Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equip - General	3.3	Peak Month less Interruptible, SGS, Irrigation	1,039,815	720,935	215,289	1,376	2,238				89,973	
194	37900	Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equip - City Gate	3.3	Peak Month less Interruptible, SGS, Irrigation	541,312	380,514	111,078	716	1,165				46,883	
195	37908	Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equipment	3.3	Peak Month less Interruptible, SGS, Irrigation	3,582	2,523	764	5	8				311	
196	38000	Services	99.0		0									
197	38100	Meters	99.0		0									
198	38200	Meter Installations	99.0		0									
199	38300	House Regulators	99.0		0									
200	38400	House Reg. Installations	99.0		0									
201	38500	Ind. Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equipment	99.0		0									
202	38700	Other Prop. On Cust. Prem	99.0		0									
203														
204		Total Distribution Plant			38,139,816	26,810,283	7,886,779	50,480	82,112	0	0	0	3,800,153	0

ATMIS Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division											
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMIS-KS-KTS											
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013											
ALLOCATION OF PLANT IN SERVICE											
205											
206		General:									
207											
208	28900	Land & Land Rights	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	24,238	17,177	5,059	32	53		1,915	
209	29000	Structures & Improvements	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	293,895	208,295	61,352	392	638		23,218	
210	29001	Structures Frame	99.0 -	0							
211	29002	Structures-Brick	99.0 -	0							
212	29003	Improvements	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	240	170	50	0	1		19	
213	29004	Air Conditioning Equipment	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	1,395	989	201	2	3		110	
214	29009	Improvement to Leased Premises	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	6,199	4,393	1,294	8	13		480	
215	29100	Office Furniture & Equipment	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	69,201	49,045	14,446	92	159		5,467	
216	29102	Remittance Processing Equip	99.0 -	0							
217	29103	Office Machines	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	828	568	173	1	2		59	
218	29200	Transportation Equipment	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	104,095	73,776	21,730	139	226		8,234	
219	29201	Trucks	99.0 -	0							
220	29202	Trailers	99.0 -	0							
221	29300	Stores Equipment	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	208	147	43	0	0		15	
222	29400	Tool, Shop & Garage Equipment	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	453,265	321,247	94,621	605	984		35,829	
223	29500	Laboratory Equipment	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	2,055	1,456	423	3	4		182	
224	29500	Power Operated Equipment	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	51,954	36,822	10,849	69	113		4,104	
225	29603	Ditchers	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	25,794	18,863	4,997	32	53		1,880	
226	29604	Barbwire	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	30,237	21,472	6,525	40	66		2,393	
227	29603	Welders	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	7,250	5,139	1,514	10	16		573	
228	29700	Communication Equipment	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	69,408	49,192	14,459	93	151		5,453	
229	29701	Communication Equipment - Mobile Radios	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	1,286	890	282	2	3		99	
230	29702	Communication Equipment - Fixed Radios	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	39,630	28,068	8,273	53	86		3,135	
231	29800	Miscellaneous Equipment	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	16,984	11,755	3,462	22	36		1,319	
232	29900	Other Tangible Property	99.0 -	0							
233	29901	Other Tangible Property - Servers - H/W	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	6,567	4,725	1,392	9	14		527	
234	29902	Other Tangible Property - Servers - S/W	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	10,122	7,174	2,113	14	22		800	
235	29903	Other Tangible Property - Network - H/W	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	36,497	25,860	7,817	49	78		2,883	
236	29904	Other Tang. Property - CPU	99.0 -	0							
237	29905	Other Tangible Property - MF - Hardware	99.0 -	0							
238	29908	Other Tang. Property - PC Hardware	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	111,257	78,852	23,225	148	242		8,790	
239	29907	Other Tang. Property - PC Software	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	15,622	11,072	3,291	21	34		1,234	
240	29908	Other Tang. Property - Mainframe S/W	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	150,939	107,912	31,520	201	328		11,828	
241	29909	Other Tang. Property - Application Software	99.0 -	0							
242	29924	Other Tang. Property - General Startup Costs	99.0 -	0							
243		Total General Plant		1,528,936	1,082,199	318,754	2,038	3,314	0	0	130,691
244		TOTAL DIRECT PLANT		45,896,610	32,176,481	9,477,851	60,584	98,547	0	0	3,586,646
247		Shared Services General Office:	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	1,128,188	799,592	235,514	1,506	2,449			89,129
248		Shared Services Customer Support:	99.0 -	0							
250		Colorado-Kansas General Office:	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	148,171	105,014	30,831	198	322			11,708
251											
252		TOTAL PLANT IN SERVICE - DEMAND		46,873,970	33,081,088	9,743,797	62,288	101,917	0	0	3,687,495

Abnoco Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division										
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMS-000-RTS										
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013										
ALLOCATION OF PLANT IN SERVICE										
General										
331										
332	General									
333										
334	38500 Land & Land Rights	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	1,186	683	262	1	3	0	7	28
335	38000 Structures & Improvements	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	14,376	10,703	3,179	18	40	0	82	354
336	38001 Structures Frame	99.0 -	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
337	38002 Structures-Brick	99.0 -	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
338	38003 Improvements	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	12	9	3	0	0	0	0	0
339	38004 Air Conditioning Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	68	51	15	0	0	0	0	2
340	38009 Improvement to Leased Premises	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	303	229	67	0	1	0	2	7
341	38100 Office Furniture & Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	3,385	2,520	749	4	9	0	19	63
342	38103 Numbance Processing Equip	99.0 -	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
343	38105 Office Machines	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	41	30	9	0	0	0	0	1
344	38200 Transportation Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	5,092	3,791	1,126	6	14	0	29	125
345	38201 Trucks	99.0 -	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
346	38202 Trailers	99.0 -	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
347	38300 Stairs Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	10	8	2	0	0	0	0	0
348	38400 Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	22,172	16,507	4,903	27	62	0	126	546
349	38500 Laboratory Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	101	75	22	0	0	0	1	2
350	38600 Power Operated Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	2,541	1,892	562	3	7	0	14	63
351	38603 Ditchers	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	1,164	867	257	1	3	0	7	29
352	38604 Backhoes	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	1,482	1,103	235	2	4	0	9	37
353	38605 Welders	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	855	264	78	0	1	0	2	9
354	38700 Communication Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	3,895	2,528	751	4	9	0	19	84
355	38701 Communication Equipment - Mobile Radios	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	61	46	14	0	0	0	0	2
356	38702 Communication Equipment - Fixed Radios	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	1,939	1,463	429	2	5	0	11	46
357	38800 Miscellaneous Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	81	64	179	1	2	0	5	20
358	38900 Other Tangible Property	99.0 -	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
359	38901 Other Tangible Property - Servers - H/W	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	226	243	72	0	1	0	2	9
360	38902 Other Tangible Property - Servers - S/W	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	495	369	109	1	2	0	3	12
361	38903 Other Tangible Property - Network - H/W	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	1,785	1,329	395	2	5	0	10	44
362	38904 Other Tang. Property - CPU	99.0 -	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
363	38905 Other Tangible Property - M/F - Hardware	99.0 -	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
364	38906 Other Tang. Property - PC Hardware	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	5,442	4,052	1,204	7	15	0	31	134
365	38907 Other Tang. Property - PC Software	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	764	569	169	1	2	0	4	19
366	38908 Other Tang. Property - Mainframe S/W	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	7,386	5,499	1,535	9	21	0	42	182
367	38909 Other Tang. Property - Application Software	99.0 -	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
368	38924 Other Tang. Property - General Startup Costs	99.0 -	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
369	Total General Plant		74,698	55,609	16,510	91	208	1	426	1,841
370										
371	TOTAL DIRECT PLANT		2,220,808	1,653,397	491,138	2,720	6,211	16	12,594	54,732
372										
373										
374	Shared Services General Offices	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	55,187	41,087	12,205	68	154	0	313	1,360
375	Shared Services Customer Support	99.0 -	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
376	Colorado-Kansas General Office	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	7,248	5,396	1,603	0	20	0	41	179
377										
378	TOTAL PLANT IN SERVICE - COMMODITY		3,283,241	1,999,880	504,944	2,799	6,385	17	13,948	56,271

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATM-XXX-RTS
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013

ALLOCATION OF PLANT IN SERVICE

		Total Plant in Service											
Line No.	Acct. No.	Allocation Factor	Allocation Basis	Total Company	Residential Sales	Com/PA Sales	Schools Sales	Industrial Sales	SGS	Interruptible Sales	Irrigation Sales	Firm Transport	Interruptible Transport
879	886		Intangible Plant:										
881	90100		Organization	0									
882	90200		Franchises & Consents	37,160	31,300	4,668	58	30	15	3	189	857	49
883	90300		Misc Intangible Plant	3,918	3,300	492	6	3	2	0	20	90	5
885			Total Intangible Plant:	41,078	34,600	5,158	64	33	17	3	209	947	48
886			Production Plant:										
887													
888													
889	32200		Production Leaseholds	0									
890	32840		Rights of Ways	0									
891	83100		Production Gas Wells Equipment	0									
892	83210		Field Lines	0									
893	83400		Tributary Lines	0									
894	33600		Field Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equip	0									
895	38600		Purification Equipment	0									
896													
897			Total Production Plant:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
898			Storage Plant:										
899													
900													
401	85010		Land	49,164	37,391	11,044	67	124	0	100	436		
402	85020		Rights of Way	566,935	432,869	127,827	778	1,431	1	1,161	5,047		
403	85100		Structures and Improvements	102,928	79,273	23,125	161	259	0	216	913		
404	85120		Compression Station Equipment	0									
405	85130		Meas. & Reg. Sta. Structures	0									
406	85140		Other Structures	0									
407	85200		Wells \ Rights of Way	1,144,233	670,218	257,084	1,569	2,878	3	2,336	10,151		
408	85210		Well Construction	0									
409	85220		Reservoirs	36,515	27,720	8,204	50	92	0	75	324		
410	85230		Cushion Gas	0									
411	85210		Leaseholds	0									
412	85230		Storage Rights	0									
413	85300		Pipelines	1,154,254	873,358	258,785	1,582	2,908	3	2,360	10,257		
414	85400		Compressor Station Equipment	2,469,465	1,725,982	509,888	3,105	5,708	6	4,633	20,133		
415	85500		Meas. & Reg. Equipment	230,011	167,323	49,432	301	553	1	449	1,952		
416	85600		Purification Equipment	386,382	219,321	64,793	395	725	1	589	2,358		
417	85700		Other Equipment	125,321	95,310	29,157	171	315	0	296	1,112		
418													
419			Total Storage Plant:	5,861,205	4,533,638	1,389,351	8,156	14,683	15	12,169	52,884	0	0
420													
421			Transmission:										
422													
423	86500		Land & Land Rights	4,761	3,247	986	6	10				412	
424	86520		Rights of Way	0									
425	86600		Structures & Improvements	0									
426	86700		Mains-Cathodic Protection	1,617,287	1,136,868	394,358	2,241	3,482				199,840	
427	86710		Mains-Steel	139,979	93,399	26,982	185	301				12,112	
428	86800		Compressor Station Equipment	0									
429	86900		Meas. & Reg. Equipment	148,891	104,662	30,828	197	321				12,883	
430	87100		Other Equipment	0									
431													
432			Total Transmission Plant:	1,940,918	1,343,276	394,652	2,523	4,114	0	0	0	165,947	0
433													
434			Distribution:										
435													
436	87400		Land & Land Rights	671,001	597,071	81,395	1,035	506	282	17	8,378	15,507	800
437	87420		Land Rights	511,758	369,471	38,283	485	235	131	8	1,570	7,209	872
438	87500		Structures & Improvements	132,685	132,186	16,494	114	86	66	2	252	3,479	37
439	87510		Structures & Improvements T.L.	0									
440	87520		Land Rights	0									
441	87530		Improvements	0									
442	87600		Mains-Cathodic Protection	10,820,926	8,935,275	1,112,218	7,661	6,458	4,450	122	17,051	235,151	2,519
443	87610		Mains-Steel	59,670,110	46,637,705	5,806,226	40,090	38,710	29,227	685	68,885	1,247,871	13,149
444	87620		Mains-Plastic	85,195,038	74,622,807	9,286,671	51,146	53,937	37,164	1,018	142,397	1,963,859	21,039
445	87690		Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equip - General	4,264,930	3,721,435	463,234	3,199	1,890	1,893	31	7,101	97,837	1,069
446	87900		Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equip - City Gate	2,237,752	1,937,219	241,143	1,665	1,400	965	26	5,687	50,985	546
447	87908		Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equipment	14,651	1,600	12,857	11	9	6	0	25	318	4
448	88000		Services	61,895,294	56,706,275	4,796,706	33,493	9,905	33,493	472	138,690	164,163	15,095
449	88100		Meters	17,008,777	11,801,246	3,816,574	90,186	31,730	4,646	3,046	33,988	822,897	80,679
450	88200		Meter Installations	25,170,685	18,200,765	5,899,784	198,977	66,897			499,283	1,287,783	158,196
451	88300		House Regulators	2,803,189	2,463,979	31,651	1,612	639	1,580		15,714	3,365	299
452	88400		House Reg. Installations	309,461	184,115	23,616	120	48	117		1,174	351	20
453	88500		Ind. Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equipment	1,410,776	39,997	886,898	31,557	10,972	463	1,169	56,342	306,476	33,803
454	88700		Other Prop. Ch Cust. Prem	61,372	426,204	136,075	3,254	1,145	311	110	11,691	39,686	3,236
455													
456			Total Distribution Plant:	662,206,866	426,684,713	129,934,022	417,635	202,879	112,716	6,875	1,350,358	6,198,252	319,816

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division										
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATM-KKK-RTS										
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013										
ALLOCATION OF PLANT IN SERVICE										
457	General:									
458										
459										
460	38900 Land & Land Rights	152,535	128,450	10,259	237	122	52	10	775	3,518
461	39000 Structures & Improvements	1,849,678	1,557,587	232,279	2,870	1,484	755	126	9,401	42,635
462	39001 Structures Frame	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
463	39002 Structures-Brick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
464	39003 Improvements	1,513	1,274	190	2	1	1	0	8	35
465	39004 Air Conditioning Equipment	8,782	7,397	1,303	14	7	4	1	45	202
466	39009 Improvement to Leased Premises	39,013	32,881	4,899	61	31	16	3	158	899
467	39100 Office Furniture & Equipment	435,526	366,644	54,692	676	349	178	30	2,214	10,039
468	39101 Remittance Processing Equip.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
469	39103 Office Machines	5,230	4,396	655	8	4	2	0	27	120
470	39200 Transportation Equipment	665,137	551,823	82,270	1,016	529	268	45	3,930	15,101
471	39201 Trucks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
472	39202 Trailers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
473	39300 Storage Equipment	1,308	1,151	154	2	1	1	0	7	30
474	39400 Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	2,857,697	2,402,832	358,232	4,428	2,289	1,155	195	14,500	65,755
475	39500 Laboratory Equipment	11,993	10,894	1,624	20	10	5	1	66	298
476	39600 Power Operated Equipment	328,982	275,417	41,061	507	262	134	22	1,663	7,537
477	39608 Drifters	146,749	126,194	18,006	232	120	61	10	761	3,452
478	39504 Scaffolds	190,696	169,607	20,944	296	153	78	13	955	4,285
479	39605 Welders	45,631	38,438	5,730	71	37	19	3	232	1,052
480	39700 Communication Equipment	436,833	367,546	54,856	678	350	178	30	2,220	10,089
481	39701 Communication Equipment - Mobile Radios	7,902	6,656	952	12	6	3	1	40	182
482	39702 Communication Equipment - Fixed Radios	249,420	210,087	39,321	387	200	102	17	1,268	5,749
483	39800 Miscellaneous Equipment	104,374	87,915	15,107	182	94	49	7	531	2,406
484	39900 Other Tangible Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
485	39901 Other Tangible Property - Servers - H/W	41,968	35,345	5,270	65	34	17	3	213	927
486	39902 Other Tangible Property - Servers - S/W	63,702	53,656	7,999	98	51	26	4	334	1,468
487	39903 Other Tangible Property - Network - H/W	229,637	193,451	26,887	356	184	94	16	1,187	5,293
488	39904 Other Tang. Property - CPU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
489	39905 Other Tangible Property - MF - Hardware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
490	39906 Other Tang. Property - PC Hardware	700,216	589,793	87,931	1,086	562	286	48	3,359	16,140
491	39907 Other Tang. Property - PC Software	56,813	47,414	11,347	153	79	40	7	500	2,288
492	39908 Other Tang. Property - Mainframe S/W	890,395	803,418	116,332	1,476	762	389	65	4,880	21,904
493	39909 Other Tang. Property - Application Software	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
494	39924 Other Tang. Property - General Startup Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
495	Total General Plant	9,610,029	8,084,538	1,206,794	14,909	7,710	3,924	656	48,845	221,510
496	TOTAL DIRECT PLANT	285,729,787	240,870,765	35,880,877	443,294	229,228	116,872	19,503	1,492,296	6,586,057
499										
500	Shared Services General Office:	7,100,442	5,980,717	891,649	11,016	5,695	2,899	485	36,000	163,865
501	Shared Services Customer Support:	6,205,730	5,694,995	472,150	5,471	2,859	97	57	13,523	55,167
502	Colorado-Kansas General Office:	932,535	785,476	117,103	1,447	748	381	64	4,740	21,493
503										
504	TOTAL PLANT IN SERVICE	299,966,495	252,131,893	37,961,841	459,228	238,593	123,482	20,148	1,506,649	6,786,383

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division													
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-AT/MS-000-RTS													
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2018													
ALLOCATION OF RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION													
Customer													
Line No.	Acct. No.	Allocation Factor	Allocation Basis	Total Company	Residential Sales	Com/PA Sales	Schools Sales	Industrial Sales	SO2	Interruptible Sales	Irrigation Sales	Firm Transport	Interruptible Transport
1			Intangible Plant										
2													
3	30100		Organization	(20,833)	(18,098)	(2,267)	(83)	(11)	(3)	(1)	(122)	(262)	(29)
4	30200		Franchises & Consents	12,530	10,835	1,264	20	7	6	0	74	158	17
5	30300		Misc Intangible Plant	(8,401)	(7,298)	(914)	(13)	(4)	(4)	(0)	(49)	(106)	(12)
6													
7			Total Intangible Plant	(16,704)	(14,511)	(1,817)	(27)	(8)	(1)	(1)	(98)	(210)	(23)
8													
9			Production Plant										
10													
11	32530		Producing Leaseholds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	32540		Rights of Way	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	33100		Production Gas Wells Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	33210		Field Lines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	33220		Tributary Lines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	33400		Well Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equip.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	33800		Purification Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18													
19			Total Production Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20													
21			Storage Plant										
22													
23													
24	35010		Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	35020		Rights of Way	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	35100		Structures and Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	35120		Compressor Station Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	35130		Meas. & Reg. Sta. Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	35140		Other Structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	35200		Wells \ Rights of Way	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	35210		Well Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	35220		Reservoirs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	35230		Cushion Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	35210		Leaseholds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	35220		Reservoirs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	35230		Pipelines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	35400		Compressor Station Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	35500		Meas. & Reg. Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	35600		Purification Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	35700		Other Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41			Total Storage Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42													
43			Transmission										
44													
45	36500		Land & Land Rights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	36520		Rights of Way	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	36600		Structures & Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	36700		Mains Cathodic Protection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	36710		Mains - Steel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	36800		Compressor Station Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	36900		Meas. & Reg. Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	37100		Other Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53			Total Transmission Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54													
55			Distribution										
56													
57	37400		Land & Land Rights	69,248	60,156	7,526	111	36	35	2	406	872	56
58	37420		Land Rights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	37500		Structures & Improvements	65,011	59,650	4,946	36	9	37	1	142	159	21
60	37510		Structures & Improvements T.H.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	37520		Land Rights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	37530		Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	37500		Mains Cathodic Protection	26,590,247	24,401,599	2,023,063	14,873	3,682	15,123	414	57,845	64,987	8,561
64	37510		Mains - Steel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	37520		Mains - Plastic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	37600		Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equip. - General	308,824	462,354	39,873	282	70	287	8	1,066	1,231	162
67	37600		Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equip. - City Gate	261,675	240,046	19,801	146	36	149	4	570	639	84
68	37608		Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	38000		Services	27,458,775	25,156,313	2,127,088	14,859	4,396	14,859	209	61,527	72,609	6,697
70	38100		Newers	10,974,832	7,551,892	2,446,435	57,058	25,266	5,515	1,849	207,141	325,973	57,338
71	38200		Meter Installations	9,777,185	9,794,714	2,201,347	51,077	16,253	-	-	185,372	473,327	51,536
72	38300		House Regulators	1,857,812	1,633,000	205,463	1,068	424	1,034	10,414	2,230	178	23
73	38400		House Reg. Installations	235,007	206,569	28,496	135	54	131	1,317	282	282	23
74	38500		Ind. Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equipment	255,656	7,248	181,202	5,729	1,088	84	211	17,278	35,001	6,126
75	38700		Other Prop. On Cust. Prem	460,889	319,699	103,622	2,442	89	234	83	6,774	32,278	7,428
76													
77													
78			Total Distribution Plant	75,409,112	66,933,419	9,369,130	149,206	50,091	37,885	2,881	552,081	1,220,618	133,237

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division											
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 24-AT&M-000-RTS											
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2019											
ALLOCATION OF RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION											
79	General:										
80	General:										
81	General:										
82	38900	Land & Land Rights	99.0	0							
83	38900	Structures & Improvements	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	216,527	188,093	23,564	346	113	106	6	1,271
84	35030	Improvements	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	844	289	87	1	0	0	0	2
85	38900	Air Conditioning Equipment	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	259	210	89	1	0	0	0	2
86	38900	Improvement to Leased Premises	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	12,883	11,191	1,402	21	7	6	0	76
87	35100	Office Furniture & Equipment	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	119,035	112,090	14,042	206	67	63	4	767
88	35130	Remittance Processing Equip	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	527	457	87	1	0	0	0	3
89	38900	Transportation Equipment	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	307,564	267,175	33,471	491	161	151	9	1,803
90	38300	Stores Equipment	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	565	468	61	1	0	0	0	3
91	38400	Tools & Shop Equipment	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	693,607	602,997	75,504	1,107	363	340	20	4,072
92	38500	Laboratory Equipment	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	3,791	3,283	413	6	2	2	0	22
93	38600	Power Operated Equipment	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	117,681	100,227	12,807	188	62	58	3	691
94	38630	Ditchers	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	73,388	63,701	7,987	117	38	36	2	431
95	38640	Backhoes	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	79,365	68,943	8,637	127	41	39	2	466
96	38650	Welders	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	14,921	12,961	1,624	25	6	7	0	68
97	38700	Communication Equipment	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	113,887	98,497	12,839	181	58	56	3	685
98	38710	Communication Equipment - Mobile Radios	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	6,025	5,224	656	10	3	3	0	35
99	38720	Communication Equipment - Fixed Radios	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	10,111	8,783	1,100	16	5	5	0	89
100	38750	Communication Equip. - Telemetering	99.0	0							
101	38800	Miscellaneous Equipment	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	13,586	10,833	1,370	20	7	6	0	74
102	38900	Other Tangible Property	99.0	0							
103	38910	Other Tangible Property - Servers - HW	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	12,051	10,459	1,311	19	6	6	0	71
104	38920	Other Tangible Property - Servers - SW	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	36,243	33,508	4,173	61	20	19	1	225
105	38930	Other Tangible Property - Network - HW	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	96,953	84,211	10,591	135	31	47	3	569
106	38950	Other Tangible Property - MF - Hardware	99.0	0							
107	38960	Other Tang. Property - PC Hardware	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	235,350	204,444	25,612	376	123	115	7	1,381
108	38970	Other Tang. Property - PC Software	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	37,454	32,535	4,076	60	20	18	1	220
109	38980	Other Tang. Property - Application Software	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	243,064	211,562	28,054	398	127	119	7	1,427
110		Retirement Work In Progress	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	(1,403,147)	(1,382,422)	(174,464)	(2,555)	(838)	(785)	(47)	(9,410)
111											
112		Total General Plant		852,950	740,940	92,823	1,361	448	418	25	5,008
113											
114		TOTAL DIRECT RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION		79,245,857	67,619,848	8,450,135	150,540	50,828	87,895	2,005	597,892
115											
116		Shared Services General Office:	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	3,652,886	3,173,189	397,529	5,829	1,910	1,790	106	21,440
117		Shared Services Customer Support:	Z.O. Bills	1,474,528	1,353,159	112,886	825	294	839	23	3,213
118		Colorado-Kansas General Office:	6.2, P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	308,450	285,318	35,744	524	172	161	10	1,528
119											
120		TOTAL RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION - CUSTOMER		94,701,220	72,431,314	10,005,595	157,719	52,813	40,884	3,042	584,474

Ammes Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-47 MG-1000-RR3
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013

ALLOCATION OF RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION

Demand														
Line No.	Acct. No.	Allocation Factor	Allocation Basis	Total Company	Residential Sales	Com/PA Sales	Schools Sales	Industrial Sales	SGS	Interruptible Sales	Irrigation Sales	Firm Transport	Interruptible Transport	
121			Intangible Plant:											
122														
123	20100	6.4	P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	(5,972)	(2,615)	(826)	(5)	(9)						(314)
124	20200	6.4	P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	2,389	1,493	499	3	5						169
125	20300	6.4	P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	(1,602)	(1,133)	(334)	(2)	(3)						(127)
126														
127			Total Intangible Plant:	(5,185)	(2,257)	(661)	(4)	(7)	0	0	0	0	0	(262)
128														
129			Production Plant:											
130														
131	33520	99.0	Producing Leaseholds	0										
132	32540	99.0	Rights of Way	0										
133	33100	99.0	Production Gas Wells Equipment	0										
134	33210	99.0	Field Lines	0										
135	33230	99.0	Tributary Lines	0										
136	33400	99.0	Field Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equip	0										
137	33600	99.0	Purification Equipment	0										
138														
139			Total Production Plant:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140														
141			Storage Plant:											
142														
143	35010	99.0	Land	0										
144	35020	3.4	Peak Month less interruptible, SGS, Irrigation, Transport	270,754	208,255	61,399	392	436						
145	35100	3.4	Peak Month less interruptible, SGS, Irrigation, Transport	54,267	41,732	12,396	78	118						
146	35130	99.0	Compression Station Equipment	0										
147	35130	99.0	Meas. & Reg. Sta. Structures	0										
148	35140	99.0	Other Structures	0										
149	35200	6.6	Peak Month less interruptible, SGS, Irrigation, Transport	604,753	465,378	137,074	878	1,425						
150	35210	99.0	Well Construction	0										
151	35220	99.0	Reservoirs	0										
152	35230	99.0	Custion Gas	0										
153	35230	99.0	Leaseholds	0										
154	35220	3.4	Peak Month less interruptible, SGS, Irrigation, Transport	33,371	17,295	5,297	34	55						
155	35200	3.4	Peak Month less interruptible, SGS, Irrigation, Transport	438,067	375,584	110,625	707	1,150						
156	35400	6.6	Peak Month less interruptible, SGS, Irrigation, Transport	690,849	531,247	156,475	1,000	1,627						
157	35500	3.4	Peak Month less interruptible, SGS, Irrigation, Transport	126,413	97,279	28,633	183	298						
158	35600	3.4	Peak Month less interruptible, SGS, Irrigation, Transport	182,611	140,525	42,391	268	430						
159	35700	3.4	Peak Month less interruptible, SGS, Irrigation, Transport	79,533	61,511	18,116	116	188						
160														
161			Total Storage Plant:	2,520,508	1,939,615	571,200	3,692	5,940						
162														
163			Transmission:											
164														
165	36500	99.0	Land & Land Rights	0										
166	36520	99.0	Rights of Way	0										
167	36600	99.0	Structures & Improvements	0										
168	36700	3.3	Peak Month less interruptible, SGS, Irrigation	480,864	344,965	101,578	649	1,056						42,449
169	36710	3.3	Peak Month less interruptible, SGS, Irrigation	8,530	6,668	1,925	13	21						873
170	36800	3.3	Peak Month less interruptible, SGS, Irrigation	(12,031)	(8,457)	(3,491)	(16)	(26)						(1,043)
171	36900	3.3	Peak Month less interruptible, SGS, Irrigation	21,331	22,024	6,487	41	67						2,711
172	37100	99.0	Other Equipment	0										
173														
174			Total Transmission Plant:	519,415	365,121	107,544	597	1,118						44,944
175														
176			Distribution:											
177														
178	37400	15.4	Distribution Plant - Demand	11,480	8,070	2,377	15	25						993
179	37420	99.0	Land Rights	0										
180	37500	3.3	Peak Month less interruptible, SGS, Irrigation	20,744	14,582	4,295	27	45						1,799
181	37510	99.0	Structures & Improvements T.B.	0										
182	37520	99.0	Land Rights	0										
183	37530	99.0	Improvements	0										
184	37600	3.3	Peak Month less interruptible, SGS, Irrigation	8,496,813	5,964,239	1,756,724	11,230	18,267						734,155
185	37610	99.0	Wells - Steel	0										
186	37620	99.0	Wells - Plastic	0										
187	37800	3.3	Peak Month less interruptible, SGS, Irrigation	140,764	112,009	33,286	213	346						13,811
188	37900	3.3	Peak Month less interruptible, SGS, Irrigation	45,466	38,672	17,281	110	180						7,223
189	37908	99.0	Meas & Reg. Sta. Equip - General	0										
190	38000	99.0	Meas & Reg. Sta. Equip - City Gate	0										
191	38000	99.0	Services	0										
192	38200	99.0	Meters	0										
193	38300	99.0	Meter Installations	0										
194	38300	99.0	House Regulators	0										
195	38400	99.0	House Reg. Installations	0										
196	38500	99.0	Ind. Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equipment	0										
197	38700	99.0	Other Prop. On Cost Prem	0										
198			Total Distribution Plant:	8,781,067	6,158,571	1,813,963	11,996	18,862						758,076

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division									
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMS-KKK-RIS									
Forecasted Tax Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2019									
ALLOCATION OF RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION									
200	General:								
201									
202	28900 Land & Land Rights	99.0	0						
203	29000 Structures & Improvements	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	41,285	29,260	8,618	55	90		5,282
204	29030 Improvements	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	86	46	14	0	0		5
205	29040 Air Conditioning Equipment	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	88	49	14	0	0		5
206	29090 Improvement to Landed Vehicles	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	2,456	1,741	513	5	5		194
207	29100 Office Furniture & Equipment	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	24,503	17,437	5,186	33	53		1,944
208	29130 Remittance Processing Equip	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	100	71	21	0	0		8
209	29200 Transportation Equipment	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	39,642	41,563	12,942	78	127		4,693
210	29200 Storage Equipment	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	107	76	22	0	0		8
211	29400 Tools & Shop Equipment	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	132,286	93,756	27,815	177	287		10,451
212	29500 Laboratory Equipment	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	723	513	151	1	2		57
213	29600 Power Operated Equipment	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	22,438	15,903	4,684	30	49		1,773
214	29630 Ditchers	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	13,993	9,917	2,923	19	30		1,105
215	29640 Backhoes	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	15,132	10,725	3,159	20	33		1,191
216	29650 Welders	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	3,845	2,916	594	4	6		223
217	29700 Communication Equipment	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	21,619	15,322	4,513	29	47		1,708
218	29710 Communication Equipment - Mobile Radios	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	1,149	84	240	2	2		91
219	29720 Communication Equipment - Fixed Radios	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	1,438	1,366	402	3	4		152
220	29730 Communication Equip - Telemetering	99.0	0						
221	29800 Miscellaneous Equipment	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	2,400	1,701	501	3	5		190
222	29900 Other Tangible Property	99.0	0						
223	29910 Other Tangible Property - Servers - HW	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	2,298	1,629	480	3	5		182
224	29920 Other Tangible Property - Servers - SW	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	7,511	5,181	1,526	30	16		578
225	29930 Other Tangible Property - Network - HW	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	18,486	13,102	3,859	25	40		1,460
226	29950 Other Tangible Property - MF - Hardware	99.0	0						
227	29960 Other Tang. Property - PC Hardware	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	44,874	31,804	9,388	50	97		3,545
228	29970 Other Tang. Property - PC Software	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	7,141	5,081	1,491	10	16		564
229	29980 Other Tang. Property - Application Software	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	46,348	32,849	9,075	52	101		3,863
230	29990 Retirement Work In Progress	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	(305,667)	(216,638)	(63,809)	(408)	(664)		(24,148)
231									
232	Total General Plant		162,628	115,262	33,950	217	393		12,848
233									
234	TOTAL DIRECT RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION		11,860,434	8,576,312	2,526,091	16,148	26,267	0	0
235									
236	Shared Services General Office	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	996,485	493,616	145,394	929	1,512		55,023
237	Shared Services Customer Support	99.0	0						
238	Colorado-Kansas General Office	6.4 P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	67,625	44,384	13,073	84	136		4,947
239									
240	TOTAL RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION - DEMAND		12,719,843	9,114,923	2,684,558	17,161	27,914		87,537

Almos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division											
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-000-RTS											
Forecasted Year Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2019											
ALLOCATION OF RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION											
319	General:										
320											
321											
322	38900	Land & Land Rights	99.0	0							
323	59000	Structures & Improvements	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	2,020	1,504	447	2	6	0	11	50
324	99030	Improvements	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
325	99040	Air Conditioning Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
326	99050	Improvement to Leased Premises	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	130	89	27	0	0	0	1	3
327	99100	Office Furniture & Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	1,203	895	295	1	3	0	7	30
328	99130	Revelance Processing Equip	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
329	99200	Transportation Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	2,869	2,136	634	4	8	0	16	71
330	99300	Stores Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
331	99400	Tools & Dies Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	6,971	4,618	1,433	8	18	0	37	159
332	99500	Laboratory Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	25	25	8	0	0	0	0	1
333	99600	Power Operated Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	1,098	817	243	1	3	0	6	27
334	99630	Ditchers	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	884	510	191	1	2	0	4	17
335	99640	Backhoes	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	740	551	164	1	2	0	4	18
336	99650	Welders	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	139	104	31	0	0	0	1	9
337	99700	Communication Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	1,058	797	234	1	3	0	6	26
338	99710	Communication Equipment - Mobile Radios	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	56	42	12	0	0	0	0	1
339	99720	Communication Equipment - Fixed Radios	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	94	70	21	0	0	0	1	2
340	99750	Communication Equip - Telemeteries	99.0	0							
341	99800	Miscellaneous Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	117	87	28	0	0	0	1	3
342	99900	Other Tangible Property	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	0							
343	99910	Other Tangible Property - Servers - H/W	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	712	84	25	0	0	0	1	3
344	99920	Other Tangible Property - Servers - S/W	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	358	266	79	0	1	0	2	9
345	99930	Other Tangible Property - Network - H/W	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	904	673	200	1	8	0	5	22
346	99950	Other Tangible Property - MF - Hardware	99.0	0							
347	99960	Other Tang. Property - PC Hardware	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	2,195	1,634	483	3	6	0	12	54
348	99970	Other Tang. Property - PC Software	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	249	260	77	0	1	0	2	9
349	99980	Other Tang. Property - Application Software	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	2,357	1,880	501	3	6	0	13	56
350		Retirement Work In Progress	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	(14,952)	(11,132)	(3,207)	(18)	(42)	(0)	(85)	(368)
351		Total General Plant		7,955	5,923	1,759	10	22	0	65	196
352											
353		TOTAL DIRECT RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION		1,425,937	1,081,168	815,216	1,748	3,866	10	8,085	35,128
354											
355											
356		Shared Services General Office:	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	34,070	25,385	7,535	42	95	0	193	840
357		Shared Services Customer Support:	99.0	0							
358		Colorado-Kansas General Office:	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	3,088	2,281	677	4	8	0	17	75
359											
360		TOTAL RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION - COMMODITY		1,462,470	1,088,814	823,429	1,791	4,080	11	8,294	36,043

Alamos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMS-KXX-RES
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2015

ALLOCATION OF RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION

Total Reserve for Depreciation													
Line No.	Acct. No.	Allocation Factor	Allocation Basis	Total Company	Residential Sales	Com/PA Sales	Schools Sales	Industrial Sales	555	Interruptible Sales	Irrigation Sales	Firm Transport	Interruptible Transport
961			Intangible Plant:										
963	30100		Organization	(25,000)	(21,058)	(3,139)	(39)	(20)		(10)	(2)	(127)	(578)
964	30200		Franchises & Consents	15,036	13,655	1,888	23	12		6	1	76	347
965	30300		Misc Intangible Plant	(10,081)	(6,492)	(1,260)	(16)	(8)		(4)	(1)	(51)	(232)
966													
967			Total Intangible Plant:	(20,045)	(16,894)	(2,511)	(31)	(16)		(8)	(1)	(102)	(462)
968													
969			Production Plant:										
970													
971	32520		Producing Leaseholds	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
972	32540		Rights of Way	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
973	33100		Production Gas Wells Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
974	33210		Field Lines	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
975	33220		Tributary Lines	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
976	33400		Total Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equip	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
977	33500		Purification Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
978													
979			Total Production Plant	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
980													
981			Storage Plant:										
982													
983	35010		Land	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
984	35020		Rights of Way	418,027	321,722	55,045	379	1,064		1	864	3,753	
985	35100		Structures and Improvements	94,771	66,470	19,646	116	213		0	178	782	
986	35120		Compressor Station Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
987	35130		Meas. & Reg. Sta. Structures	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
988	35140		Other Structures	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
989	35200		Wells & Rights of Way	944,697	716,393	213,281	1,293	2,374		2	1,929	8,882	
990	35210		Well Construction	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
991	35220		Reservoirs	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
992	35230		Cushion Gas	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
993	35240		Leaseholds	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
994	35250		Reservoirs	36,515	27,770	8,204	50	92		0	75	324	
995	35300		Pipelines	762,556	579,942	171,329	1,043	1,918		2	1,557	5,785	
996	35400		Compressor Station Equipment	1,078,603	820,303	241,336	1,476	2,713		3	2,002	9,569	
997	35500		Meas. & Reg. Equipment	197,508	150,210	44,376	270	487		1	408	1,752	
998	35600		Purification Equipment	289,312	216,966	64,403	390	718		1	582	2,551	
999	35700		Other Equipment	124,697	94,890	28,039	171	314		0	255	1,108	
400													
401			Total Storage Plant:	3,938,045	2,994,976	884,791	5,388	9,805		10	8,039	34,936	
402													
403			Transmission:										
404													
405	36500		Land & Land Rights	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
406	36520		Rights of Way	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
407	36600		Structures & Improvements	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
408	36700		Mainline Cathodic Protection	480,386	344,855	101,575	649	1,056				43,449	
409	36710		Milns - Steel	9,530	6,999	1,973	13	21				825	
410	36800		Compressor Station Equipment	(12,091)	(8,457)	(2,491)	(16)	(26)				(1,041)	
411	36900		Meas. & Reg. Equipment	31,331	22,024	6,497	41	67				2,711	
412	37100		Other Equipment	0	0	0	0	0				0	
413													
414			Total Transmission Plant:	519,415	365,121	107,544	687	1,118				44,944	
415													
416			Distribution:										
417													
418	37400		Land & Land Rights	80,728	68,124	9,913	126	61		34	2	406	1,856
419	37420		Land Rights	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
420	37500		Structures & Improvements	85,755	74,242	9,241	64	54		37	1	142	1,954
421	37510		Structures & Improvements T.B.	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
422	37520		Land Rights	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
423	37530		Improvements	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
424	37600		Mainline Cathodic Protection	35,674,861	30,565,838	3,779,796	26,102	21,945		15,123	414	57,945	799,142
425	37610		Milns - Steel	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
426	37620		Milns - Plastic	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
427	37800		Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equip - General	684,658	575,959	71,818	495	416		287	6	1,098	13,143
428	37900		Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equip - City Gate	345,042	296,717	37,183	297	216		149	4	570	7,851
429	37908		Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
430	38000		Services	27,458,775	25,156,919	2,127,988	14,859	4,395		14,859	209	61,527	72,828
431	38100		Meters	10,874,192	7,565,892	2,446,435	57,658	20,286		9,515	1,949	203,141	325,973
432	38200		Meter Installations	9,777,285	6,794,714	2,201,147	51,877	18,252				186,372	47,237
433	38300		House Regulators	1,857,812	1,833,000	209,463	1,048	434				10,414	2,230
434	38400		House Reg. Installations	235,007	205,569	26,496	135	54				1,317	282
435	38500		Ind. Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equipment	255,656	7,248	150,101	5,719	1,488		86	213	17,378	59,901
436	38700		Ind. Prop. On-Cust. Prem	450,949	319,469	103,622	2,442	839		204	89	6,776	22,078
437													
438			Total Distribution Plant:	87,170,718	73,051,990	11,383,093	160,802	68,952		37,485	2,881	53,984	1,978,694

Alamos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division											
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMS-1000-RTS											
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013											
ALLOCATION OF RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION											
439	General:										
441											
442	38600	Land & Land Rights	0								
443	38000	Structures & Improvements	259,831	218,856	32,629	403	208	105	18	1,321	5,989
444	38030	Improvements	413	348	52	1	0	0	0	2	10
445	38040	Air Conditioning Equipment	451	369	84	1	0	0	0	2	10
446	38090	Improvement to Leased Premises	15,659	13,071	1,541	34	12	6	1	79	355
447	39100	Office Furniture & Equipment	154,641	130,423	19,444	240	124	63	11	787	3,593
448	39130	Remittance Processing Equip	832	532	79	1	1	0	0	9	15
449	39200	Transportation Equipment	369,075	310,873	46,347	573	296	151	25	1,876	8,507
450	39900	Stores Equipment	575	399	88	1	0	0	0	9	15
451	39400	Tools & Shop Equipment	823,664	701,271	104,551	1,282	668	340	57	4,133	19,191
452	39500	Laboratory Equipment	4,550	3,632	571	7	4	2	0	23	105
453	39600	Power Operated Equipment	141,216	118,947	17,733	219	113	58	10	718	3,255
454	39630	Ditches	88,065	74,177	11,059	137	71	35	6	448	2,030
455	39640	Backhoes	95,237	80,218	11,960	148	76	39	7	486	2,193
456	39650	Welders	17,005	15,081	2,248	28	14	7	1	91	413
457	39700	Communication Equipment	135,054	114,607	17,086	211	109	56	9	692	3,136
458	39710	Communication Equipment - Mobile Radios	7,230	6,090	908	11	6	3	0	37	167
459	39720	Communication Equipment - Fixed Radios	12,183	10,219	1,524	19	10	5	1	62	280
460	39750	Communication Equip - Telemetering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
461	39800	Miscellaneous Equipment	15,103	12,721	1,897	23	12	6	1	77	348
462	39900	Other Tangible Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
463	39910	Other Tangible Property - Servers - HW	14,462	12,181	1,818	22	12	6	1	74	333
464	39920	Other Tangible Property - Servers - SW	46,012	38,756	5,776	71	37	19	2	434	1,965
465	39930	Other Tangible Property - Networks - HW	118,343	97,896	14,819	93	48	24	5	591	2,683
466	39950	Other Tangible Property - MF - Hardware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
467	39960	Other Tang. Property - PC Hardware	282,419	237,882	35,485	438	227	115	19	1,435	6,510
468	39970	Other Tang. Property - PC Software	44,844	37,836	5,644	36	18	8	3	228	1,036
469	39980	Other Tang. Property - Application Software	291,999	245,999	36,331	453	234	119	20	1,435	6,724
470		Retirement Work In Progress	(1,823,787)	(1,620,893)	(241,580)	(2,983)	(1,243)	(786)	(131)	(9,778)	(44,341)
471											
472		Total General Plant	1,023,434	862,125	128,532	1,288	621	418	70	5,202	23,592
473											
474		TOTAL DIRECT RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION	92,631,128	77,257,938	12,301,443	198,434	80,780	37,805	10,088	593,030	2,046,758
475											
476		Shared Services General Office	4,383,440	3,692,181	550,458	6,201	3,517	1,790	299	22,280	101,038
477		Shared Services Customer Support	1,474,528	1,353,159	112,186	825	204	839	23	3,213	3,604
478		Colorado-Kansas General Office	394,187	331,393	49,494	611	318	161	27	2,003	9,085
479											
480		TOTAL RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION	98,883,283	82,634,651	13,013,581	176,671	84,817	40,695	11,337	620,517	2,160,485

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division												
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-KW-RTS												
Recast Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013												
ALLOCATION OF OTHER RATE BASE												
Customer												
	Allocation Factor	Allocation Basis	Total Company	Residential Sales	Com/PA Sales	Schools Sales	Industrial Sales	SGS	Interruptible Sales	Irrigation Sales	Firm Transport	Interruptible Transport
1	Rate Base Additions:											
2												
3	15.2	Distribution Plant - Cust	11,344,764	9,854,971	1,234,605	18,105	5,920	5,958	379	66,587	142,907	15,770
4	99.0		0									
5	99.0		0									
6	7.2	Allocated O&M Expenses - Cust	689,139	614,275	64,595	767	238	345	9	2,869	5,428	614
7	99.0		0									
8												
9			12,033,903	10,469,246	1,299,200	18,872	6,168	5,903	388	69,456	148,335	16,384
10												
11												
12	Rate Base Deductions:											
13												
14	8.0	Customer Deposits Factor	(1,065,228)	(883,675)	(81,553)							
15	8.0	Customer Deposits Factor	(2,039,106)	(1,877,452)	(155,694)							
16	9.2	Allocated Net Plant - Cust	(20,446,859)	(25,734,209)	(5,151,905)	(43,283)	(13,517)	(15,155)	(761)	(158,525)	(332,097)	(36,950)
17												
18			(33,545,194)	(29,575,332)	(3,369,172)	(43,283)	(13,517)	(15,155)	(761)	(158,525)	(332,097)	(36,950)
19												
20												
21			(21,511,291)	(19,106,086)	(2,069,972)	(24,412)	(7,349)	(9,252)	(422)	(89,089)	(183,752)	(20,566)
22												
23	8.0	Customer Deposits Factor	2,643	2,441	202							

Abnros Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division													
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-XXX-RTS													
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013													
ALLOCATION OF OTHER RATE BASE													
84													
85	Total Other Rate Base												
86													
87													
88		Allocation	Allocation	Total	Residential	Com/PA	Schools	Industrial	SGS	Interruptible	Irrigation	Firm	Interruptible
89		Factor	Basis	Company	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales		Sales	Sales	Transport	Transport
90													
91	Rate Base Additions:												
92													
93	Construction Work In Progress			13,225,467	11,177,007	1,624,002	20,594	9,979	5,558	329	66,587	305,640	15,770
94	Materials and Supplies			0									
95	Gas Storage Inventory			8,958,803	6,813,382	2,012,844	12,258	22,533	23	18,288	79,476		
96	Prepayments - KS Direct			841,729	723,425	96,795	970	581	345	98	3,342	15,376	798
97	Cash Working Capital			0									
98													
99	Total Rate Base Additions			13,025,999	18,713,813	3,733,641	33,822	33,093	5,926	18,715	149,405	321,016	16,568
100													
101													
102	Rate Base Deductions:												
103													
104	Customer Advances			(1,055,220)	(983,675)	(81,553)							
105	Customer Deposits			(2,083,106)	(1,877,452)	(185,684)							
106	ADIT - KS Direct			(36,813,697)	(31,213,793)	(4,457,566)	(51,729)	(27,775)	(15,155)	(1,613)	(162,229)	(846,685)	(36,950)
107													
108	Total Rate Base Deductions			(39,951,023)	(34,074,920)	(4,694,794)	(51,729)	(27,775)	(15,155)	(1,613)	(162,229)	(846,685)	(36,950)
109													
110													
111	TOTAL OTHER RB			(16,886,633)	(15,361,107)	(961,133)	(17,908)	5,317	(9,230)	17,102	(12,823)	(525,669)	(20,382)
112													
113	Interest on Customer Deposits			2,643	2,441	202							

Alamos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division												
Kansas Installation Case No. KA-A1160-000-R15												
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013												
ALLOCATION OF PAYROLL												
90												
91	Distribution:											
92	Operation											
93	Supervision & Insp	14.2 Distribution O&M - Cust	8,925,515	7,896,982	874,751	11,335	3,525	4,305	112	41,462	82,065	9,178
94	Distribution Load Elongating		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	Compressor Station Labor and Expenses		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	Maint and Services Expenses		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	Measuring and Regulating Station Expenses - General		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	Measuring and Regulating Station Expenses - Industrial		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	Measuring and Regulating Station Exp. - City Gate Chg. Sta.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	Meter and House Regulator Expenses		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	Customer Installations Expenses		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	Other Expenses		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	Rents		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	Maintenance		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	Maintenance Supervision and Engineering		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	Maintenance of Structures and Improvements		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	Maintenance of Vehicles		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	Maintenance of compressor station equipment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	Maint. of Measuring and Regulating Station Equip. - General		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	Maint. of Measuring and Regulating Station Equip. - Industrial		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	Maint. of Measuring and Regulating Station Equip. - City Gate		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	Maintenance of Services		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
113	Maintenance of Meters and House Regulators		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
114	Maintenance of Other Equipment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
115	Total Distribution		8,925,515	7,896,982	874,751	11,335	3,525	4,305	112	41,462	82,065	9,178
116												
117	Customer Accounts											
118	Supervision	2.0 Bills	15,639,850	14,352,613	1,287,237	8,749	2,165	8,895	244	34,082	38,225	5,056
119	Meter Reading		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	Customer Rec. & Collections		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
121	Uncollectible Accounts		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
122	Misc. Cust. Acc. Expense		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
123	Total Customer Accounts Expense		15,639,850	14,352,613	1,287,237	8,749	2,165	8,895	244	34,082	38,225	5,056
124												
125	Customer Service and Information											
126	Supervision	2.0 Bills	73,993	67,886	5,627	41	30	42	1	161	181	24
127	Customer Assistance		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
128	Information & Inspection		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
129	Misc. Cust. Acc. Expense		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
130	Total Customer Service & Info Expense		73,993	67,886	5,627	41	30	42	1	161	181	24
131												
132	Sales											
133	Supervision	2.0 Bills	132,375	121,479	10,071	74	18	78	2	288	324	43
134	Demonstration & Selling		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
135	Advertising		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
136	Misc. Sales Expense		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
137	Total Sales Expense		132,375	121,479	10,071	74	18	78	2	288	324	43
138												
139	Administrative & General:											
140	Operation											
141	Administrative and General Salaries	3.0 Bills	45,602,354	41,849,275	3,469,597	25,507	6,314	35,999	710	99,377	111,455	14,683
142	Office Supplies and Expenses		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
143	Administrative Expenses Transferred - Customer Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
144	Administrative Expenses Transferred - General		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
145	Outside Services Employed		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
146	Property Insurance		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
147	Injuries and Damages		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
148	Employee Penalties and Benefits		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
149	Regulatory Compliance Expenses		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150	Duplicate Charges - Credit		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
151	General Advertising Expenses		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
152	Miscellaneous General Expense		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
153	Rents		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
154	Maintenance		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
155	Maintenance of General Plant		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
156	Total A&G		45,602,354	41,849,275	3,469,597	25,507	6,314	35,999	710	99,377	111,455	14,683
157												
158	Other Utility Plant Related Payroll		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
159												
160	TOTAL PAYROLL EXPENSE - CUSTOMER		70,372,847	64,288,226	5,516,978	45,828	12,033	39,284	1,068	179,371	192,248	28,963

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division													
Kansas Allocation Case No. 14-1160-00475													
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months End September 30, 2013													
ALLOCATION OF PAYROLL													
	Demand	Allocation	Allocation	Total	Residential	Com/PA	Schools	Industrial	SOS	Interruptible	Irrigation	Firm	
		Factor	Basis	Company	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales		Sales	Sales	Transport	
												Interruptible	
												Transport	
167	Production & Gathering												
168	Operation												
169	Op. Sup. & Eng.	99.0		0									
170	Production Maps & Records	99.0		0									
171	Field Line Expenses	99.0		0									
172	Field Compressor Station Expense	99.0		0									
173	Field Compressor Sta. Fuel & Pow.	99.0		0									
174	Field Meas. & Regul. Station Exp.	99.0		0									
175	Purification Expense	99.0		0									
176	Other Expenses	99.0		0									
177	Maintenance												
178	Maint. Sup. & Eng.	99.0		0									
179	Structures and Improvements	99.0		0									
180	Field Line Maintenance	99.0		0									
181	Compressor Station Equip. Maint.	99.0		0									
182	Meas. & Regul. Station Equip. Maint.	99.0		0									
183	Purification Equipment Maintenance	99.0		0									
184	Other Equipment Maintenance	99.0		0									
185	Gas Processes by Object	99.0		0									
186	Total Production & Gathering			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
187													
188	Other Gas Supply Expenses:												
189	Wellhead Purchases	99.0		0									
190	Field Line Purchases	99.0		0									
191	Transmission Line Purchases	99.0		0									
192	City Gas Purchases	99.0		0									
193	Other Gas Purchases	99.0		0									
194	Exchange Gas	99.0		0									
195	Purchased Gas Imports	99.0		0									
196	Storage Gas Withdrawal	99.0		0									
197	Company Used Gas	99.0		0									
198	Other Gas Supply Expenses	99.0		0									
199	Total Other Gas Supply Expenses			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200													
201	Underground Storage:												
202	Operation												
203	Op. Sup. & Eng.	3.4 Peak Month less Interruptible, SOS, Irrigation, Transport		35,017	26,947	7,977	51	83					
204	Maps & Records	99.0		0									
205	Wells Expense	99.0		0									
206	Lines Expense	99.0		0									
207	Compressor Station Expense	99.0		0									
208	Compressor Station Fuel & Power	99.0		0									
209	Meas. & Regul. Station Expenses	99.0		0									
210	Purification Expenses	99.0		0									
211	Exploration & Development	99.0		0									
212	Gas Losses	99.0		0									
213	Other Expenses	99.0		0									
214	Storage Well Royalties	99.0		0									
215	Rents	99.0		0									
216	Maintenance												
217	Maint. Sup. & Eng.	99.0		0									
218	Structures and Improvements	99.0		0									
219	Reservoirs & Wells Maintenance	99.0		0									
220	Line Maintenance	99.0		0									
221	Compressor Station Equip. Maint.	99.0		0									
222	Meas. & Regul. Station Equip. Maint.	99.0		0									
223	Purification Equipment Maintenance	99.0		0									
224	Other Equipment Maintenance	99.0		0									
225	Total Underground Storage Expense			35,017	26,947	7,977	51	83					
226													
227	Transmission:												
228	Operation												
229	Op. Sup. & Eng.	3.3 Peak Month less Interruptible, SOS, Irrigation		2,750	1,833	569	4	6				238	
230	System Control & Load Dispatching	99.0		0									
231	Communication System Expense	99.0		0									
232	Compressor Station Labor Expense	99.0		0									
233	Compressor Station Fuel Gas	99.0		0									
234	Compressor Station Fuel & Power	99.0		0									
235	Meas. Expense	99.0		0									
236	Meas. & Regul. Station Expenses	99.0		0									
237	Other Expense	99.0		0									
238	LDC Payment	99.0		0									
239	LDC Payment - A&G	99.0		0									
240	Rent	99.0		0									
241	Maintenance												
242	Maint. Sup. & Eng.	99.0		0									
243	Structure & Improv.	99.0		0									
244	Meas.	99.0		0									
245	Compressor Station Equip. Maint.	99.0		0									
246	Meas. & Regul. Station Equip. Maint.	99.0		0									
247	Communication System Maintenance	99.0		0									
248	Other Equipment Maintenance	99.0		0									
249	Total Transmission Expense			2,750	1,833	569	4	6	0	0	0	238	0

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division										
Kansas jurisdiction Case No. 14-1763-000-ATIS										
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2019										
ALLOCATION OF PAYROLL										
247										
251	Distribution									
252	Operation									
253	Supervision & Eng.									
254	Distribution Load Dispatching	14.4	Distribution O&M - Demand	1,026,129	1,285,079	378,511	2,420	3,936		156,184
255	Compressor Station Labor and Expenses	99.0		0						
256	Maint. and Services Expenses	99.0		0						
257	Measuring and Regulating Station Expenses - General	99.0		0						
258	Measuring and Regulating Station Expenses - Industrial	99.0		0						
259	Measuring and Regulating Station Exp. - City Gate Chk. Sta.	99.0		0						
260	Meter and House Regulator Expenses	99.0		0						
261	Customer Installation Expenses	99.0		0						
262	Other Expenses	99.0		0						
263	Rents	99.0		0						
264	Maintenance									
265	Maintenance Supervision and Engineering	99.0		0						
266	Maintenance of Structures and Improvements	99.0		0						
267	Maintenance of Meters	99.0		0						
268	Maintenance of compressor station equipment	99.0		0						
269	Maint. of Measuring and Regulating Station Equip. - General	99.0		0						
270	Maint. of Measuring and Regulating Station Equip. - Industrial	99.0		0						
271	Maint. of Measuring and Regulating Station Equip. - City Gate	99.0		0						
272	Maintenance of Services	99.0		0						
273	Maintenance of Meters and House Regulators	99.0		0						
274	Maintenance of Other Equipment	99.0		0						
275	Total Distribution			1,026,129	1,285,079	378,511	2,420	3,936	0	156,184
276										
277	Customer Accounts									
278	Supervision	99.0		0						
279	Meter Reading	99.0		0						
280	Customer Rec. & Collections	99.0		0						
281	Unrecoverable Accounts	99.0		0						
282	Misc. Cust. Acct. Expense	99.0		0						
283	Total Customer Accounts Expense	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
284										
285	Customer Service and Information									
286	Supervision	99.0		0						
287	Customer Assistance	99.0		0						
288	Information & Instruction	99.0		0						
289	Misc. Cust. Acct. Expense	99.0		0						
290	Total Customer Service & Info Expense	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
291										
292	Sales									
293	Supervision	99.0		0						
294	Demonstration & Selling	99.0		0						
295	Advertising	99.0		0						
296	Misc. Sales Expense	99.0		0						
297	Total Sales Expense	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
298										
299	Administrative & General:									
300	Operation									
301	Administrative and General Salaries	3.1	Peak Month (Sales)	3,485,239	2,629,501	774,501	4,951	8,053	16	16,294
302	Office Supplies and Expenses	99.0		0						
303	Administrative Expenses Transferred - Customer Support	99.0		0						
304	Administrative Expenses Transferred - General	99.0		0						
305	Outside Services Employed	99.0		0						
306	Property Insurance	99.0		0						
307	Injuries and Damages	99.0		0						
308	Employee Pension and Benefits	99.0		0						
309	Regulatory/Commission Expenses	99.0		0						
310	Duplicate Charges - Credit	99.0		0						
311	General Advertising Expenses	99.0		0						
312	Miscellaneous General Expense	99.0		0						
313	Rents	99.0		0						
314	Maintenance									
315	Maintenance of General Plant	99.0		0						
316	Total AGG			3,485,239	2,629,501	774,501	4,951	8,053	16	16,294
317										
318	Other Utility Plant Related Payroll	99.0		0						
319										
320	TOTAL PAYROLL EXPENSE - DEMAND			3,301,135	3,948,499	1,161,518	7,425	12,076	16	16,294

Alamos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division													
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-4716-000-RTS													
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013													
ALLOCATION OF PAYROLL													
410													
411	Distribution:												
412	Operation												
413	Supervision & Exp.	24.6	Distribution O&M - Comm	38,158	21,998	6,841	36	99	0	198	2,308	3,681	3,043
414	Distribution Load Dispatching	99.0		0									
415	Compressor Station Labor and Expenses	99.0		0									
416	Metro and Services Expenses	99.0		0									
417	Measuring and Regulating Station Expenses - General	99.0		0									
418	Measuring and Regulating Station Expenses - Industrial	99.0		0									
419	Measuring and Regulating Station Exp. - City State Chk. Sta.	99.0		0									
420	Meter and House Regulator Expenses	99.0		0									
421	Customer Installations Expenses	99.0		0									
422	Other Expenses	99.0		0									
423	Rents	99.0		0									
424	Maintenance												
425	Maintenance Supervision and Engineering	99.0		0									
426	Maintenance of Structures and Improvements	99.0		0									
427	Maintenance of Mains	99.0		0									
428	Maintenance of compressor station equipment	99.0		0									
429	Maint. of Measuring and Regulating Station Equip. - General	99.0		0									
430	Maint. of Measuring and Regulating Station Equip. - Industrial	99.0		0									
431	Maint. of Measuring and Regulating Station Equip. - City/Gas	99.0		0									
432	Maintenance of Services	99.0		0									
433	Maintenance of Meters and House Regulators	99.0		0									
434	Maintenance of Other Equipment	99.0		0									
435	Total Distribution			38,158	21,998	6,841	36	99	0	198	2,308	3,681	3,043
436													
437	Customer Accounts												
438	Supervision	99.0		0									
439	Meter Reading	99.0		0									
440	Customer Rec. & Collections	99.0		0									
441	Unrealizable Accounts	99.0		0									
442	Misc. Cust. Acct. Expense	99.0		0									
443	Total Customer Accounts Expense			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
444													
445	Customer Service and Information												
446	Supervision	99.0		0									
447	Customer Assistance	99.0		0									
448	Information & Instruction	99.0		0									
449	Misc. Cust. Acct. Expense	99.0		0									
450	Total Customer Service & Info Expense			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
451													
452	Sales												
453	Supervision	99.0		0									
454	Demonstration & Selling	99.0		0									
455	Advertising	99.0		0									
456	Misc. Sales Expense	99.0		0									
457	Total Sales Expense			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
458													
459	Administrative & General												
460	Operation												
461	Administrative and General Salaries	1.8	Misc loss interruptible, 265, Irrigation, Transport	306,888	80,937	25,170	133	343					
462	Office Supplies and Expenses	99.0		0									
463	Administrative Expenses Transferred - Customer Support	99.0		0									
464	Administrative Expenses Transferred - General	99.0		0									
465	Outside Services Employed	99.0		0									
466	Property Insurance	99.0		0									
467	Injuries and Damages	99.0		0									
468	Employee Pensions and Benefits	99.0		0									
469	Regulatory Commission Expenses	99.0		0									
470	Duplicate Charges - Credit	99.0		0									
471	General Advertising Expenses	99.0		0									
472	Miscellaneous General Expense	99.0		0									
473	Rents												
474	Maintenance												
475	Maintenance of General Plant	99.0		0									
476	Total A&G			306,888	80,937	25,170	133	343	0	0	0	0	0
477													
478	Other Utility Plant Related Payroll	99.0		0									
479													
480	TOTAL PAYROLL EXPENSE - COMMODITY			364,075	117,997	36,366	198	492	1	310	2,781	3,681	3,043

Alamos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division											
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 24-AT-00428-025											
Forecasted Last Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013											
ALLOCATION OF PAYROLL											
573											
571	Distribution:										
572	Operation										
574	Regulation & Insp.	10,789,842	9,304,659	1,262,102	13,521	7,554	4,306	245	43,770	249,890	12,222
575	Distribution Load Dispatching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
576	Compressor Station Labor and Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
576	Mains and Services Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
577	Measuring and Regulating Station Expenses - General	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
578	Measuring and Regulating Station Expenses - Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
579	Measuring and Regulating Station Exp. - City Gate Clk. Sta.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
580	Meter and House Regulator Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
581	Customer Installation Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
582	Other Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
583	Rents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
584	Maintenance										
585	Maintenance Supervision and Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
586	Maintenance of Structures and Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
587	Maintenance of Mains	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
588	Maintenance of compressor station equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
589	Maint. of Measuring and Regulating Station Equip. - General	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
590	Maint. of Measuring and Regulating Station Equip. - Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
591	Maint. of Measuring and Regulating Station Equip. - City Gate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
592	Maintenance of Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
593	Maintenance of Meters and House Regulators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
594	Maintenance of Other Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
595	Total Distribution	10,789,842	9,304,659	1,262,102	13,521	7,554	4,306	245	43,770	249,890	12,222
596											
597	Customer Accounts										
598	Supervision	15,639,950	14,352,623	1,189,933	8,748	2,165	8,895	244	34,082	38,125	5,036
599	Meter Reading	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
600	Customer Rec. & Collections	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
601	Uncollectible Accounts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
602	Misc. Cust. Acct. Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
603	Total Customer Accounts Expense	15,639,950	14,352,623	1,189,933	8,748	2,165	8,895	244	34,082	38,125	5,036
604											
605	Customer Service and Information										
606	Supervision	78,853	67,866	5,627	41	10	42	1	161	181	24
607	Customer Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
608	Information & Instruction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
609	Misc. Cust. Acct. Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
610	Total Customer Service & Info Expense	78,853	67,866	5,627	41	10	42	1	161	181	24
611											
612	Sale										
613	Supervision	132,875	123,479	10,071	74	18	75	2	288	324	43
614	Demonstration & Selling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
615	Advertising	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
616	Misc. Sales Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
617	Total Sales Expense	132,875	123,479	10,071	74	18	75	2	288	324	43
618											
619	Administrative & General:										
620	Operation										
621	Administrative and General Salaries	49,144,676	44,559,712	4,269,268	30,591	14,711	25,953	17,004	101,360	111,455	14,683
622	Office Supplies and Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
623	Administrative Expenses Transferred - Customer Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
624	Administrative Expenses Transferred - General	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
625	Outside Services Employed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
626	Property Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
627	Injuries and Damages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
628	Employee Pensions and Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
629	Regulatory Commission Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
630	Duplicate Charges - Credit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
631	General Advertising Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
632	Miscellaneous General Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
633	Rents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
634	Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
635	Maintenance of General Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
636	Total A&G	49,144,676	44,559,712	4,269,268	30,591	14,711	25,953	17,004	101,360	111,455	14,683
637											
638	Other Utility Plans Related Payroll	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
639											
640	TOTAL PAYROLL EXPENSE	75,830,257	68,348,281	6,747,862	53,123	24,622	39,271	17,673	180,087	394,391	37,006

Altross Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-AT-001-000-RTS
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months ended September 30, 2013

ALLOCATION OF DEPRECIATION EXPENSE

Customer

Line No.	Acct. No.	Allocation Factor	Allocation Basis	Total Company	Residential Sales	Com/PA Sales	Schools Sales	Industrial Sales	SGS	Interruptible Sales	Intertie Sales	Firm Transport	Interruptible Transport
1													
2													
3	30200	Organization	99.0	0									
4	30200	Franchises & Consents	99.0	0									
5	30300	Misc Intangible Plant	99.0	0									
6													
7		Total Intangible Plant		0									
8													
9		Production Plant:											
10			99.0	0									
11	32520	Production Leaseholds	99.0	0									
12	32540	Rights of Ways	99.0	0									
13	33100	Production Gas Wells Equipment	99.0	0									
14	33201	Field Lines	99.0	0									
15	33202	Tributary Lines	99.0	0									
16	33400	Field Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equip	99.0	0									
17	33600	Purification Equipment	99.0	0									
18													
19		Total Production Plant		0									
20													
21		Storage Plant:											
22													
23	35010	Land	99.0	0									
24	35020	Rights of Way	99.0	0									
25	35100	Structures and Improvements	99.0	0									
26	35102	Compression Station Equipment	99.0	0									
27	35108	Meas. & Reg. Sta. Structures	99.0	0									
28	35104	Other Structures	99.0	0									
29	35200	Wells & Rights of Way	99.0	0									
30	35201	Well Construction	99.0	0									
31	35202	Reservoirs	99.0	0									
32	35203	Cushion Gas	99.0	0									
33	35210	Leaseholds	99.0	0									
34	35211	Storage Rights	99.0	0									
35	35300	Pipelines	99.0	0									
36	35400	Compressor Station Equipment	99.0	0									
37	35500	Meas. & Reg. Equipment	99.0	0									
38	35600	Purification Equipment	99.0	0									
39	35700	Other Equipment	99.0	0									
40													
41		Total Storage Plant		0									
42													
43		Transmission:											
44													
45	36500	Land & Land Rights	99.0	0									
46	36520	Rights of Way	99.0	0									
47	36602	Structures & Improvements	99.0	0									
48	36603	Other Structures	99.0	0									
49	36700	Malts Cathodic Protection	99.0	0									
50	36701	Malts - Steel	99.0	0									
51	36900	Meas. & Reg. Equipment	99.0	0									
52	36901	Meas. & Reg. Equipment	99.0	0									
53													
54		Total Transmission Plant		0									
55													
56		Distribution:											
57													
58	37400	Land & Land Rights	99.0	0									
59	37401	Land	99.0	0									
60	37402	Land Rights	15.2	Distribution Plant - Cust	5,586	4,409	602	8	3	3	0	32	70
61	37403	Land Other	99.0		0								
62	37500	Structures & Improvements	2.0	Bill	3,901	3,580	297	2	1	2	0	9	10
63	37501	Structures & Improvements T.B.	99.0		0								
64	37502	Land Rights	99.0		0								
65	37503	Improvements	99.0		0								
66	37600	Malts Cathodic Protection	2.0	Bill	195,343	124,937	10,268	76	10	77	2	297	333
67	37601	Malts - Steel	2.0	Bill	775,940	712,072	59,036	434	107	441	12	1,091	1,896
68	37602	Malts - Plastic	2.0	Bill	1,313,423	1,205,215	99,029	735	182	747	20	2,892	3,210
69	37800	Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equip - General	2.0	Bill	124,483	114,237	9,471	70	17	71	2	271	304
70	37900	Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equip - City Gate	2.0	Bill	59,715	54,800	4,543	33	8	34	1	130	146
71	37908	Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equipment	2.0	Bill	595	564	30	0	0	0	0	1	0
72	38000	Services	2.5	Meters	2,042,545	1,971,274	158,226	1,105	327	1,105	16	4,577	5,417
73	38100	Meters	4.0	Meter Investment	986,609	685,110	221,941	5,231	1,840	500	177	18,792	47,716
74	38200	Meter Installations	4.1	Meter Installations	1,479,887	1,028,456	383,689	7,852	2,763			28,710	71,690
75	38300	House Regulators	3.8	Small Meter Investment	165,987	144,243	18,489	94	37	91		919	1,017
76	38400	House Reg. Installations	3.6	Small Meter Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
77	38500	Ind. Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equipment	3.8	Large Meter Investment	59,111	1,676	37,249	1,522	480	19	49	3,995	12,925
78	38600	Other Prop. Cn Curb Prem	4.0	Meter Investment	38,858	26,638	8,630	203	72	19	7	731	1,855
79													
80		Total Distribution Plant			7,189,938	5,077,410	901,089	17,187	5,836	3,111	286	62,816	145,710

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division												
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-AT&M-400-015												
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2015												
ALLOCATION OF DEPRECIATION EXPENSE												
81	General											
82												
83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121
122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134
	35800	Land & Land Rights	99.0	0								
	35000	Structures & Improvements	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	38,689	33,909	4,210	62	20	19	1	227	487
	35003	Improvements	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	83	27	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	35004	Air Conditioning Equipment	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	166	160	20	0	0	0	0	1	2
	35009	Improvement to Leased Premises	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	1,167	1,014	127	2	1	1	0	7	15
	35100	Office Furniture & Equipment	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	24,208	21,029	2,634	39	13	12	1	142	305
	35103	Office Furn. Copiers & Type	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	250	252	32	0	0	0	0	2	4
	35200	Transportation Equipment	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	8,268	7,182	900	13	4	4	0	49	104
	35300	Stores Equipment	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	16	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	35400	Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	73,512	63,928	8,000	117	38	36	2	432	927
	35500	Laboratory Equipment	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	334	290	26	1	0	0	0	1	4
	35600	Power Operated Equipment	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	802	697	87	1	0	0	0	5	10
	35603	Ditchers	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	415	390	48	1	0	0	0	2	5
	35604	Dishhoes	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	447	389	46	1	0	0	0	3	6
	35605	Welders	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	100	87	11	0	0	0	0	1	1
	35700	Communication Equipment	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	30,324	26,342	3,300	48	16	15	1	178	382
	35701	Communication Equipment - Mobile Radios	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	549	476	60	1	0	0	0	3	7
	35702	Communication Equipment - Reed Ration	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	17,314	15,040	1,884	28	9	8	1	102	218
	35900	Miscellaneous Equipment	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	5,901	5,040	634	9	3	3	0	34	78
	35900	Other Tangible Property - Servers - H/W	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	4,997	4,341	544	8	3	2	0	29	63
	35901	Other Tangible Property - Servers - S/W	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	7,588	6,590	828	12	4	4	0	45	96
	35902	Other Tangible Property - Network - H/W	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	27,346	23,755	2,976	44	14	13	1	161	344
	35903	Other Tang. Property - CPU	99.0	0								
	35904	Other Tangible Property - MF - Hardware	99.0	0								
	35905	Other Tang. Property - PC Hardware	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	83,884	72,434	9,074	133	44	41	2	489	1,050
	35906	Other Tang. Property - PC Software	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	11,708	10,171	1,274	19	6	6	0	69	147
	35907	Other Tang. Property - Mainframe S/W	99.0	0								
	35908	Other Tang. Property - Application Software	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	113,162	98,402	12,315	181	59	55	3	664	1,425
		Total General Plant		450,717	391,528	49,050	719	236	221	13	2,645	5,678
		TOTAL DIRECT DEPRECIATION EXPENSE		7,640,650	6,368,939	1,011,019	17,886	6,071	3,332	289	85,181	151,386
		Shared Services General Office	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	897,569	845,360	43,266	634	208	195	12	2,338	5,008
		Shared Services Customer Support	2.0 Bills	577,069	348,052	28,888	211	52	214	6	822	922
		Colorado-Kansas General Office	6.2 P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	115,140	100,020	12,590	184	60	56	3	676	1,460
		TOTAL DEPRECIATION EXPENSE - CUSTOMER		8,330,427	7,160,351	1,089,503	18,516	6,392	3,798	320	88,992	158,768

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-KRMG-008-RTS
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013

ALLOCATION OF DEPRECIATION EXPENSE

Line No.	Acct. No.	Allocation Factor	Allocation Basis	Total Company	Residential Sales	Com/PA Sales	Schools Sales	Industrial Sales	SGS	Interruptible Sales	Irrigation Sales	Firm Transport	Interruptible Transport
124			Demand										
125			Intangible Plant:										
126	80100	99.0	Organization	0									
127	30200	99.0	Franchises & Consents	0									
128	80300	99.0	Misc Intangible Plant	0									
129			Total Intangible Plant:	0									
130			Production Plant:										
131			Producing Leaseholds	99.0	0								
132	32520	99.0	Rights of Ways	0									
133	32540	99.0	Production Gas Wells Equipment	0									
134	33100	99.0	Field Lines	0									
135	33201	99.0	Tributary Lines	0									
136	33202	99.0	Field Meters & Reg. Sta. Equip	0									
137	33400	99.0	Purification Equipment	0									
138	33600	99.0	Total Production Plant	0									
139			Storage Plant:										
140			Land	99.0	0								
141	35010	3.4	Rights of Way	5,227	4,792	1,411	9	15					
142	35100	3.4	Structures and Improvements	1,298	999	294	2	8					
143	35102	99.0	Compressor Station Equipment	0									
144	35103	99.0	Meas. & Reg. Sta. Structures	0									
145	35104	99.0	Other Structures	0									
146	35200	3.4	Wells, Rights of Way	15,067	11,810	3,420	22	38					
147	35301	99.0	Well Construction	0									
148	35202	99.0	Reservoirs	0									
149	35203	99.0	Cushion Gas	0									
150	35210	99.0	Leaseholds	0									
151	35211	99.0	Storage Rights	0									
152	35300	3.4	Pipelines	11,471	8,837	2,600	17	27					
153	35400	3.4	Compressor Station Equipment	13,369	10,284	3,029	19	31					
154	35500	3.4	Meas. & Reg. Equipment	3,520	2,709	798	5	8					
155	35600	3.4	Purification Equipment	6,158	2,415	711	5	7					
156	35700	3.4	Other Equipment	1,920	1,317	367	2	4					
157			Total Storage Plant:	55,724	42,881	12,630	81	131					
158			Transmission:										
159			Land & Land Rights	99.0	0								
160	35520	99.0	Rights of Way	0									
161	35602	99.0	Structures & Improvements	0									
162	35603	99.0	Other Structures	0									
163	35700	3.3	Mains Cathodic Protection	33,316	23,619	6,898	44	72				2,893	
164	35701	3.3	Mains - Steel	2,940	2,066	609	4	6				254	
165	35900	3.3	Meas. & Reg. Equipment	5,285	3,716	1,094	7	11				457	
166	35901	99.0	Meas. & Reg. Equipment	0									
167			Total Transmission Plant:	41,541	29,201	8,601	55	89				3,594	
168			Distribution:										
169			Land & Land Rights	99.0	0								
170	37401	99.0	Land	0									
171	37402	15.4	Distribution Plant - Demand	918	645	180	1	2					78
172	37403	15.4	Land Other	0									
173	37500	3.3	Structures & Improvements	1,246	875	258	2	3					108
174	37501	99.0	Structures & Improvements T.O.	0									
175	37502	99.0	Land Rights	0									
176	37503	99.0	Improvements	0									
177	37500	3.3	Mains Cathodic Protection	13,441	9,037	2,894	57	94					3,759
178	37501	3.3	Mains - Steel	267,893	174,045	61,264	328	533					21,424
179	37502	3.3	Mains - Plastic	420,007	294,608	86,773	555	902					36,264
180	37800	3.3	Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equip - General	39,721	27,812	8,224	53	86					3,437
181	37900	3.3	Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equip - City Gate	18,054	13,394	3,945	25	41					1,649
182	37906	3.3	Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equipment	126	89	26	0	0					11
183	38000	99.0	Sensors	0									
184	38100	99.0	Meters	0									
185	38200	99.0	Meter Installations	0									
186	38300	99.0	House Regulators	0									
187	38400	99.0	House Reg. Installations	0									
188	38500	99.0	Ind. Meas. & Reg. Sta. Equipment	0									
189	38600	99.0	Other Prop. On Cust. Prem.	0									
190			Total Distribution Plant:	771,185	542,130	159,674	1,021	1,660					66,730

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division											
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATM-KO-00175											
Forecasted Total Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013											
ALLOCATION OF DEPRECIATION EXPENSE											
203	General										
204											
205											
206	38900	Land & Land Rights	99.0	0							
207	38000	Structures & Improvements	6.4	7,377	5,228	1,540	10	16		588	
208	39003	Improvements	6.4	8	4	1	0	0		0	
209	39004	Air Conditioning Equipment	6.4	25	25	7	0	0		3	
210	39009	Improvement to Leased Premises	6.4	228	188	46	0	0		18	
211	39100	Office Furniture & Equipment	6.4	4,616	3,271	864	6	10		365	
212	39103	Office Furn. Copiers & Type	6.4	59	39	12	0	0		4	
213	39200	Transportation Equipment	6.4	1,576	1,117	329	2	3		125	
214	39300	Stores Equipment	6.4	5	2	1	0	0		0	
215	38400	Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	6.4	14,032	9,845	2,929	19	30		1,100	
216	39500	Laboratory Equipment	6.4	64	45	13	0	0		5	
217	38600	Power Operated Equipment	6.4	159	108	32	0	0		12	
218	38603	Ditchers	6.4	79	56	17	0	0		8	
219	39504	Balances	6.4	85	60	18	0	0		7	
220	38605	Welders	6.4	19	14	4	0	0		2	
221	39700	Communication Equipment	6.4	5,782	4,098	1,207	8	13		457	
222	39701	Communication Equipment - Mobile Radios	6.4	105	76	22	0	0		8	
223	39702	Communication Equipment - Fixed Radios	6.4	5,301	3,340	883	4	7		261	
224	39900	Miscellaneous Equipment	6.4	1,106	784	234	1	2		87	
225	39905	Other Tangible Property - Servers - H/W	6.4	953	675	198	1	2		75	
226	39901	Other Tangible Property - Servers - S/W	6.4	1,446	1,025	302	2	3		114	
227	39902	Other Tangible Property - Network - H/W	6.4	5,214	3,895	1,088	7	11		412	
228	39903	Other Tang. Property - CPU	99.0	0							
229	39804	Other Tangible Property - MF - Hardware	99.0	0							
230	39905	Other Tang. Property - PC Hardware	6.4	15,899	11,268	3,819	21	35		1,256	
231	39906	Other Tang. Property - PC Software	6.4	2,232	1,592	466	3	5		176	
232	39907	Other Tang. Property - Mainframe S/W	99.0	0							
233	39908	Other Tang. Property - Application Software	6.4	21,576	15,292	4,504	29	47		1,705	
234											
235											
236		Total General Plant		85,937	60,907	17,840	115	197	0	0	6,789
237											
238		TOTAL DIRECT DEPRECIATION EXPENSE		954,357	675,099	188,846	1,271	2,068	0	0	77,113
239											
240		Shared Services General Office	6.4	75,003	53,725	15,824	101	165			5,989
241		Shared Services Customer Support	99.0	0							
242		Colorado-Kansas General Office	6.4	21,863	15,559	4,589	29	48			1,734
243											
244		TOTAL DEPRECIATION EXPENSE - DEMAND		1,022,159	744,389	219,253	1,402	2,280	0	0	94,836

Alcon Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division										
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-AT-MG-000-RTS										
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ending September 30, 2013										
ALLOCATION OF DEPRECIATION EXPENSE										
325	General:									
327										
328	28800	Land & Land Rights	99.0	0						
329	38000	Structures & Improvements	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	361	269	80	0	1	0	2
330	39003	Improvements	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
331	39004	Air Conditioning Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
332	39006	Improvement to Leased Premises	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	11	8	2	0	0	0	0
333	39100	Office Furniture & Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	226	168	50	0	1	0	6
334	39103	Office Furn, Copiers & Type	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
335	39200	Transportation Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	77	57	17	0	0	0	2
336	39200	Stores Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
337	39400	Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	696	511	182	1	2	0	4
338	39500	Laboratory Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
339	39600	Power Operated Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	7	6	2	0	0	0	0
340	39608	Ditchers	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	4	3	1	0	0	0	0
341	39604	Backhoes	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	4	3	1	0	0	0	0
342	39605	Welders	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
343	39700	Communication Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	283	211	63	0	1	0	2
344	39701	Communication Equipment - Mobile Radios	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	5	4	1	0	0	0	0
345	39702	Communication Equipment - Fixed Radios	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	161	130	36	0	0	0	1
346	39800	Miscellaneous Equipment	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	54	40	12	0	0	0	1
347	38900	Other Tangible Property - Servers - H/W	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	47	35	10	0	0	0	1
348	38901	Other Tangible Property - Servers - S/W	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	71	53	16	0	0	0	2
349	38602	Other Tangible Property - Network - H/W	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	255	180	56	0	1	0	6
350	38903	Other Tang. Property - CPU	99.0	0						
351	38804	Other Tangible Property - MF - Hardware	99.0	0						
352	39905	Other Tang. Property - PC Hardware	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	778	579	172	1	2	0	19
353	39906	Other Tang. Property - PC Software	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	109	81	24	0	0	0	3
354	39907	Other Tang. Property - Mainframe S/W	99.0	0						
355	39908	Other Tang. Property - Application Software	6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	1,055	786	238	1	3	0	6
356										
357										
358	Total General Plant			4,204	3,130	930	5	12	0	24
359										
360	TOTAL DIRECT DEPRECIATION EXPENSE			35,543	26,462	7,860	44	99	0	202
361										
362	Shared Services General Office			6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	3,708	2,761	920	5	10	21
363	Shared Services Customer Support			99.0	0					
364	Colorado-Kansas General Office			6.6 P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	1,074	800	237	1	3	6
365										
366	TOTAL DEPRECIATION EXPENSE - COMMODITY			40,325	30,022	8,918	49	113	0	229

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division												
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATM-000-RTS												
Represented Term Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013												
ALLOCATION OF DEPRECIATION EXPENSE												
447	General:											
448												
449												
450	39900	Land & Land Rights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
451	39000	Structures & Improvements	45,427	39,105	5,830	72	37	19	3	226	1,070	54
452	39003	Improvements	38	31	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
453	39004	Air Conditioning Equipment	220	196	26	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
454	39008	Improvement to Leased Premises	1,401	1,180	178	0	1	1	0	7	32	2
455	39100	Office Furniture & Equipment	29,050	24,659	3,648	45	23	12	2	146	670	34
456	39103	Office Fm. Coolers & Type	348	293	44	1	0	0	0	2	8	0
457	39200	Transportation Equipment	9,922	8,257	1,246	15	8	4	1	50	229	11
458	39300	Stores Equipment	22	19	3	0	0	0	0	1	9	0
459	39500	Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	89,310	74,983	11,090	137	71	36	6	449	2,036	102
460	39500	Laboratory Equipment	400	337	50	1	0	0	0	2	9	0
461	39600	Power Operated Equipment	963	811	121	1	1	0	0	5	22	1
462	39603	Dishers	498	419	63	1	0	0	0	3	11	1
463	39604	Bankbooks	536	451	87	1	0	0	0	3	12	1
464	39605	Welders	120	101	15	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
465	39700	Communication Equipment	36,988	30,650	4,970	56	29	15	2	185	839	42
466	39701	Communication Equipment - Mobile Radios	658	554	83	1	1	0	0	3	15	1
467	39702	Communication Equipment - Fixed Radios	20,777	17,500	2,609	32	17	8	1	106	479	24
468	39900	Miscellaneous Equipment	9,952	5,654	374	11	6	3	0	35	160	8
469	39900	Other Tangible Property - Servers - H/W	5,856	5,051	753	9	5	2	0	80	338	7
470	39901	Other Tangible Property - Servers - H/W	3,103	2,657	1,143	14	7	4	1	46	210	11
471	39902	Other Tangible Property - Network - H/W	32,815	27,640	4,121	51	26	13	2	167	756	38
472	39903	Other Tang. Property - CPU	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
473	39904	Other Tangible Property - MF - Hardware	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
474	39905	Other Tang. Property - PC Hardware	100,061	84,281	12,565	155	80	41	7	509	2,306	116
475	39906	Other Tang. Property - PC Software	14,050	11,834	1,764	32	11	6	1	71	324	16
476	39907	Other Tang. Property - Mainframe S/W	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
477	39908	Other Tang. Property - Application Software	135,794	114,360	17,653	211	109	55	9	490	3,110	157
478	Total General Plant		540,858	435,366	67,919	839	434	221	37	2,749	12,467	627
481	TOTAL DIRECT DEPRECIATION EXPENSE		6,690,590	7,070,500	1,217,725	19,201	8,238	3,332	500	65,037	228,901	16,953
484	Shared Services General Office:		477,080	401,845	59,910	740	383	195	33	2,423	10,897	553
485	Shared Services Customer Support:		377,069	346,032	28,688	211	52	254	6	822	922	121
486	Colorado-Kansas General Office:		138,167	116,378	17,351	214	111	56	9	702	3,185	150
487	TOTAL DEPRECIATION EXPENSE		9,622,805	7,934,756	1,323,674	20,367	8,784	3,798	548	69,986	243,604	17,388

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division												
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-000-RTS												
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2015												
ALLOCATION OF TAXES, OTHER THAN INCOME & NET DEDUCTIONS FOR INCOME TAX												
1	Customer											
2												
3												
4	Allocation	Allocation	Total	Residential	Com/PA	Schools	Industrial	SGS	Interruptible	Irrigation	Firm	Interruptible
5	Factor	Basis	Company	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales		Sales	Sales	Transport	Transport
6												
7	Taxes Other Than Income											
8												
9	Non Revenue Related:											
10	25.2	Payroll - Cust	349,636	319,406	27,574	226	60	195	5	871	1,154	144
11	20.2	Gross Plant - Cust	6,009,670	5,227,762	649,143	9,487	3,084	2,956	172	34,725	74,194	8,195
12	20.2	Gross Plant - Cust	124,853	108,607	13,485	195	64	61	4	721	1,541	170
13	21.2	Other Taxes - Cust	349,885	305,202	37,233	532	173	173	10	1,958	4,146	459
14		Total Non Revenue Related:	6,834,041	5,960,977	727,436	10,390	3,381	3,386	191	38,276	81,035	8,968
15	Revenue Related:											
16	99.0	State Gross Receipts - Tax	0									
17	99.0	Local Gross Receipts - Tax	0									
18	99.0	Other	0									
19		Total Revenue Related:	0									
20												
21	Total Taxes, Other Than Income											
22			6,834,041	5,960,977	727,436	10,390	3,381	3,386	191	38,276	81,035	8,968
23												
24	22.0	Taxable Income	(1,179)	(74)	(510)	0	(6)	(3)	(11)	(143)	(282)	(171)
25												
26	19.2	Rate Base - Cust	4,398,561	3,852,269	456,204	6,440	2,074	2,234	113	23,998	49,522	5,506

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division												
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-200-RTS												
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013												
ALLOCATION OF TAXES, OTHER THAN INCOME & NET DEDUCTIONS FOR INCOME TAX												
27	Demand											
28												
29												
30												
31												
32	Allocation	Allocation	Total	Residential	Com/PA	Schools	Industrial	SGS	Interruptible	Irrigation	Firm	Interruptible
33	Factor	Basis	Company	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales		Sales	Sales	Transport	Transport
34												
35	Taxes Other Than Income											
36												
37	Non Revenue Related:											
38	25.4	Payroll - Demand	26,338	19,592	5,771	37	60	0	81	10	787	-
39	20.4	Gross Plant - Demand	1,117,517	792,028	233,286	1,491	2,426	-	-	-	88,286	-
40	20.4	Gross Plant - Demand	23,216	16,454	4,847	31	50	-	-	-	1,834	-
41	21.4	Other Taxes - Demand	62,934	44,695	13,153	84	137	0	4	1	4,901	-
42	Total Non Revenue Related:		1,290,005	872,720	257,056	1,643	2,673	0	85	10	95,808	0
43	Revenue Related:											
44	99.0	State Gross Receipts - Tax	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	99.0	Local Gross Receipts - Tax	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	99.0	Other	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	Total Revenue Related:		0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48												
49	Total Taxes, Other Than Income		1,290,005	872,720	257,056	1,643	2,673	0	85	10	95,808	-
50												
51	Allowance for Step Rate		(289)	(14)	(125)	0	(2)	(1)	(3)	(35)	(64)	(42)
52												
53	Interest Expense		1,076,127	771,925	227,365	1,453	2,354	-	-	-	-	75,019
54												

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division												
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-2008-RTS												
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013												
ALLOCATION OF TAXES, OTHER THAN INCOME & NET DEDUCTIONS FOR INCOME TAX:												
55												
56	Commodity											
57												
58												
59												
60	Allocation	Allocation	Total	Residential	Com/PA	Schools	Industrial	SGS	Interruptible	Irrigation	Firm	Interruptible
61	Factor	Basis	Company	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales		Sales	Sales	Transport	Transport
62												
63	Taxes Other Than Income											
64												
65	Non Revenue Related:											
66	25.6	Payroll - Comm	817	584	181	1	2	0	2	14	18	15
67	20.6	Gross Plant - Comm	54,665	40,839	12,089	67	153	0	310	1,347	-	-
68	20.6	Gross Plant - Comm	1,136	846	251	1	3	0	6	28	-	-
69	21.6	Other Taxes - Comm	3,053	2,271	675	4	9	0	17	75	1	1
70		Total Non Revenue Related:	59,671	44,400	13,196	73	167	0	335	1,464	19	16
71												
72	Revenue Related:											
73	99.0	State Gross Receipts - Tax	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
74	99.0	Local Gross Receipts - Tax	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75	99.0	Other	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76		Total Revenue Related:	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
77												
78		Total Taxes, Other Than Income	59,671	44,400	13,196	73	167	0	335	1,464	19	16
79												
80	22.0	Taxable Income	(32)	(2)	(14)	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(6)	(7)	(5)
81												
82	19.6	Rate Base - Comm	118,820	88,450	26,275	146	332	1	674	2,931	7	6

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division												
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-XXX-RTS												
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013												
ALLOCATION FACTORS												
		Total Company	Residential Sales	Com/PA Sales	Schools Sales	Industrial Sales	SGS	Interruptible Sales	Irrigation Sales	Firm Transport	Interruptible Transport	
1.0	Input Total Throughput	Value %	172,336,199 100.0000%	99,245,230 57.5882%	30,863,823 17.9091%	163,132 0.0947%	420,939 0.2443%	1,844 0.0011%	893,380 0.5184%	10,411,813 6.0416%	16,607,649 9.6368%	13,726,388 7.9691%
1.2	Input Sales Mcf	Value %	142,000,162 100.0000%	99,245,230 69.8909%	30,863,823 21.7351%	163,132 0.1149%	420,939 0.2964%	1,844 0.0013%	893,380 0.6291%	10,411,813 7.3323%	0.0000%	0.0000%
1.3	Input Total Firm Throughput	Value %	157,714,431 100.0000%	99,245,230 62.9272%	30,863,823 19.5694%	163,132 0.1034%	420,939 0.2669%	1,844 0.0012%	- 0.0000%	10,411,813 6.6017%	16,607,649 10.5302%	0.0000%
1.5	Input Winter Volumes Excluding Transport	Value %	110,975,924 100.0000%	82,611,918 74.4503%	24,542,570 22.1152%	135,915 0.1225%	310,352 0.2797%	806 0.0007%	629,336 0.5671%	2,735,027 2.4645%	0.0000%	0.0000%
1.6	Input Mcf less interruptible, SGS, Irrigation	Value %	147,300,773 100.0000%	99,245,230 67.3759%	30,863,823 20.9529%	163,132 0.1107%	420,899 0.2858%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	16,607,649 11.2747%	0.0000%
1.8	Input Mcf less interruptible, SGS, Irrigation, Transport	Value %	130,693,124 100.0000%	99,245,230 75.9376%	30,863,823 23.6155%	163,132 0.1248%	420,939 0.3221%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%
2.0	Input Bills	Value %	1,540,488 100.0000%	1,413,690 91.7690%	117,205 7.6036%	862 0.0559%	213 0.0138%	876 0.0569%	24 0.0016%	3,357 0.2179%	3,765 0.2444%	496 0.0322%
2.1	Input Bills (Sales)	Value %	1,536,227 100.0000%	1,413,690 92.0255%	117,205 7.6294%	862 0.0561%	213 0.0139%	876 0.0570%	24 0.0016%	3,357 0.2185%	0.0000%	0.0000%
2.2	Input Bills (Transport)	Value %	4,261 100.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	3,765 88.3595%	496 11.6405%
2.3	Input Bills less interruptible, SGS, Irrigation	Value %	1,535,735 100.0000%	1,413,690 92.0560%	117,205 7.6318%	862 0.0561%	213 0.0139%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	3,765 0.2452%	0.0000%
2.4	Input Bills less interruptible, SGS, Irrigation, Transport	Value %	1,531,870 100.0000%	1,413,690 92.2792%	117,205 7.6508%	862 0.0562%	213 0.0139%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%
2.5	Input Meters	Value %	131,208 100.0000%	120,206 91.6148%	10,164 7.7463%	71 0.0541%	21 0.0160%	71 0.0541%	1 0.0008%	294 0.2241%	348 0.2652%	32 0.0244%
2.6	Input Meters (Sales)	Value %	130,828 100.0000%	120,206 91.8809%	10,164 7.7690%	71 0.0543%	21 0.0161%	71 0.0543%	1 0.0008%	294 0.2247%	0.0000%	0.0000%
2.7	Input Meters (Transport)	Value %	380 100.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	348 91.5789%	32 8.4211%
3.0	Input Peak Month	Value %	33,094,966 100.0000%	22,238,105 67.1948%	6,550,074 19.7918%	41,872 0.1265%	68,109 0.2058%	139 0.0004%	137,799 0.4164%	16,266 0.0492%	2,737,350 8.2712%	1,305,253 3.9440%
3.1	Input Peak Month (Sales)	Value %	29,052,864 100.0000%	22,238,105 76.5449%	6,550,074 22.5459%	41,872 0.1441%	68,109 0.2344%	139 0.0005%	137,799 0.4743%	16,266 0.0560%	0.0000%	0.0000%
3.2	Input Peak Month (Transport)	Value %	4,042,603 100.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	2,737,350 67.7126%	1,305,253 32.2874%
3.3	Input Peak Month less interruptible, SGS, Irrigation	Value %	31,635,509 100.0000%	22,238,105 70.2948%	6,550,074 20.7048%	41,872 0.1324%	68,109 0.2153%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	2,737,350 8.6528%	0.0000%
3.4	Input Peak Month less interruptible, SGS, Irrigation, Transport	Value %	28,898,160 100.0000%	22,238,105 76.9534%	6,550,074 22.6661%	41,872 0.1449%	68,109 0.2357%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%
3.5	Input Small Meter Investment	Value %	12,911,002 100.0000%	11,948,659 87.8991%	1,455,676 11.2747%	7,424 0.0575%	2,943 0.0228%	7,187 0.0557%	0.0000%	72,375 0.5606%	15,498 0.1200%	1,240 0.0096%

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division											
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-XXX-RTS											
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013											
ALLOCATION FACTORS											
		Total	Residential	Com/PA	Schools	Industrial	SGS	Interruptible	Irrigation	Firm	Interruptible
	Input	Company	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales	Transport	Transport
	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
3.8	Large Meter Investment	3,576,248	101,391	2,252,567	79,997	27,514	1,174	2,955	241,688	781,973	85,689
	Input	100.0000%	2.8351%	63.0148%	2.2369%	0.7777%	0.0328%	0.0826%	6.7531%	21.8657%	2.3961%
4.0	Meter Investment	16,487,250	11,450,050	3,709,242	87,420	30,757	8,962	2,955	314,069	797,471	86,329
	Input	100.0000%	69.4479%	22.4976%	0.5302%	0.1866%	0.0507%	0.0179%	1.9049%	4.8389%	0.5273%
4.1	Meter Installations	16,475,394	11,450,050	3,709,242	87,420	30,757	0	0	314,069	797,471	86,329
	Input	100.0000%	69.4956%	22.5131%	0.5308%	0.1867%	0.0000%	0.0000%	1.9062%	4.8402%	0.5276%
4.2	Direct to Residential	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Input	100.0000%	100.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%
4.4	Direct to Commercial & Public Authority	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Input	100.0000%	0.0000%	100.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%
4.6	Direct to Schools	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Input	100.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	100.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%
4.8	Direct to Industrial	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Input	100.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	100.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%
5.0	Direct to SGS	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Input	100.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	100.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%
5.2	Direct to Interruptible	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Input	100.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	100.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%
5.4	Direct to Irrigation	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Input	100.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	100.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%
5.6	Direct to Firm Transport	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Input	100.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	100.0000%	0.0000%
5.8	Direct to Interruptible Transport	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Input	100.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	100.0000%
6.0	Internally Generated P, S, T & D Plant	276,078,690	232,541,627	34,669,025	428,321	221,486	112,731	18,844	1,405,242	6,369,599	319,816
	Input	100.0000%	84.2302%	12.5577%	0.1551%	0.0802%	0.0408%	0.0068%	0.5063%	2.3050%	0.1158%
6.2	Internally Generated P, S, T & D Plant - Customer	230,066,749	199,854,421	25,037,248	397,153	120,267	112,716	6,675	1,350,358	2,898,099	319,816
	Input	100.0000%	86.8680%	10.8826%	0.1596%	0.0523%	0.0490%	0.0029%	0.5869%	1.2597%	0.1390%
6.4	Internally Generated P, S, T & D Plant - Demand	49,866,147	31,089,656	9,157,235	58,598	95,218	0	0	0	5,465,500	0
	Input	100.0000%	70.8739%	20.8754%	0.1384%	0.2171%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	7.9002%	0.0000%
6.6	Internally Generated P, S, T & D Plant - Commodity	2,145,794	1,597,590	474,547	2,638	6,001	15	12,169	52,884	0	0
	Input	100.0000%	74.4503%	22.1152%	0.1225%	0.2797%	0.0007%	0.5671%	2.4645%	0.0000%	0.0000%
7.0	Internally Generated Allocated O&M Expenses	20,992,361	18,041,909	2,414,029	24,189	14,484	8,597	2,441	89,351	358,467	19,899
	Input	100.0000%	85.9451%	11.4996%	0.1152%	0.0690%	0.0410%	0.0116%	0.3971%	1.8267%	0.0948%
7.2	Internally Generated Allocated O&M Expenses - Cust	17,185,833	15,319,757	1,610,966	19,152	5,925	8,594	230	71,560	135,368	15,304
	Input	100.0000%	89.1366%	9.3733%	0.1113%	0.0345%	0.0500%	0.0013%	0.4164%	0.7876%	0.0890%
7.4	Internally Generated Allocated O&M Expenses - Demand	3,402,807	2,482,522	716,305	4,579	7,448	0	0	0	242,553	0
	Input	100.0000%	71.4661%	21.0504%	0.1346%	0.2189%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	7.1280%	0.0000%

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division											
Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-XXX-RTS											
Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013											
ALLOCATION FACTORS											
		Total Company	Residential Sales	Com/PA Sales	Schools Sales	Industrial Sales	SGS	Interruptible Sales	Irrigation Sales	Firm Transport	Interruptible Transport
Internally Generated	Value	402,721	290,230	86,758	477	1,109	8	2,211	11,792	5,551	4,589
7.6 Allocated O&M Expenses - Comm	%	100.0000%	72.0674%	21.5428%	0.1185%	0.2754%	0.0008%	0.5490%	2.8280%	1.3785%	1.1395%
Input	Value	1,930,895	1,413,690	117,205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.0 Customer Deposits Factor	%	100.0000%	92.3440%	7.6560%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%
Internally Generated	Value	201,085,262	170,497,248	24,845,299	282,558	151,715	82,787	8,810	886,132	4,625,888	201,330
9.0 Allocated Net Plant	%	100.0000%	84.7885%	12.1084%	0.1405%	0.0754%	0.0412%	0.0044%	0.4407%	2.3005%	0.1004%
Internally Generated	Value	166,808,064	145,919,411	17,307,548	296,425	76,017	82,781	4,158	865,564	1,818,994	201,330
9.2 Allocated Net Plant - Cust	%	100.0000%	87.1404%	10.2857%	0.1422%	0.0457%	0.0498%	0.0025%	0.5207%	1.0907%	0.1214%
Internally Generated	Value	39,956,427	23,966,765	7,059,238	45,126	73,403	0	0	0	2,811,894	0
9.4 Allocated Net Plant - Demand	%	100.0000%	70.5609%	20.7891%	0.1329%	0.2162%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	8.2809%	0.0000%
Internally Generated	Value	820,771	611,067	181,515	1,005	1,295	8	4,655	20,228	0	0
9.6 Allocated Net Plant - Comm	%	100.0000%	74.4503%	22.1152%	0.1225%	0.2797%	0.0007%	0.5671%	2.4645%	0.0000%	0.0000%
Internally Generated	Value	4,348,434	3,709,345	507,836	5,477	8,044	1,735	125	17,640	98,307	4,925
10.0 Composite of Accts. 871-879 & 886-893	%	100.0000%	85.3030%	11.6786%	0.1260%	0.0700%	0.0399%	0.0029%	0.4057%	2.2670%	0.1133%
Internally Generated	Value	3,595,282	3,182,578	352,585	4,488	1,421	1,735	45	16,710	33,073	3,999
10.2 Composite of Accts. 871-879 & 886-893 - Cust	%	100.0000%	88.4963%	9.8028%	0.1248%	0.0395%	0.0482%	0.0013%	0.4648%	0.9196%	0.1029%
Internally Generated	Value	796,758	517,902	152,544	975	1,586	0	0	0	63,750	0
10.4 Composite of Accts. 871-879 & 886-893 - Demand	%	100.0000%	70.2948%	20.7048%	0.1324%	0.2153%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	8.6528%	0.0000%
Internally Generated	Value	15,394	8,865	2,757	15	38	0	80	890	1,484	1,226
10.6 Composite of Accts. 871-879 & 886-893 - Comm	%	100.0000%	57.8882%	17.9091%	0.0947%	0.2443%	0.0011%	0.5184%	6.0418%	9.6968%	7.9681%
Internally Generated	Value	149,747,733	131,875,913	15,093,947	104,448	77,668	68,353	1,624	267,661	2,718,574	36,545
11.0 Composite of Accts. 375 & 380	%	100.0000%	87.7335%	10.0796%	0.0697%	0.0519%	0.0458%	0.0011%	0.1787%	1.8154%	0.0244%
Internally Generated	Value	121,853,936	111,771,035	9,318,587	67,529	17,615	68,353	1,624	267,661	304,986	36,545
11.2 Composite of Accts. 376 & 380 - Cust	%	100.0000%	91.7254%	7.6473%	0.0554%	0.0145%	0.0561%	0.0013%	0.2197%	0.2503%	0.0300%
Internally Generated	Value	27,893,797	19,607,878	5,775,360	35,919	60,053	0	0	0	2,413,588	0
11.4 Composite of Accts. 376 & 380 - Demand	%	100.0000%	70.2948%	20.7048%	0.1324%	0.2153%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	8.6528%	0.0000%
Internally Generated	Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.6 Composite of Accts. 376 & 380 - Comm	%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%
Internally Generated	Value	121,821,678	105,447,734	13,141,477	91,392	76,347	52,516	1,451	204,305	2,775,866	30,591
12.0 Composite of Accts. 374-379	%	100.0000%	86.5591%	10.7875%	0.0750%	0.0627%	0.0431%	0.0012%	0.1677%	2.2786%	0.0251%
Internally Generated	Value	92,442,923	84,795,012	7,053,650	52,908	13,097	52,516	1,451	204,305	233,789	30,591
12.2 Composite of Accts. 374-379 - Cust	%	100.0000%	91.7280%	7.6357%	0.0588%	0.0142%	0.0568%	0.0016%	0.2110%	0.2529%	0.0311%
Internally Generated	Value	29,878,750	20,651,722	6,682,616	38,885	63,250	0	0	0	2,542,077	0
12.4 Composite of Accts. 374-379 - Demand	%	100.0000%	70.2948%	20.7048%	0.1324%	0.2153%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	8.6528%	0.0000%
Internally Generated	Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.6 Composite of Accts. 374-379 - Comm	%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%
Internally Generated	Value	23,493,473	16,459,378	5,182,365	120,171	42,304	3,637	1,099	435,068	1,092,404	119,046
13.0 Composite of Accts. 381-383	%	100.0000%	70.2236%	22.0569%	0.5115%	0.1801%	0.0155%	0.0047%	1.8517%	4.6494%	0.5067%
Internally Generated	Value	23,493,473	16,459,378	5,182,365	120,171	42,304	3,637	1,099	435,068	1,092,404	119,046
13.2 Composite of Accts. 381-383 - Cust	%	100.0000%	70.2236%	22.0569%	0.5115%	0.1801%	0.0155%	0.0047%	1.8517%	4.6494%	0.5067%

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division Kansas Jurisdiction Case No. 14-ATMG-XXX-RTS Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2019												
ALLOCATION FACTORS												
			Total Company	Residential Sales	Com/PA Sales	Schools Sales	Industrial Sales	SGS	Interruptible Sales	Irrigation Sales	Firm Transport	Interruptible Transport
13.4	Internally Generated Composite of Accts. 381-383 - Demand	Value %	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%
13.6	Internally Generated Composite of Accts. 381-383 - Comm	Value %	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%
14.0	Internally Generated Account 380	Value %	34,496,520 100.0000%	31,548,963 91.6148%	2,667,618 7.7465%	18,694 0.0541%	5,512 0.0160%	18,694 0.0541%	262 0.0008%	77,162 0.2241%	91,395 0.2652%	8,399 0.0244%
14.2	Internally Generated Account 380 - Cust	Value %	34,496,520 100.0000%	31,548,963 91.6148%	2,667,618 7.7465%	18,694 0.0541%	5,512 0.0160%	18,694 0.0541%	262 0.0008%	77,162 0.2241%	91,395 0.2652%	8,399 0.0244%
14.4	Internally Generated Account 380 - Demand	Value %	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%
14.6	Internally Generated Account 380 - Comm	Value %	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%
15.0	Internally Generated Distribution Plant	Value %	268,205,566 100.0000%	226,664,718 84.5112%	82,934,022 30.9129%	417,635 0.1557%	202,979 0.0755%	112,716 0.0420%	6,675 0.0025%	1,850,358 0.6900%	6,198,252 2.3110%	819,816 0.3058%
15.2	Internally Generated Distribution Plant - Cust	Value %	230,065,749 100.0000%	199,854,421 86.8680%	25,037,243 10.8826%	367,155 0.1596%	120,267 0.0523%	112,716 0.0490%	6,675 0.0029%	1,850,358 0.5869%	2,898,099 1.2597%	819,816 0.3590%
15.4	Internally Generated Distribution Plant - Demand	Value %	38,139,816 100.0000%	26,810,293 70.2948%	7,886,779 20.7048%	50,480 0.1324%	82,112 0.2153%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	3,300,153 8.6528%	0 0.0000%
15.6	Internally Generated Distribution Plant - Comm	Value %	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%
16.0	Internally Generated O&M Expenses less A&G	Value %	8,380,340 100.0000%	7,183,680 85.7206%	998,720 11.9174%	9,416 0.1124%	6,424 0.0767%	3,306 0.0394%	1,905 0.0227%	34,689 0.4139%	135,096 1.6121%	7,105 0.0848%
16.2	Internally Generated O&M Expenses less A&G - Cust	Value %	6,539,103 100.0000%	5,839,100 89.3771%	601,839 9.2121%	6,942 0.1063%	2,129 0.0326%	3,304 0.0506%	87 0.0013%	26,017 0.3982%	48,209 0.7379%	5,477 0.0838%
16.4	Internally Generated O&M Expenses less A&G - Demand	Value %	1,517,940 100.0000%	1,102,759 72.6484%	324,810 21.3981%	2,076 0.1368%	3,377 0.2225%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	84,917 5.5943%	0 0.0000%
16.6	Internally Generated O&M Expenses less A&G - Comm	Value %	929,296 100.0000%	241,821 25.9238%	72,071 7.7558%	998 0.1074%	917 0.2784%	2 0.0007%	1,617 0.5518%	8,672 2.6344%	1,970 0.5981%	1,628 0.4944%
17.0	Internally Generated Composite of Accts. 870-902, 905-916, 924 & 928-930.1	Value %	6,916,211 100.0000%	5,957,069 86.1320%	772,541 11.1700%	8,097 0.1171%	4,339 0.0630%	2,912 0.0421%	219 0.0032%	26,497 0.3831%	137,445 1.9736%	7,071 0.1022%
17.2	Internally Generated Composite of Accts. 870-902, 905-916, 924 & 928-930.1 - Cust	Value %	5,888,969 100.0000%	5,222,612 88.5869%	556,003 9.4796%	6,718 0.1145%	2,093 0.0357%	2,912 0.0466%	78 0.0013%	25,088 0.4276%	48,037 0.8185%	5,416 0.0923%
17.4	Internally Generated Composite of Accts. 870-902, 905-916, 924 & 928-930.1 - Demand	Value %	1,020,521 100.0000%	718,063 70.3624%	211,500 20.7247%	1,352 0.1325%	2,199 0.2155%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	87,407 8.5649%	0 0.0000%
17.6	Internally Generated Composite of Accts. 870-902, 905-916, 924 & 928-930.1 - Comm	Value %	25,723 100.0000%	16,394 63.3468%	5,098 19.8169%	27 0.1009%	67 0.2523%	0 0.0010%	141 0.5267%	1,399 5.2348%	2,002 7.4924%	1,655 6.1935%
18.0	Internally Generated Revenues	Value %	1,494,156,384 100.0000%	961,319,271 64.3886%	488,286,164 32.6797%	44,490,351 2.9776%	1,520 0.0001%	1,817 0.0001%	44 0.0000%	17,854 0.0012%	95,409 0.0024%	3,854 0.0003%
18.2	Internally Generated Rate Schedule Revenues	Value %	51,030,367 100.0000%	37,275,912 73.0465%	8,652,825 16.9562%	62,428 0.1223%	74,786 0.1466%	36,174 0.0709%	78,319 0.1537%	1,125,989 2.2065%	2,595,217 5.0856%	1,138,717 2.2317%

Atmos Energy Corporation, Colorado-Kansas Division												
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Forecasted Test Period: Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2013												
ALLOCATION FACTORS												
			Total Company	Residential Sales	Com/PA Sales	Schools Sales	Industrial Sales	SGS	Interruptible Sales	Irrigation Sales	Firm Transport	Interruptible Transport
18.4	Internally Generated Gas Costs	Value %	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%
19.0	Internally Generated Rate Base	Value %	184,199,229 100.0000%	155,136,135 84.2219%	23,387,166 12.6967%	264,649 0.1437%	157,038 0.0853%	73,557 0.0399%	25,912 0.0141%	873,309 0.4741%	4,100,020 2.2259%	181,448 0.0985%
19.2	Internally Generated Rate Base - Cust	Value %	144,796,773 100.0000%	126,813,325 87.5802%	15,087,573 10.3853%	212,013 0.1464%	68,268 0.0471%	73,528 0.0508%	3,733 0.0026%	776,885 0.5365%	1,690,282 1.1259%	181,264 0.1252%
19.4	Internally Generated Rate Base - Demand	Value %	35,490,992 100.0000%	25,411,098 71.5987%	7,484,856 21.0889%	47,846 0.1348%	77,828 0.2193%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	2,469,565 6.9583%	0 0.0000%
19.6	Internally Generated Rate Base - Comm	Value %	3,911,464 100.0000%	2,911,712 74.4405%	864,937 22.1129%	4,790 0.1225%	10,988 0.2796%	28 0.0007%	22,179 0.5670%	96,474 2.4664%	223 0.0057%	184 0.0047%
20.0	Internally Generated Gross Plant	Value %	299,968,495 100.0000%	253,181,893 84.3862%	37,361,881 12.4553%	459,228 0.1531%	236,533 0.0789%	123,482 0.0412%	20,148 0.0067%	1,506,649 0.5023%	6,796,383 2.2624%	342,299 0.1141%
20.2	Internally Generated Gross Plant - Cust	Value %	251,009,284 100.0000%	218,850,925 86.9892%	27,113,140 10.8016%	394,144 0.1570%	128,830 0.0513%	123,465 0.0492%	7,200 0.0029%	1,450,378 0.5778%	3,098,902 1.2348%	342,299 0.1364%
20.4	Internally Generated Gross Plant - Demand	Value %	46,675,970 100.0000%	33,081,088 70.8789%	9,743,797 20.8754%	62,288 0.1334%	101,317 0.2171%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	3,687,481 7.9002%	0 0.0000%
20.6	Internally Generated Gross Plant - Comm	Value %	2,289,241 100.0000%	1,699,880 74.4503%	504,944 22.1152%	2,798 0.1225%	6,885 0.2797%	17 0.0007%	12,948 0.5671%	56,271 2.4645%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%
21.0	Internally Generated Other Taxes	Value %	7,556,643 100.0000%	6,400,072 84.6722%	928,045 12.2779%	11,259 0.1490%	5,785 0.0765%	3,152 0.0417%	570 0.0075%	36,967 0.4891%	164,499 2.1755%	8,354 0.1105%
21.2	Internally Generated Other Taxes - Cust	Value %	6,359,305 100.0000%	5,547,169 87.2252%	676,718 10.6414%	9,663 0.1519%	3,144 0.0494%	3,151 0.0495%	178 0.0028%	35,596 0.5598%	75,348 1.1848%	8,339 0.1311%
21.4	Internally Generated Other Taxes - Demand	Value %	1,143,855 100.0000%	811,621 70.9549%	239,057 20.8992%	1,528 0.1336%	2,486 0.2173%	0 0.0000%	81 0.0071%	10 0.0008%	89,073 7.7871%	0 0.0000%
21.6	Internally Generated Other Taxes - Comm	Value %	55,483 100.0000%	41,283 74.4068%	12,270 22.1152%	68 0.1224%	155 0.2799%	0 0.0007%	512 0.5615%	1,361 2.4532%	18 0.0330%	15 0.0272%
22.0	Internally Generated Taxable Income	Value %	7,693,560 100.0000%	479,876 6.2374%	3,326,876 43.2423%	(1,563) -0.0203%	41,643 0.5413%	18,477 0.2402%	71,108 0.9243%	982,999 12.770%	1,708,670 22.2091%	1,115,474 14.4988%
23.0	Internally Generated General Plant	Value %	9,610,019 100.0000%	8,094,538 84.3302%	1,206,794 12.5577%	14,909 0.1551%	7,710 0.0802%	3,924 0.0408%	655 0.0068%	48,845 0.5089%	221,510 2.3050%	11,132 0.1158%
23.2	Internally Generated General Plant - Cust	Value %	8,008,890 100.0000%	6,956,790 86.8680%	871,521 10.8826%	12,780 0.1596%	4,186 0.0513%	3,924 0.0490%	232 0.0029%	47,005 0.5869%	100,880 1.2597%	11,132 0.1390%
23.4	Internally Generated General Plant - Demand	Value %	1,526,896 100.0000%	1,082,199 70.8739%	318,754 20.8754%	2,038 0.1334%	3,314 0.2171%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	120,631 7.9002%	0 0.0000%
23.6	Internally Generated General Plant - Comm	Value %	74,693 100.0000%	55,609 74.4503%	16,519 22.1152%	91 0.1225%	209 0.2797%	1 0.0007%	424 0.5671%	1,841 2.4645%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%
24.0	Internally Generated Distribution O&M	Value %	5,779,416 100.0000%	4,924,897 85.3030%	674,254 11.6788%	7,272 0.1260%	4,042 0.0700%	2,304 0.0399%	166 0.0029%	23,420 0.4057%	130,522 2.2607%	6,339 0.1133%
24.2	Internally Generated Distribution O&M - Cust	Value %	4,774,784 100.0000%	4,225,508 88.4969%	469,061 9.828%	5,958 0.1248%	1,886 0.0395%	2,304 0.0482%	60 0.0013%	22,185 0.4646%	49,511 0.9196%	4,911 0.1029%
24.4	Internally Generated Distribution O&M - Demand	Value %	978,193 100.0000%	687,618 70.2948%	202,593 20.7048%	1,295 0.1324%	2,106 0.2153%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	0 0.0000%	84,641 8.6528%	0 0.0000%

