related to the retail market transactions (Retail SET) activities and, to a much smaller extent, the costs related to load forecasting.

More specifically, the Retail SET is a set of interfaces that enable Texas ROA market transactions to flow between external market participants and the internal Default System Providers' systems. The market participants, including ERCOT and the TDUs, exchange data regarding customers, some of which is obtained from the DSPs or competitive REPs, using Electronic Data Interface ("EDI") technology. The Retail SET interfaces support the transfer of EDI transactions exchanged among the market participants in Texas, and can be categorized as follows:

- Account Maintenance
- Billing
- Customer Information
- Enrollment
- Landlord/Tenant
- Meter Read
- Interval Meter Read
- Registration
- Consumption History
- Payment
- Service Orders
- Termination

Each category of Retail SET transactions is designed for use in connection with various "Business Events," shown below, and each SET transaction that will contain the following information as it applies to a particular Business Event:

- Translation rules
- REP business rules
- Market requirements
- Validation rules

The following table provides a list of Business Events addressed by the SET Transactions and their corresponding business functions:

Transaction Types	
Business Event	**Description**
Account Maintenance & Meter Related Change	Create/Maintain/Retire ESI-ID Request
	Create/Maintain/Retire ESI-ID Response
Ad Hoc History	Ad Hoc Request
	Ad Hoc Response
Billing	TDU Invoice
Customer Information	Maintain Customer Info Request
	Maintain Customer Info Response
Drop to POLR	POLR Enrollment Request
	POLR Enrollment Response
Enrollment	Switch Request
	Switch Reject Response
	Switch CR Notification Request
	Switch CR Notification Response
	Premise Information and Enrollment Response
	Move-in Request
	Move-in Reject Response
	Historical Usage
	Cancel Switch Request
	Date Change Request
	Date Change Response

Landlord/Tenant	Establish/Delete CSA CR Request
	Establish/Delete CSA CR Response
	CSA Move-in Request
	CSA Move-in Response
Meter Read & Termination	Initial Meter Read
	Monthly Usage
Payment	REP Remittance Advice
Service Orders	Service Order Request
	Service Order Complete, Complete Unexecutable, Reject Response or Notification of Permit Required
	Suspension of Delivery Service Notification or Cancellation
	Suspension of Delivery Service Reject Response
Termination	Drop Due to Switch Request
	Drop Due to Switch Response
	Drop to POLR Request
	Drop to POLR Response
	Move-Out Request
	Move-out Response

To put it simply, Retail SET includes the systems developed for communication with ERCOT, the unbundled transmission and distribution service providers (TDSPs), and other market participants.

Load forecasting is the process of projecting load on an hourly basis for the next day, and on a week forward basis for development of schedules to ensure availability of adequate generation resources to meet demand. Load forecasting is necessary for the DSPs to determine how

much electricity they will need to purchase to meet their customers' needs, and to schedule delivery of that electricity on the TDSP's facilities. The DSPs would have primary responsibility to create hourly forecasts of load demands for all of their customers and forward the overall forecasts to the appropriate Independent Organization.

Key functions of the forecasting system include:

- Obtain input data necessary to perform the forecast
- Prepare forecasts of day-ahead and week-ahead hourly load requirements by settlement zone
- Perform statistical analysis on results to validate and provide risk assessment.
- Aggregate the two market forecasts (Mass/Middle and Commercial & Industrial Markets) into one overall load shape for the purposes of supply acquisition.
- Develop a balanced schedule of generation that corresponds to the retail load shape
- Forward the final balanced schedule to the Independent Organization for purposes of securing ancillary services and settling the market

These are the components of Retail Market Mechanics. The parameters of these components were developed not just for ESAT, but apply throughout Texas, but it is the DSPs, at least in ESAT and in the case of this class, that are responsible for carrying out these functions and interfacing with the other market participants.

Q. WAS IT NECESSARY FOR EGSI TO INCUR THE COSTS IN THE DEFAULT SERVICE PROVIDER CLASS?

A. Yes. As I explained above, these costs were necessary to comply with the requirements of SB 7 and the Commission's rules and orders, and were necessary to provide the market mechanics functionality that would allow the DSPs to serve their customers upon unbundling and ROA. Without the incurrence of these costs, the DSPs would not be able to transact business with their customers and the other integral market participants such as ERCOT (as the state-wide registration agent), the unbundled TDUs, and other REPs who either acquired customers from the DSPs, or whose customers "switched" (or were "dropped") to the DSPs. These costs, therefore, were necessary.

Q. ARE THE COSTS INCLUDED IN THIS CLASS REASONABLE?

A. Yes. This functionality was acquired primarily through a competitively bid Request for Proposals ("RFP") process. As can be seen in the table at the beginning of the discussion for this DSP class, $ 8.8 million of the approximately $13.6 million in this class was incurred as "external" costs; that is, costs incurred primarily from external legal and non-legal contractors, whether hired by ESI on behalf of EGSI, or hired by EGSI directly. This is almost the entire amount of active spending for this class. The majority of the remaining amount is AFUDC and capital overhead.

The initial RFP process under which these outsourced services were acquired is the same RFP process described in detail in the direct testimony of Company witness Manasco. Company witness Manasco sponsors the distribution-related TTC costs in this docket, but he explains the single RFP process that acquired both distribution and DSPs functionality in his testimony. In his testimony, Company witness Manasco explains that, in 2000, ESI, on behalf of EGSI and the other Entergy Operating Companies, issued a single RFP that solicited a "market solution" system that could handle both distribution and retail market mechanics for EAI's and EGSI's Texas service areas. Both Arkansas and Texas had enacted electric deregulation legislation in their respective 1999 sessions. Arkansas then ceased ROA efforts, as I explained earlier in my testimony. In any event, a number of candidates responded to the RFP, and ESI selected the solution proposed by IBM (the "IBM solution"), which also included a number of other vendors, as is explained in Company witness Manasco's testimony.

Initially, prior to November 2000, one "master" project code was used by EGSI and ESI to bill costs incurred under the IBM solution and the outgrowths of that solution for all functionality, whether for distribution or retail (including the DSPs' functionality). In November 2000, after the Commission adopted its PTB and POLR Rules, and business plans for the anticipated ROA start date of January 1, 2002 began to solidify, separate project codes were established to distinguish between the distribution

operations and market mechanics costs, and the retail operations and market mechanics costs. The project code established to capture the retail-related costs was RMMTEX. Billing to this project code continued until the enhancements to SET Version 1.4 (also discussed in more detail in Company witness Manasco's testimony) were completed in October 2002, at which time billings to project code RMMTEX ceased. At that time, other project codes were established in the Retail organization to capture ongoing retail-related ROA costs for the DSPs and the affiliated competitive REP that solicited customers in ERCOT. Because the costs in this class are costs incurred only through October 2002, it is not necessary to address the project codes and processes that were developed after that date for retail operations.

The original market solution product derived through the RFP provided the future DSPs with the base functionality they would need to communicate with other market participants and perform the load forecasting functions that they would need to acquire and schedule the receipt of electricity to serve their customers. However, over the course of delays and more advanced market definition and numerous revisions to SET (as explained by Company witness Manasco), Entergy's retail operations worked with the vendors to develop the additions, revisions, and granularity needed so that the Retail SET and load forecasting could keep pace with the evolving needs of the market, and be adequate to allow the DSPs to serve their customers upon ROA.

Q. WHY WERE THE RETAIL-RELATED COSTS BILLED TO PROJECT CODE RMMTEX UNTIL ENHANCEMENTS TO SET VERSION 1.4 WERE COMPLETE?

A. The DSPs were required to remain current with the then-existing SET version in anticipation that that version would be the version in place when ROA commenced upon conclusion of the pilot. SET Version 1.4 was the version in place as of January 1, 2002 and remained in place, with a number of changes and upgrades, until it was replaced by SET Version 1.5 in December 2002. The DSPs had tested with multiple versions of 1.4, and were ready to proceed with operations under that version upon ROA. As stated, ROA did not commence in ESAT on January 1, 2002, but SET Version 1.4 remained in effect as of that date and through most of 2002. Because SET 1.4 was in place as of January 1, 2002, and because, at that time, ROA could potentially commence in the 2002 time frame, a decision was made to continue to bill costs related to retail market mechanics (*i.e.,* Retail SET and load forecasting) to project code RMMTEX until enhancements to SET Version 1.4 were completed in October 2002.

Company witness Manasco has described the distribution market mechanics functionality in detail in his testimony. The same considerations, factors, and processes applied to the retail market mechanics. Put simply, as stated and explained above, these market mechanics were necessary to allow the DSPs to be ready to communicate

with all other affected market participants in ESAT (and with ERCOT) upon ROA. Without these market mechanics, there would be no DSPs, as is required by SB 7 and the Commission's rules. Specifically, Retail SET was necessary for the DSPs to switch and keep track of their customers, as required by the state-wide registration agent—ERCOT. Load forecasting was integral to this process so that the DSPs would be able to predict, and thereby schedule, how much electricity they would need to serve their customers.

Q. ARE THE TTC COSTS INCLUDED IN THIS CLASS REASONABLE?

A. Yes. This project work that was billed to project code RMMTEX represents the technical business processes and systems necessary for the DSPs to interact with customers and other market participants in ESAT. The costs in this class that were attributable to the competitive REP that serves customers in ERCOT have been removed from the costs billed to the project code from which this class is derived.

As stated, the external costs in this class resulted from a competitively bid RFP that resulted in hiring IBM and the sub-vendors to provide a market solution for the necessary market mechanics functionality, as described by Company witness Manasco, and the additional "granularity" required as the market systems evolved during the period over which these costs were incurred. This additional granularity was developed with the same vendors that provided the base case; that

is, the vendors who had been working with EGSI and ESI (and later the Entergy Retail organization) to establish the base functionality.

The "internal" costs in this class are the costs incurred by ESI for this functionality. These ESI internal costs were reasonable because these costs related to the RFP preparation, solicitation, selection, ESI-employee management, and modifications to ESI's systems to effectuate the retail market mechanics. The primary organizations within ESI that billed costs to project code RMMTEX were the market mechanics-related organizations. AFUDC was also billed to this project to capture the carrying costs of the capital that comprises this class. These carrying costs were computed based on FERC guidelines.

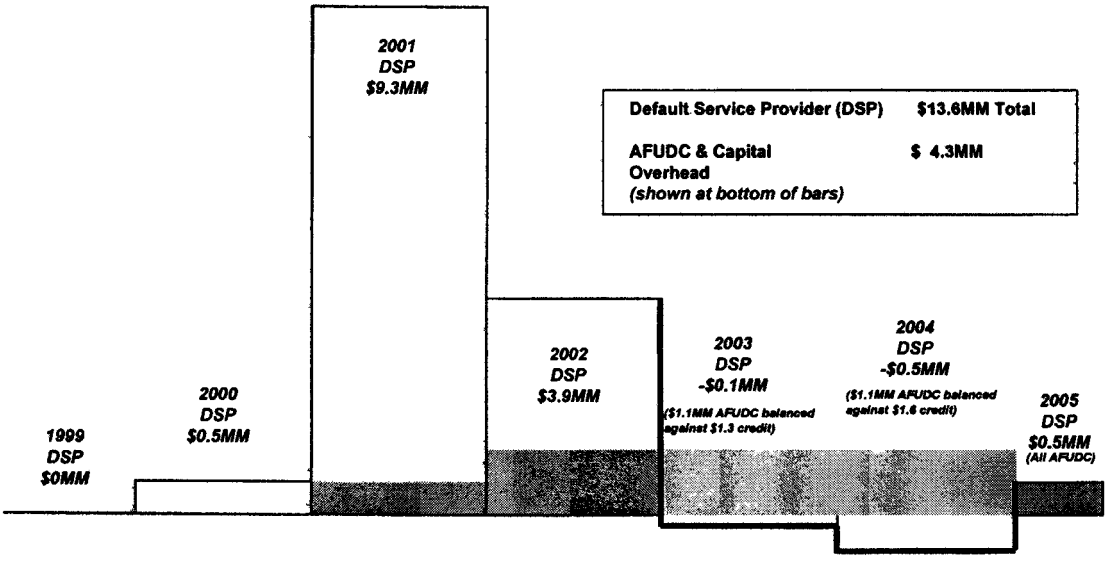
These costs are also reasonable in light of the cost management controls that were put in place to manage and reduce the costs in this class when it became apparent that EGSI would not unbundle and move to ROA on January 1, 2002. Cost reductions were also implemented due to the continuing delays in ROA in the Spring of 2002. While it was necessary to test and remain current with the then-current SET version, management reduced costs to the extent possible. For example, in 2002, total affiliate costs in this class were $182,446, as compared to total affiliate costs in this class in 2001 of $5,259,806. This shows that the affiliate costs in this class decreased by almost 30 fold from 2001 to 2002. This reducing cost trend supports the reasonableness of the costs in this class.

Q. WHAT DOES COST TREND DATA FOR THIS CLASS SHOW?

A. The cost trend data for this class provides assurance that the costs of this class agree with my testimony and are reasonable. The cost trend data is as follows:

Cost Trend Data Default Service Provider Class of TTC costs ($MM)	
1999	0.00
2000	0.49
2001	9.27
2002	3.93
2003	-0.11
2004	-0.49
2005	0.52
Total	13.62

Default Service Provider Class of Cost Spending By Year
(AFUDC and Capital Overhead dominate 2003 – 2005)



Q. IS THIS CHART THE DESIGNED IN THE SAME MANNER AS THE "SPEND" CHARTS FOR YOUR PLANNING AND REGULATORY CLASS AND YOUR IMPLEMENTATION MANAGEMENT CLASS DESCRIBED ABOVE?

A. No. This chart, although it looks the same, is different. The charts for my first two classes compared the total spend for that class by year to the total TTC costs (all classes) spent in that year. This chart looks only at the DSP class—it does not compare the DSP costs to the total TTC costs. The reason is that I want to show in this chart how AFUDC and Capital Overhead compromise essentially all of the costs of this class incurred in years 2003 to June 17, 2005. The reason for this is that, except for a very small carryover into early 2003, there was no DSP spending after year 2002—the Entergy Retail organization had taken over the activities that were initiated in this class. Therefore, for the most part, only AFUDC and Capital Overhead accumulated for this class (and project) after 2002.

Q. WHY DOES THIS CHART SHOW A "NEGATIVE" NON-AFUDC COST IN YEARS 2003 AND 2004?

A. Because, in those years, credits were applied to the RMMTEX project code to remove costs from that code and transfer them to the Retail-projects that Company witness Quick sponsors.

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE REST OF THE TTC COSTS IN THIS CLASS.

A. The remaining net cost of $454,000 reflects the amount of employee time and support efforts that were required for the technical project management portion of this work. It is relatively small when compared to the bulk of the active spending which went to outside resources, primarily IBM and SAIC.

Q. WHAT ORGANIZATIONS WERE MOST ACTIVE IN THIS CLASS OF COST?

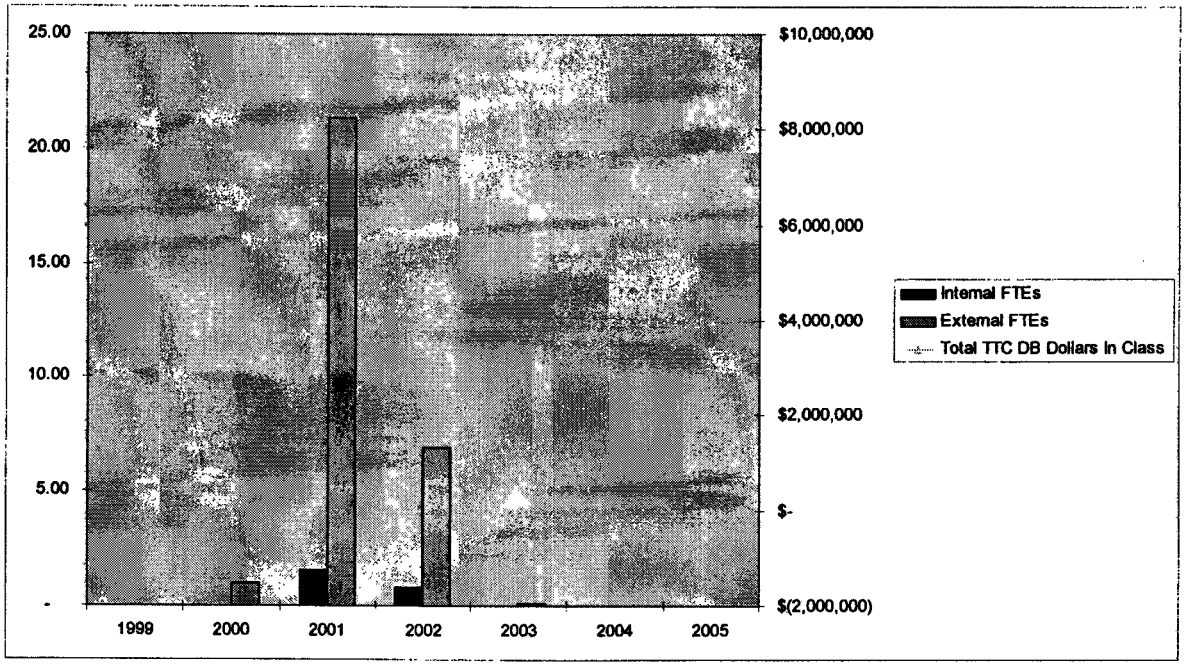
A. This effort was a relatively limited scope across particular functional areas. As I explained earlier, this was a part of the overall market mechanics RFP and initial work effort. The Customer Service and Regulated Retail group that headed up the overall market mechanics effort as described in more detail in Company witness Manasco's testimony, led this project and were the primary groups involved.

Q. ON A FTE BASIS, WHY ARE THE COSTS IN THIS CLASS REASONABLE?

A. Looking at this class from a FTE basis, rather than a cost basis, it is immediately clear that the internal time is very reasonable as a result of the project being outsourced. The project received time from a relatively small group of internal employees splitting their time over a number of market mechanics and load profiling/aggregation projects. The external

resources kept low during the initial phases but were required to escalate quickly in 2001 in the implementation phase. This was especially challenging as the market rules and related detailed work rules were being developed during this time as well. In addition, these rules were also being changed numerous times. This required a larger than usual staff because of the tight timeframes and the rework demanded by the Texas retail market rules. These points are displayed graphically in the following two charts:

Default Service Provider Entergy & Contractor FTEs



Default Service Provider Total Employees Coding To This Class	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	0	1	8	5	1	0	0

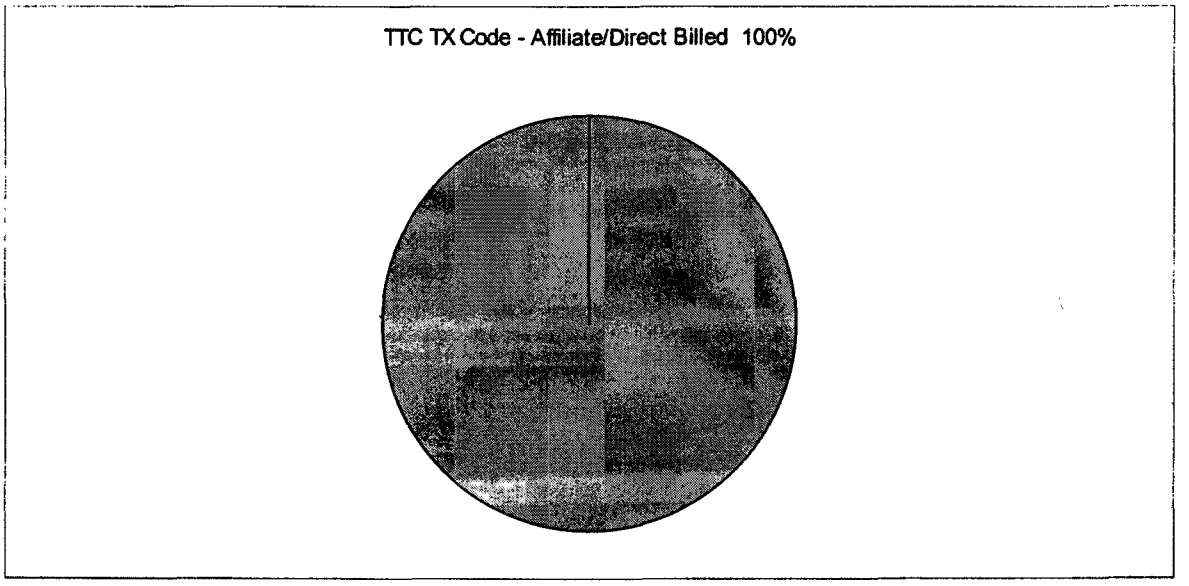
Q. WHAT PERCENT OF THE COSTS FOR THIS CLASS IS NON-AFFILIATE?

A. Non-affiliate charges in this class amount to $7.7 million of the $13.6 million class total or 57%. Well over half of this amount is AFUDC and capital overhead - $4.4 million. The other portion ($3.3 million) represents the external contract services used to outsource the work.

Q. WHAT PERCENT OF THE COSTS FOR THIS CLASS IS RELATED TO AFFILIATE CHARGES?

A. Forty-three percent (43%) or $5.9 million are affiliate charges. It is important to note however, that the all of these affiliate charges are from one dedicated, Texas-only TTC project code ("RMMTEX") that was used by affiliate employees and contractors working directly on this project as a part of their overall market mechanics implementation.

Affiliate Charges for DSP Class (100% Direct Billed)



Q. WHT DOES THIS PIE CHART SHOW?

A. All of the affiliate charges for this DSP class were direct billed to EGSI. The thin solid line shown on the chart appears only because the chart was constructed by calculating both affiliate direct billed and affiliate allocated charges. There were no affiliate allocated charges, but the chart construction program added the line because of the query for (non-existent) affiliate allocated charges.

Q. IS THE PRICE CHARGED BY AFFILIATES TO EGSI FOR THIS CLASS OF SERVICES NO HIGHER THAN THE PRICE CHARGED TO OTHER AFFILIATES FOR THE SAME OR SIMILAR SERVICES OR ITEMS?

A. Yes. All of the costs in this class were direct billed to EGSI under billing method "EGSI," which is the appropriate billing method to apply to this class because it reflects that all of these costs were incurred solely for EGSI, and therefore should be directly billed to the Company.

Further, as I have already explained, all of the costs in this class were billed under billing method "EGSI" to project code RMMTEX. Only one billing method is assigned to each project code; thus, there is only one billing method, EGSI, that applies to all costs in this class.

All of the ROA-related costs specifically benefited EGSI's Texas operations, and not EGSI's Louisiana operations. Accordingly, all TTC costs have been assigned to EGSI Texas (and not also to EGSI Louisiana) for recovery through the TTC rate rider.

For these reasons, ESI's "prices" for this service were direct billed rather than allocated to EGSI; ESI's prices were not allocated to other affiliates. Thus, the price charged to EGSI (and EGSI Texas in particular) as a result of the application of a single billing method, EGSI, to project code RMMTEX is no higher than the price that would have been charged to other affiliates for the same or similar service. The affiliate charges in this class also represent the actual cost of the services provided by the affiliate because those charges are billed at cost with no mark up, and therefore represent the actual cost of the services.

5. The Rates/Rider Preparation Class

Q. WHAT IS THE RATES/RIDER PREPARATION CLASS OF TTC COSTS?

A. This class captures the costs incurred to prepare, file, and defend the base rate case (with TTC Rider, an Incremental Purchased Capacity Rider, and Franchise Fee Rider) filed on August 25, 2004 in Commission Docket No. 30123.

Q. WHAT IS THE TOTAL REQUESTED AMOUNT FOR THIS CLASS?

A. The total amount of TTC costs in this class is $6.3 million. I have broken down this amount between affiliate and non-affiliate and internal and external in the following table.

Rates/Riders Preparation

	Affiliate Costs				
Group Description	**Direct**	**Allocated**	**Total**	**Non-Affiliate Costs**	**Total Net Requested**
Internal - Payroll / Benefits	2,834,789.32	88,397.63	2,923,186.95	-	2,923,186.95
Internal - All Other Internal Support Costs	-	-	-	255.33	255.33
External - Legal Contractor Costs	35,281.68	-	35,281.68	984,876.68	1,020,158.36
External – All Other Support Costs	540,693.29	8,657.17	549,350.46	1,804,462.35	2,353,812.81
AFUDC & Capital Overhead	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	3,410,764.29	97,054.80	3,507,819.09	2,789,594.36	6,297,413.45

This total amount is shown on my Exhibit PRM-14 under project codes GST000 and GST001.

Q. WHAT IS DOCKET NO. 30123?

A. On August 25, 2004, EGSI filed with the Commission an "Application for Authority to Change Rates and to Reconcile Fuel Costs." This application, assigned Docket No. 30123, included five substantive requests: a $42.6 million base rate increase; a fuel reconciliation; a $110.9 million Transition Cost Recovery (then referred to as the "TCR"); an Incremental Capacity Rider (then referred to as the "ICR"); and an $11.3 million Franchise Fee ("FF") Rider.

Q. WHAT DID THE COMMISSION DO WITH DOCKET NO. 30123?

A. The Commission dismissed the Company's application, and denied EGSI's request for rehearing of that dismissal.

Q. WHY WERE THE COSTS IN THIS CLASS INCURRED?

A. EGSI incurred the $6.3 million to prepare, file, and defend its application. By "defend," I include the costs incurred after the filing to respond to Commission orders issued in that docket, to other parties filings, to requests for information, to file for rehearing of the dismissal, and then to file an appeal of that decision with the Travis County District Courts.

Q. WHY ARE THESE DOCKET NO. 30123 COSTS TTC COSTS?

A. This $6.3 million are TTC costs because those costs were incurred after the two paths to ROA set out in the Readiness Docket (Docket No.

24469), through which the rate freeze was maintained, had come to an end. On one path, there was no ROA under an RTO in the 2002 (or 2003) timeframe. On the second path, the Commission, in Docket No. 28818 (the ""Independent Organization" Docket), terminated efforts to achieve ROA through an interim solution. Thus, as of mid-2004, the Company had fulfilled its obligations under Chapter 39 and the Readiness Docket order, but the Commission continued to delay ROA for ESAT. In accordance with PURA § 39.103, the Commission has the authority to establish new rates for a utility if ROA for that utility is delayed. Accordingly, the Company believed and believes that its filing in Docket No. 30123 was consistent and in accordance with SB 7 and PURA § 39.103. Through the Docket No. 30123 filing, EGSI was asking the Commission to exercise its authority under PURA § 39.103—particularly given that, by mid-2004, the January 1, 2002 presumptive ROA start date was now over two and a half years in the past.

In addition, EGSI needed to regain its financial health to continue to provide service to its customers and work toward ROA. Although, the two alternate ROA paths established in late 2001 in the Readiness Docket had both terminated without ROA in sight, as of July 2004, the Commission indicated in its order in Docket No. 28818 that the Company was still to pursue discussions with at least the Southwest Power Pool. In short, EGSI was still expected to work toward ROA, but it needed to re-establish its rates (and financial health) so that it could continue on an ROA path

and continue to serve its customers adequately as a bundled electric utility.

Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THIS SITUATION IN MORE DETAIL.

A. As a result of the Readiness Docket (Docket No. 24469, discussed earlier), EGSI faced two potential alternative paths to ROA: through an RTO initially anticipated to make ROA achievable in the "2002 time frame," or, if not through an RTO, then through an "interim solution." The RTO did not develop as originally anticipated. Therefore, in early 2003, as ordered by the Commission, EGSI turned to the second path—the interim solution. But, in its July 12, 2004 order in Docket No. 28818, the Commission determined that "the efforts to develop another interim solution shall cease, and the current customer choice pilot project shall be terminated." Yet further, in that same order, the Commission stated that "while the Commission determines that it is appropriate to cease the pursuit towards an interim solution, this decision does not mean that EGSI should not give any consideration to or make any efforts toward retail competition." So EGSI faced a situation in which there was neither an RTO nor an interim solution as contemplated in Docket No. 24469 and therefore no longer any route to ROA in the foreseeable future. The Company was, nevertheless, expected to continue "efforts toward retail competition."

To continue those efforts—efforts to transition from cost-of service regulation to unbundled ROA—EGSI needed rate relief. The Company had not had a rate increase since the early 1990s and, as mentioned, had already incurred well over $110 million in TTC costs (although it requested rider recovery of only $110 million in its Docket No. 30123 filing). This transition was also a primary contributor to the Company's inability to earn its authorized rate of return: EGSI-Texas under-earned in each of the years 1999 through 2004. To proceed with mandated ROA efforts, and in recognition that the Docket No. 24469 paths had both terminated without any form of ROA, the Company needed to regain its financial health. The Company was placed in its poor financial situation because of the inability to attain ROA and the lingering transition. Therefore, the costs of preparing the case that would place EGSI on a more healthy financial footing so that it could recoup its TTC costs, continue toward ROA, and continue to serve its customers during that transition period are properly considered to be transition costs.

Q. WERE THESE DOCKET NO. 30123 COSTS NECESSARY AND REASONSONABLE?

A. Yes. My answer above explains why incurrence of these costs was necessary. The costs were also reasonable given the need to prepare and defend a multi-faceted base rate/fuel/TCR/ICR/FF case. Company witness Trostle explains why the rate case expense aspects of this case

were reasonable given the effort necessary to prepare that case. I note that case involved the preparation and filing of testimony by 51 witnesses. The reason for this number of witnesses is multi-fold. The base rates at issue in that Docket involved substantial affiliate costs and, to meet the heavy burden of proof applicable under PURA to affiliate costs, many witnesses with familiarity and expertise in those affiliate charges were needed—not just to support the costs directly, but also to explain and support the affiliate billing process, project code structure, and billing methods. An outside, independent auditor—PricewaterhouseCoopers—was also necessary to support the affiliate billing process. Other witnesses were necessary to support the required fuel reconciliation portion of the base rate filing, and substantial testimony (and work to develop that testimony) was also needed to support the TCR, ICR, and FF components of that filing.

The costs in this class incurred after this August 25, 2004 filing in Docket No. 30123 were necessary to defend that filing, and primarily represent internal (EGSI and ESI employee) costs, which are supported on the whole as reasonable by Company witness Ferguson.

The costs billed by the affiliates for Docket No. 30123 were all direct billed to EGSI alone, at actual cost, consistent with the fact that EGSI was the beneficiary of the activities involved in preparing an EGSI-specific rate filing. Accordingly, ESI's affiliate charges to EGSI in association with Docket No. 30123 were not higher than they would have

billed to other affiliates for the same reasons I discuss above with regard to affiliate direct billings in my other TTC Classes. The same discussions previously in my testimony explain why the costs billed from the affiliates to EGSI represent the actual cost of such services.

Q. WHAT IS THE BILLING METHOD THAT APPLIED TO THE 2004 RATE CASE FILING?

A. As noted, costs for the 2004 Rate Case were billed to project codes GST000 and GST001. GST000 was used for EGSI-Texas employees time and related costs; this was a non-affiliate cost. GST001 was used by ESI employees working on the project and used Billing Method EGSI, which billed 100% to EGSI-Texas. As noted previously, billing method "EGSI" is the appropriate billing method for the affiliate portion of these costs because it directly bills these costs to EGSI-Texas. As also noted above, the project code and billing method process ensures that the affiliate costs billed to EGSI for this project were not higher than the costs billed to other affiliates, and the cost billed represents the actual cost of services provided.

6. Pro Forma Adjustments

Q. DO YOU SPONSOR ANY PRO FORMA ADJUSTMENTS TO THE TTC COSTS AND, IF YES, WHAT ARE THEY?

A. Yes. The Pro Forma adjustments that I sponsor are AJ002, AJ008, AJ010, AJ011, AJ016, AJ017, and AJ018. Company witness Barrilleaux includes an exhibit with his testimony that describes each pro forma adjustment to derive the Total Net Requested TTC costs (for all classes).

Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN EACH OF THESE PRO FORMA ADJUSTMENTS.

A. Pro Forma AJ02 is comprised of adjustments as a result of Company witness Trostle's review of legal and legal-related billings. She will detail these in her testimony. Pro Forma AJ008 is to move Energy Efficiency dollars related to an invoice for Energy Efficiency program design into the correct class of cost. Pro Forma AJ010 is to move ERCOT fees into the correct class of cost. Pro Forma AJ011 is comprised of several adjustments as a result of the Company's due diligence review of external vendor invoiced costs. Pro Forma AJ016 is to move SBF and RECs costs to their own class of cost. Pro Forma AJ017 is to remove 2005 TTC Rider and Capacity Rider development costs from the TTC costs. Pro Forma AJ018 is to remove certain ESI loaders from this request.

IV. CONCLUSION

Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR DIRECT TESTIMONY?

A. Yes, at this time.

This page has been intentionally left blank.

ENTERGY GULF STATES, INC.
TTC Costs - By Witness, Class, and Group Description
For the Transition Period June 1999 through June 17, 2005
Amounts in Dollars

			(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
			Affiliate Billings					Non-Affiliate Charges			
Witness	Class	Group Description	Total	Billed to Others	Billed to EGSI - TX	Pro Forma Adjustments	Net Requested	Total Requested Charges	Pro Forma Adjustments	Net Requested	Total Net Requested
May, Phillip	Default Service Provider	Internal - Payroll / Benefits	442,353	-	442,353	6,114	448,466	-	1,377	1,377	449,844
		Internal - All Other Internal Support Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		External - Legal Contractor Costs	19,763	-	19,763	-	19,763	-	-	-	19,763
		External – All Other Support Costs	5,451,154	-	5,451,154	576	5,451,729	3,328,868	719	3,329,587	8,781,316
		AFUDC & Capital Overhead	-	-	-	-	-	4,082,119	287,824	4,369,942	4,369,942
	Total Default Service Provider		5,913,270	-	5,913,270	6,689	5,919,959	7,410,987	289,920	7,700,907	13,620,866
May, Phillip	Implementation Management	Internal - Payroll / Benefits	8,840,538	4,366,574	4,473,964	(28,922)	4,445,042	-	-	-	4,445,042
		Internal - All Other Internal Support Costs	15,083	15,456	(373)	389	16	3,823	-	3,823	3,839
		External - Legal Contractor Costs	58,144	51,099	7,045	(7,791)	(746)	887,964	(59,893)	828,071	827,325
		External – All Other Support Costs	13,804,956	5,471,273	8,333,683	(271,974)	8,061,708	3,772,695	(2,412,240)	1,360,455	9,422,164
		AFUDC & Capital Overhead	-	-	-	-	-	597,879	300,586	898,465	898,465
	Total Implementation Management		22,718,721	9,904,403	12,814,318	(308,299)	12,506,020	5,262,362	(2,171,547)	3,090,815	15,596,835
May, Phillip	SBF & REC's	Internal - Payroll / Benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Internal - All Other Internal Support Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		External - Legal Contractor Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		External – All Other Support Costs	-	-	-	73,263	73,263	4,220,547	3,142,157	7,362,704	7,435,967
		AFUDC & Capital Overhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total SBF & REC's		-	-	-	73,263	73,263	4,220,547	3,142,157	7,362,704	7,435,967
May, Phillip	Rates/Riders Preparation	Internal - Payroll / Benefits	3,320,121	276,435	3,043,686	(120,499)	2,923,187	-	-	-	2,923,187
		Internal - All Other Internal Support Costs	50,405	6,259	44,146	(44,146)	-	144	111	255	255
		External - Legal Contractor Costs	36,752	1,470	35,282	-	35,282	985,555	(679)	984,877	1,020,158
		External – All Other Support Costs	597,030	56,193	540,838	8,513	549,350	1,789,124	15,338	1,804,462	2,353,813
		AFUDC & Capital Overhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Rates/Riders Preparation		4,004,308	340,357	3,663,951	(156,132)	3,507,819	2,774,823	14,771	2,789,594	6,297,413
May, Phillip	Planning & Regulatory	Internal - Payroll / Benefits	14,728,857	6,360,771	8,368,086	(34,419)	8,333,666	-	-	-	8,333,666
		Internal - All Other Internal Support Costs	19,592	19,540	52	-	52	26,581	-	26,581	26,633
		External - Legal Contractor Costs	2,330,296	1,250,753	1,079,542	(137,062)	942,481	8,567,677	(869,110)	7,698,567	8,641,048
		External – All Other Support Costs	11,946,315	5,970,087	5,976,228	198,992	6,175,220	4,988,780	(478,630)	4,510,150	10,685,370
		AFUDC & Capital Overhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Planning & Regulatory		29,025,059	13,601,151	15,423,909	27,510	15,451,419	13,583,037	(1,347,740)	12,235,297	27,686,716
May, Phillip	Total Witness Classes	Internal - Payroll / Benefits	27,331,868	11,003,780	16,328,088	(177,727)	16,150,361	-	1,377	1,377	16,151,738
		Internal - All Other Internal Support Costs	85,080	41,255	43,825	(43,757)	68	30,548	111	30,659	30,727
		External - Legal Contractor Costs	2,444,955	1,303,322	1,141,632	(144,853)	996,779	10,441,196	(929,681)	9,511,515	10,508,294
		External – All Other Support Costs	31,799,455	11,497,553	20,301,903	9,368	20,311,271	18,100,013	267,345	18,367,358	38,678,629
		AFUDC & Capital Overhead	-	-	-	-	-	4,679,998	588,410	5,268,408	5,268,408
	Total Phillip May Classes		61,661,358	23,845,910	37,815,448	(356,968)	37,458,479	33,251,756	(72,438)	33,179,318	70,637,797

Amounts may not add or tie to other schedules due to rounding.

MAY, PHILLIP

ENTERGY GULF STATES, INC.
TTC Costs - By Witness, Class, and Group Description
For the Transition Period June 1999 through June 17, 2005
Amounts in Dollars

			(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
			Affiliate Billings					Non-Affiliate Charges			
Witness	Class	Group Description	Total	Billed to Others	Billed to EGSI - TX	Pro Forma Adjustments	Net Requested	Total Requested Charges	Pro Forma Adjustments	Net Requested	Total Net Requested

Amounts may not add or tie to other schedules due to rounding.

MAY, PHILLIP

ENTERGY GULF STATES, INC.
TTC Costs - By Witness, Class and Project Code
For the Transition Period June 1999 through June 17, 2005
Amounts in Dollars

					(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
					Affiliate Billings					Non-Affiliate Charges			
Witness	Class	Project Code	Project Description	Billing Method	Total	Billed to Others	Billed to EGSI - TX	Pro Forma Adjustments	Net Requested	Total Requested Charges	Pro Forma Adjustments	Net Requested	Total Net Requested
May, Phillip	Default Service Provider	RMMTEX	MARKET MECH SYS DEFAULT SERV PROVID	EGSI	5,913,270	-	5,913,270	6,689	5,919,959	7,410,987	289,920	7,700,907	13,620,866
	Total Default Service Provider				5,913,270	-	5,913,270	6,689	5,919,959	7,410,987	289,920	7,700,907	13,620,866
May, Phillip	Implementation Management	FTTCXX	FUNCTIONAL AND SYS INTEGRATION TTC	EGSI	2,483,153	174	2,482,979	389	2,483,368	707,166	300,586	1,007,752	3,491,120
		TRALCI	CUSTOMER INTERFACE INFRASTRUCTURE	35	47,427	41,952	5,474	1,613	7,087	-	-	-	7,087
		TRALIM	TRANSITION IMPLEMENTATION MANAGEMEN	35	1,265,901	1,153,996	111,905	(10,789)	101,116	10,797	-	10,797	111,913
		TRCCII	CUSTOMR INTRFC INFRAST (COMMON) - I	TTC	1,082,278	708,366	373,912	-	373,912	(119,239)	-	(119,239)	254,673
		TRCCMI	TRANSITION IMPLEMENTATION MGT - INC	TTC	4,505,741	3,076,507	1,429,234	-	1,429,234	(119,239)	-	(119,239)	1,309,995
		TRCOCI	CUSTOMER INTERFACE INFRAST. - COMMO	TTC	536,142	376,621	159,521	(29,920)	129,601	160,330	-	160,330	289,931
		TRCOIM	TRANISTION IMPLEMENTATION MANAGEEME	TTC	2,111,077	1,605,967	505,110	(29,920)	475,190	162,674	-	162,674	637,864
		TRGTCE	CONSUMER EDUCATION - EGS TX DISTRIB	EGSI	7,973	2,456	5,518	-	5,518	672	-	672	6,190
		TRGTCI	CUSTOMER INTERFACE INFRAST- EGS TX	EGSI	108,401	36,388	72,012	-	72,012	-	-	-	72,012
		TRGTIM	TRANSITION IMPL MGMT - EGS TX DIST	EGSI	9,133,056	1,816,045	7,517,011	(206,669)	7,310,342	4,459,202	(2,472,133)	1,987,069	9,297,411
		TRJCEI	CONSUMER EDUCATION - INCRMT	35	357	331	27	-	27	-	-	-	27
		TRJCII	CUSTOMER INTERFACE INFRASTRUCT - IN	35	31,232	27,461	3,771	-	3,771	-	-	-	3,771
		TRJIMI	TRANSITION IMPLEMENTATION MGT - INC	35	1,405,983	1,258,139	147,844	(33,003)	114,841	-	-	-	114,841
	Total Implementation Management				22,718,721	9,904,403	12,814,318	(308,299)	12,506,020	5,262,362	(2,171,547)	3,090,815	15,596,835
May, Phillip	SBF & REC's	TRGTIM	TRANSITION IMPL MGMT - EGS TX DIST	EGSI	-	-	-	-	-	4,220,547	(1,900,880)	2,319,667	2,319,667
		TRGTUB	UNBUNDLING(TARIFFS,FNCTNS)EGS-TX	EGSI	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,043,038	5,043,038	5,043,038
		ZULGST	TRANSITION TO COMPETITION - EGSI TX	EGSI	-	-	-	73,263	73,263	-	-	-	73,263
	Total SBF & REC's				-	-	-	73,263	73,263	4,220,547	3,142,157	7,362,704	7,435,967

Amounts may not add or tie to other schedules due to rounding.

MAY, PHILLIP

ENTERGY GULF STATES, INC.
TTC Costs - By Witness, Class and Project Code
For the Transition Period June 1999 through June 17, 2005
Amounts in Dollars

Witness	Class	Project Code	Project Description	Billing Method	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
						Affiliate Billings				Non-Affiliate Charges			
					Total	Billed to Others	Billed to EGSI - TX	Pro Forma Adjustments	Net Requested	Total Requested Charges	Pro Forma Adjustments	Net Requested	Total Net Requested
May, Phillip	Rates/Riders Preparation	GST000	2004 TEXAS RATE CASE SUPPORT		-	-	-	97,201	97,201	-	35,880	35,880	133,081
		GST001	EGSI TEXAS 2004 BASE RATE CASE	EGSI	4,004,308	340,357	3,663,951	(253,334)	3,410,618	2,774,823	(21,109)	2,753,715	6,164,332
	Total Rates/Riders Preparation				4,004,308	340,357	3,663,951	(156,132)	3,507,819	2,774,823	14,771	2,789,594	6,297,413
May, Phillip	Planning & Regulatory	TRALRM	RULEMAKING	35	7,636	7,427	210	-	210	-	-	-	210
		TRALSA	SYSTEM AGREEMENT MODIFICATION	23	479,654	417,128	62,526	-	62,526	-	-	-	62,526
		TRALSC	STRANDED COST (METHOD, DET, SECURIT	35	151,670	133,434	18,236	-	18,236	-	-	-	18,236
		TRALUB	UNBUNDLING (TARIFFS, FUNCTIONS, BIL	35	462,174	421,394	40,781	-	40,781	14,119	-	14,119	54,900
		TRCORM	RULEMAKING	TTC	1,225,361	800,125	425,235	(40,128)	385,107	-	-	-	385,107
		TRCOSA	SYSTEM AGREEMENT MODIFICATION	TTC	209,486	143,619	65,867	(3,478)	62,389	5	(2)	3	62,392
		TRCOSC	STRANDED COST (MTHD, DTRMNATION, RE	TTC	135,655	102,858	32,797	-	32,797	-	-	-	32,797
		TRCOUB	UNBUNDLING (TARIFFS, FUNCTIONS,BILL	TTC	2,606,735	1,860,992	745,743	-	745,743	23,894	-	23,894	769,637
		TRCRMI	RULEMAKING - INCRMT	TTC	3,860	2,665	1,195	-	1,195	-	-	-	1,195
		TRCSAI	SYSTEM AGREEMENT MODIFICATION - INC	TTC	24,424	16,084	8,339	-	8,339	-	-	-	8,339
		TRCSCI	STD COST (MTD, DTRMNATN, RECVY) - I	TTC	120,844	79,204	41,640	-	41,640	-	-	-	41,640
		TRCUBI	UNBUND (TARIFF, FUNCTION, BILL) - I	TTC	2,127,502	1,416,354	711,149	-	711,149	-	-	-	711,149
		TRGTRM	RULEMAKING-EGS TEXAS	EGSI	962,985	186,819	776,166	146,564	922,730	26,779	-	26,779	949,509
		TRGTSA	SYSTEM AGRMNT MODIFICATION-EGS-TX	EGSI	42,228	1,941	40,287	(3,045)	37,242	38,025	-	38,025	75,268
		TRGTSC	STRANDED COST(MTHD, DTRMNATN) - TX	EGSI	363,194	42,063	321,131	(1,815)	319,316	1,048,153	(48,412)	999,742	1,319,058
		TRGTUB	UNBUNDLING(TARIFFS,FNCTNS)EGS-TX	EGSI	12,678,778	2,488,577	10,190,201	96,638	10,286,839	10,984,623	(841,376)	10,143,246	20,430,085
		TRJRMI	RULEMAKING - INCRMT	35	63,669	57,696	5,973	-	5,973	-	-	-	5,973
		TRJSAI	SYSTEM AGREEMENT MODIFICATION - INC	23	1,519,553	1,288,935	230,617	(1,673)	228,944	-	-	-	228,944
		TRJSCI	STRNDED COST (MTD, DET, SECURTZ) -	35	881,522	775,248	106,273	-	106,273	-	-	-	106,273
		TRJUBI	UNBUNDLING (TARFF, FNCTN, BILL) - I	35	32,463	29,396	3,067	(323)	2,744	-	-	-	2,744
		ZULGST	TRANSITION TO COMPETITION - EGSI TX	EGSI	1,181,399	48,794	1,132,605	(137,624)	994,981	1,421,268	(452,100)	969,169	1,964,150
		ZULGSU	TRANSITION TO COMPETITION - EGSI AL	EGSI	24,785	14,858	9,927	-	9,927	25,466	(5,850)	19,615	29,543
		ZULREG	TRANSITION TO COMPETITION - REG. C	35	3,719,483	3,265,539	453,944	(27,607)	426,338	705	-	705	427,043
	Total Planning & Regulatory				29,025,059	13,601,151	15,423,909	27,510	15,451,419	13,583,037	(1,347,740)	12,235,297	27,686,716
May, Phillip	Total Phillip May Classes				61,661,358	23,845,910	37,815,448	(356,968)	37,458,479	33,251,756	(72,438)	33,179,318	70,637,797

Amounts may not add or tie to other schedules due to rounding.

MAY, PHILLIP

ENTERGY GULF STATES, INC.
TTC Costs - By Witness, Class and Year
For the Transition Period June 1999 through June 17, 2005
Amounts in Dollars

			(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
			Affiliate Billings					Non-Affiliate Charges			
Witness	Class	Year	Total	Billed to Others	Billed to EGSI - TX	Pro Forma Adjustments	Net Requested	Total Requested Charges	Pro Forma Adjustments	Net Recoverable	Total Net Requested
May, Phillip	Default Service Provider	1999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2000	483,200	-	483,200	-	483,200	9,986	2	9,987	493,188
		2001	5,253,117	-	5,253,117	6,689	5,259,806	4,009,790	3,800	4,013,590	9,273,397
		2002	182,446	-	182,446	-	182,446	3,738,063	11,621	3,749,685	3,932,131
		2003	(5,494)	-	(5,494)	-	(5,494)	(103,541)	(138)	(103,679)	(109,173)
		2004	-	-	-	-	-	(518,579)	27,346	(491,233)	(491,233)
		2005	-	-	-	-	-	275,268	247,288	522,556	522,556
	Total Default Service Provider		5,913,270	-	5,913,270	6,689	5,919,959	7,410,987	289,920	7,700,907	13,620,866
May, Phillip	Implementation Management	1999	58,878	5,410	53,468	-	53,468	281	(16,000)	(15,719)	37,749
		2000	10,866,679	7,853,124	3,013,555	(102,005)	2,911,550	77,650	(20,000)	57,650	2,969,200
		2001	7,510,317	1,377,787	6,132,530	(183,262)	5,949,268	675,620	(10,535)	665,085	6,614,353
		2002	2,369,134	422,186	1,946,948	-	1,946,948	1,047,402	168,459	1,215,862	3,162,810
		2003	1,442,202	177,332	1,264,869	-	1,264,869	806,706	(225,864)	580,842	1,845,712
		2004	458,420	68,124	390,296	(23,032)	367,265	739,027	(282,017)	457,009	824,274
		2005	13,091	440	12,651	-	12,651	1,915,677	(1,785,590)	130,086	142,738
	Total Implementation Management		22,718,721	9,904,403	12,814,318	(308,299)	12,506,020	5,262,362	(2,171,547)	3,090,815	15,596,835
May, Phillip	SBF & REC's	1999	-	-	-	73,263	73,263	-	-	-	73,263
		2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	842,630	842,630	842,630
		2001	-	-	-	-	-	4,220,547	(20,139)	4,200,408	4,200,408
		2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	192,635	192,635	192,635
		2004	-	-	-	-	-	-	277,034	277,034	277,034
		2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,849,998	1,849,998	1,849,998
	Total SBF & REC's		-	-	-	73,263	73,263	4,220,547	3,142,157	7,362,704	7,435,967

Amounts may not add or tie to other schedules due to rounding.

MAY, PHILLIP

ENTERGY GULF STATES, INC.
TTC Costs - By Witness, Class and Year
For the Transition Period June 1999 through June 17, 2005
Amounts in Dollars

			(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
			Affiliate Billings					Non-Affiliate Charges			
Witness	Class	Year	Total	Billed to Others	Billed to EGSI - TX	Pro Forma Adjustments	Net Requested	Total Requested Charges	Pro Forma Adjustments	Net Recoverable	Total Net Requested
May, Phillip	Rates/Riders Preparation	1999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2004	3,864,112	334,749	3,529,363	(23,872)	3,505,491	2,522,807	19,608	2,542,416	6,047,907
		2005	140,196	5,608	134,588	(132,260)	2,328	252,016	(4,838)	247,179	249,507
	Total Rates/Riders Preparation		4,004,308	340,357	3,663,951	(156,132)	3,507,819	2,774,823	14,771	2,789,594	6,297,413
May, Phillip	Planning & Regulatory	1999	4,380,218	2,707,480	1,672,738	(166,135)	1,506,603	1,453,748	(355,988)	1,097,759	2,604,362
		2000	12,901,463	7,306,013	5,595,450	252,207	5,847,657	7,023,845	(686,973)	6,336,872	12,184,528
		2001	9,546,287	3,258,200	6,288,086	(24,124)	6,263,963	4,653,829	(174,582)	4,479,246	10,743,209
		2002	706,259	131,738	574,521	(18)	574,503	428,983	(126,074)	302,909	877,412
		2003	858,898	111,250	747,648	-	747,648	18,545	-	18,545	766,193
		2004	620,002	85,992	534,010	(34,419)	499,591	3,926	(4,122)	(196)	499,395
		2005	11,932	477	11,454	-	11,454	162	-	162	11,617
	Total Planning & Regulatory		29,025,059	13,601,151	15,423,909	27,510	15,451,419	13,583,037	(1,347,740)	12,235,297	27,686,716
May, Phillip	Total Witness Classes	1999	4,439,097	2,712,890	1,726,206	(92,873)	1,633,334	1,454,028	(371,988)	1,082,040	2,715,373
		2000	24,251,343	15,159,137	9,092,206	150,202	9,242,407	7,111,480	135,659	7,247,139	16,489,546
		2001	22,309,720	4,635,987	17,673,733	(200,696)	17,473,037	13,559,786	(201,457)	13,358,329	30,831,366
		2002	3,257,840	553,924	2,703,916	(18)	2,703,897	5,214,449	54,006	5,268,455	7,972,352
		2003	2,295,606	288,582	2,007,024	-	2,007,024	721,710	(33,366)	688,344	2,695,368
		2004	4,942,534	488,864	4,453,669	(81,323)	4,372,347	2,747,181	37,850	2,785,030	7,157,377
		2005	165,219	6,525	158,694	(132,260)	26,434	2,443,123	306,858	2,749,981	2,776,415
	Total Phillip May Classes		61,661,358	23,845,910	37,815,448	(356,968)	37,458,479	33,251,756	(72,438)	33,179,318	70,637,797

Amounts may not add or tie to other schedules due to rounding.

MAY, PHILLIP

ENTERGY GULF STATES, INC.
TTC Costs - By Witness, Class, and Cost Type
For the Transition Period June 1999 through June 17, 2005
Amounts in Dollars

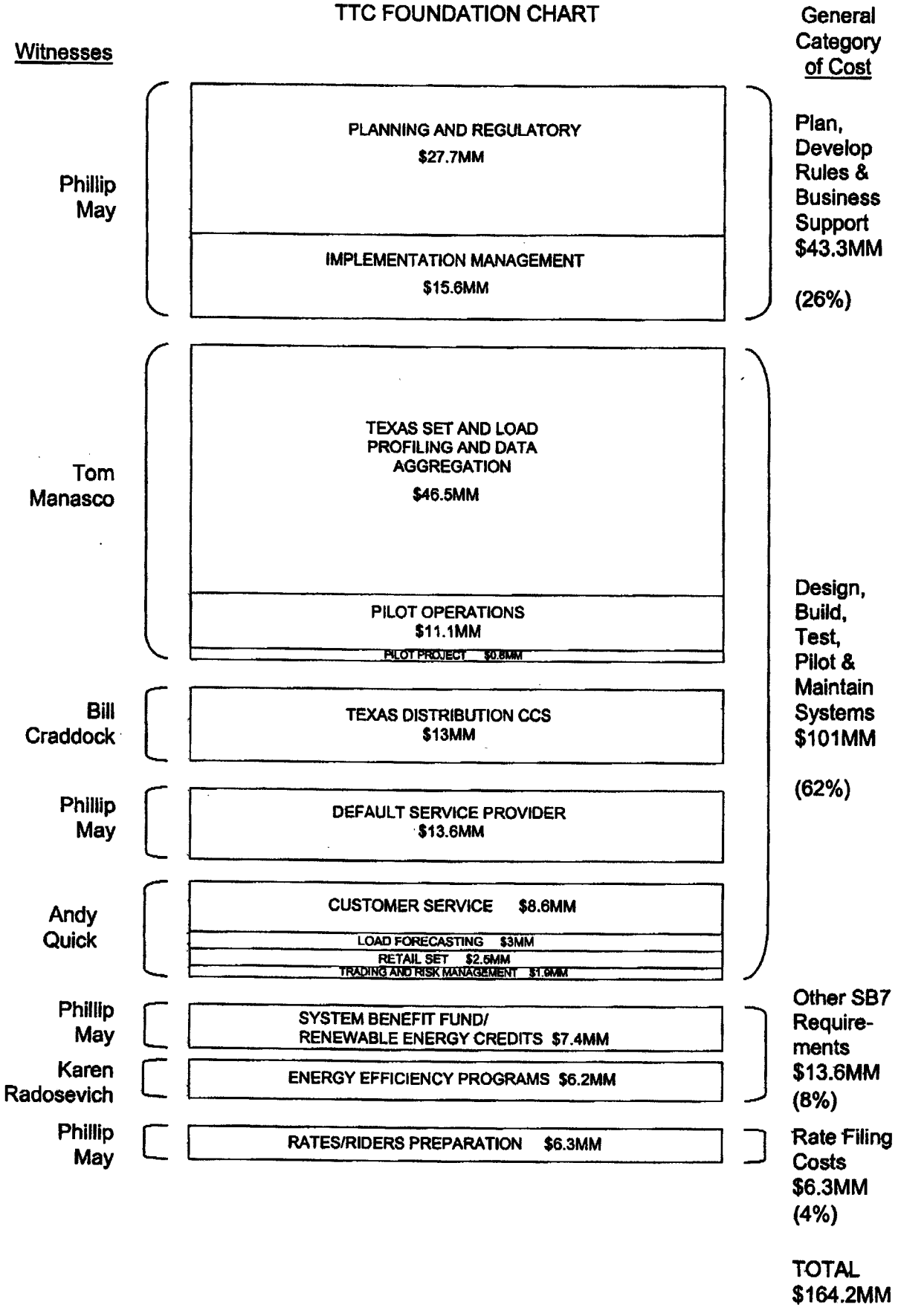
			(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
			Affiliate Billings					Non-Affiliate Charges			
Witness	Class	Cost Type	Total	Billed to Others	Billed to EGSI - TX	Pro Forma Adjustments	Net Requested	Total Requested Charges	Pro Forma Adjustments	Net Requested	Total Net Requested
May, Phillip	Default Service Provider	Expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Capital	5,913,270	-	5,913,270	6,689	5,919,959	7,410,987	289,920	7,700,907	13,620,866
	Total Default Service Provider		5,913,270	-	5,913,270	6,689	5,919,959	7,410,987	289,920	7,700,907	13,620,866
May, Phillip	Implementation Management	Expense	20,235,568	9,904,229	10,331,339	(308,688)	10,022,651	4,555,196	(2,472,133)	2,083,063	12,105,715
		Capital	2,483,153	174	2,482,979	389	2,483,368	707,166	300,586	1,007,752	3,491,120
	Total Implementation Management		22,718,721	9,904,403	12,814,318	(308,299)	12,506,020	5,262,362	(2,171,547)	3,090,815	15,596,835
May, Phillip	SBF & REC's	Expense	-	-	-	73,263	73,263	4,220,547	3,142,157	7,362,704	7,435,967
		Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total SBF & REC's		-	-	-	73,263	73,263	4,220,547	3,142,157	7,362,704	7,435,967
May, Phillip	Rates/Riders Preparation	Expense	4,004,308	340,357	3,663,951	(156,132)	3,507,819	2,774,823	14,771	2,789,594	6,297,413
		Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Rates/Riders Preparation		4,004,308	340,357	3,663,951	(156,132)	3,507,819	2,774,823	14,771	2,789,594	6,297,413
May, Phillip	Planning & Regulatory	Expense	29,025,059	13,601,151	15,423,909	27,510	15,451,419	13,583,037	(1,347,740)	12,235,297	27,686,716
		Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Planning & Regulatory		29,025,059	13,601,151	15,423,909	27,510	15,451,419	13,583,037	(1,347,740)	12,235,297	27,686,716
May, Phillip	Total Phillip May Classes	Expense	53,264,935	23,845,736	29,419,199	(364,047)	29,055,152	25,133,604	(662,944)	24,470,660	53,525,811
		Capital	8,396,423	174	8,396,249	7,078	8,403,328	8,118,152	590,506	8,708,658	17,111,986
	Total		61,661,358	23,845,910	37,815,448	(356,968)	37,458,479	33,251,756	(72,438)	33,179,318	70,637,797

Amounts may not add or tie to other schedules due to rounding.

MAY, PHILLIP

This page has been intentionally left blank.

TTC FOUNDATION CHART



2005 TTC RIDER - Foundation Chart.doc

This page has been intentionally left blank.

OVERALL TTC COSTS BY WITNESS/BY CLASS OF COST

TTC Witness	Class	Total
Phillip May	Default Service Provider	13,620,866
	Implementation Management	15,596,835
	Planning & Regulatory	27,686,716
	Rates/Riders Preparation	6,297,413
	SBF & RECs	7,435,967
Phillip May Total		70,637,797
Tom Manasco	Pilot Operations	11,100,246
	Pilot Program	780,935
	Texas SET & LPDA	46,534,136
Tom Manasco Total		58,415,316
Andy Quick	Customer Service	8,623,377
	Load Forecasting	2,974,560
	Retail SET	2,558,636
	Trading and Risk Management	1,865,119
Andy Quick Total		16,021,692
Bill Craddock	Texas Distribution CCS	12,959,628
Bill Craddock Total		12,959,628
Karen Radosevich	Energy Efficiency Programs	6,205,676
Karen Radosevich Total		6,205,676
Grand Total		164,240,109

This page has been intentionally left blank.

TTC Decision Board

- OCE + R Smith, D Harlan, F Gallaher, H McDonald
M Thompson, M Schnitzer (NB)

Integration Team

- Rick Smith, Ken Sandberg, Bruce Smith

Functional Decision Boards

Power Supply & Wholesale Marketing	Transmission	Restructuring	Retail	Distribution
Don Hintz & Rick Smith, Co-leads • Mike Bakewell • Jim Kenney • Jerry Yelverton • Geoff Roberts • Frank Gallaher • Dan Packer • Hugh McDonald	Frank Gallaher & Rick Smith, Co-leads • John Zemanek • Kent Foster • Jim Kenney • Joe Domino	Dave Harlan & Rick Smith, Co-leads • Larry Hamric • Nathan Langston • Steve McNeal • Jim Nelkirk • Joe Henderson • Kent Foster • Kathy Lichtenberg • Hugh McDonald	Hugh McDonald & Rick Smith, Co-leads • Joe Domino • Johnny Ervin • Tom Wright • Geoff Roberts • Ray Johnson	Jerry Jackson & Rick Smith, Co-leads • Joe Domino • Johnny Ervin • Dan Packer • Carolyn Shanks • Tom Wright

Decision Teams

Ken Sandberg, *Functional Integration*			Bruce Smith, *Functional Integration*	
Pwr Sup & Wsale Marketing	Transmission	Restructuring	Retail	Distribution
Margarita Jannasch, Leader • Don Vinci • Pat Cicio • Wayne Garrison • Phillip May • David Owens • Murray Weaver	Steve Owens, Leader • Kim Despeaux • George Bartlett • Phillip May • Ken Turner • Wayne Garrison	Phillip May, Leader • Haley Fisackerly • Ken Sandberg • Nancy Morovich • Theo Bunting • Ann Roy • Frank Williford • Ken Turner • Dave Wright	• Tracie Boutte - Retail Operations Design	• Larry Fincher - Distribution Operations Design
			• Bill Craddock - CIS Initiative • Tom Reagan - Phone Centers • James Striedel - Market Mechanics • James Striedel - Retail Supply Acquisition • Shannon Sullivan - Metering • Larry Parent - Revenue Cycle	

Design Principles

- All relevant Subject Matter Experts (SME)s
- Quantitative modeling capabilities
- Understanding of business issues
- Ability to think strategically
- Ability to act quickly

This page has been intentionally left blank.

Updated TTC Budget

CAPITAL	2000			2001					Total Project		
Function	Original Budget	PE	Variance	Original Budget	RJS Revised Budget	Revised Function Budget	Revised Total Budget	Variance	Orig. Cost (00 Bud + 01 Bud)	Total Revised Cost (00 PE + 01 Bud)	Variance
Legislative Initiatives											
ELI & EGSI-LA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EMI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENOI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-				-	-			
State Implementation			-				-	-			
EAI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EGSI-TX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corp. Bus Svcs (CBS)	-	-	-	-	-	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	-	2,100,000	2,100,000
Finance & IT						555,000	555,000	555,000			
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
System	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal (TRANSCO)			-	-	-	6,540,000	6,540,000	6,540,000	-	6,540,000	6,540,000
Restructuring	-	1,200,000	1,200,000	750,000	-	-	-	(750,000)	750,000	1,200,000	450,000
Retail	3,886,500	3,500,000	(386,500)	3,093,460	-	-	-	(3,093,460)	6,979,960	3,500,000	(3,479,960)
Distribution - WP	21,916,052	2,049,761	(19,866,291)	-	-	1,650,280	1,650,280	1,650,280	21,916,052	3,700,041	(18,216,011)
Market Mechanics	29,000,000	5,000,000	(24,000,000)	15,000,000	-	7,500,000	7,500,000	(7,500,000)	44,000,000	12,500,000	(31,500,000)
D&R Integration (262)	-	1,803,060	1,803,060	-	4,622,884	-	4,622,884	4,622,884	-	6,425,944	6,425,944
Administration - Project Office	-	86,562	86,562	47,096	250,000	-	250,000	202,904	47,096	336,562	289,466
CAP Total	54,802,552	13,639,383	(41,163,169)	18,890,556	4,872,884	18,345,280	23,218,164	4,327,608	73,693,108	36,302,547	(37,390,561)
TTL B Smith CAPITAL	54,802,552	12,352,821	(42,449,731)	18,093,460	4,622,884	9,150,280	13,773,164	(4,320,296)	72,896,012	28,125,985	(46,770,027)
GENCO (Systems All Years)	900,000	900,000	-	-	-	67,899,000	67,899,000	67,899,000	900,000	68,799,000	67,899,000
TRANSCO	22,854,000	22,854,000	-	22,854,000	-	85,216,000	85,216,000	62,362,000	45,708,000	108,070,000	62,362,000
CAP Total	23,754,000	23,754,000	-	22,854,000	-	153,115,000	153,115,000	130,261,000	46,608,000	176,869,000	130,261,000

Updated TTC Budget

NON-CAPITAL	2000			2001					Total Project		
Function	Original Budget	PE	Variance	Original Budget	RJS Revised Budget	Revised Function Budget	Revised Total Budget	Variance	Orig. Cost (00 Bud + 01 Bud)	Total Revised Cost (00 PE + 01 Bud)	Variance
Legislative Initiatives											
ELI & EGSI-LA	1,123,000	1,123,000	-	933,000	-	933,000	933,000	-	2,056,000	2,056,000	-
EMI	272,200	272,200	-	341,800	-	770,000	770,000	428,400	613,800	1,042,200	428,400
ENOI	330,000	330,000	-	700,000	-	700,000	700,000	-	1,030,000	1,030,000	-
State Implementation											
EAI	880,000	880,000	-	1,450,000	-	2,305,000	2,305,000	855,000	2,330,000	3,185,000	855,000
EGSI-TX	7,854,000	7,854,000	-	5,589,000	-	5,589,000	5,589,000	-	13,443,000	13,443,000	-
Corp. Bus Svcs (CBS,FIN/IT)	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	40,000	40,000	-	40,000	40,000
Finance & IT						4,053,000	4,053,000	4,053,000			
Federal	2,760,000	2,360,000	(400,000)	2,760,000	-	2,799,834	2,799,834	39,834	5,520,000	5,159,834	(360,166)
System	200,000	-	(200,000)	200,000	(200,000)		-	(200,000)	400,000	-	(400,000)
Nuclear							-				
Legal	-	-	-	-	-	3,070,000	3,070,000	3,070,000	-	3,070,000	3,070,000
Restructuring	1,200,000	-	(1,200,000)	-	750,000	500,000	-	-	1,200,000	-	(1,200,000)
Retail	146,062	5,800,000	5,654,938	430,525	-	-	-	(430,525)	576,587	5,800,000	5,224,413
Distribution - W/P	2,756,194	1,508,473	(1,247,721)	27,357,540	-	1,334,917	1,334,917	(26,022,623)	30,113,734	2,843,390	(27,270,344)
Market Mechanics	-	1,547,725	1,547,725		-	-	-	-	-	1,547,725	1,547,725
DB R Integration (262)	-	2,846,940	2,846,940	-	6,534,327	-	6,534,327	6,534,327	-	9,381,267	9,381,267
TTC Integration (NB/Prj Office)	3,004,111	3,004,111	-	2,800,000	3,050,000	-	3,050,000	250,000	5,804,111	6,054,111	250,000
Administration			-								
184	2,435,815	2,435,815	-	2,399,742	2,399,742	-	2,407,396	7,654	4,835,557	4,843,211	7,654
219	1,612,189	1,612,189	-	1,660,984	1,749,628	-	1,749,628	88,644	3,473,173	3,561,817	88,644
209	781,205	781,205	-	575,648	828,616	-	828,616	252,768	1,457,053	1,709,821	252,768
			-								
NC Total	25,563,776	32,555,658	7,001,882	47,298,239	15,212,313	22,994,751	38,264,718	(11,833,521)	72,852,615	64,767,376	(8,084,639)
GRAND TOTAL	80,356,328	46,195,041	(34,161,287)	66,188,785	20,985,197	40,440,091	59,482,862	(6,705,913)	146,545,123	101,069,923	(45,475,200)
TTC's Both NON CAPITAL	2,901,256	11,703,136	8,801,882	27,788,066	6,534,327	1,334,917	7,869,244	(19,918,821)	30,689,321	19,572,382	(11,116,939)
GENCO	150,000	150,000	-	150,000	-	231,000	231,000	81,000	300,000	381,000	81,000
	500,000	950,000	450,000	250,000	250,000	-	250,000	-	750,000	1,200,000	450,000
TRANSCO	2,809,000	2,809,000	-	5,488,000	-	25,753,000	25,753,000	20,264,000	8,298,000	28,562,000	20,264,000
NC Total	3,459,000	3,909,000	450,000	5,888,000	250,000	25,984,000	26,234,000	20,345,000	9,348,000	30,143,000	20,795,000

2000 updated budget v06_00R.xls

CAPITAL	YTD June 2000			
Function	Original Budget	Actuals	Variance	Explanation
Legislative Initiatives				
ELI & EGSI-LA	-	-	-	
EMI	-	-	-	
ENOI	-	-	-	
			-	
State Implementation			-	
EAI	-	-	-	
EGSI-TX	-	-	-	
Corp. Bus Svcs (CBS,FIN/IT)	-	-	-	
Federal	-	-	-	
System	-	-	-	
GENCO (Systems All Years)	450,000	-	(450,000)	
Nuclear	-	-	-	
TRANSCO	11,427,800	2,565,000	(8,862,000)	Deferring major capital expenditures until receiving commitments from partners.
Legal (TRANSCO)			-	
Restructuring	-	792,017	792,017	Dollars shifted from NC to CAP due to model development
Retail	1,943,250	-	(1,943,250)	No capital expenditures to date based on corporate Accounting's decision to follow GAAP rather than FERC accounting policies, projects are still in the planning and design phases.
Distribution - W/P	25,458,026	547,020	(24,911,006)	Actuals - $547,020 for Mkt Mechanics. Reflects low initial-design costs for project (costs are not evenly divided across the months, but are back-end loaded). In the final stage of vendor evaluations with actual software development to begin in 8/00.
Market Mechanics				
D&R Integration (202)	-	-	-	No capital expenditures to date as we are still working out the acctg guidelines with Corporate Accounting.
TTC Integration (NB/Prj Office)	-	86,562	86,562	Computer equipment and consultants (219 and 209)
CAP Total	**39,278,276**	**3,990,599**	**(35,287,677)**	

NON-CAPITAL	YTD June 2000			
Function	Original Budget	Actuals	Variance	Explanation
Legislative Initiatives				
ELI & EGSI-LA	561,500	348,766	(212,734)	
EMI	136,100	113,297	(22,803)	
ENOI	165,000	14,418	(150,582)	
State Implementation				
EAI	440,000	428,932	(11,068)	
EGSI-TX	3,927,000	3,587,681	(339,319)	
Corp. Bus Svcs (CBS,FIN/T)	-	-	-	
Federal	1,380,000	360,000	(1,020,000)	Timing--recently completed System Agreement filing and Transco filing preps. Will accelerate spending.
System	100,000	-	(100,000)	
GENCO (Systems All Years)	75,000	-	(75,000)	
	250,000	-	(250,000)	
Nuclear	-	-	-	
TRANSCO	1,404,500	484,972	(919,528)	Deferring major capital expenditures until receiving commitments from partners.
			-	
Restructuring	600,000	-	(600,000)	Dollars shifted from NC to CAP due to model development
			-	
Retail	72,531	1,776,591	1,704,060	Primary variance from Budget reflects PE adjustment. Includes costs that were not capitalized as a result of decision to follow GAAP accounting policies for Retail, rather than FERC
Distribution - W/P	1,378,097	608,170	(769,927)	Primary variance reflects the changes from the Budget to the PE
Market Mechanics				
D& R Integration (202)	-	359,420	359,420	Overstated as a result of management overhead and system integration costs that will be capitalized
TTC Integration (NB/Pr) Office)	1,502,056	969,945	(532,111)	
			-	
Administration			-	
184	1,217,906	1,376,823	158,916	
219	904,236	327,689	(576,547)	Timing
209	389,295	410,309	21,014	
			-	
NC Total	14,503,222	11,167,013	(3,336,209)	
GRAND TOTAL	53,781,498	15,157,612	(38,623,886)	

CAPITAL	PE June 2000			
Function	Original Budget	June PE	Variance	Explanation
Legislative Initiatives				
ELI & EGSI-LA	-	-	-	
EMI	-	-	-	
ENOI	-	-	-	
State Implementation			-	
EAI	-	-	-	
EGSI-TX	-	-	-	
Corp. Bus Svcs (CBS,FIN/IT)	-	-	-	
Federal	-	-	-	
System	-	-	-	
GENCO	900,000	900,000	-	
Nuclear	-	-	-	
TRANSCO	22,854,000	22,854,000	-	Capital spending is projected to be on target based on gaining support from potential partners.
Legal (TRANSCO)			-	
Restructuring	-	1,200,000	1,200,000	Dollars shifted from NC to CAP due to model development
Retail	3,886,500	3,500,000	(386,500)	Unbundling and competitive systems
Distribution - W/P	21,916,052	2,049,761	(19,866,291)	Team and metering costs
Market Mechanics	29,000,000	5,000,000	(24,000,000)	
D&R Integration (282)	-	1,803,060	1,803,060	Reflects the capitalization of Integration Management costs and Computer Systems integration costs. Working with Corporate Accounting on these changes.
Administration - Project Office	-	86,562	86,562	These costs represent YTD actuals, not expecting any add'l capital costs.
CAP Total	78,556,552	37,393,383	(41,163,169)	

NON-CAPITAL	PE June 2000			
Function	Original Budget	June PE	Variance	Explanation
Legislative Initiatives				
ELI & EGSI-LA	1,123,000	1,123,000	-	
EMI	272,200	272,200	-	
ENOI	330,000	330,000	-	
State Implementation				
EAI	880,000	880,000	-	
EGSI-TX	7,854,000	7,854,000	-	
Corp. Bus Svcs (CBS,FIN/IT)	-	-	-	
Federal	2,760,000	2,360,000	(400,000)	Reduction due to some attorney fees are being pd by Legal.
System	200,000	-	(200,000)	
GENCO	150,000	150,000	-	
	500,000	950,000	450,000	Anderson Consulting for COG--800K; personnel (3)--150K
Nuclear	-	-	-	
TRANSCO	2,809,000	2,809,000	-	Capital spending is projected to be on target based on gaining support from potential partners.
			-	
Restructuring	1,200,000	-	(1,200,000)	Dollars shifted from NC to CAP due to model development
Retail	145,062	5,800,000	5,654,938	Unbundling and competitive systems
Distribution - W/P	2,756,194	1,508,473	(1,247,721)	$1mm reduction in Budget reflects lower Process design and Training costs being handled by R&D Integration. Distribution PE supports changes to shared processes such as Call Centers, Billing and Metering.
Market Mechanics	-	1,547,725	1,547,725	
D& R Integration (282)	-	2,846,940	2,846,940	$1.8 mm increase reflects the development of centralized change management functions to support both Retail and Distribution functions. Includes Process & Organizational Design, Training, Jurisdictional Liaisons, Project Management and Employee Communication
TTC Integration (NB/Prj Office)	3,004,111	3,004,111	-	
Administration			-	
184	2,435,815	2,435,815	-	
219	1,812,189	1,812,189	-	
209	781,205	781,205	-	
			-	
NC Total	29,012,776	36,464,658	7,451,882	
GRAND TOTAL	107,569,328	73,858,041	(33,711,287)	

Updated TTC Budget

CAPITAL	2000			2001						Total Project		
Function	Original Budget	PE	Variance	Page	Original Budget	RJS Revised Budget	Revised Function Budget	Revised Total Budget	Variance	Orig. Cost (00 Bud + 01 Bud)	Total Revised Cost (00 PE + 01 Bud)	Variance
Legislative Initiatives												
ELI & EGSI-LA	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EMI	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENOI	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-					-	-			
State Implementation			-					-	-			
EAI	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EGSI-TX	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corp. Bus Svcs (CBS)	-	-	-	16	-	-	2,380,000	2,380,000	2,380,000	-	2,380,000	2,380,000
Finance & IT	-	-	-	17			270,000	270,000	270,000			
Federal	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
System	200,000	-	(200,000)		-		-	-	-	200,000	-	(200,000)
Fossil Ops	900,000	1,250,000	350,000	19		-	2,631,130	2,631,130	2,631,130	900,000	3,881,130	2,981,130
Restructuring (2A8, 2G9)	500,000	1,400,000	900,000		750,000	-	-	-	(750,000)	1,250,000	1,400,000	150,000
Retail (2S9)	3,886,500	2,000,000	(1,886,500)	21	3,093,460	-	-	-	(3,093,460)	6,979,960	2,000,000	(4,979,960)
Distribution - WP (2S9)	21,918,052	923,780	(20,992,272)	22	-	-	1,650,280	1,650,280	1,650,280	21,918,052	2,574,060	(19,341,992)
Mkt Mechanics (2A9, 2G9, 2S9)	29,000,000	3,168,092	(25,831,908)	23	15,000,000	8,090,904		8,090,904	(6,909,096)	44,000,000	11,258,996	(32,741,004)
D&R Integration (202)	-	373,314	373,314	24	-	2,679,884	-	2,679,884	2,679,884	-	3,053,198	3,053,198
			-									
Administration			-									
184	-	-	-	25	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
219	-	35,708	35,708	26		-	-	-	-	-	35,708	35,708
227	-	-	-		0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
209	-	104,271	104,271	28	47,096	-	-	-	(47,096)	47,096	104,271	57,175
CAP Subtotal	56,402,552	9,255,165	(47,147,387)		18,890,556	10,770,788	6,931,410	17,702,198	(1,188,358)	75,293,108	26,687,363	(48,605,745)
GENCO/EWO (Systems All Yrs)	-	-	-	27	-	-	44,374,000	46,199,000	46,199,000	-	46,199,000	46,199,000
Legal (TRANSCO-related $)	-	-	-	20	-	-	5,540,000	5,540,000	5,540,000	-	5,540,000	5,540,000
TRANSCO	22,854,000	14,162,642	(8,691,358)	32	22,854,000	-	72,900,000	72,900,000	50,046,000	45,708,000	87,062,642	41,354,642
CAP Subtotal	22,854,000	14,162,642	(8,691,358)		22,854,000	-	122,814,000	124,639,000	101,785,000	45,708,000	138,801,642	93,093,642
CAP Total (excl. GENCO)	79,256,552	23,417,807	(55,838,745)		41,744,556	10,770,788	85,371,410	96,142,198	54,397,642	121,001,108	119,290,005	(1,711,103)

2000 updated budget v12_00R.xls

Updated TTC Budget

NON-CAPITAL	2000			2001						Total Project		
Function	Original Budget	PE	Variance	Page	Original Budget	RJS Revised Budget	Revised Function Budget	Revised Total Budget	Variance	Orig. Cost (00 Bud + 01 Bud)	Total Revised Cost (00 PE + 01 Bud)	Variance
Legislative Initiatives												
ELI & EGSI-LA	1,123,000	1,123,000	-	11	933,000	-	783,000	783,000	(150,000)	2,056,000	1,906,000	(150,000)
EMI	272,200	272,200	-	12	341,800	-	570,000	570,000	228,400	613,800	842,200	228,400
ENOI	330,000	330,000	-	13	700,000	-	644,000	644,000	(56,000)	1,030,000	974,000	(56,000)
State Implementation												
EAI	880,000	880,000	-	14	1,450,000	-	1,525,000	1,525,000	75,000	2,330,000	2,405,000	75,000
EGSI-TX	7,854,000	7,854,000	-	15	5,588,000	-	12,817,974	12,817,974	7,028,974	13,443,000	20,471,974	7,028,974
Corp. Bus Svcs (CSS)	-	-	-	16	-	-	40,000	40,000	40,000	-	40,000	40,000
Finance & IT	-	-		17	-	-	2,487,000	2,487,000	2,487,000			
Federal	2,760,000	2,360,000	(400,000)	18	2,760,000	-	400,000	400,000	(2,360,000)	5,520,000	2,760,000	(2,760,000)
System	200,000	-	(200,000)		200,000	(200,000)	-	-	(200,000)	400,000	-	(400,000)
Fossil Ops	150,000	-	(150,000)	19	400,000	-	575,000	575,000	175,000			
Legal	-	-	-	20	-	-	8,060,000	8,060,000	8,060,000	-	8,060,000	8,060,000
Restructuring	700,000	-	(700,000)		-	-	-	-	-	700,000	-	(700,000)
Retail	145,062	6,246,439	6,101,377	21	430,525	-	-	-	(430,525)	575,587	6,246,439	5,670,852
Distribution - W/P	2,756,194	481,184	(2,275,010)	22	27,357,540	-	1,334,917	1,334,917	(26,022,623)	30,113,734	1,816,101	(28,297,633)
Mkt Mechanics	-	700,000	700,000	23	-	569,868		569,868	569,868	-	1,269,868	1,269,868
D& R Integration (282)	-	4,995,775	4,995,775	24	-	5,984,954	-	5,984,954	5,984,954	-	10,980,729	10,980,729
TTC Integration (NB/Prj Office)	3,004,111	3,004,111	-		2,800,000	-	-	-	(2,800,000)	5,804,111	3,004,111	(2,800,000)
Administration			-									
184	2,435,815	2,480,268	44,453	25	2,399,742	2,295,948	-	2,295,948	(103,794)	4,835,557	4,776,216	(59,341)
218	1,812,189	812,189	(1,000,000)	26	1,860,984	5,796,000	-	5,796,000	4,135,016	3,673,173	6,808,189	3,135,016
22T	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
209	781,205	781,205	-	26	675,848	1,100,400	-	1,100,400	424,552	1,457,053	1,881,605	424,552
NC Subtotal	25,203,776	32,320,371	7,116,595		47,698,239	15,547,170	29,836,891	44,784,061	(2,914,178)	72,982,015	74,942,432	1,140,417
GENCO	500,000	500,000	-		-	-	-	-	-	500,000	500,000	-
TRANSCO	2,809,000	90,000	(2,719,000)	32	5,489,000	-	743,000	743,000	(4,746,000)	8,298,000	833,000	(7,465,000)
NC Subtotal	3,309,000	590,000	(2,719,000)		5,489,000	-	743,000	743,000	(4,746,000)	8,798,000	1,333,000	(7,465,000)
NC Total (excl. GENCO)	28,012,776	32,410,371	4,397,595		53,187,239	15,547,170	29,779,891	45,527,061	(7,660,178)	81,280,015	74,875,432	(6,324,583)
GRAND TTL (excl. GENCO)	197,269,328	55,828,178	(51,441,150)		94,931,795	26,317,958	115,151,391	141,669,259	46,737,464	202,201,123	194,165,437	(8,035,686)

2000 updated budget v12_00R.xls

CAPITAL	PE DECEMBER 2000			
Function	Original Budget	December PE	Variance	Explanation
Legislative Initiatives				
ELI & EGSI-LA	-	-	-	
EMI	-	-	-	
ENOI	-	-	-	
			-	
State Implementation			-	
EAI	-	-	-	
EGSI-TX	-	-	-	
Corp. Bus Svcs (CBS)	-	-	-	
Finance & IT	-	-	-	
Federal	-	-	-	
System	200,000	-	(200,000)	
Fossil Ops	900,000	1,250,000	350,000	Anderson Consulting for COG--1000K; personnel (3)--100K
Restructuring	500,000	1,400,000	900,000	Dollars shifted from NC to CAP due to model development
Retail	3,886,500	2,000,000	(1,886,500)	Unbundling and competitive systems
Distribution - W/P	21,916,052	923,780	(20,992,272)	Team and metering costs
Mkt Mechanics	29,000,000	3,168,092	(25,831,908)	
				Reflects the capitalization of Integration Management costs and Computer Systems
D&R Integration (202)	-	373,314	373,314	Integration costs.
Administration				
184	-	-	-	
				Computers and PRL These costs represent YTD actuals, do not expect any add'l capital
219	-	35,706	35,706	costs.
22T	-	24,840	24,840	
				Consultants--Utilities Intl These costs represent YTD actuals, do not expect any add'l
209	-	104,271	104,271	capital costs.
CAP Subtotal	**56,402,552**	**9,279,805**	**(47,122,747)**	
TRANSCO	22,854,000	14,162,642	(8,691,358)	
Legal (TRANSCO-related $)	-	-	-	
CAP Subtotal	22,854,000	14,162,642	(8,691,358)	
GENCO	-	-	-	
CAP Total (excl. GENCO)	79,256,552	23,442,447	(55,814,105)	