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MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS DIVISION

TARIFF/RATE DESIGN DEPARTMENT

SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY

OF

SARAH L.K. LANGE

**Evergy Metro, Inc., d/b/a Evergy Missouri Metro
Case No. ER-2022-0129**

**Evergy Missouri West, Inc., d/b/a Evergy Missouri West
Case No. ER-2022-0130**

*Jefferson City, Missouri
August 2022*

**TABLE OF CONTENTS OF
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1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8	Executive Summary	1
9	Data Retention	2
10	Reactive Demand Data	10
11	Demand Data	13
12	Distribution Data	16
13	Meter Costs by Voltage and Rate Code	17
14	Line extension costs, expenses, and contributions by rate code and voltage, and primary	19
15	voltage service drop costs and expenses	19
16	Line transformer costs and expenses by rate code	22
17	Secondary distribution costs and expenses by voltage	22
18	Primary distribution costs and expenses by voltage	24
19	Billing/Metering data	25
20	Class Cost of Service and Revenue Allocation	28
21	Transmission Allocation and Corrected EMM Study	28
22	Residential Customer Charge	30
23	Generation Allocation	34
24	Response to Rate Schedules and Rate Design	40
25	Residential Rate Schedules and Rate Design	40
26	Optional Time-Based Residential Rate Schedules	44
27	Non-Residential Rate Design	45
28	PISA Rate Caps	51
29	Conclusion	52

1 **SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY**

2 **OF**

3 **SARAH L.K. LANGE**

4 **Evergy Metro, Inc., d/b/a Evergy Missouri Metro**
5 **Case No. ER-2022-0129**

6 **Evergy Missouri West, Inc., d/b/a Evergy Missouri West**
7 **Case No. ER-2022-0130**

8 Q. Please state your name and business address.

9 A. My name is Sarah L.K. Lange, 200 Madison Street, Jefferson City, MO 65101.

10 Q. By whom are you employed and in what capacity?

11 A. I am employed by the Missouri Public Service Commission (“Commission”) as
12 an Economist for the Tariff/Rate Design Department, in the Industry Analysis Division.

13 **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

14 Q. What is the purpose of your surrebuttal testimony?

15 A. I will respond to certain rebuttal testimony of Evergy Metro (“EMM”) and
16 Evergy West (“EMW”), and also those of interveners related to class cost of service, revenue
17 recovery allocations, rate design, and related issues, including current and future plans for
18 Time of Use (ToU) rate structures at Evergy, and the retention of data necessary to evaluate
19 current and potential rate structures and designs.

20 In this testimony, as described below, I revise my EMM revenue allocation
21 recommendation. I also revise my residential customer charge recommendation for EMM and
22 EMW to approximately \$12.00.

1 **DATA RETENTION**

2 Q. Mr. Lutz expresses concern that certain data that Staff has requested EMM and
3 EMW be ordered to retain “are data that does not generally exist within our record keeping in
4 a manner that is readily available and usable for analysis.”¹ Is this a reasonable reason to not
5 require EMM and EMW to retain the data?

6 A. No. By the nature of the recommendation, the information Staff
7 recommends be retained by EMM and EMW is information that EMM and EMW have
8 represented that they do not currently retain. In general, the information sought by Staff
9 facilitates reasonable allocation of revenue requirement to classes. Moreover, the
10 information sought by Staff is necessary for review of the various rate structures Evergy states
11 it intends to deploy, and for development of Staff counterproposals. There seems to be a
12 consensus among Staff and Evergy that the electric industry continues to evolve both in
13 terms of the costs utilities incur costs to serve customers and how customers will be billed. To
14 accommodate these changes it is important for Staff to access information possessed by
15 Evergy for those changing operating practices and rate base amounts, and it is important for
16 Staff to have access to the customer information that can underlie development of modern
17 rate structures Evergy has intimated are just on the horizon. Without this data, the chances
18 for developing rates that impose unintended consequences on customers is higher and the
19 risk of hindrance of the Commission’s ability to appropriately establish just and
20 reasonable rates to move the State of Missouri forward in the pricing of electricity are greater.

¹ Lutz rebuttal, EMW version, page 13.

1 Q. In your rebuttal testimony at pages 72 – 75 you contrasted Staff’s energy
2 rate design goals with Evergy’s rate modernization plan, including at statement that
3 “[t]he most reasonable path forward from Staff’s perspective is:

- 4 1. adoption of voltage and infrastructure specific customer and facility charges for
5 non-residential customers that vary with the customer’s actual infrastructure and annual
6 (or triennial) NCP, without regard to customer class,
- 7 2. transitioning of demand charges to the highest usage in a pre-established on-peak
8 period, such as 6 am – 10 pm,
- 9 3. adoption of time-based energy rates without an hours use structure.

10 Could you contrast these steps with the criticisms of Staff’s requested data retention
11 measures made by Mr. Lutz at pages 13 – 21 of the EMM version of his rebuttal testimony, and
12 with the Evergy rate modernization plan?

13 A. Yes. In short, the data Staff requests is generally necessary to price out
14 unbundled revenue requirements for various elements of service that would either directly
15 translate to rate elements under the Staff path, or translate into cost of service studies under the
16 Evergy rate modernization plan. Mr. Lutz criticizes the requested data as “signal[ing] a
17 troubling Staff position developing toward class cost of service and rate design work,” and
18 “as an attempt to reject standard practices and the industry standard in favor of hyper-detailed
19 analysis,” (Lutz rebuttal, EMM version, page 14). However, materials provided by Mr. Caisley²
20 as the “STP Vision of Customer Experience Enhancement” state that the Objectives of the rate
21 modernization plan are:

- 22 • Create rates independent of end use requirements
- 23 • Bring rate structures closer together across jurisdictions
- 24 • Enable business growth
- 25 • **Simplify rates and increase pricing transparency**
- 26 • Provide greater customer choice
- 27 • Increase customer satisfaction

² Caisley Direct, EMM version, page 16 of schedule CAC-1.

- 1 • **Leverage CIS and AMI infrastructure**
2 • **Develop price signals to increase grid efficiency**
3 [Emphasis added.]

4 Further, the “Drivers” indicated in Mr. Caisley’s materials are:

- 5 • Multiple service territories in MO and KS
6 • Customers want choice
7 • **Implicitly promote beneficial electrification and grid benefits**
8 • **Proper price signals that enable adoption of emerging energy**
9 **technologies that are most beneficial to the grid**
10 • **More equitable rates across diverging customer classes and subclasses**
11 • **Commission interest around time-of-use and distributed generation**
12 **rates**
13 [Emphasis added.]

14 Each of the bolded objectives and drivers (and possibly some of the others) recognize
15 the need for additional data, or for doing things differently going forward. In other words,
16 Mr. Lutz in his surrebuttal argues that we should not change the information we rely on, while
17 Mr. Caisley argues we need to completely rethink the utility rate structure paradigm. Mr. Lutz
18 argues that we should stick with decades-old class-level cost allocation strategies, while
19 Mr. Caisley argues a move towards equitable rates across classes and subclasses, with new and
20 exciting rate design configurations. Mr. Lutz argues that additional data is just too difficult to
21 get out of the new CIS system, while Mr. Caisley touts Evergy’s version of rate modernization
22 as utilizing the CIS and AMI systems. Mr. Caisley acknowledges that improved price signals
23 will have an impact on grid efficiency, distributed generation, and other emerging technologies,
24 but Mr. Lutz says we don’t need any additional information (such as coincident peak bill
25 determinants and customers by voltage) to set those price signals, and Mr. Lutz feels that
26 requests for this data in the sole possession of the utility “border on minutiae.”³

³ Lutz rebuttal, EMM version, page 14.

1 Q. Is the development of the current EMM and EMW rate structures and rate
2 elements relevant to understanding what information is necessary to reasonably study the
3 current classes and design rates to the current rate structures?

4 A. Yes. The current EMW rate structures were driven by a push by Evergy over
5 the last several years to align the EMW rate structure with the EMM rate structure. The current
6 EMM rate structures were an outgrowth of a series of proceedings and detailed studies that
7 occurred in the mid-1990s. Provided below is an excerpt from the section “General Description
8 of the New Commercial & Industrial Tariff,” of the document “Kansas City Power & Light
9 Company Case No. EO-94-199 General Features of the Stipulated Rate Design,” which was
10 attached as Appendix A to the Order Approving Stipulation and Agreement in Case No.
11 EO-94-0199, “In the Matter of the Customer Class Cost of Service and Comprehensive Rate
12 Design Investigation of Kansas City Power & Light Company.”

13 Small General Service: This tariff was designed for the very small
14 (under 25 kW) commercial and industrial customer. These customers
15 typically have fairly low load factors.

16 Medium General Service: This tariff was designed for the medium size
17 (25 -200 kW) customer with a moderate load factor. Customers must
18 have, or be willing to assume, a 25 kW minimum demand for service on
19 this tariff.

20 Large General Service: This tariff was designed for the large size
21 (200 - 1000 kW) customer with a higher load factor. Customers must
22 have, or be willing to assume, a 200 kW minimum demand for service
23 on this tariff.

24 Large Power Service: This tariff was designed for the largest size
25 (1000+ kW) customer with a very high load factor. Customers must
26 have, or be willing to assume, a 1000 kW minimum demand for service
27 on this tariff.

28 The same document, at page 4, under the heading “Unbundled Charges,” states,

29 Charges on the new tariffs have been unbundled to better match the way
30 in which costs are incurred with the way in which costs are recovered.

1 Customer charges, which recover the costs associated with meter
2 reading, billing, customer assistance, and facilities on the customers'
3 premises, will be implemented for all customers. These charges will be
4 specific to both the tariff and the customer's size.

5 Facilities charges, which recover the costs associated with lines and
6 transformers, will be implemented for all customers in excess of 25 kW.
7 This charge will be based on each customer's annual maximum demand.

8 Demand charges will be implemented for all but Small General Service
9 customers.

10 All tariffs will have energy charges based on the customer's hours use
11 (monthly load factor. These charges, which recover time-of-use costs,
12 provide price incentives to customers to improve their load factor.

13 Finally, that document, at page 4, under the heading "Voltage Level Distinctions," states,

14 The General Service and Large Power tariffs recognize voltage level
15 differences between customers.

16 The levels of the facilities charge account for customer ownership of
17 specific distribution equipment.

18 The levels of the demand and energy charges reflect the differences in
19 losses at various delivery voltage levels.

20 If the customer's metering voltage differs from the delivery voltage, the
21 metered demand and energy will be adjusted to reflect losses between
22 the two voltage levels.

23 In other words, the contemplated differences between the classes are overall size of the
24 customer, and a correlation drawn between usage characteristics of customers within a class
25 and the cost of serving customers in that class. In fact, the reliance on an hours use rate structure
26 was taken as a surrogate for costs that were known to vary by the time at which energy was
27 consumed, and given customer characteristics at the time, it was assumed that increases in load
28 factor would necessarily generate reductions in average cost of service to a given customer.
29 Under today's market conditions, however, the lowest average cost of service would be to a
30 customer with a poor load factor constituted of energy consumed in low-cost wholesale energy
31 hours, which are generally hours in which the distribution and transmission systems are
32 unconstrained, and are not peak-causing for purposes of generation capacity requirements.

1 Q. What information is necessary to study the reasonableness of rates with regard
2 to the matters included under “Voltage Level Distinctions?”

3 A. The information necessary to review the reasonableness of charges designed to
4 address these matters would include, but not be limited to, an average or representative level of
5 facilities, and the revenue requirement associated with each level of facilities, for customers by
6 class and within a class served at various voltage levels. Further, in allocating distribution costs
7 to the classes, it is necessary to have a reasonable understanding of which plant items/costs are
8 customer-specific, and which plant items/costs are devoted to network service of solely
9 customers served at secondary voltage.

10 Q. What information is necessary to review the reasonableness of
11 “Unbundled Charges?”

12 A. First, for customer charge rate elements, it is necessary to understand the
13 facilities and related revenue requirement of an average or representative installation of
14 metering equipment for customers by class and within a class at various voltage levels.

15 Second, for facilities charge elements, it is necessary to understand the facilities and
16 related revenue requirement of an average or representative installation of service lines
17 (or primary equivalent) and line transformers (or station equipment equivalent) for customers
18 by class and within a class at various voltage levels.

19 Third, for demand charges it is necessary to move beyond the shortcut assumption
20 in place in the mid-1990s that customer NCP and customer class were effective surrogates
21 for understanding the requirements that a customer causes on distribution, transmission,
22 and generation capacity. To the extent a demand charge remains a useful surrogate, the
23 around-the-clock NCP approach should be replaced with the maximum customer demand

1 within a window that is accepted as contributory to capacity requirements. In the absence of a
2 pre-defined window for which such data would be retained, it would be reasonable to maintain
3 robust samples of individual customer data which can be extrapolated to estimate the sum of
4 this determinant, by month and annually, at rate code, class, and system levels.

5 Fourth, for energy charges, hourly load information at the rate code, class, and system
6 level data is necessary to develop reasonable charge levels, and robust samples of individual
7 customer data that can be extrapolated to estimate potential impacts or to troubleshoot the
8 design are reasonable.

9 Q. Today, can Staff examine these relationships that were established in the 1990s,
10 and can Staff draw upon current data to review Evergy's plans for rate modernization in
11 upcoming cases?

12 A. Staff cannot review the relationships between voltages and among subclasses to
13 a reasonable extent if Staff does not have access to data at a voltage and subclass level. Staff
14 shares Evergy's interest in rate modernization, but unlike Evergy, Staff is unable to pull data as
15 needed to evaluate whether a given determinant is the most reasonable determinant, or to
16 evaluate how a given structure may change the bill of various customers. Staff's data retention
17 recommendations are intended to capture the data that is most related to cost causation, some
18 of which may eventually be used as the basis for a charge type, and some of which will be used
19 only within the context of a CCOS Study. It is premature to know what data will be used for
20 charge types, because Staff doesn't have access to data to understand how a given charge type
21 would impact bill stability, revenue stability, or cause rate shock, or other factors that are
22 considered in ultimately designing rates.

1 A modern class cost of service study encompasses significant offsetting revenues, and
2 in that rates can be more closely aligned to determinants across classes given the advent of
3 cost-effective advanced metering. Today, a customer's class is no longer the best tool for
4 pricing a customer's energy. Historically, it was prohibitively expensive to meter and bill
5 exactly how much energy each customer used at all times. Classes were used as a shortcut for
6 setting rates, and class distinctions were based on annual demand and on end use. The general
7 premise of a class is a simplifying assumption that customers within a class used energy
8 similarly enough that they could be billed based on either the total usage in a month or the
9 highest usage in an interval in a month, or a simple relationship of those amounts, without
10 regard to the time of day that energy is actually consumed or the time of day at which a customer
11 experienced its peak demand.

12 Grouping customers into classes based on more or less the average annual demand is no
13 longer the best tool for aligning a customer's rates with their cost causation; with the advent of
14 cost-effective AMI metering, billing customers by the energy they consume in a given interval
15 is now capable of providing a more meaningful price signal than billing customers based on the
16 rate schedule under which they are served. However, development of such rates requires access
17 to hourly usage at the rate code level. Because many of these rate codes are defined by voltage,
18 access to information at the level of operating voltage is also necessary.

19 Q. Mr. Lutz broadly categorizes Staff's recommended data retention as related to
20 certain areas, and indicates that some are acceptable, and some are not. Could you summarize
21 his conclusions?

22 A. Yes. Mr. Lutz at page 13 of the EMM version of his rebuttal testimony appears
23 to accept Staff's recommended data retention for "Demand charge data" (Staff item #9), and

1 “Reactive demand data” (Staff item #10). However, at page 20 he clarifies that the
2 Company will only accept “study” of the demand and reactive demand data that is already
3 retained by the Company, and explicitly refuses to retain demand data or reactive demand
4 data for classes not already billed by those elements. He recommends rejection of
5 Staff’s recommendation for retention of “Distribution data” (Staff item #1), “Billing/Metering
6 data” (Staff items #2 through #7), and “Bill comparison data (Staff item #8).”

7 Q. Is Mr. Lutz’s response concerning “Bill comparison data” (Staff items #8)
8 reasonable?

9 A. No. At page 20, he argues that he finds Staff’s recommended requirement for
10 retention of “Bill comparison data” (Staff items #8) “odd[,] as customers currently have the
11 ability to compare their rate plans. On the Company web site, after creating an online account,
12 the customer may examine how their past usage would compare under other rate plans.”
13 He concludes that “[a]s bill comparison capabilities already exist, I suggest this
14 recommendation be rejected.”

15 Staff is aware of these current bill comparison capabilities, and its recommendations is
16 that the Commission order that those capabilities remain available to customers.

17 **Reactive Demand Data**

18 Q. What information did Staff recommend be retained related to reactive demand
19 and reactive power requirements and conditions?

20 A. Staff recommended that EMM and EMW begin to retain and study data related
21 to the reactive demand requirements of each rate code, and sample customers within each rate
22 code. While in recent history reactive demand has not been a determinant in CCOS studies or

1 a rate element for many customers, emerging system conditions associated with changes in
2 regional generation fleets may occasion further study of reactive demand requirements.

3 Q. What was Mr. Lutz's response to this request?

4 A. Mr. Lutz's represents at page 20 of his EMM testimony that "the Company will
5 study only those rates where a reactive demand charge is part of the current design or a demand
6 charge could be added without material configuration or customization of the Company
7 metering or billing systems."

8 Q. Is the data Mr. Lutz offers to provide sufficient?

9 A. No, limiting the study to those rates with an existing reactive demand component
10 is not adequate.

11 Q. Why is Staff interested in studying reactive demand in terms of a class cost of
12 service study and in the furtherance of developing rate structures and designs?

13 A. As rotating mass generation – especially rotating mass generation located in
14 close proximity to load – is retired, voltage collapse can result from reactive demand
15 imbalances, which can cause blackouts. Given the prevalence of rotating mass generation –
16 especially rotating mass generation located in close proximity to load – in the past generation
17 fleet composition, this issue was relatively minor. Today, utilities across the Midwest are
18 seriously considering deploying multimillion dollar Static Compensators (StatComs) or other
19 infrastructure-intensive measures to stabilize the balance of reactive and real power. At the
20 historic levels of rotational mass generation, reactive power issues tended to be hyper-local and
21 related to large industrial loads, which could be addressed with deployment of capacitor banks
22 or related devices. With the shrinking share of rotational mass generation in the Midwest, it is
23 likely that a competent energy company would be collecting and retaining data concerning the

1 reactive demand position of various portions of its distribution system. Issues that arise due to
2 excessive reactive demand are likely to arise on a local level, so to the extent that infrastructure
3 or other increases to revenue requirement are necessary to address a reactive demand issue,
4 system-wide reactive demand determinant charges for those classes which currently have
5 reactive demand charges will not be useful to either allocate the increased revenue requirement
6 among classes, or to bill customers within classes.

7 Q. To clarify, is Staff suggesting that it may be necessary in the near term future to
8 allocate revenue requirement to all classes on the basis of reactive demand?

9 A. Yes. To the extent that installation of StatComs or other infrastructure is
10 necessary to provide voltage support in the absence of centrally-located rotating mass
11 generation, reactive demand on the class level would be the obvious allocator to use in a
12 future CCOS.

13 Q. To further clarify, is Staff suggesting that it may be appropriate in the near term
14 to incorporate a discrete reactive demand charge to residential and SGS customer bills?

15 A. Yes, it is a possibility. Factors to consider will be the level of revenue
16 requirement allocated to those classes on the basis of reactive power requirements and the
17 uniformity (or lack thereof) of reactive power requirements within those classes. If the revenue
18 requirement is low, and the intraclass-uniformity is high, a discrete charge would not be
19 necessary. If the revenue requirement is high and the intraclass-uniformity is low, a discrete
20 charge may be reasonable. The Staff recommended data retention would make such future
21 determinations possible.

1 Q. What types of end-uses disproportionately require reactive power?

2 A. Reactive power is required in excess of apparent power in devices that induce
3 magnetic fields, such as pumps and motors. Common appliances that require disproportionate
4 reactive power include heat pumps, refrigeration equipment, and motors (including fans).
5 Examples of end uses that typically do not draw disproportionate reactive power include heating
6 elements such as those found in dryers or electric ranges, and electronics (excluding cooling
7 components). Note, the transmission and distribution systems themselves operate in a manner
8 that requires or provides reactive power, particularly in operation of transformers, and in the
9 performance of the system in very high and very low loading positions.

10 **Demand Data**

11 Q. What data did Staff recommend be retained that Mr. Lutz characterizes as
12 “Demand Data?”

13 A. Staff recommended that EMM and EMW be ordered to develop the determinants
14 for assessment of an on-peak demand charge to replace the current monthly billing demand
15 charge, and for potential implementation for customers not currently subject to a demand
16 charge. At this time, Staff recommends that in summer months the period be noon – 10 pm, and
17 during non-summer months the period be 6 am – 10 pm, but Staff welcomes the input of other
18 parties to refine these time periods. Staff does not recommend that weekends and holidays
19 be excluded.

20 Q. Why is Mr. Lutz’s representation at page 20 of his EMM testimony that “the
21 Company will study only those rates where...a demand charge could be added without material
22 configuration of customization of the Company metering or billing systems,” insufficient?

1 A. As I noted in my rebuttal testimony, Staff does not want and cannot
2 accommodate 15 minute usage data for all residential (or SGS, or MGS, or LGS) customers.
3 In the absence of that data, there is certain information that we must rely on the Company to
4 extract from its billing system. In this case, we have been informed that the Company views
5 such requests for information as requiring additional analysis that they will not perform. Staff
6 intends to use the data for at least the following purposes:

- 7 1. Improved alignment of the revenue recovery and cost causation in the billing of
- 8 demand charges for classes which currently rely on customer NCP demand charges,
- 9 2. Potential improved alignment of the revenue recovery and cost causation in the
- 10 billing of revenue requirement associated with power supply and delivery capacity costs
- 11 for classes that currently recover that revenue requirement through energy charges,
- 12 3. Potential development of allocators for distribution plant on the basis of
- 13 diversified demand and related measures,
- 14 4. Potential implementation of modern rate structures as discussed above,
- 15 5. Review of the reasonableness of rates proposed by Evergy in their rate
- 16 modernization efforts,
- 17 6. Development and refinement of rate schedules or revenue requirements for
- 18 potential new rate schedules with novel designs, such as we have recently seen at EMW.

19 Q. Did Staff request other demand-related data that Mr. Lutz has characterized as
20 “Bill Comparison” data?

21 A. Yes. I recommended that the Commission order EMM and EMW to retain data
22 sufficient to provide to Staff upon request, “for rate codes with more than 100 customers, a
23 sample of individual customer hourly data, and identified peak demands for those
24 100 customers in the form requested at that time (i.e. monthly 15 minute non-coincident,
25 annual 1 hour coincident)” and, “for rate codes with 100 or fewer customers, individual
26 customer hourly data, and identified peak demands for those customers in the form requested
27 at that time (i.e. monthly 15 minute non-coincident, annual 1 hour coincident).”⁴

⁴ See paragraph 8, page 4, Sarah Lange direct in EMM and EMW.

1 Q. Why is this information needed for all customers (or representative of all
2 customers) if currently only a few classes have demand charges?

3 A. Currently, in CCOS studies, the demand determinants that are relied upon are
4 the class peak usage in a given month or year, or the class's usage at the time of the system
5 peak in a month or a year. However, within a class, for rate design purposes, the demand
6 determinant that is used is a customer's peak usage in a given month or year, regardless of the
7 time of the peak.

8 The amount of capacity and reserve a utility requires is determined by its annual system
9 peak. Many transmission expenses are determined by monthly system peaks. However, the
10 hour of peak cannot be known with certainty until after it is past and until the month or year
11 have concluded. It would not be lawful to go back and bill customers for usage in that hour,
12 and without knowing what the usage will be in that hour, we don't know what rate would need
13 to be charged to recover those costs. Further, it is not uncommon for multiple hours to have
14 similar usage. A given customer could have low usage in one potential peak hour, and high
15 usage in another potential peak hour. Therefore, it is more reasonable to use a range of hours
16 that are historically capable of being peak hours to measure peak customer determinants than it
17 is to use the literal hour of system peak after-the-fact.

18 It is reasonable to gather this information for all customers even if all customers are not
19 currently charged demand charges, because the sum of those determinants may be a useful
20 allocator of costs at a class level, so that the same basis of costs is used to allocate costs to
21 classes as is used to allocate costs to customers within a class.

22 Q. Does Staff anticipate designing residential rate structures with multiple
23 demand charges?

1 A. No. At this time, Staff has essentially no customer-level demand data for the
2 overwhelming number of customers.

3 **Distribution Data**

4 Q. What items are included in your distribution data retention recommendations?

5 A. Staff’s distribution data retention recommendation, as found in my direct
6 testimony on page 62 is, “Prior to the next rate case, the Company will identify and provide the
7 data required to determine: line transformer costs and expenses by rate code; primary
8 distribution costs and expenses by voltage; secondary distribution costs and expenses by
9 voltage; primary voltage service drop costs and expenses; line extension costs, expenses, and
10 contributions by rate code and voltage; and meter costs by voltage and rate code. If the required
11 data is not readily available, the Commission should order Evergy to file an EO docket
12 explaining why it cannot provide the data, and its individual estimate of the cost to provide each
13 set of data described, for the further consideration of the parties and the Commission.”

14 Q. Do you agree with Mr. Lutz that distribution data on this level was not required
15 to allocate the capital costs of nuclear power plants in the 1980s?

16 A. That is correct. I am sure Mr. Lutz understands that distribution system data is
17 more relevant to the allocation of distribution system costs than it is to the allocation of
18 generation costs, so I assume he included this statement in error.

19 Q. Would you object to refinement of this item to reflect amperage or phase of
20 service, or some other meter characteristic?

21 A. No. The intent of this requirement is to be able to align cost causation with
22 revenue responsibility at the class and customer level. To the extent that a different
23 characteristic than demand better or more readily facilitates that alignment, I support revision

1 of this requirement accordingly so long as determinants associated with that characteristic are
2 also made available and linkage within the customer billing system between customers and
3 determinants is established in a reasonable timeframe.

4 Q. What is the purpose of the “distribution data” you have requested?

5 A. I will address each requirement below, separately.

6 **Meter Costs by Voltage and Rate Code**

7 Q. Why did you request meter costs by voltage and rate code?

8 A. Staff requests data concerning “meter costs by voltage and rate code,” so that,
9 within a CCOS Study, account 370 (meters) and any sub accounts, and related expenses can be
10 allocated as reasonably as is practicable to the studied classes. Further it is sometimes
11 appropriate to review the reasonableness of differing customer charges based on the metering
12 capability a customer requires to serve its load.

13 Q. Has this or similar information been obtained from Evergy or other Missouri
14 utilities in the past for purposes of CCOS Studies?

15 A. Yes. From time to time in the past, predecessors to EMM and EMW (and other
16 utilities) have done detailed meter cost studies. It is my recollection that a detailed study was
17 performed by EMM predecessor Kansas City Power & Light in the contest of a series of
18 informal exchanges and proceedings spanning from 1994 – 1997. It is reasonable to periodically
19 do such deep dive studies, data is necessary to do such studies, and the AMI rollout at both
20 EMM and EMW are reasonable drivers of doing such a study. Performance of a study requires
21 data, which may be either a representative sample, or may be comprehensive of virtually all
22 customers. Sample data is likely sufficient to (1) determine the appropriate allocation of meter
23 costs among classes in the context of a CCOS, and (2) to evaluate whether a different charges

1 should be established within a class. More comprehensive data is needed to (3) review the
2 reasonableness of existing differing charges within a class, and (4) to create new differing
3 charges within a class.

4 Q. Is this information also relevant to rate design?

5 A. Yes. As alluded to in (2), (3), and (4) above, Staff requests this data to assess
6 the reasonableness of customer and facility charges as they currently exist, and to review
7 whether additional delineation is necessary or appropriate.

8 Q. Is this data relevant to existing rate structures and designs at Evergy?

9 A. Yes. For example, currently, an EMM Medium General Service customer
10 served at secondary voltage with a maximum demand of 25 kW pays a customer charge of
11 about \$54 dollars, while an EMM Medium General Service customer served at secondary
12 voltage with a maximum demand of 250 kW pays a customer charge of about \$935. However,
13 an EMM residential customer currently pays a customer charge of \$11.47 whether they are a
14 tenant in an apartment with a 120 volt meter experiencing a maximum demand of 15kW,
15 sharing a single line transformer with 3 other tenants with identical infrastructure, or whether
16 they are a group home with three phase service and a maximum demand of 500kW operating a
17 commercial kitchen and substantial HVAC equipment. It may be that the meters for both
18 customers are identical or very similar in design and the same or similar in average price, but
19 in the absence of meaningful data, Staff cannot reach that conclusion. Moving from the
20 potential creation of residential differentials to the existing differentials in non-residential
21 classes, in the absence of meaningful data, Staff cannot evaluate whether the existing disparities
22 within and between the non-residential classes are reasonable, nor meaningfully recommend
23 their valuation in future cases.

1 The current customer charges for each class, for each demand level, are
2 illustrated below:

EMM	SGS	MGS	LGS
0-24 KW	\$ 18.18	\$ 53.96	\$ 118.82
25-199 KW	\$ 50.40	\$ 53.96	\$ 118.82
200-999 KW	\$ 102.38	\$ 109.59	\$ 118.82
1001+ KW	\$ 874.15	\$ 935.69	\$ 1,014.44

3
4 Accepting that it is reasonable for MGS and LGS to include higher customer charges for
5 customers with demand below the effective minimum demand for that class, there is no
6 apparent cost-based reason for the misalignment that exists between the customer charges
7 across classes. It would be reasonable to realign these charges for customers with similar meter
8 costs regardless of class, but we currently do not have the information to determine an
9 appropriate charge.

10 Q. Moving from rate design to rate modernization, and shifting focus to
11 non-residential customers, what is the usefulness of the requested meter data?

12 A. For modern rates, the ability to bill a customer for the cost of the metering
13 facilities installed as distinct from the existing customer class is a reasonable goal, and Staff
14 recognizes that incorporating this data into the billing system will take time. It is our
15 understanding the EMM and EMW do not currently have the ability to bill customers based on
16 the customer's meter cost outside of the fact that a customer is currently receiving service in a
17 given rate class.

18 **Line extension costs, expenses, and contributions by rate code and voltage, and primary**
19 **voltage service drop costs and expenses**

20 Q. Why did you request line extension costs, expenses, and contributions by rate
21 code and voltage?

1 A. Staff requests data concerning “line extension costs, expenses, and
2 contributions by rate code and voltage,” so that, within a CCOS Study, account 370 (meters),
3 account 369 (services) account 368 (line transformers), account 367 (underground conductors
4 and devices), account 366 (underground conduit), account 365 (overhead conductors and
5 devices), account 364 (poles, towers, and transformers), and account 362 (station equipment)
6 and any sub accounts, and related expenses can be allocated as reasonably as is practicable to
7 the studied classes. This includes allocation of offsetting contributions from the relevant line
8 extension policy.

9 Q. If a customer requesting to be served at primary voltage is located ¼ of a mile
10 from existing primary distribution facilities, to what accounts will the ¼ mile of new primary
11 conductors, poles, devices, and transformers required to serve that customer be recorded?

12 A. My understanding is that while these materials would be characterized as
13 “services” if the customer is to be served at secondary voltage, in this example, these materials
14 would be recorded to account 367 (underground conductors and devices), account 366
15 (underground conduit), account 365 (overhead conductors and devices), account 364 (poles,
16 towers, and transformers), and account 362 (station equipment). These costs should be
17 allocated exclusively to customers served at primary, rather than allocated as a portion of the
18 primary distribution system.

19 Q. Is this consistent with industry best practices?

20 A. Yes. The RAP manual at page 156 states,

21 11.3.6 Direct Assignment of Distribution Plant Direct cost assignment
22 may be appropriate for equipment required for particular customers, not
23 shared with other classes, and not double-counted in class allocation of
24 common costs. Examples include distribution-style poles that
25 support streetlights and are not used by any other class; the same may be

1 true for spans of conductor to those poles. **Short tap lines from a**
2 **main primary voltage line to serve a single primary voltage**
3 **customer's premises may be another example, as they are analogous**
4 **to a secondary distribution service drop.** Beyond some limited
5 situations, it is not practical or useful to determine which distribution
6 equipment (such as lines and poles) was built for only one class
7 or currently serves only one class and to ensure that the class is properly
8 credited for not using the other distribution equipment jointly used
9 by other classes in those locations.

10 [Emphasis added.]

11 The RAP manual at page 142 acknowledges the common division of distribution
12 costs into two categories,

13 'Share distribution,' and '**Customer-specific costs, which include:**
14 **Service drops connecting a customer (or multiple customers in a**
15 **building) to the common distribution system (a primary line, a line**
16 **transformer or a secondary line or network).** • Meters, which measure
17 each customer's energy use by month, TOU period or hour and
18 sometimes by maximum demand in the month. Advanced meters can
19 also provide other capabilities, including measurement of voltage,
20 remote sensing of outages, and remote connection and disconnection. •
21 Street lighting and signal equipment, which usually can be directly
22 assigned to the corresponding rate classes. • In some systems with low
23 customer spatial density, a significant portion of primary lines and
24 transformers serving only one customer.

25 [Emphasis added.]

26 Also, the NARUC Manual at page 87, footnote 1, states '**Assignment or 'exclusive use'**
27 **costs are assigned directly to the customer class or group with exclusively uses such**
28 **facilities.** The remaining costs are then classified to the respective cost components.'

29 [Emphasis added.]

30 Q. Is study of these costs necessary beyond the CCOS use described above?

31 A. Yes. Greater information on these costs is needed to assess the reasonableness
32 of existing facilities charge differences within non-residential rate codes, and to assess the
33 reasonableness of existing excess facilities charges.

Line transformer costs and expenses by rate code

1
2 Q. Why did Staff request information related to line transformer costs and expenses
3 by rate code?

4 A. Staff requests data concerning “line transformer costs and expenses by rate
5 code” to better allocate these costs within a CCOS, and to review existing rate design disparities
6 in facilities charges within customer classes. Staff would also like to review the reasonableness
7 of incorporating differing levels of line transformer revenue requirement into customer charges
8 for SGS and Residential customers, if there is a cost-basis to do so.

Secondary distribution costs and expenses by voltage

9
10 Q. Why did you request information related to secondary distribution costs and
11 expenses by voltage?

12 A. Staff requests data concerning “secondary distribution costs and expenses by
13 voltage” because, in general, secondary costs and expenses should not be allocated or assigned
14 to customers served at primary voltages.

15 Q. How much of the infrastructure in account 367 (underground conductors and
16 devices), account 366 (underground conduit), account 365 (overhead conductors and devices),
17 and account 364 (poles, towers, and transformers) operates at a secondary voltage?

18 A. I don’t know. Based on data request responses and conversations with the
19 Company, the Company is unable to provide this information.

20 Q. How much of the net costs recorded to account 367 (underground conductors
21 and devices), account 366 (underground conduit), account 365 (overhead conductors and
22 devices), and account 364 (poles, towers, and transformers) and the associated reserve accounts
23 are related to equipment that operates at a secondary voltage?

1 A. I don't know. Based on data request responses and conversations with the
2 Company, the Company is unable to provide this information.

3 Q. Is there one single secondary service voltage and is the same infrastructure used
4 to serve all secondary customers?

5 A. No. Service can be single or three phase, and can be received at 120 volts,
6 240 volts, and at higher voltages and be considered "secondary." It is my understanding that
7 some of the equipment to serve some of the customers is similar or comparable, and some is
8 very different.

9 Q. Why is it necessary to have more information on the portions of those
10 accounts 364-367 and related reserves that are associated with service at given secondary
11 voltages, for CCOS purposes?

12 A. The total values associated with equipment that operates at secondary voltages
13 is necessary to isolate primary customers from the cost of the portion of the distribution system
14 that they do not use.

15 Q. What is an additional reasonable use of this data?

16 A. A representative identification of the infrastructure and cost of the distribution
17 system components that operate at various secondary service voltage is a meaningful step in
18 improvement of the minimum distribution system classification method that is employed by
19 Evergy in CCOS studies. In particular, the theory of the minimum distribution system method
20 is to identify the theoretical cost of the entire distribution system if it were built of the smallest
21 routinely-installed piece of each type of infrastructure. It is my understanding that for each
22 account, the smallest routinely-installed piece of infrastructure for each indicated account
23 operates at primary voltage. This is inconsistent with the theory underlying the minimum

1 distribution system method. The minimum system would operate at single phase, 120 volt, with
2 a maximum demand under 20 kW. Additional information is needed from Evergy to
3 establish the components of each account that would be used to provide such service.
4 Further, it may be reasonable to conduct a similar calculation for service at each secondary
5 (and primary) voltage level for potential reflection of that level of cost in a demand or
6 facilities charge. Further information is needed to determine if this demand or facilities
7 charge concept is reasonable.

8 **Primary distribution costs and expenses by voltage**

9 Q. Why did you request information related to primary distribution costs and
10 expenses by voltage?

11 A. Staff requests data concerning “primary distribution costs and expenses by
12 voltage,” are needed for similar reasons as described for secondary distribution costs and
13 expenses by voltage. Namely, there are multiple primary service voltages and configurations,
14 and it is important to have the ability within a CCOS to do the following analysis of each
15 distribution account:

- 16 1. Identify the infrastructure and/or cost of customer-specific infrastructure for
17 allocation to those customers as a group in the CCOS stage, and/or inclusion in the
18 facilities or customer charge of those customers in the rate design stage,
- 19 2. Identify the portion of the infrastructure that is dedicated to customers served at
20 secondary voltages to insulate customers served at primary voltages from those costs,
- 21 3. Identify the components that operate at various primary voltages to isolate
22 customers served at higher primary voltages from those costs,
- 23 4. Identify representative components from Step 3 to serve as a surrogate for
24 information that may not be available from Step 1,
- 25 5. Calculate reasonable customer-related classifications of each account.

1 **Billing/Metering data**

2 Q. What “Billing/Metering data” did you request?

3 A. I requested the information necessary to calculate class hourly loads at a
4 consistent voltage, and the information necessary to estimate billing determinants for
5 time-based rates.

6 My specific request is restated below:

7 2. For each rate code, provide the total number of customers served on that rate
8 schedule on the first day of the month and the last day of the month;

9 a. For each rate schedule on which customers may take service at various
10 voltages, the number of customers served at each voltage on the first day of
11 the month and the last day of the month (this is only applicable if rate codes
12 are not used to delineate the voltage at which customers are served);

13 3. For each rate code, the number of customers served on that rate schedule on the
14 first day of the month and the last day of the month for which interval meter
15 readings are obtained;

16 a. For each rate code on which customers may take service at various
17 voltages, the number of customers served at each voltage on the first day of
18 the month and the last day of the month which interval meter readings are
19 obtained (this is only applicable if rate codes are not used to delineate the
20 voltage at which customers are served);

21 4. For each rate code for which service is available at a single voltage, the sum of
22 customers’ interval meter readings, by interval;

23 a. For each rate code on which customers may take service at various
24 voltages, the sum of customers’ interval meter readings, by interval and by
25 voltage (this is only applicable if rate codes are not used to delineate the
26 voltage at which customers are served);

27 5. If any internal adjustments to customer interval data are necessary for the
28 Company’s billing system to bill the interval data referenced in parts 4. and 4.a.,
29 such adjustments should be applied to each interval recording prior to the
30 customers’ data being summed for each interval;

31 6. From time to time the Commission may designate certain customer subsets for
32 more granular study. If such designations have been made, the information required
33 under parts 1 – 5 should be provided or retained for those instances.

34 7. Individual customer interval data shall be retained for a minimum of fourteen
35 months. If individual data is acquired by the Company in intervals of less than one
36 hour in duration, such data shall be retained in intervals of no less than one hour.

1 Q. MIEC witness Mr. Brubaker joins in objecting to Staff's requested data, stating
2 in his EMM testimony at page 6:

3 "Q. STAFF SPENDS A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF TIME AT
4 PAGES 31-34 CITING A NUMBER OF DATA REQUESTS THAT IT
5 POSED TO EVERGY, ALONG WITH THE RESPONSES. DO YOU
6 HAVE ANY COMMENTS ON STAFF'S ISSUES WITH RESPECT
7 TO DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM ALLOCATION?

8 A. Yes. Staff seems to think that the inability to identify certain costs at
9 the microscopic level makes Evergy's studies imprecise and unreliable.

10 Q. WHAT IS YOUR REACTION TO STAFF'S CRITICISMS?

11 A. The questions on pages 31-34 of Staff's direct testimony request a
12 level of detail that is unnecessary to perform a class cost of service study.
13 Rates are made for broad classes of customers, and information such as
14 that requested in Question 0215 is in such minute detail that even if it
15 were provided, it is difficult to see how it would be of any value in
16 calculating class cost of service. Specifically, this question asks Evergy
17 to identify, for each voltage and phase combination at which customers
18 are billed, the number of customers billed on each combination, by rate
19 schedule, and further to identify the number of customers for each
20 combination at the beginning and 15th of each calendar month from
21 January 2018 through December 2022 (120 data points). Furthermore,
22 the question asks for hourly load data for each customer for the entire
23 five-year period (43,800 data points for each customer).

24 Q. Did you ask for hourly load data for each customer?

25 A. No. I asked for hourly load data for customers on rate schedules and voltage
26 levels under which fewer than 100 customers have served. Staff has generally requested and
27 received individual customer hourly load data for various time periods for small classes with
28 large customers. From time to time Staff has requested and received individual customer hourly
29 load data from a sample of customers in classes with many small customers.

30 Q. Did you ask for the number of customers billed on by rate schedule and voltage
31 at the beginning and 15th of each calendar month from January 2018 through December 2022?

32 A. Yes.

1 Q. Why did you ask for these pieces of information?

2 A. This question is asking Evergy to tell Staff how much energy it sold at meter to
3 various groups of customers, and how many customers are in each group. Customers can
4 change groups over time, and customers can come and go from time to time. Both first of the
5 month and midmonth are common measures of customer counts, so I did ask for both numbers.

6 To add together metered usage when customers in a class are served at different
7 voltages, you have to know what usage occurred at which voltage to add them together. This
8 is similar to finding the total length of a piece of string that is 5 inches long, and a second piece
9 of string that is 5 centimeters long. Adding the customer usage together without bringing them
10 to a consistent voltage would not produce an accurate result.

11 In the case of classes comprised of a few big customers, I asked for more or less all the
12 usage data, to simply add it up to class loads. In the case of classes with many small customers,
13 I asked for 100 data points at each voltage level, so that I could use those sample customers and
14 the total number of customers to estimate hourly loads.

15 Q. What had you planned to do with this information?

16 A. A few things:

- 17 1. Use actual customer data, over a few years, to estimate the bill volatility of
18 various time of use rate scenarios,
- 19 2. Use actual customer data, over a few years, to estimate revenue volatility of
20 various time of use scenarios,
- 21 3. Price out market energy to the classes. This is ideally done over more than one
22 year to normalize out events like Winter Storm Uri,
- 23 4. Identify target hours for a coincident demand charge,
- 24 5. Study the utilization of various voltages of operation on the distribution system,
- 25 6. Evaluate the relationship between the varying service voltage rates within rate
26 schedules.

CLASS COST OF SERVICE AND REVENUE ALLOCATION

Transmission Allocation and Corrected EMM Study

Q. Were you aware of the drag and drop error in your EMM transmission allocator, noted in the testimony of Kaviti Maini, at page 7 of her rebuttal testimony?

A. I was not. This error resulted from my inadvertent inclusion of cell D6 in my intended selection of cells D3:D5 of sheet “Paste” in my workpaper “ccos workbook for EMM surrebuttal.” As I updated the intended reference cells in rows 3-5, the inadvertent selection of the hardcode value in row 6 caused Excel to autofill values adding a value of 1 to the prior cell.

Q. Have you corrected your direct-submitted CCOS Study to address this error?

A. Yes. The summary table of results is provided below:

	Residential	SGS	MGS	LGS	LPS	Lighting	Other	Total
	\$ 310,775,972	\$ 51,001,275	\$ 92,254,238	\$ 140,556,495	\$ 100,141,874	\$ 9,660,982	\$ 1,031,631	\$ 705,422,467
Offsetting Revenue	\$ 28,603,066	\$ 5,021,210	\$ 10,462,711	\$ 15,641,072	\$ 9,618,583	\$ 156,310	\$ 10,887	\$ 69,513,839
Current Rate Revenue	\$ 328,695,098	\$ 70,950,862	\$ 123,489,122	\$ 182,782,977	\$ 120,906,602	\$ 9,887,749	\$ 103,282	\$ 836,815,692
Revenue Available for RoR	\$ (10,683,940)	\$ 14,928,377	\$ 20,772,173	\$ 26,585,409	\$ 11,146,145	\$ 70,457	\$ (939,236)	\$ 61,879,386
	\$ 1,457,598,176	\$ 217,856,410	\$ 383,686,848	\$ 543,993,133	\$ 343,358,073	\$ 45,982,702	\$ 4,399,181	\$ 2,996,874,523
Current RoR with New Income Tax Requirement	-0.73%	6.85%	5.41%	4.89%	3.25%	0.15%	-21.35%	
Return on Rate Base at System Average Return	\$ 98,679,397	\$ 14,748,879	\$ 25,975,600	\$ 36,828,335	\$ 23,245,342	\$ 3,113,029	\$ 297,825	\$ 202,888,405
Difference from System-Average RoR	\$ (109,363,336)	\$ 179,498	\$ (5,203,426)	\$ (10,242,926)	\$ (12,099,197)	\$ (3,042,572)	\$ (1,237,061)	\$ (141,009,019)
Difference from System-Average RoR %	-33%	0%	-4%	-6%	-10%	-31%	-1198%	-17%
Estimated Net Class Cost of Service	\$ 380,852,303	\$ 60,728,944	\$ 107,767,127	\$ 161,743,758	\$ 113,768,633	\$ 12,617,701	\$ 1,318,568	\$ 838,797,033
Additional Rev Req for True-Up Estimate	\$ 11,870,867	\$ 1,892,874	\$ 3,359,017	\$ 5,041,426	\$ 3,546,079	\$ 393,284	\$ 41,099	\$ 26,144,645
Total Estimated CCoS at System-Average RoR	\$ 392,723,170	\$ 62,621,818	\$ 111,126,144	\$ 166,785,184	\$ 117,314,712	\$ 13,010,985	\$ 1,359,667	\$ 864,941,678
Total CCoS minus Current Rate Revenue	\$ 64,028,072	\$ (8,329,045)	\$ (12,362,979)	\$ (15,997,793)	\$ (3,591,890)	\$ 3,123,236	\$ 1,256,385	\$ 28,125,986
Current RoR with New Income Tax Requirement and True-Up Estimate	-1.55%	5.98%	4.54%	3.96%	2.21%	-0.70%	-22.28%	1.19%

Q. Does correction of this error cause you to revise your direct-recommended class-revenue allocation for EMM?

A. Yes. For purposes of aligning class revenue requirements with cost causation, I recommend that if an increase is ordered in this case in excess of approximately \$22 million, the first \$22 million be applied as a 1% increase to SGS, MGS, LGS, and LPS, and as a 5% increase to the residential class, the lighting class, and to the miscellaneous rate schedules associated with the “Other” class:

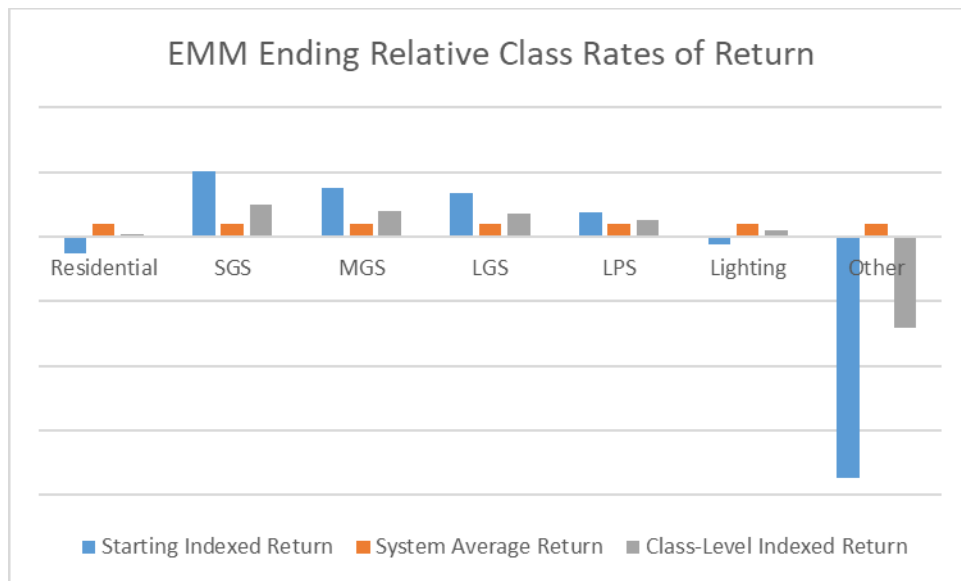
Surrebuttal Testimony of Sarah L.K. Lange

	Residential	SGS	MGS	LGS	LPS	Lighting	Other	Total
Potential Increase Level 1	5.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	5.0%	5.0%	2.6%
Increase to Current Revenue	\$ 16,434,755	\$ 709,509	\$ 1,234,891	\$ 1,827,830	\$ 1,209,066	\$ 494,387	\$ 5,164	\$ 21,915,602
Difference from System-Average RoR	\$ 47,593,317	\$ (9,038,553)	\$ (13,597,870)	\$ (17,825,623)	\$ (4,800,957)	\$ 2,628,848	\$ 1,251,221	\$ 6,210,384
Revenue Available for RoR	\$ 5,750,815	\$ 15,637,886	\$ 22,007,065	\$ 28,413,239	\$ 12,355,211	\$ 564,844	\$ (934,072)	\$ 83,794,988
Increase Level 1 RoR	0.39%	7.18%	5.74%	5.22%	3.60%	1.23%	-21.23%	2.80%

Any additional increases should be applied as an equal percentage increase to the current rate revenues of each class:

	Residential	SGS	MGS	LGS	LPS	Lighting	Other	Total
Potential Increase Level 2	0.74%	0.74%	0.74%	0.74%	0.74%	0.74%	0.74%	0.74%
Increase to Current Revenue	\$ 2,439,394	\$ 526,558	\$ 916,468	\$ 1,356,514	\$ 897,302	\$ 73,381	\$ 767	\$ 6,210,384
Difference from System-Average RoR	\$ 45,153,923	\$ (9,565,111)	\$ (14,514,338)	\$ (19,182,137)	\$ (5,698,259)	\$ 2,555,467	\$ 1,250,455	\$ -
Revenue Available for RoR	\$ 8,190,209	\$ 16,164,444	\$ 22,923,533	\$ 29,769,754	\$ 13,252,513	\$ 638,226	\$ (933,306)	\$ 90,005,372
Increase Level 2 RoR	0.56%	7.42%	5.97%	5.47%	3.86%	1.39%	-21.22%	3.00%

EMM	Residential	SGS	MGS	LGS	LPS	Lighting	Other
Starting Indexed Return	-130%	502%	381%	332%	186%	-59%	-1869%
Total Recommended Increase	\$ 18,874,148	\$ 1,236,067	\$ 2,151,359	\$ 3,184,344	\$ 2,106,368	\$ 567,769	\$ 5,931
Ending Indexed Return	19%	247%	199%	182%	129%	46%	-706%



If an increase of less than \$17 million is ordered in this case, I recommend it be allocated to the Residential, Lighting, and “Other” classes. If an increase of more than \$17 million and less than \$22 million is awarded, the first \$17 million should be allocated to the Residential, Lighting, and “Other” classes, and the remainder should be applied as in Step 2, above.

1 Q. Evergy's witness Mr. Brown, in the EMM version of his rebuttal testimony at
2 page 9 states that he "continue[s] to support the use of the A&E 4CP method as the best choice
3 for the Company to allocate production and transmission capacity costs." Earlier, at pages 5-6
4 he testified "The A&E 4CP method is superior to A&E 4NCP because it is more reflective of
5 how the Company plans its investment in production and transmission plant. That is, the
6 Company bases these decisions on the CP requirements of the system, not the
7 NCP requirements. Further, it is the four summer months from June through September that are
8 the primary factors, and therefore the primary cost causative factors for the Company's
9 production and transmission investments are Average and Excess Demand with a 4CP excess
10 component." Similar testimony appears on page 3 of his rebuttal testimony. How are
11 SPP transmission costs incurred by EMM and EMW?

12 A. SPP Schedule 11, Base Plan Zonal Charge and Region-wide Charge are assessed
13 on monthly contributions to SPP zonal peak. Schedule 11 states that "Network Customer's
14 monthly Resident Load will be its hourly load coincident with the monthly peak of the Zone
15 that is the basis for charges under Schedule 11." The reality of Evergy's participation in
16 the SPP as a driver of transmission revenue requirements deviates from the antiquated view of
17 system investment drivers referenced by Mr. Brown. With SPP participation, 12 CP allocation
18 is more reflective of cost causation for the majority of transmission-related revenue
19 requirement.

20 **Residential Customer Charge**

21 Q. What impact does your revision to the residential revenue requirement you
22 provide for EMM have on you Residential customer charge recommendation?

1 A. Due to the increase in the residential revenue requirement I recommend for
2 EMM, I have revised my customer charge recommendation to increase the residential
3 customer charge by the percentage adjustment to the Metro Residential class revenue
4 requirement, rounded to the nearest quarter. Reflecting the adjustments described above,
5 that value is now \$12.00.

6 Q. Has it come to your attention that you included an error in your direct customer
7 charge recommendation?

8 A. Yes. In my discussion at page 45 of my Direct Class Cost of Service testimony,
9 I refer at lines 14 and 15 to “EMW.” This reference should have been to “EMM.”

10 Q. At pages 11-14 of her EMM testimony, Company witness Ms. Miller devotes
11 significant discussion to Staff’s customer charge review process, but seems to be confused what
12 the actual Staff recommendation located in the paragraph contained in Staff’s direct. Do you
13 have any general responses to the concerns she raises?

14 A. Yes. For clarity, I have reproduced the testimony below, correcting the reference
15 to EMM mentioned above:

16 Q. What customer charge do you recommend for EMM and EMW?

17 A. The EMM CCOS is not sufficiently reliable for development of
18 specific rate elements. However, the directly-allocated costs and closely
19 related expenses for EMM indicate a customer charge cost-causation of
20 approximately \$10. Because this amount is not inclusive of any related
21 indirectly-allocated costs or expenses, I targeted retention of the existing
22 customer charges. However, because I recommend consolidating
23 customer charges across rate codes, I reviewed various levels of
24 customer charges for EMM and EMW that would minimize the change
25 in revenue recovered from customer charges. Ultimately, I recommend
26 \$11.55 as a reasonable residential customer charge for both EMM and
27 EMW for all residential customers.

1 Q. Could you paraphrase this discussion?

2 A. Yes. A CCOS Study is a guide, and you shouldn't try to set customer charges
3 down to the penny based on CCOS results. But, I went ahead and did a quick review of the
4 normal customer charge components, and it came out to about \$10.00, which is pretty close to
5 the current customer charge. This is to say that given that my \$10.00 result doesn't include all
6 of the costs and expenses we usually pick up in a customer charge, it is probably on the lower
7 end of the reasonable range if cost causation is the only factor. But, because of the rate structure
8 and rate design changes contemplated in this case, customer impact considerations indicate it
9 would be reasonable to increase the customer charge, so that the proportion of residential
10 revenue that is recovered through the customer charge stays about the same.

11 Q. Even if a \$16 customer charge were cost-justified in this case, would it be
12 reasonable to implement?

13 A. No. Given the intra-class residential rate redesigns recommended by Staff and
14 Evergy, and the expectation that the residential classes will receive an above-system-average
15 rate increases, it is reasonable to limit the residential customer charge to the percentage of
16 residential class revenue increase. Staff does not oppose maintaining consistency between the
17 EMW and EMM residential customer charges, even if the applicable residential rate increases
18 differ. Rounding resulting charges to the nearest quarter will likely ensure this consistency, but
19 Staff is not opposed if further adjustment is required to achieve consistency between EMM
20 and EMW.

21 Q. Has Evergy clarified the benefit it perceives to increasing the revenue recovery
22 allocated to the residential customer charge?

1 A. Yes. As Ms. Bulkley testified in her direct testimony, at page 63 of
2 the EMM version,

3 The majority of an electric utility's cost are fixed costs that are incurred
4 to construct and maintain the distribution system. As such, most of a
5 utility's costs do not vary with energy consumption. However, rates are
6 often structured to recover a large portion of a utility's fixed costs on a
7 variable basis. This is particularly true for the residential customer class.
8 Since a customer's usage varies from year to year, the more fixed costs
9 that are recovered on a variable basis, the higher the volatility of annual
10 cost recovery for the company. Therefore, cost recovery for utilities that
11 have higher fixed customer charges are less susceptible to fluctuations in
12 usage and are more likely to recover their costs to serve customers.

13 Note, while Ms. Bulkley testified "most of a utility's costs do not vary with energy
14 consumption," that does not mean that those costs vary directly with the number of customers
15 served. In fact, the number of residential customers served tends to increase steadily over time.
16 Shifting revenue recovery toward this growing determinant and away from declining
17 determinants is a strategy to increase the likelihood of recovering more revenue than was
18 determined in a concluded rate case.

19 Q. Is the NARUC manual Ms. Miller refers to at page 11 of her EMM testimony
20 "largely considered the industry standard," as she alleges?

21 A. The RAP manual has superseded the NARUC manual, and emphasizes the "Basic
22 Customer Method." Because Staff's customer charge position in this case is based on other
23 factors as discussed above, I will not elaborate on additional errors and mischaracterizations in
24 this portion of Ms. Miller's testimony. In general, there are costs that vary with energy
25 consumed, and there are costs that vary with the number of customers taking service, and there
26 are costs that have no direct relationship to either of those metrics.

27 Q. Have you prepared estimates of residential rates for both EMW and
28 EMM addressing the revised EMM positions discussed above?

1 A. Yes. In conjunction with my recommended ToU overlay, the rates provided in
2 the table below are estimates of the rates that will result from Staff’s recommended class
3 revenue responsibility allocation and rate design:

	EMM	EMW
Customer Charge	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00
Summer 0-600	\$ 0.1405	\$ 0.1201
Summer 600-1000	\$ 0.1405	\$ 0.1201
Summer 1000+	\$ 0.1505	\$ 0.1301
Non-Summer 0-600	\$ 0.1159	\$ 0.1048
Non-Summer 600-1000	\$ 0.0959	\$ 0.0848
Non-Summer 1000+	\$ 0.0759	\$ 0.0648
Summer Peak Overlay	\$ 0.0100	\$ 0.0100
Non-Summer Peak Overlay	\$ 0.0025	\$ 0.0025
Super-Off Peak Overlay	\$ (0.0100)	\$ (0.0100)

4
5
6 **Generation Allocation**

7 Q. Mr. Brown on behalf of Evergy, posits questions like “How should the
8 Commission address costs that were not explicitly considered in the 1992 NARUC Cost
9 Allocation Manual,” what is your response?

10 A. The Commission should not “address” such costs. The Commission may inform
11 its revenue requirement allocation decisions with the results of class cost of service studies, or
12 it may inform the rate design decisions it makes with the results of class cost of service studies,
13 but there is no particular resolution of each account’s allocator that the Commission is required
14 to make. The Commission may consider class cost of service studies and weight them
15 accordingly based on the underlying revenue requirement relied upon, the level of detail
16 considered, or the credibility of the performer. The Commission may find a given application

1 of a particular allocator more reasonable than another in a given case. The Commission may
2 consider the results of various studies or temper them based on factors such as those I mention
3 above. However, the Commission does not need to decide the details of a given study, and any
4 decision made by the Commission in a given case is not binding on the Commission in
5 a future case.

6 Q. At page 3 of the EMM version of his rebuttal testimony, Mr. Brown testifies that
7 “While there appears to be general consensus, both in this case and other recent cases before
8 the Commission that Average and Excess demand is the appropriate capacity allocator for
9 regulated utilities in the state, I will focus on the 4CP versus 4NCP decision.” Is he correct?

10 A. No. As I stated at page 27 of my CCOS direct testimony “In these cases I was
11 able to determine early on that EMM and EMW were unable to provide the data necessary to
12 do a robust study of the proper classification, assignment, and allocation of the distribution
13 system. I was also able to determine early on that rate design will be a time-consuming issue
14 in these cases, as will various optional tariff programs requested by EMM and EMW, such as
15 subscription pricing and prepaid utility service. I was also disappointed to learn that hourly
16 electrical consumption by rate code was not accessible by EMM and EMW aggregated by hour
17 at the rate code level. **Given these known limitations on the reasonableness of the results
18 of any CCOS studies I could do in these cases, and given the level of controversy that has
19 surrounded the allocation of production capacity costs, production operation and
20 maintenances expenses, and fuel and purchased power costs, I made the decision to
21 essentially treat these areas as though the SPP integrated marketplace does not exist, for
22 purposes of conducting the CCOS studies in this case.**” [Emphasis added.]

1 Q. Does the SPP integrated marketplace exist?

2 A. It does. EMM and EMW participate in the SPP integrated marketplace.
3 While the antiquated A&E production allocation methods can be used for a “quick and dirty”
4 CCOS study, they are not reasonable, and more expert discretion is necessary in applying
5 these study results to current scenarios than with other, more time consumptive and
6 data-driven methods.

7 Q. Could you contrast criticisms in this case against Evergy statements in their IRP?

8 A. Yes. At page 14 of its 2021 IRP “Overview,” filed April 20, 2021 in
9 ER-2020-0036, under the heading “Conclusion,” EMM stated,

10 Our Plan ensures safe, reliable, affordable, and increasingly sustainable
11 power for our customers. **By managing fossil generation through its**
12 **shift from baseload to flexible resource**, and responsibly transitioning
13 end-of-life facilities, we safeguard the system’s overall reliability. At the
14 same time, the Plan embraces state policy encouraging **continued**
15 **transition to cleaner sources and delivers customer value through**
16 **adding cost-competitive renewable resources, while reducing risk in**
17 **our existing generation assets.**

18 The Plan represents a roadmap for **sustainably transforming our**
19 **generation fleet** for the benefit of all stakeholders. **For over a decade**
20 **we have been working to reduce carbon emissions and transition to**
21 **renewable energy.** Today, emissions are 51% below 2005 levels,
22 reduction levels that rank near the highest of our peer companies; and
23 one-third of the power used by retail customers is generated from
24 renewable resources. Factoring in our emission-free nuclear energy, our
25 customers receive more than half their energy from carbon-free
26 resources.

27 The Plan presents a responsible, sustainable approach to **accelerating**
28 **this necessary transformation of our generation portfolio.** It delivers
29 cleaner energy through balanced progress, targeting 70% through 2030.
30 As Figure 2 highlights, it moves us steadily toward our goal of net-zero
31 carbon emissions by 2045. [Emphasis added.]

32 This language emphasizes that coincident peaks are not the sole determinative factor in
33 Evergy’s fleet decisions, and clarifies that Evergy is changing and has been changing how it

1 constitutes and operates its generation fleet. In contrast, Mr. Brown doesn't simply use the A&E
2 as a simple plug-in to achieve a quick CCOS with known limitations, he offers it as an
3 affirmatively good choice.

4 Q. Is Mr. Brown's statement on page 5 of his EMM rebuttal testimony that
5 "The A&E 4CP method is superior to A&E 4NCP because it is more reflective of how the
6 Company plans its investment in production and transmission plant. That is, the Company bases
7 these decisions on the CP requirements of the system, not the NCP requirements," accurate?

8 A. No. In Evergy's Metro's response to DR 2 in Case No. EO-2021-0036, it stated
9 "Evergy Metro and Evergy West are viewed as one by the Southwest Power Pool ("SPP") due
10 to the joint Network Integrated Transmission Service ("NITS"). Therefore, when the combined
11 utility is long on capacity, the market-based equivalent cost is used, and when the combined
12 utility is short on capacity the cost of a CT is assumed." In other words, to the extent that
13 capacity needs are considered, the Company plans its investment in production plant based on
14 the combined EMW, EMM, and Evergy Metro Kansas system peak. Selection of an
15 A&E allocator for a CCOS study is a departure from the reality in which either utility operates,
16 but the authors of the NARUC manual make clear that an A&E CP study is simply a CP study,
17 by stating "If your objective is – as it should be using this method – to reflect the impact of
18 average demand on production plant costs, then it is a mistake to allocate the excess demand
19 with a coincident peak allocation factor because it produces allocation factors that are identical
20 to those derived using a CP method. Rather, use the NCP to allocate the excess demands."⁵

⁵ Page 50, the 1992 NARUC Cost Allocation Manual.

1 More importantly at page 14 of its 2021 IRP “Overview,” filed April 20, 2021 in
2 ER-2020-0036, under the heading “Key Considerations for Developing the Plan,”
3 EMM stated,

4We considered a variety of factors, including how to:

5 • Maintain both the reliability and flexibility of our system. **We assessed**
6 **the amount of firm, dispatchable capacity in our system relative to**
7 **expected demand**, while meeting the reserve margin requirements
8 developed by the Southwest Power Pool, our market operator.

9 • Ensure affordability for our customers, particularly given the growing
10 reality of increased insurance, financing, and other **costs that would be**
11 **passed along to customers if Evergy doesn’t complete timely**
12 **transition of its generation portfolio. We measured affordability by**
13 **analyzing the net present value of revenue requirements across a**
14 **range of potential scenarios.**

15 • Pair energy efficiency investments that lower costs for all customers
16 along with supply side investments. Engaging customers in shaping the
17 load curve, enabled by grid modernization investments, will improve
18 integration of distributed resources such as solar and storage; integrate
19 demand flexibility to address extreme weather events; and encourage
20 energy usage (e.g., from electric vehicle charging) during off-peak
21 periods to reduce stress on the grid and improve grid utilization.

22 • Ensure environmental stewardship while managing financial risk and
23 providing flexibility. **Given the changing energy landscape, we paid**
24 **particular attention to cost risk and environmental impact. Risk**
25 **assessment focused on the potential for high-cost outcomes based on**
26 **uncertain factors. We evaluated environmental impact based on**
27 **each plan’s carbon emissions trajectory.**

28 • Maintain a safe operating environment for all employees.
29 [Emphasis added.]

30 Q. What is significant about the text you’ve emphasized above?

31 A. Evergy is stating that it does its system planning recognizing the role of the SPP,
32 seeking to lower the net present value of revenue requirement, and looking at risk factors
33 including environmental risks, and particularly the risk of environmental compliance costs.

1 Q. Why is it necessary to allocate the capacity costs for generation facilities that
2 operate with low or no fuel costs to the classes on the basis of energy in a case where energy
3 sales revenues are allocated on the basis of energy?

4 A. Despite MIEC witness Mr. Brubaker's professed confusion at pages 4 and 5 of
5 his rebuttal testimony, it is obvious that there is a fundamental mismatch in allocating the cost
6 of non-dispatchable energy on the basis of capacity, but allocating the revenues of
7 non-dispatchable energy on the basis of energy. It is important to consider how both stable and
8 variable generation costs, including fuel, are allocated when allocating the cost of market
9 energy, and the proceeds of energy market participation. Both EMM and EMW participate in
10 the SPP integrated market and it is fundamentally unfair to charge one group of customers for
11 the costs of building and maintaining a power plant, while providing the sales revenue from
12 that power plant to another group of customers. This is acutely true where generation with little
13 to no marginal costs such as fuel are concerned. It is not a quick and simple process to realign
14 net energy revenues to align the revenue requirement benefits of capacity with the cost
15 responsibility for that capacity, as would be imperative under the approach urged by
16 Mr. Brubaker.

17 Q. On what basis do EMM and EMW incur the obligation to obtain Renewable
18 Energy Credits?

19 A. RECs are required based on the energy consumed by each customer, so it would
20 be appropriate to allocate REC costs on the basis of energy, in the context of a CCOS study at
21 this time, whether or not construction of a given facility is attributable to Renewable Energy
22 Standard compliance.

1 Q. At page 7 of his EMM testimony, MIEC witness Mr. Brubaker opines,
2 “Generation investment, regardless of the type generation, is still generation investment and
3 should be treated as such. And, nobody would build plants simply to earn profits in SPP.”
4 If EMM and EMW base their IRP on NPVRR, what are they prioritizing?

5 A. Earning profits in the SPP.

6 **RESPONSE TO RATE SCHEDULES AND RATE DESIGN**

7 **Residential Rate Schedules and Rate Design**

8 Q. In her rebuttal testimony at pages 8-9 Evergy witness Ms. Miller discusses how
9 the Company intends to “forge ahead” with their own efforts to “eliminate end use
10 rates/distinctions.” In the absence of ordering the consolidations and designs recommended in
11 your direct testimony, what reasonable steps, at a minimum, should the Commission take in
12 this case to remove end use rates and pricing distinctions?

13 A. While Staff recommends the consolidations and design indicated in my direct
14 CCOS testimony, in the absence of approval of my direct recommendations it would be
15 reasonable to lessen the winter decline in place for Residential Space Heating customers.
16 Evergy has not demonstrated that this decline is cost-based. Note, similarly, for non-residential
17 customers, if my direct rate structure recommendations are not adopted, removal of the seasonal
18 energy rate element and end-use rate differentials should proceed, as neither have been shown
19 by Evergy to be cost-based.

20 Further, it would be reasonable to align the summer rates for all residential customers.

21 Q. At page 8 of the EMM version of her testimony, Evergy witness Ms. Winslow
22 includes the following exchange:

1 Q: Does Staff witness Lange describe why such an ultra-low differential
2 makes sense for customers?

3 A: Witness Lange only provides that the proposed rate will “mitigate the
4 TOU rates to customers with energy-intensive HVAC units”. She also
5 purports that it will simplify the customer experience and rely on the
6 TOU education process Evergy began, as outlined in the 2018 Rate
7 Design S&A.

8 Given Ms. Winslow’s apparent confusion on this issue, are there additional areas of
9 your direct testimony it would benefit her to direct her attention to?

10 A. Yes. Ms. Winslow appears to have overlooked the discussion of cost causation
11 provided from pages 16 to 23 of my direct testimony, under the heading “Time of Consumption
12 as a Factor in Cost-Based Rate Design”. To summarize, the low differential I recommend is
13 cost based, recognizes Evergy’s 8 month “winter” seasonal rates, and aligns revenue
14 responsibility with cost causation to a greater degree than current rates, while maintaining
15 revenue stability.

16 Q. Ms. Winslow expresses concern that customers may not change behaviors much
17 as a consequence to a low-differential time-based rate.⁶ What is your response?

18 A. That could be, but is irrelevant to taking this opportunity to better align revenue
19 recovery with cost-causation.⁷ Customers are not likely to change behaviors much as a

⁶ See Winslow rebuttal at page 3, “Q: How do you describe the fundamental purpose of a TOU rate? A: I see the purpose of TOU rates (or time-variant rates, in general) as two-fold. First, a TOU rate provides a more representative price signal of actual costs to the customer and second (in relation to the first), a properly designed TOU rate is meant to create more elasticity of demand for various end uses to improve efficiency of resources.” Winslow rebuttal at page 44, “Q: Can you clarify why you believe Staff’s “ultra-low” differential defeats the fundamental purposes of a TOU rate? A: A \$0.01/kWh change would not send any meaningful price signal to a customer such that they would be motivated to affect their usage through behavioral change.” and Winslow rebuttal at page 9, “The purpose of the TOU rate is to provide a price signal to create behavior change to move certain activities off-peak.”

⁷ In the Staff Report on Distributed Energy Resources, filed April 5, 2018, in File No. EW 2017-0245, concerning residential and utility-wide rate design, Staff recommended the following:

Initial steps to be taken during or prior to applicable rate cases:

a. Residential Rate Design:

- i. Improve customer education regarding cost composition and energy cost differences over time of day and season.
- ii. Review rates on an unbundled basis, with potential to provide tariffed rates on an unbundled basis.

Surrebuttal Testimony of
Sarah L.K. Lange

iii. Implement a Low-differential TOU rate design related only to energy price difference or existing rate design blocks, with relatively long on-peak periods.

iv. Study determinants for an on-peak demand charge.

* * *

c. Utility-wide

i. Study bifurcating Fuel and Purchased Power costs into the TOU time periods for recovery of differences through bifurcated FACs.

ii. Study distribution of DER on existing system.

iii. Identify locations on the distribution and transmission systems where DER may be an alternative to expansion or replacement of the system.

iv. Develop strategies to encourage strategic placement and deployment of DER to reduce overall system investment needs and operation expenses, including transmission congestion including study of locational rate designs and location-dependent compensation schemes.

v. Study located DER scenarios as part of Chapter 22 planning consistent with Staff's recommendations contained in Section VII. Changes to IRP process or Chapter 22.

vi. Study energy cost distribution and system utilization to find opportunities for efficient utilization and pricing – for example, some utilities experience significant winter night and evening usage – to refine time periods applicable to time of use rates and develop super on-peak or super off-peak rates.

Phase 2 (approximately 2025 time frame, will vary by utility and rate case timing):

a. Residential:

i. Continued and increased customer education regarding cost composition and energy cost differences over time of day and season.

ii. Increase TOU differential to recover some generation capacity costs on-peak.

iii. Incorporate super on-peak and super off-peak TOU elements, which may vary by season.

iv. Implement a 12 month demand charge for recovery associated with local distribution facilities.

* * *

c. Utility-wide

i. Study distribution locational pricing determinants for locational rate designs; study location-dependent compensation schemes.

ii. Revenue Decoupling.

iii. Based on outcomes of studies of beneficial DER location, locate DER or incent the location of DER using reasonably designed compensation designs.

Anticipated goals (approximately 2030 time frame, will vary by utility and rate case timing):

a. Residential:

i. Continued and increased customer education regarding cost composition and energy cost differences over time of day and season.

ii. Implement on-peak demand charge to nearly fully recover generation capacity costs on peak, not already included in on-peak and super on-peak elements.

iii. Consider and implement, if appropriate, distribution locational rates or rate elements.

* * *

c. Utility-wide

i. Study distribution locational pricing determinants.

ii. Based on outcomes of studies of beneficial DER location, locate DER or incent the location of DER using reasonably designed compensation designs.

1 consequence of the current time-agnostic rate design. The goals of the low-differential time-
2 based rate are chiefly to improve alignment of revenue responsibility and cost causation and to
3 reinforce awareness of the timing of consumption as a factor in energy costs among all energy
4 consumers. Ms. Winslow's desires to influence larger changes in the energy consumption of a
5 smaller number of customers should not stand as a barrier to these reasonable goals. Staff
6 encourages the Commission to take this opportunity to improve the alignment of revenue
7 responsibility and cost causation and to reinforce awareness of the timing of consumption as a
8 factor in energy costs among all energy consumers.

9 Q. Would incorporating avoided or avoidable distribution system costs into the
10 studied time-based differential increase the level of differential that can be supported as
11 cost-based?

12 A. Yes. However, I discussed in direct, distribution costs aren't variable in the
13 same manner as energy costs, and, EMM takes the position in Volume 4.5: Transmission and
14 Distribution Analysis ", of its IRP materials filed in EO-2021-0035, at pages 25 and 26 that,

15 As in the 2012 IRP submittal, Evergy INC. made assumptions
16 regarding planned system expansion projects in areas that are designated
17 as "growth areas" versus areas designated as "established areas". Again,
18 targeting was focused on capital projects associated within established
19 areas since targeted DSM (Demand Side Management) programs were
20 unlikely to be able to delay the need to expand substations on the fringe
21 of metro-area growth because these areas contained significant "green
22 space" with large areas that remain undeveloped.

23 Distribution Planning's annual review of 15-year load
24 projections revealed the fact that loads for these "established areas"
25 continue to flatten and more commonly, decline, which has eliminated
26 the need for expansion projects in these areas. It seems reasonable that
27 as load growth has fallen off in the established areas, that efficiencies
28 gained by replacing older heating/cooling units, lighting, and other older
29 appliances, would begin to significantly impact peak loads for these
30 areas. In the 2012 IRP submittal, the Gladstone, Claycomo, and
31 Chouteau substations were identified as substations located in
32 established areas where a system expansion project might be needed at

1 some point in the future, making these a viable candidate for targeted
2 DSM programs. However, a review of the most recent 15-year
3 projections identifies the Gladstone and Chouteau substations to be in
4 modest to significant load decline through year 2035, with total
5 substation loads dropping from as little as 2% at Gladstone to as much
6 as 17% at Choteau substation. Currently, Evergy INC. has not identified
7 any specific capital projects located within any established areas that can
8 be specifically targeted for DSM programs. Areas that have been
9 identified as established areas either have sufficient capacity available to
10 absorb the limited growth or are in load decline. These areas will
11 continue to be monitored by Distribution Planning to determine if future
12 opportunities for targeted DSM might become available. Should
13 economic conditions improve, and/or significant redevelopment occurs
14 in these established areas, opportunities to target DSM programs to delay
15 or eliminate the cost to expand capacities for these areas may again exist.

16 In other words, in the IRP, EMM takes the position that avoided distribution costs
17 cannot be valued at this time, because the system has sufficient capacity.

18 **Optional Time-Based Residential Rate Schedules**

19 Q. Do you understand Ms. Winslow’s testimony at page 2 of her EMM rebuttal that
20 “Staff witness Sarah Lange recommends that Evergy’s 3-period opt-in TOU rate be modified
21 to a low-differential default TOU rate?”

22 A. No. Staff has recommended Evergy’s general service rate schedule be
23 modified to include low differential ToU elements in their rate structures, to survive as the
24 default rate schedule. In my direct, I noted that the Evergy-proposed Residential Time of Use
25 – Two Period RTOU-2 Rate Schedule is less objectionable than the other optional rate
26 proposals Evergy has included in this case, though it is still not cost-based. I noted that if the
27 Commission desires continuation of a time-based rate that exceeds cost-based justification,
28 the Evergy-proposed RTOU-2 design is the most reasonable of the Evergy designs to
29 promulgate. Further, I noted that, if a well-designed separately-metered EV charging rate is
30 not implemented, this RTOU-2 design is not unreasonable for use as a rate required of

1 participants in the Residential EV rebate programs. I also noted that the existing three period
2 opt-in RTOU rate design is less reasonable than the RTOU-2 design.

3 **Non-Residential Rate Design**

4 Q. Both MIEC witness Mr. Brubaker and MECG witness Ms. Maini state they do not
5 understand how to estimate the rate impact for the large customer classes. Using Staff's
6 direct-filed determinants and utility-level revenue requirement, and the corrected EMM
7 class-revenue requirements you describe above, could you provide an example ending-rate for
8 the LGS EMM class?⁸

9 A. Yes. Staff's recommendation is that each LPS and LGS rate code be modified
10 to include the time-based overlay. Customers in LGS and LPS would not have the ability to
11 opt out of the overlay. Therefore, actual rates will vary with final determinants and ordered
12 class-level revenue requirements, an example is stepped through below, with resultant rates
13 based on Staff's direct-filed revenue requirement and Staff's corrected EMM CCOS Study and
14 recommended class-level revenue allocation.

15 The first step will be to eliminate the EMM end-use discount for all-electric
16 customers, by applying the existing general service rates to the determinants existing for
17 all-electric rates. This creates approximately \$1.3 million in additional revenue.

⁸ At page 13 in her ER-2022-0129 testimony, regarding Staff's recommendation of applying the ToU overlay to the LPS and LGS rate schedules, Ms. Maini testifies, "I interpret Staff's proposal to mean that customers on LGS and LPS rate schedules will need to opt out of a yet to be determined TOU rate if they do not prefer to be on this rate. It is not clear but I am assuming that customers can opt to continue receiving service on their current rate schedules in the event they opt-out."

At page 10 in his EMM testimony, Mr. Brubaker includes the following exchanges, "Q DID STAFF PRESENT ANY INFORMATION FOR NON-RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS THAT WOULD INDICATE THE NET RATE SCHEDULE IMPACT OF ADDING THESE OVERLAYS TO INDIVIDUAL RATE SCHEDULES? A No. Staff did not provide any information showing what that impact would be, nor did it study the potential impacts to individual customers taking service under the various non-residential rates. Q WHAT IS YOUR RECOMMENDATION? A Staff's proposals may be reasonable, but there is no basis in this case to evaluate them. A better approach would be to consider these enhancements in collaborative proceedings that would take place between this case and the next rate case."

Surrebuttal Testimony of Sarah L.K. Lange

1

LARGE GENERAL SERVICE		End Use Rate Elimination			
		Starting Determinants	Starting Revenues	Determinants	Revenues
A: CUSTOMER CHARGE					
0-24 KW	\$ 118.82		\$ -		\$ -
25-199 KW	\$ 118.82		\$ -		\$ -
200-999 KW	\$ 118.82	9,121	\$ 1,083,757	9,121	\$ 1,083,757
1001+ KW	\$ 1,014.44	1,429	\$ 1,449,635	1,429	\$ 1,449,635
Separately Metered Space Heat	\$ 2.72	180	\$ 490	-	
B: FACILITIES CHARGE					
SECONDARY:	\$ 3.399	4,984,357	\$ 16,941,830	4,984,357	\$ 16,941,830
PRIMARY:	\$ 2.818	1,603,861	\$ 4,519,681	1,603,861	\$ 4,519,681
C: DEMAND CHARGE					
SECONDARY-SUMMER: (1, Heat, 3)	\$ 6.788	1,382,476	\$ 9,384,244	1,382,476	\$ 9,384,244
SECONDARY-WINTER (1, Heat)	\$ 3.652	2,013,155	\$ 7,352,041	2,644,214	\$ 9,656,669
PRIMARY-SUMMER (2, 4)	\$ 6.634	448,756	\$ 2,977,049	448,756	\$ 2,977,049
PRIMARY-WINTER (2)	\$ 3.569	634,790	\$ 2,265,566	780,059	\$ 2,784,031
SECONDARY-WINTER - ELEC ONLY (3)	\$ 3.382	631,059	\$ 2,134,242	-	
PRIMARY-WINTER - ELEC ONLY (4)	\$ 3.302	145,269	\$ 479,679	-	
D: ENERGY CHARGE					
<u>SECONDARY-SUMMER: (1, heat, 3)</u>					
0-180 hrs use per month	\$ 0.09569	230,752,714	\$ 22,080,727	230,752,714	\$ 22,080,727
181-360 hrs use per month	\$ 0.06597	185,866,144	\$ 12,261,590	185,866,144	\$ 12,261,590
361+ hrs use per month	\$ 0.04248	115,073,327	\$ 4,888,315	115,073,327	\$ 4,888,315
<u>SECONDARY-WINTER: (1, heat)</u>					
0-180 hrs use per month	\$ 0.08793	316,954,964	\$ 27,869,850	430,113,102	\$ 37,819,845
181-360 hrs use per month	\$ 0.05070	244,543,381	\$ 12,398,349	342,885,611	\$ 17,384,300
361+ hrs use per month	\$ 0.03570	145,966,359	\$ 5,210,999	206,771,155	\$ 7,381,730
<u>PRIMARY-SUMMER: (2, 4)</u>					
0-180 hrs use per month	\$ 0.09355	76,744,806	\$ 7,179,477	76,744,806	\$ 7,179,477
181-360 hrs use per month	\$ 0.06439	68,866,957	\$ 4,434,343	68,866,957	\$ 4,434,343
361+ hrs use per month	\$ 0.04148	38,140,110	\$ 1,582,052	38,140,110	\$ 1,582,052
<u>PRIMARY-WINTER: (2)</u>					
0-180 hrs use per month	\$ 0.08592	108,026,657	\$ 9,281,650	134,179,519	\$ 11,528,704
181-360 hrs use per month	\$ 0.04949	96,470,241	\$ 4,774,312	119,951,720	\$ 5,936,411
361+ hrs use per month	\$ 0.03500	56,031,380	\$ 1,961,098	72,055,020	\$ 2,521,926
<u>SECONDARY-WINTER - ALL ELECTRIC (3)</u>					
0-180 hrs use per month	\$ 0.08455	110,109,955	\$ 9,309,797	-	
181-360 hrs use per month	\$ 0.04537	95,294,047	\$ 4,323,491	-	
361+ hrs use per month	\$ 0.03541	57,756,613	\$ 2,045,162	-	
<u>PRIMARY-WINTER - ALL ELECTRIC (4)</u>					
0-180 hrs use per month	\$ 0.08277	26,152,862	\$ 2,164,672	-	
181-360 hrs use per month	\$ 0.04437	23,481,479	\$ 1,041,873	-	
361+ hrs use per month	\$ 0.03473	16,023,640	\$ 556,501	-	
E: SEPARATELY METERED S/H - WINTER					
SECONDARY	\$ 0.05915	9,144,548	\$ 540,900	-	
PRIMARY	0				
F: REACTIVE DEMAND ADJUSTMENT					
	\$ 0.853	339,512	\$ 289,604	339,512	\$ 289,604
G: Net ToU Overlay					
Total Revenue		2,021,400,184	\$ 182,782,977	2,021,400,184	\$ 184,085,921
					Impact of Enduse Elimination: \$ 1,302,944

2

1 Then, the kWh sales by season must be analyzed to estimate the revenue impact of the
2 ToU overlay of a \$0.01/kWh during summer peak hours, \$0.0025/kWh during non-summer
3 peak hours, and a year-round discount of -\$0.01/kWh during super off-peak hours, as billed at
4 secondary voltage (those values are +/- \$0.00977 and \$0.00244 for service at primary voltage).

	kWh	Energy		Overlay Rate		Revenues	
		On Peak	Off Peak	On Peak	Off Peak	On Peak	Off Peak
Secondary Summer	531,692,185	92,968,772.92	115,496,584	\$ 0.010000	\$ (0.010000)	\$ 929,688	\$ (1,154,966)
Secondary Non-Summer	979,769,867	164,441,052.42	222,072,399	\$ 0.002500	\$ (0.010000)	\$ 411,103	\$ (2,220,724)
Primary Summer	183,751,873	32,129,842	39,915,414	\$ 0.009770	\$ (0.009770)	\$ 313,909	\$ (389,974)
Primary Non-Summer	326,186,259	54,745,929	73,932,632	\$ 0.002440	\$ (0.009770)	\$ 133,580	\$ (722,322)
						\$ 1,788,279	\$ (4,487,985)
							\$ (2,699,706)

5
6 The revenue impact estimated is a reduction to revenues of approximately \$2.7 million. This
7 impact can be summed with the impact of the end-use elimination:

Impact of Enduse Elimination:	\$ 1,302,944
Net Impact of ToU Implementation:	\$ (2,699,706)
	\$ (1,396,762)

8
9 The next step is to increase rates, applied as the same percent adjustment to each revenue
10 element, for the estimated class-level revenue increase, net, of the additional revenue produced
11 by eliminating end-use discounts and the change in revenue introduced by the ToU overlay. In
12 this example, the overall increase for LPS is recommended as approximately \$3.18 million:

LGS Increase:	\$ 3,184,344
Net Change from Above:	\$ (1,396,762)
	\$ 1,787,582
% Change from Original Class Revs:	0.98%

13
14
15 The final step for these purposes is to apply the change found above to the rate elements,
16 to be applied as an equal percentage change, with appropriate rounding, and to check
17 resulting revenues:

Surrebuttal Testimony of
Sarah L.K. Lange

1

LARGE GENERAL SERVICE			
	Determinants	Estimated Ending Rates	Ending Revenues
A: CUSTOMER CHARGE			
0-24 KW		\$ 119.98	\$ -
25-199 KW		\$ 119.98	\$ -
200-999 KW	9,121	\$ 119.98	\$ 1,094,338
1001+ KW	1,429	\$ 1,024.36	\$ 1,463,810
Separately Metered Space Heat	-		
B: FACILITIES CHARGE			
SECONDARY:	4,984,357	\$ 3.43	\$ 17,096,345
PRIMARY:	1,603,861	\$ 2.85	\$ 4,571,005
C: DEMAND CHARGE			
SECONDARY-SUMMER: (1, Heat, 3)	1,382,476	\$ 6.85	\$ 9,469,958
SECONDARY-WINTER (1, Heat)	2,644,214	\$ 3.69	\$ 9,757,149
PRIMARY-SUMMER (2, 4)	448,756	\$ 6.70	\$ 3,006,667
PRIMARY-WINTER (2)	780,059	\$ 3.60	\$ 2,808,213
D: ENERGY CHARGE			
<u>SECONDARY-SUMMER: (1, heat, 3)</u>			
0-180 hrs use per month	230,752,714	\$ 0.09663	\$ 22,297,635
181-360 hrs use per month	185,866,144	\$ 0.06662	\$ 12,382,403
361+ hrs use per month	115,073,327	\$ 0.04290	\$ 4,936,646
<u>SECONDARY-WINTER: (1, heat)</u>			
0-180 hrs use per month	430,113,102	\$ 0.08879	\$ 38,189,742
181-360 hrs use per month	342,885,611	\$ 0.05120	\$ 17,555,743
361+ hrs use per month	206,771,155	\$ 0.03605	\$ 7,454,100
<u>PRIMARY-SUMMER: (2, 4)</u>			
0-180 hrs use per month	76,744,806	\$ 0.09446	\$ 7,249,314
181-360 hrs use per month	68,866,957	\$ 0.06502	\$ 4,477,730
361+ hrs use per month	38,140,110	\$ 0.04189	\$ 1,597,689
<u>PRIMARY-WINTER: (2)</u>			
0-180 hrs use per month	134,179,519	\$ 0.08676	\$ 11,641,415
181-360 hrs use per month	119,951,720	\$ 0.04997	\$ 5,993,987
361+ hrs use per month	72,055,020	\$ 0.03534	\$ 2,546,424
F: REACTIVE DEMAND ADJUSTMENT			
	339,512	\$ 0.86134	\$ 292,435
G: Net ToU Overlay			
Total Revenue	2,021,400,184		\$ 185,882,750

2

3

Q. For actual compliance tariffs, would this be the last step?

4

A. No. A comparison to the starting and ending revenues indicates that due to

5

rounding, this rate design would under-collect from target by over \$84,000.

Starting Revenues:	\$	182,782,977
Class Increase:	\$	3,184,344
Target Revenue:	\$	185,967,321
Ending Revenue:	\$	185,882,750
Target to Ending:	\$	84,571

6

1 For compliance tariffs, the rates designed above would be adjusted to get the class
2 revenues as close to the target revenues as is practicable, without going over. This process can
3 be lengthy, and is specific to the literal ordered revenue requirement, down to the penny.

4 Q. Did any party provide feedback on the order of operations described above, and
5 does the order of operations cause changes in final rates?

6 A. No party provided feedback in rebuttal testimony, and yes, the order of
7 operations will result in different rates. For example, it might be reasonable to include the
8 revenue impact of the elimination of end-use energy charges within the energy charges, and the
9 elimination of separately-metered charges within the customer charges. It might be reasonable
10 to include the revenue impact of the elimination of end-use energy charges within the energy
11 charges by season. The precise order of operations dictates how the spreadsheet must be set
12 up, and it is not a reasonable use of time and resources to set up rate calculations for various
13 rate schedules for various orders of operations.

14 Q. Did any party provide feedback in rebuttal testimony to the hours selected for
15 on peak and super off-peak time period definition?

16 A. No. No party provided feedback on this area in rebuttal testimony. The hours
17 selected and any exclusions implemented must be known before the ToU characteristics for
18 each class can be determined, which must be done prior to calculation of the ToU determinants,
19 which are necessary so that the ToU overlay revenue impact can be calculated. It is not
20 reasonable to calculate the characteristics or determinants for each class and rate schedule under
21 various scenarios.

22 Q. Could any party have made these calculations for the rate schedule in which their
23 parties have an interest?

1 A. Yes. In fact, a given party could calculate the specific impact of the
2 ToU overlay on their interested customers using their customers' hourly load data, which data
3 Evergy did not provide to Staff.

4 Q. What is the "rate schedule impact" of the ToU overlay, as requested
5 by MIEC witness Mr. Brubaker?

6 A. \$0. As plainly described in Staff's direct recommendation, at the level of the
7 each rate schedule, the ToU overlay revenue impact is to be netted from the change in revenue
8 requirement ordered in this case.

9 Q. Is it your recommendation that non-residential customers may opt out of the
10 ToU overlay as referenced by MECG witness Ms. Maini?

11 A. No. Staff's recommendation is that the SGS, MGS, LGS, and LPS rate schedules
12 incorporate this time-variant element.

13 Q. Is it your belief that time for additional study of the ToU overlay would
14 be beneficial?

15 A. No. Ironically, Mr. Brubaker recommends further study be made of these
16 designs, but, as discussed above, he recommends Evergy not provide the data necessary to
17 refine the ToU overlay or to estimate individual customer impacts. This is a very modest
18 ToU element. Incorporation of this element into bills at this point in time accomplishes
19 three things in advance of any additional modifications to the non-residential rate schedules:

20 1. **Gives customers a price signal.** This price signal may begin to inform them
21 that their current hours-use price signals are improper. For example, the hours-use structure
22 causes a higher average \$/kWh bill for customers who use energy predominantly off-peak, in
23 that it focuses solely on load factor. Similarly, under the hours-use structure, two customers

1 could have identical bills but very different usage patterns. The ToU overlay begins to send
2 signals to alert customers to these facts.

3 2. **Creates billing determinants.** Currently, Staff relies on aggregated class-level
4 hourly sales information used for weather normalization to create and analyze ToU rate designs.
5 Including the ToU elements as rate components will result in the creation of billing
6 determinants by rate code (in which Evergy reflects general service voltages), and by billing
7 month. This information is critical to estimating revenue impacts of modern rate structures,
8 and to assessing the reliability of the existing hourly data for revenue purposes.

9 3. **Improves alignment of cost causation and revenue responsibility.**
10 Obviously, parties in this case have devoted considerable time to the area of cost allocation and
11 revenue responsibility allocation and have requested the Commission devote significant time
12 and resources to these areas as well in reviewing all evidence presented. However, as is
13 illustrated below, other than local facilities, the costs of serving a customer do not vary with a
14 customer's NCP demand, the costs vary with when energy is consumed, and classes are no
15 longer the best tool for estimating a customer's load shape.

16 **PISA RATE CAPS**

17 Q At this time, is it apparent whether rate caps pursuant to Section 393.1655 RSMo
18 (PISA recovery caps) will be triggered in this case?

19 A. As discussed in the surrebuttal testimony of Brad Fortson, the pending EMW
20 FAR filing, ER-2023-0011, included requests by Evergy to defer approximately \$31 million.
21 The timing of resolution of that case appears to be determinative of whether or not
22 the PISA recovery caps will be operational in this case, for EMW.

1 Q. If the PISA recovery cap is triggered, what is an appropriate resolution to be
2 incorporated into the compliance tariff implementing this rate case?

3 A. To the extent the EMW LPS recovery cap is triggered, Staff recommends
4 limiting the increase to the EMW LPS rate class to the extent necessary to remain compliant
5 with the PISA recovery cap. The amount unable to be allocated to the LPS rate class should
6 then be allocated to all other customer classes through the application of a uniform percentage
7 adjustment to the revenue requirement responsibility of all the other customer classes, as
8 required by 393.1655(6). Best practice would be to denominate those amounts so-allocated as
9 a separate line item on customer bills.

10 **CONCLUSION**

11 Q. Does this conclude your surrebuttal testimony?

12 A. Yes it does.

