COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY BEFORE THE KENTUCKY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Electronic Application of Jackson Purchase)	
Energy Corporation for a General)	
Adjustment of Rates and Other General)	Case No. 2024-00085
Relief)	

JACKSON PURCHASE ENERGY CORPORATION'S VERIFIED RESPONSE TO COMMISSION STAFF'S SECOND REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ENTERED MAY 28, 2024

Comes now Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation (Jackson Purchase), by counsel, and does hereby tender its Verified Response to Commission Staff's Second Request for Information entered May 28, 2024.

In the Matter of:

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of:	
THE ELECTRONIC APPLICATION OF JACKSON PURCHASE ENERGY CORPORATION FOR A GENERAL ADJUSTMENT OF RATES) Case No. 2024-00085
VERIFICATION OF	GREG GRISSOM
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY)	
COUNTY OF McCRACKEN)	
Greg Grissom, Chief Executive Officer of duly sworn, states that he has supervised the pre Staff's Second Request for Information in the abothings set forth therein are true and accurate to the formed after reasonable inquiry.	ove-referenced case and that the matters and
The foregoing Verification was signed, acknowledge of, 2024, by Greg Grissom.	nowledged and sworn to before me this //**
day of, 2024, by Greg Grissom. day of, 2024, by Greg Grissom.	nission expiration: 8 2.5/202 6

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of:	
THE ELECTRONIC APPLICATION JACKSON PURCHASE ENERGY CORPORATION FOR A GENERAL ADJUSTMENT OF RATES)
VERIFICATION OF	F TRAVIS SPICELAND
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY) COUNTY OF McCRACKEN)	
being duly sworn, states that he has supervised to Staff's Second Request for Information in the	gineering of Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation, the preparation of certain responses to Commission e above-referenced case and that the matters and the best of his knowledge, information and belief,
	Travis Spiceland
day of June, 2024, by Travis Spiceland	
A STATE AT LANIMINIMINIMINIMINIMINIMINIMINIMINIMINIM	ommission expiration: 8/25/202C

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of: THE ELECTRONIC APPLICATION JACKSON PURCHASE ENERGY CORPORATION FOR A GENER ADJUSTMENT OF RATES	Ý)))	Case No. 2024-00085
VERIFICATION	OF ME	REDITH	KENDALL
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY COUNTY OF McCRACKEN)		
Meredith Kendall, Vice-President ar Corporation, being duly sworn, states that s to Commission Staff's Second Request for matters and things set forth therein are true and belief, formed after reasonable inquiry.	she has so Information	supervised ation in the	the preparation of certain responses above-referenced case and that the
		Meredith	deth hendall Kendall
The foregoing Verification was sign day of	ndall.	nowledged	Wiek

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of:	
THE ELECTRONIC APPLICATION OF JACKSON PURCHASE ENERGY CORPORATION FOR A GENERAL ADJUSTMENT OF RATES) Case No. 2024-00085
VERIFICATION OF J	JOHN WOLFRAM
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY)	
COUNTY OF JEFFERSON)	
John Wolfram, being duly sworn, states the responses to Commission Staff's Second Request and that the matters and things set forth therein are information and belief, formed after reasonable incommendation.	e true and accurate to the best of her knowledge,
	John Wolfram
The foregoing Verification was signed, ack day of, 2024, by John Wolfran	knowledged and sworn to before me this 3rd
	G Sut I
Com	mission expiration: O4/06/106/

COREY SCOTT JONES
Notary Public - State at Large
Kentucky
My Commission Expires April 08, 2026
Notary ID KYNP48750

Request 1: Refer to the Application, Direct Testimony of John Wolfram (Wolfram Direct

Testimony), page 21.

a. Explain why Jackson Purchase Energy decided to increase all customer charges by \$10.

b. Considering Jackson Purchase Energy relied on the cost-of-service study (COSS) to

allocate the revenue increase, explain how the revenue increase appropriately addresses

any interclass subsidization and classes with a negative Rate of Return.

Response 1a and 1b: The COSS for Jackson Purchase shows that the current customer charges

for all rate classes are lower than the cost-based customer charges. For Residential Rate R, the

current charge is \$20.35 per month and the cost-based charge is \$53.45 per month. The increase

of \$10 per month represents a movement of 30% or just under 1/3 of the way across the gap

between the current rate and the cost-based rate, while the resultant rate remains just 57% of the

actual fixed cost to serve.

Furthermore, because the rates of return for nearly all classes are negative or relatively low,

Jackson Purchase elected to spread the increase to all rate classes (except the direct serve Rate D,

Rate L which currently has no members taking service, and Lighting which has no customer

charges). Jackson Purchase elected to spread the revenue increase across the classes in this more

general way, to mitigate rate shock for any one class. For this reason, the increase of \$10 per

month was applied to all of the aforementioned rate classes.

Request 2: Refer to the Wolfram Direct Testimony, page 22. Explain how a scalar factor of

1.0309 percent or 3.09 percent increase was calculated.

Response 2: Jackson Purchase proposed first to increase all customer charges by \$10 per month,

and then to allocate the remaining revenue increase proportionately across all demand and energy

charges until the target revenue increase is reached. The scalar factor of 1.0309 was calculated in

Exhibit JW-9, on the Present and Proposed Rates worksheet. First the relevant customer charges

were increased by \$10. This resulted in an overall increase of \$3,659,925. Because the target

increase is \$5,586,197, the remaining increase of \$1,926,273 must be achieved by increasing all

of the relevant energy charges. The scalar that achieves that increase, when applied to each of the

relevant energy charges, is 1.0309, which is equivalent to a 3.09% increase in all relevant energy

charges.

Witness: John Wolfram

Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation Case No. 2024-00085 Commission Staff's First Request for Information

Request 3: Refer to the Wolfram Direct Testimony, page 23. Provide an explanation for how changing Rate L's customer charge and energy charge does not have an impact on Jackson Purchase Energy's revenues.

Response 3: No members currently take service under Rate L. Since the rate class generates no revenue, revising the rates does not have an impact on overall revenues.

Witness: Meredith Kendall

Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation Case No. 2024-00085 Commission Staff's First Request for Information

Request 4: Refer to the Wolfram Direct Testimony, Exhibit JW-2, page 1. Provide a breakdown of the test-year balance for Interest-Other.

Response 4: Please see the Excel file provided separately.

Witness: Meredith Kendall

Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation Case No. 2024-00085 Commission Staff's First Request for Information

Request 5: Refer to the Wolfram Direct Testimony, Exhibit JW-2, page 9. Provide the total test-year expenses for donations, promotional advertising, and dues in Excel spreadsheet format, with all formulas, columns, and rows unprotected and fully accessible.

Response 5: Please see the Excel file provided separately.

Request 6: Refer to the Wolfram Direct Testimony, Exhibit JW-2, page 13. Confirm that Jackson

Purchase Energy estimates that the remaining regulatory asset balance of its rate case expenses

from its last rate case will be \$58,881 as of November 1, 2024. If this cannot be confirmed, explain

and provide the estimated balance as of November 1, 2024.

Response 6: This is not confirmed. The \$58,881 represents the amount as of the effective date of

the revised rates as proposed by Jackson Purchase in its Application, which is May 1, 2024. The

balance as of November 1, 2024, will be \$23,552 (or \$5,888 x 4 instead of \$5,888 * 10 on line 9

of Exhibit JW-2, Reference Schedule 1.08).

Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation

Request 7: Refer to the Wolfram Direct Testimony, Exhibit JW-2, page 14.

a. Explain why the ending balance as of December 31, 2023, is the appropriate period to

normalize interest expense.

b. Provide the outstanding principal balance and interest rates as of August 31, 2023. Provide

all supporting calculations and documentation in Excel spreadsheet format, with all

formulas, columns, and rows unprotected and fully accessible.

c. Confirm that the short-term interest expense of \$3,575 is the test-year interest expense. If

this cannot be confirmed, explain.

Response 7a: The appropriate period for normalizing interest expense is the ending balance as of

August 31, 2023, the end of the 12-moth test period.

Response 7b: Please see the Excel file provided separately.

Response 7c: The short-term interest expense of \$3,575 is the interest expense incurred on

Jackson Purchase's line of credit during the test period.

Request 8: Refer to the Wolfram Direct Testimony, Exhibit JW-2, page 16. Provide a breakdown of the test-year and pro forma wages and salaries, showing each employee's regular and overtime hours, wage rates, and total wages in Excel spreadsheet format, with all formulas, columns, and rows unprotected and fully accessible.

Response 8: Please see the Excel file provided separately.

Request 9: Refer to the Wolfram Direct Testimony, Exhibit JW-2, page 18, and Jackson Purchase Energy's response to Commission Staff's First Request for Information (Staff's First Request), Item 47. Provide an itemized breakdown of total test-year expenses for the Board of Directors in Excel spreadsheet format, with all formulas, columns, and rows unprotected and fully accessible. The response should group expenses by director and category, such as per diems, industry association meetings, etc.

Response 9: Please see the Excel file provided separately.

Request 10: Refer to the Wolfram Direct Testimony, Exhibit JW-2, page 19.

a. Provide supporting documentation for the pro forma right-of-way maintenance expense.

Provide all supporting calculations and documentation in Excel spreadsheet format, with

all formulas, columns, and rows unprotected and fully accessible.

b. Provide the annual number of miles and cycle over which right-of-way maintenance is

routinely conducted. Include in the response the total miles of right-of-way that Jackson

Purchase Energy maintains.

c. Provide a breakdown of routine clearing, non-routine clearing, and spraying expenses for

the test year and the pro forma.

Response 10a: Please see the attached Excel spreadsheet.

Response 10b: Please see the response to the Attorney General's First Request for Information,

Item 53(d) for a history of ROW clearing. In total, Jackson Purchase maintains approximately

1,800 miles of right-of-way.

Response 10c: Please see the Excel spreadsheet attached in response to Request 10(a) for the

breakdown of the pro-forma right-of-way expenses. During the test year, expenses were as follows:

Tree trimming/routine clearing: \$779,966.14

ROW/non-routine clearing: \$3,842,065.80

Spraying: \$72,814.50

Total: \$4,694,846.44

Witness: John Wolfram

Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation Case No. 2024-00085 Commission Staff's First Request for Information

Response 11: Refer to the Wolfram Direct Testimony, Exhibit JW-2, page 20 and Case No. 2019-00053, final Order, page 9.

- a. Provide the adjustment necessary to reduce Jackson Purchase Energy's contribution to employee insurance premiums to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' average.
- b. Provide the capitalization ratio for the test year.

Response 11a and 11b: Please see the attached worksheet based on a revised Exhibit JW-2, Reference Schedule 1.15.

Request 12: Refer to the Wolfram Direct Testimony, Exhibit JW-3.

- a. Provide the Rate of Return for each rate class after the proposed revenue increase is applied.
- b. Refer also to Table 5, page 23. The notice showed that the Small Commercial Single Phase has an average usage of 642 kWh, and the Small Commercial Three Phase has an average usage of 1,885 kWh. While there is a significant difference between the billing determinants between the classes, explain why it is reasonable that the Small Commercial Single Phase energy charge is significantly lower than the Small Commercial Three Phase when considering cost-based rates, the COSS rates, and differentiating the rates between the classes.

Response 12a:

<u>#</u>	Rate	Code	Pro Forma Rate of Return on Rate Base
1	R - Residential	R	4.37%
2	C-1 Small Commercial Single Phase	C1	-3.06%
3	C-3 Small Commercial Three Phase	СЗ	-0.35%
4	D - Commercial and Industrial Demand < 3,000 kW	D	4.62%
5	D - Commercial and Industrial - DIRECT SERVED	D	NA
6	I-E - Large Commercial Existing	I-E	2.97%
7	OL - Outdoor Lighting	OL	9.06%
8	Total		3.63%

Response 12b: The difference in the cost-based energy charges for C1 and C3 is mostly driven by the effects of the year-end customer adjustment presented in the Application, Exhibit 10, Direct

Testimony of John Wolfram, Exhibit JW-2, Reference Schedule 1.10. The number of customers

in C1 declined during the test period: the average number was 4,844 but the test-year-end number

was 3,852. This drives a test year reduction in expense of \$649,372 and in revenue of \$1,117,448.

The number of customers in C3 increased during the test period, from an average of 515 to a test-

period ending count of 518. This difference is largely negligible. Overall, this means that on an

adjusted basis, the expense used to determine the energy charge is reduced by a sizable amount for

C1 but not for C3, which means that the per-unit energy charge for C1 is similarly reduced relative

to that of C3. If the effects of the year-end customer adjustment on expenses were ignored, the

per-unit charges for C1 and C3 would be as follows:

C1:

\$ 0.084737 per kWh

C3:

\$ 0.093001 per kWh

Response 13: Refer to the Wolfram Direct Testimony, Exhibit JW9, page 1. Explain why it is

reasonable that the Small Commercial Single Phase and the Residential class have the same

customer charge and energy charge.

Request 13: The customer charges for Residential and Small Commercial Single Phase have been

the same since before the 2021 rate filing in Case No. 2021-00358. In that same case, Jackson

Purchase proposed slightly different energy charges for the two classes, but in the Commission's

April 8, 2022 Order¹, the two energy charges were set to the same amount. It is likely that the

two rate classes have had similar or equivalent rates for some time because of the similar usage

patterns between residential and small commercial customers, but this is just speculation; it is

largely a legacy issue. In the cost-of-service study, the resultant cost-based rates for the two classes

differ, for both the customer charge and the energy charge. The rates as proposed are the same

only because of the existing status and the approach of spreading the revenue increase more

broadly across the classes as undertaken in this Application.

¹ Case No. 2021-00358, Electronic Application of Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation for a General Adjustment of Rates and Other General Relief, April 8, 2022 Order (KY PSC Apr. 8, 2022).

Request 14: Refer to Jackson Purchase Energy's response to Staff's First Request, Item 18,

Attachment H1. Confirm that the employee numbers on tab "Test Year1" are provided for the test-

year. If confirmed, provide the correct months and explain why the information does not match

the corresponding months provided for 2022 and 2023.

Response 14: The information previously provided in response to Staff's First Request, Item 18,

Attachment H1, tab "Test Year", is correct. The previous workbook listed the information in

calendar-year order (January-December) rather than chronological order (September 2022-August

2023). The spreadsheet has been updated and is attached separately to show the information in

chronological order.

Request 15: Refer to Jackson Purchase Energy's response to Staff's First Request, Items 23 and

25.

a. Explain whether dental and vision insurance are identifiable components of the insurance

premium. If so, provide the portion of each premium that is attributable to dental and vision

insurance.

b. Provide the number of employees that participated in each plan type as of the end of the

test year.

c. Provide a breakdown of employee contribution rates per plan type.

d. Provide a breakdown of test-year and pro forma total health insurance expenses and

Jackson Purchase Energy's contribution for each plan type.

Response 15a: Jackson Purchase's health, vision and dental insurance are all provided under one

premium; there are no separate identifiable components.

Response 15b: At the end of the test year, there were 66 employees on Jackson Purchase's medical

insurance plan.

Response 15c: Please see the Excel sheet provided separately.

Response 15d: Please see the response to Item 16.

Witness: Meredith Kendall

Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation Case No. 2024-00085 Commission Staff's First Request for Information

Request 16: Refer to Jackson Purchase Energy's response to Staff's First Request, Item 3. The information provided is unresponsive for the test year. As originally requested, provide the requested information for the test year.

Response 16: Please see Excel sheet provided separately.

Request 17: Refer to Jackson Purchase Energy's response to Staff's First Request, Item 44,

Attachment, Analysis of Professional Services.

a. Describe in detail the services provided by Patterson & Dewar Engineers totaling

\$57,964.42 that are designated "Engineering Technician - includes meals, travel, lodging."

State whether any of the amounts presented should have been capitalized.

b. Describe in detail the services provided by Allen & Hoshall totaling \$142,896.62 that are

designated "Substation re-build." State whether any of the amounts presented should have

been capitalized.

c. Describe in detail the services provided by Allen & Hoshall totaling \$37,557.50 that are

designated "System engineering design & planning." State whether any of the amounts

presented should have been capitalized.

Response 17a: Patterson and Dewar provided an Engineering Technician to stake and draw

work orders for pole replacements. After consideration in the preparation of these responses,

Jackson Purchase does believe this expense should have been capitalized.

Response 17b: Allen & Hoshall provided consulting services for the rebuilding of one of Jackson

Purchase's substations. These services included substation design, project management, and

device programming. These amounts were capitalized to account 107.100 - WIP.

Response 17c: These services provided by Allen & Hoshall consist of device programming and system coordination assistance. Due to the nature of these services, Jackson Purchase does not believe that the amounts paid for the services should have been capitalized.

Witness: Greg Grissom

Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation Case No. 2024-00085 Commission Staff's First Request for Information

Request 18: Refer to Case No 2021-00358,³ April 8, 2022 Order, page 12, which states in part,

[T]he Commission places Jackson Purchase on notice that Jackson Purchase cannot continue in its approach to [right-of-way] ROW management. In finding the proposed ROW management expense reasonable, the Commission is not excusing Jackson Purchase's past decisions. The Commission strongly encourages Jackson Purchase to take significant steps to address ROW management expenses, such as working with other electric utilities to develop regional bids for ROW management contracts. Merely taking the position that 'the costs are what the costs are,' is inexcusable. In any future rate case, whether a streamlined case or a general rate adjustment case, Jackson Purchase should provide in specific detail what actions it has taken to address the ROW management expenses.

Also, refer to Application, Direct Testimony of Greg Grissom, page 6 beginning at line 1. Also refer to Wolfram Direct Testimony, Exhibit JW-2, page 19. Provide the following information:

- a. Provide specific detail of any actions Jackson Purchase Energy has taken to address ROW management and expenses.
- b. State whether Jackson Purchase Energy has initiated any effort to work with other electric utilities to develop regional bids for ROW management contracts.
- c. Provide the number of miles of right-of-way maintenance, cost per mile, and total cost expended for each year 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, projected 2024 and the test year in the following format.

Request 18a: Please see the response to the Attorney General's First Request for Information, Item 26(g).

Request 18b: Please see the response to the Attorney General's First Request for Information,

Item 26(f).

Request 18c: Please see the Excel sheet provided separately.

Request 19: Provide Jackson Purchase Energy's annual reliability metrics for 2016 to the most

recent available data for 2024 and separately show outages caused by ROW vegetation in Excel

spreadsheet format, with all formulas, columns, and rows unprotected and fully accessible. Include

in the response, the System Average Interruption Duration, System Average Interruption

Frequency, Customer Average Interruption Frequency, Customer Average Interruption Duration,

and Customer Minutes of Interruption.

Response 19: Please see the Excel file provided separately. Jackson Purchase switched OMS

vendors between 2020 and 2021, so the available data and formatting between those years are

different.

Request 20: Refer to Case No 2021-00358,4 April 8, 2022 Order, pages 12 and 14, which states,

"The Commission puts Jackson Purchase on further notice that, in future streamlined or general

rate adjustment cases, Jackson Purchase must be prepared to demonstrate the cost savings from

the new headquarters or to provide evidence, in sufficient detail, why the cost savings have not

materialized." Provide a detailed analysis of the cost of electricity for the headquarters for the test

year compared to the asserted savings.

Response 20: Please see the attached spreadsheet for calculations and additional details. Since

moving to its new headquarters within its own service territory, Jackson Purchase has utilized a

blended rural rate/kWh purchased to derive a monthly energy expense, which is then booked to

Account 555.1 on the general ledger. This blended rural rate is calculated by dividing Jackson

Purchase's total monthly wholesale power cost (less direct-serve members) by the total kWh

purchased on the wholesale power bill (less direct-serve kWh purchases). Jackson Purchase also

accrues Utility Gross Receipts License tax (3%) and Sales tax (6%) expense, which are booked to

Account 930.2 on the general ledger. During the test year, Jackson Purchase incurred \$100,182.03

in energy expenses, including taxes, at its headquarters. In the last full 12-month period in which

Jackson Purchase resided in its old headquarters, Jackson Purchase incurred total energy expenses

of \$134,745.61 under Paducah Power's rates. While the annual cost savings of \$34,564 is not as

much as estimated originally, both the average electric expense per square foot of the headquarters

facility and the average electric expense per kWh purchased have decreased since Jackson

Purchase moved to its own service territory, as illustrated in the attachment.