

Exhibit No. 140

Evergy Missouri West – Exhibit 140
Marisol E. Miller
Direct
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MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

CASE NO.: ER-2024-0189

DIRECT TESTIMONY

OF

MARISOL E. MILLER

ON BEHALF OF

EVERGY MISSOURI WEST

**Kansas City, Missouri
February 2024**

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DIRECT TESTIMONY

OF

MARISOL E. MILLER

Case No. ER-2024-0189

1 **Q: Please state your name and business address.**

2 A: My name is Marisol E. Miller. My business address is 1200 Main, Kansas City, Missouri
3 64105.

4 **Q: By whom and in what capacity are you employed?**

5 A: I am employed by Evergy Metro, Inc. I serve as Senior Manager – Regulatory Affairs for
6 Evergy Metro, Inc. d/b/a as Evergy Missouri Metro (“Evergy Missouri Metro”), Evergy
7 Missouri West, Inc. d/b/a Evergy Missouri West (“Evergy Missouri West”), Evergy Metro,
8 Inc. d/b/a Evergy Kansas Metro (“Evergy Kansas Metro”), and Evergy Kansas Central,
9 Inc. and Evergy South, Inc., collectively d/b/a as Evergy Kansas Central (“Evergy Kansas
10 Central”) the operating utilities of Evergy, Inc.

11 **Q: On whose behalf are you testifying?**

12 A: I am testifying on behalf of Evergy Missouri West (“Company” or “EMW”).

13 **Q: What are your responsibilities?**

14 A: My general responsibilities are to provide support for the Company’s regulatory activities
15 in the Missouri and Kansas jurisdictions. Specifically, my duties include oversight of class
16 cost of service, tariff management, load analysis, and rate design. I also manage certain
17 analytical activities for the department including rate change implementation, billing
18 determinant calculation, and retail revenue calculation.

1 **Q: Please describe your education, experience and employment history.**

2 A: I hold a Master of Business Administration degree from Rockhurst University with an
3 emphasis in Management. I also was awarded a Bachelor of Science in Business
4 Administration Magna Cum Laude with an emphasis in Business Finance and
5 Banking/Financial Markets from the University of Nebraska at Omaha. In addition to those
6 academic credentials, the Institute of Internal Auditor's ("IIA") and the Association of
7 Certified Fraud Examiners ("ACFE") have certified me as a Certified Internal Auditor and
8 Certified Fraud Examiner respectively.

9 I've worked in various roles in Financial Analysis, Financial Reporting, and
10 Internal Auditing. I joined KCP&L (now Evergy) in August of 2006 working as a
11 Senior/Lead Internal Auditor. I led various projects of increasing complexity and most
12 notably was the on-site Internal Auditor for the approximately \$2 billion Comprehensive
13 Energy Plan Iatan 2 Construction project.

14 I have worked in the Regulatory Affairs Department since 2011 holding various
15 positions covering areas including Integrated Resource Planning ("IRP"), Missouri Energy
16 Efficiency Investment Act ("MEEIA")/Demand-Side Management ("DSM"), compliance
17 reporting for multiple areas in transmission and delivery, and rate case support.

18 **Q: Have you previously testified in a proceeding before the Missouri Public Service**
19 **Commission ("Commission" or "MPSC") or before any other utility regulatory**
20 **agency?**

21 A: Yes, I provided written testimony and testified in rate case proceedings before the MPSC.
22 I have also provided written testimony before the Kansas Corporation Commission
23 ("KCC").

1 **Q: What is the purpose of your testimony?**

2 A: The purpose of my testimony is to:

3 I. Explain and support the Company's annualized/normalized revenues;

4 II. Explain the Electric Class Cost of Service ("CCOS") Study; and

5 III. Explain and support the Company's Electric Rate Design.

6 **I. ANNUALIZED/NORMALIZED REVENUES**

7 **Q: Were the retail revenues included in this filing prepared by you or under your**
8 **supervision?**

9 A: Yes, they were.

10 **Q: Will you describe the method used in developing the revenues for this case?**

11 A: Both the weather-normalized kWh sales and customer growth levels by rate class (i.e.
12 Residential, Small General Service, and Large General Service) were developed by
13 Company witness Albert R. Bass, Jr. Mr. Bass explains those figures and other
14 adjustments, in his Direct Testimony. The test year used by the Company in this case was
15 the 12 months ending June 30, 2023, which we expect will be updated for known and
16 measurable changes through June 30, 2024. The monthly bill frequencies for the 12
17 months ending June 30, 2023, that contain the billing units for each of the billing blocks
18 for the various rate components, were developed under my supervision. These bill
19 frequencies were developed by collecting the actual usage and customer counts billed in
20 each month of the test period and applying them to the existing rate structures. By applying
21 the existing rates to the usage in each of the billing blocks, the revenues were reproduced,
22 providing a basis for determining the overall revenues to be used in this case. The
23 Company determined monthly revenues by applying the normalized sales and customer

1 levels for each month represented in the test period to the corresponding billing frequency.
2 The normalized sales and customer levels from this were then multiplied by the rates that
3 took effect on January 9, 2023 to obtain the weather normalized and customer growth
4 adjusted monthly revenues available. The sum of the monthly revenues was compared to
5 the actual revenues for the test year ending June 30, 2023 to determine the revenue
6 adjustment contained in the Summary of Adjustments attached to the Direct Testimony of
7 Company witness Ronald A. Klote as Schedule RAK-4 (adjustment no. R-20).

8 **Q: Were all class revenues developed as described above?**

9 A: Yes, except for the Large Power Class. The Large Power class revenues generally followed
10 the methodology outlined above but were developed on an individual customer basis.
11 Customer growth was accounted for by the annualization of usage for new customers
12 switching (or starting new service) to the Large Power Class or customers leaving the Large
13 Power Class (either due to switching or stopping service) through the end of the test year
14 period.

15 **Q: Have there been any operational change(s) that would impact the calculation of test**
16 **year revenues?**

17 A: Yes. As mentioned in my Direct testimony in the 2022 EMW rate case, the Company had
18 relied on hourly load research in the past for determining weather normalization. This
19 hourly load research was prepared utilizing a sample of customers to determine hourly
20 loads by class. As of December 2020, the Company has discontinued load research.

21 **Q: Why did the Company discontinue load research?**

22 A: The Company implemented Advance Metering Infrastructure (“AMI”) metering and
23 completed implementation of those meters in all Missouri jurisdictions in early 2020. In

1 order to leverage the benefits of AMI technology and broaden the data set used for weather
2 normalization and rate design, it was decided to transition from using a load research
3 sample to full utilization of AMI data available.

4 **Q: Is AMI data better than load research data?**

5 A: The Company's load research data was relied upon for many years to support various
6 analysis requiring customer load analysis and to support general rate cases. Stakeholder
7 feedback was consistently very positive with regards to load research data, the
8 methodology and the analysis. However, the Company would be remiss to not maximize
9 utilization of a broader data set. For more information on how AMI data was utilized in
10 weather normalization, please see the Direct Testimony of Company witness, Albert Bass,
11 Jr.

12 **Q: Were there any unique adjustments to test year revenues that have not typically been
13 done in prior rate cases?**

14 A: Yes. The Company adjusted test year revenues to reflect an expected revenue decrease
15 resulting from the implementation of Time of Use ("TOU") rates that began in October
16 2023.

17 **Q: Can you provide additional background on the implementation of TOU rates?**

18 A: Yes. In the 2022 EMW rate case, the Commission ordered the implementation of TOU
19 rates to be implemented starting in October 2023:

20 Given the high differential in the 2-period TOU rate and Evergy's customer
21 surveys showing hesitancy regarding TOU rates, this 2-period high
22 differential rate should take effect beginning on October 1, 2023, to
23 correspond to the start of non-summer TOU season. This will allow more
24 time for customer education prior to implementation and have the transition
25 occur when the rate differential is lower. Additionally, the transition to TOU
26 default rates shall be phased-in between October 1, 2023 and December 31,
27 2023. The phase-in shall occur by appropriate groupings of customers on

1 the appropriate customer's billing cycle such that the TOU implementation
2 for all Evergy customers shall be completed by December 31, 2023.

3 A subsequent Commission order issued in Docket ET-2024-0061, changed the default
4 TOU rate from the high differential two period TOU rate to the low differential TOU rate
5 proposed by Staff.

6 **Q: How does the implementation of TOU rates impact revenues?**

7 A: Prior to the implementation of TOU rates, most Residential customers were on traditional
8 blocked rates. As individual customers are moved to a default TOU rate or they select an
9 alternate TOU rate, their billings would change as compared to their bill under the old
10 traditional blocked rate design. Aggregated changes to customer billings impact
11 Company revenues. Changes in expected revenues would directly impact the
12 revenue requirement sought in a case.

13 **Q: Why wouldn't these impacts automatically be reflected in the MO West Test Year
14 revenues without a need for adjustment?**

15 A: The test year in this rate case is 12 months ending June 30, 2023. Given that the
16 implementation of from the rate case did not begin until October of 2023, the test year
17 would not reflect the revenue impact of customer moves that began after the test year.
18 Additionally, about 79,000 EMW residential customers had proactively selected a TOU
19 rate prior to the transition to the TOU rate established in the rate case, which largely
20 occurred after the test year¹.

¹ File No. EW-2023-0199, Weekly Update.

1 **Q: Why is it reasonable to adjust test year revenues for the TOU implementation if it**
2 **happened outside the test year?**

3 A: While the TOU implementation as a result of the rate case order happened outside of the
4 test year, it occurred within the True Up period and would therefore be similar to other
5 adjustments made to revenues that would happen within that True Up period. Examples
6 of similar adjustments like this include weather normalization, energy efficiency, or
7 customer annualization where adjustments are made to Test Year revenues to account for
8 known and measurable changes that occur within the True Up period.

9 **Q: What process was used to estimate the revenue impact for the implementation of the**
10 **TOU rates?**

11 A: Evergy engaged Oracle to construct an online tool that would allow customers explore the
12 different TOU rate options resulting from the rate case orders for Evergy Missouri Metro
13 and Evergy Missouri West and choose the rate option best suited to their usage profile.
14 This Batch Rate Analysis Tool (“BRAT”) was also used by Oracle to analyze how the
15 change to TOU rates will impact Missouri residential customers. The analysis was used to
16 answer questions like:

- 17 ▪ How many customers are likely to experience annual savings in their
18 bills?
- 19 ▪ How much are the potential savings? What rate option is the most likely
20 to experience the most significant savings?
- 21 ▪ How many customers are likely to experience annual an increase in their
22 bills?

1 ▪ How much are the potential increases? Which customers and rate options
2 are the most likely to experience significant increases in the bill?²

3 To determine the revenue impact from the implementation of TOU rates for this
4 rate case, the following methodology was used in the analysis:

5 ▪ Used each customer’s previous 9-12 bill periods of usage data (July 2022 –
6 June 2023).

7 ▪ Calculated cost of each bill using each of the new TOU rates the customer
8 is eligible for, to see changes in bill cost compared to the traditional blocked
9 rate design (non-TOU rate).

10 ▪ Weather was not normalized and no behavioral, structural or demand
11 changes were employed.

12 ▪ Two scenarios were considered in this analysis: 1) All customers move to
13 the default Peak Adjustment rate, 2) All customers move to their “best” rate
14 (i.e. the rate that results in the lowest bill). This analysis was performed for
15 all customers on the prior rate codes of MORG, MORH, MORT.

16 **Q: Why didn’t Oracle’s analysis include the full population of customers?**

17 A: It is important to recognize that Oracle’s analysis was not explicitly developed for rate case
18 purposes. However, EMW is leveraging Oracle’s analysis for the purposes of this rate case
19 to estimate the annual impact of the TOU rates on billed revenue. The Oracle analysis
20 was developed and is used for Evergy’s online tool that presents the data to the customer
21 so that the customer may choose the best TOU rate for their household. Customers with
22 less than 9 months of data (new movers) are not included in the analysis, which is a limiter

² Evergy On The Record Presentation, August 10, 2023, Slide 4.

1 within the online tool analysis so as to allow a longer history of usage data such that a
2 customer can confidently review their TOU options. Additionally, EV rate, solar
3 subscription, net metering, parallel generation, non-AMI customers are also excluded from
4 Oracle's rate comparison analysis.

5 **Q: What riders were included in the BRAT?**

6 A: The following riders were included in the analysis:

- 7 ▪ Demand Side Investment Mechanism Rider
- 8 ▪ Fuel Adjustment Rider
- 9 ▪ Renewable Energy Standard Rate Adjustment Mechanism

10 **Q: Are there any limitations of the BRAT analysis?**

11 A: The BRAT tool has the following limitations:

- 12 ▪ The BRAT looks at past usage and is not a forecast of future usage.
- 13 ▪ It does not account for changes in future weather and temperature (i.e. not
14 weather normalized).
- 15 ▪ It does not account for behavioral changes as a result of peak pricing.
- 16 ▪ It does not account for changes in a customer's-built environment, like
17 home upgrades or remodels.
- 18 ▪ The customer charge was modeled as \$12 per customer.
- 19 ▪ Does not account for different payment arrangement plans (e.g. budget
20 billing, arrearage management plans).

1 **Q: Did EMW further refine the TOU rate revenue impacts calculated from Oracle's rate**
2 **comparison analysis?**

3 A: Yes. While the Oracle's revenue estimates were calculated using a majority of Residential
4 customers' kWh's within the test year period, there were minor exclusions as previously
5 described. The revenue estimates were further adjusted to more completely reflect the full
6 test year of kWh's. This was done by comparing the total actual kWh's in the test year to
7 kWh's in Oracle's analysis to calculate a % differential and then grossing up the Oracle
8 kWh's to reflect the full kWh of the Residential population. Once the full test year kWh's
9 were reflected in revenues, the revenue impacts were further adjusted for weather, a 365-
10 day year, energy efficiency, and customer growth. The resulting revenue impact estimates
11 for the Default and Best Fit scenarios were then averaged together based on the number of
12 customers who self-enrolled into a TOU rate³

13 Customers who self-enrolled fell under the Best Fit scenario, while customers who
14 did not were assigned to the Default scenario. The result was a TOU adjustment to Test
15 Year revenues of approximately \$3.1M.

16 **Q: Is \$3.1M the exact expected decrease in revenues that Evergy will experience in the**
17 **future?**

18 A: No. The Company acknowledges that the estimated revenue impact of \$3.1M is inexact.
19 It is fully expected that actual revenue impacts will be different. The Company did not
20 attempt to precisely estimate an annual or seasonal revenue amount nor did it attempt to
21 modify existing TOU pricing with that goal because it would have required that the
22 Company attempt to predict not only which TOU rate a customer would select based on

³ Time of use rate enrollment updates are filed on a weekly basis as part of Docket No. EW-2023-0199. The enrollment numbers used in this analysis are from the October 13, 2023 weekly update.

1 the many options available to them, but also how each customer would modify their usage
2 and behavior in response to those price signals. There is no data that currently exists to
3 reliably predict or estimate that outcome. Instead, the Company utilized the Oracle analysis
4 with the assumption that customers will move to a given TOU rate based on their lowest
5 measured bill. This may or may not be true. And, dependent on multiple factors, including
6 weather, customers future bill comparisons may result in a different impact and as such, a
7 different TOU rate choice. The \$3.1M estimate was the best estimate that the Company
8 could offer and was more appropriate than no adjustment.

9 **Q: Given this uncertainty, what is the Company proposing to ensure actual revenue**
10 **impacts are tracked and considered appropriately?**

11 A: The Company is proposing a tracker mechanism that will serve to true up the estimate.
12 Company witness Ronald A. Klote provides details of this request in his Direct testimony.

13 **Q: The Company has several riders in place to recover particular costs. How will these**
14 **mechanisms affect the requested increase in this case?**

15 A: The Demand-Side Investment Mechanism (“DSIM”) is separate from the revenue
16 requirement requested in this case and thus the associated DSIM revenues have been
17 removed from the total revenues available. The fuel adjustment clause (“FAC”) rider base
18 amount has been re-based within the current revenue requirement. In addition to my
19 testimony on the FAC, please see the Direct Testimony of Linda Nunn for the primary
20 details concerning the continuation of the FAC in this case.

1 **II. ELECTRIC CLASS COST OF SERVICE STUDY**

2 **Q: Has the Company performed a CCOS study for this case?**

3 A: Yes, the Company performed a CCOS study representative of the Evergy Missouri West
4 jurisdiction. A summary of the results of the Company's CCOS studies are attached and
5 marked as Schedules MEM-1, MEM-2, and MEM-3.

6 **Q: Was the study prepared by you or under your direct supervision?**

7 A: Yes, it was. The Company utilized the services of 1898 & Co., a division of Burns &
8 McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc., who performed the primary CCOS modeling
9 using data provided by the Company.

10 **Q: Has the Company filed a CCOS in previous rate cases?**

11 A: Yes. In all rate cases filed since 2005, the Company has filed a CCOS study.

12 **Q: What is the purpose of the CCOS study?**

13 A: The purpose of the CCOS study is to directly assign or allocate each relevant component
14 of the Company's revenue requirement on an appropriate basis in order to determine the
15 contribution that each customer class makes toward the Company's overall rate of return.
16 The CCOS analysis strives to attribute costs in relationship to the cost-causative factors of
17 demand, energy and customer.

18 **Q: Would the CCOS study serve as the basis for the determination of increasing or
19 decreasing overall revenue levels for EMW?**

20 A: No. Determination of the revenue requirement requested in this case is accomplished using
21 the revenue requirement model sponsored by Company witness Ronald A. Klote. The
22 CCOS model uses the information from the jurisdictional model as an input for the primary
23 purpose of evaluating the possible distribution of costs to the respective classes.

1 **Q: Were there changes made to CCOS methodologies herein as compared to historical**
2 **CCOS studies filed by EMW?**

3 A: Yes. In response to feedback from Staff and other stakeholders, the Company continues
4 to refine approaches to its CCOS study. In this rate case, changes were made in response
5 to interactions with Staff including identifying a split of distribution assets between
6 primary and secondary voltage. This is used to more accurately allocate the costs of poles
7 and conductor to each class based on the voltage level of the customers in each class, as
8 well as, reporting final CCOS results at the subclass/voltage level. Additionally, the
9 Company eliminated certain customer allocation factors due to the minimal value added.
10 Additional examples are further included throughout the different sections of the CCOS
11 study.

12 **Q: What classes are used as a basis for this CCOS study?**

13 A: The primary classes the Company used in its analysis are Residential, Small General
14 Service, Large General Service, Large Power Service, Electric Vehicle, and Lighting.

15 **Q: Do these classes conform to the proposed electric rate tariffs?**

16 A: Generally, they do. The Residential class has several rate classifications available to it that
17 include general use, general use and space heat, peak adjustment, and time of use. The
18 Small General Service and Large General Service classes also have general usage rates and
19 all electric rates, plus they can be specific to the voltage level at which the customer
20 receives service. The Large Power Service class is distinguished by the specific voltage at
21 which the customer receives service. In total, the Company has five classes of service (plus
22 Lighting) but has approximately 47 rates to meet the specific needs of the customer and
23 reporting and billing requirements.

1 **Q: What test year was used for the CCOS study?**

2 A: The study is based on a historical test year of the 12 months ending June 30, 2023, with
3 known and measurable changes projected through June 30, 2024.

4 **Q: What general categories of cost were examined and considered in the development of**
5 **the CCOS study?**

6 A: An analysis was made of all elements of cost as defined by the Federal Energy Regulatory
7 Commission (“FERC”) Uniform System of Accounts, including investment (rate base) and
8 expense (cost of service) for the purpose of allocating these items to the customer classes.
9 To achieve this allocation, we begin by functionalizing and classifying costs.

10 **Q: Please explain what you mean.**

11 A: In order to make the appropriate assignment of costs to the appropriate class of customer,
12 it is necessary to first group the costs according to their function. The functions used in
13 the CCOS study were production, transmission, distribution, and other costs. The next step
14 was to classify the costs. Costs are classified as customer-related, energy-related, or
15 demand-related.

16 **Q: What do you mean by customer-related, energy-related and demand-related?**

17 A: Customer-related costs are those costs necessary to provide electric service to the customer
18 independent of any usage by the customer. Some examples of these costs include meter
19 maintenance, customer accounting, billing, and distribution plant equipment such as the
20 meter and service line, and a portion of the investment in facilities that are all necessary to
21 make service available. Portions of the distribution facility, such as poles, conductors, and
22 line transformers, are separated between the customer costs and the demand costs.

1 Energy-related costs vary directly with kWh sold and are directly related to the
2 generation and consumption of energy and consist of such things as fuel and purchased
3 power and certain production operation and maintenance costs.

4 Demand-related costs vary with some measure of peak demand on the system and
5 relate to the investment and expenses associated with the Company's facilities necessary
6 to supply the customer's full load requirements throughout the year. The majority of
7 demand-related costs consist of production plant (generation), transmission plant and the
8 non-customer portion of distribution plant.

9 **Q: After the above classification of plant investment and operating costs into customer-**
10 **energy- and demand-related components, what was the next step in the CCOS study?**

11 A: The next step was to allocate each of the three categories of cost to each customer class
12 utilizing allocation factors appropriate for each of the above categories of cost.

13 **Q: How are the allocation factors generally determined?**

14 A: Costs are evaluated to determine the cause driving the cost to be incurred and to establish
15 an allocation method that best distributes the cost based on that causation. Customer-
16 related costs are generally allocated on the basis of the number of customers within each
17 class. Data for the development of the customer-related allocation factors came from
18 Company billing and accounting records. Some of the customer-related accounts were
19 allocated based on a weighted number of customers to reflect the weighting associated with
20 serving those customers.

21 Energy-related allocation factors were derived on the basis of each customer
22 classes' respective energy (kilowatt hour) requirements. Kilowatt-hour ("kWh") sales to
23 each customer class were available from Company records. The sales data was adjusted to

1 reflect normal weather, a normal 365-day year, rate switchers, energy efficiency programs,
2 customer growth, and system losses in order to assign the Company's total system output.

3 **Q: How are class demand allocation factors generally determined?**

4 A: The data necessary to develop class demand allocation factors (production and
5 transmission) were derived from the Company's AMI data. Such data consisted of the
6 hour-by-hour use of electricity by each customer class throughout the study period.

7 **Q: Was EMW's AMI data used to develop any other allocators?**

8 A: Yes, it was used to develop distribution plant allocators based on customer's non-
9 coincident peak ("NCP") loads within each class.

10 **Q: Are any costs assigned directly to classes?**

11 A: Yes. In instances where the costs are clearly attributable to a specific class, they are directly
12 assigned to that class.

13 **Q: What method do you propose to allocate production plant?**

14 A: Production plant is the single, largest component of cost to allocate to the classes within
15 the study. As such, the production allocator has the most impact on the outcome of the
16 CCOS study. After considerable efforts to determine the most appropriate production
17 allocation methodology in prior rate cases, the Company intends to continue to utilize an
18 energy-weighted method, specifically the Average & Excess Demand ("AED") allocation
19 method, incorporating a four (4) Coincident Peak ("CP") component (collectively "AED-
20 4CP"). An Energy Weighted approach was viewed to be cost effective, balanced through
21 its incorporation of energy, and less subjective than other methods. Utilization of the AED
22 method is an energy-weighted method of production plant allocation that gives classes a

1 reasonable balance between the energy and capacity function of generating facilities. Use
2 of the AED method is also consistent with the provisions of Section 393.1620(2), RSMo.

3 **Q: Has this allocation method been used before?**

4 A: Yes, the AED-4CP method was used by the Company in each CCOS study filed since the
5 2018 rate case.

6 **Q: How were the fuel costs associated with the production plant allocated in the CCOS
7 study?**

8 A: Fuel costs were allocated using a monthly kWh allocator. Based on monthly fuel costs
9 from the Company for the 12 months ended June 30, 2023, each month's fuel costs were
10 allocated to each customer class's corresponding calendar month kWh sales adjusted for
11 losses. These allocated results were summed by rate and major customer class to identify
12 a proxy fuel allocator which was then used to allocate the actual fuel costs shown in the
13 CCOS study.

14 **Q: How were sales for resale allocated?**

15 A: Firm bulk sales that are fixed or capacity related are classified as demand. Other sales are
16 classified as energy-related.

17 **Q: What method did you use to allocate transmission plant costs?**

18 A: Transmission plant costs were allocated AED-4CP allocation method.

19 **Q: What methods did you use to allocate Distribution Plant?**

20 A: Depending on the plant account, distribution plant is allocated using either a demand or
21 customer allocation factor. Accounts 360 through 363 are demand-related and allocated
22 using a Non-Coincident Peak ("NCP") demand allocator based on the use of NCP class
23 demands at the substation level. Accounts 364 through 368 include both a demand and a

1 customer component and use a minimum system method to distinguish the appropriate split
2 between demand and customer-related costs for each account. The demand component is
3 further split between primary voltage and secondary voltage. The demand components are
4 allocated using a Primary or Secondary Class NCP demand allocator and the customer
5 component is allocated using a customer allocator. The remaining distribution plant
6 accounts (369-373) were allocated using a customer allocation factor.

7 **Q: How were the splits between primary and secondary voltage developed?**

8 A: The primary-secondary allocator is a new allocator developed for this case have more
9 detailed distribution cost allocations and to support pricing for the rates differentiated by
10 voltage. The allocation is based on dollar-weighted line miles for both overhead and
11 underground conductor. The resulting allocation, which is shown in workpapers for the
12 minimum system study, is 13.7% secondary/86.3% primary for overhead lines and 16.6%
13 secondary/83.4% primary for underground lines. The overhead split is applied to the
14 classification of accounts 364 – Poles and 365 – Overhead Conductor and Devices and the
15 underground split is applied to accounts 366 – Conduit and 367 – Underground Conductor
16 and Devices.

17 **Q: What is the Minimum System Method and why is it useful to classify Distribution**
18 **Plant?**

19 A: It is generally accepted that investment in distribution plant has both a demand and a
20 customer component for cost allocation. The Minimum System Method is described in the
21 Electric Utility Cost Allocation Manual published by the National Association of
22 Regulatory Utility Commissioners (“NARUC”), where it is referred to as the “Minimum-
23 Size Method.” Consistent with the description in the NARUC Manual, the Minimum

1 System study prepared by the Company assumes that a minimum size distribution system
2 can be built to serve the minimum loading requirements of the customer. This involves
3 determining the minimum sized pole, conductor (overhead and underground), and line
4 transformer currently installed by the utility. This is not always the *absolute* minimum
5 sized asset, but rather the minimum standard currently used for planning purposes. For
6 example, the Company's minimum standard pole is a 35-foot wood pole. Within Evergy
7 Missouri West's system, there are a small number of poles less than 35-foot, but the current
8 standard for planning purposes is 35-foot. The minimum size asset for each class is
9 provided by Company engineering and planning specialists and the actual asset data is from
10 plant accounting staff.

11 When determining the minimum investment, only the cost of the minimum asset is
12 included. For example, the cost of the pole itself is the basis for the minimum system, but
13 cross arms and down guys are excluded. Similar for conductor, the value of only the
14 conductor is included, and assets such as switches and lightning arrestors are excluded.
15 This historic plant activity is trended to current dollars using the Handy-Whitman Index of
16 Public Utility Construction Costs and compared to the current installed cost of the
17 minimum sized asset. The current minimum unit cost is multiplied by the total number of
18 assets in the system (number of poles, feet of conductor, etc.) to determine the minimum
19 investment. This value as a percentage of the total trended investment in the plant account
20 becomes the customer component of the allocation with the remainder becoming the
21 demand component.

1 **Q: Are there criticisms of the Minimum System Method?**

2 A: Certainly. As with most cost allocation methods, practitioners can disagree and no
3 approach is without some criticism. The primary criticism is that the Minimum System
4 Method overstates the portion of the investment that is customer related. This assertion is
5 based in part on the view that even the minimum sized components used in the Method
6 have a load-carrying capacity and as a result it is argued that part of what is allocated as
7 customer-related under the Minimum System Method should actually be classified as
8 demand-related. By extension, it is also asserted that Minimum System Method does not
9 adequately reflect customer density and location, such as those found in urban
10 environments.

11 Recently, methods have been proposed to address these perceived issues. One such method
12 is referred to as the basic customer method.⁴ Under this approach, only customer-specific
13 plant, the plant installed at the point of delivery, is classified as customer-related and the
14 entire shared distribution network as demand- or energy related.

15 **Q: How do you respond to those criticisms?**

16 A: Use of the minimum system method does generally result in a larger proportion of customer
17 related distribution costs when compared to other accepted methods. However, the basic
18 customer method suffers from a similar flaw in the opposite direction. The customer
19 method understates the portion of investment that is customer-related by excluding the
20 entire customer component from distribution lines, poles, and transformers. With this
21 perspective in mind, I consider the Minimum System Method to be the more practical way

⁴ Lazar, J., Chernick, P., Marcus, W., and LeBel, M. (Ed.). (2020, January). *Electric cost allocation for a new era: A manual*. Montpelier, VT: Regulatory Assistance Project. Page 145.

1 to allocate components of utility plant that are capable of serving multiple classifications
2 in the provision of service to customers.

3 **Q: In your opinion, how can the Minimum System Method be used to support**
4 **ratemaking?**

5 A: Use of the Minimum System Method sets the upper bound of what is reasonable and
6 appropriate to base the rate for a fixed monthly customer charge. By acknowledging that
7 the Minimum System Method is on the higher side of other methods allocating distribution
8 system costs to the customer component, it is reasonable to set customer charges somewhat
9 below the unit cost of service resulting from the CCOS study, as the Company has
10 proposed. The Company has also used the CCOS study results to develop unit costs of
11 service for distribution costs to support Facilities Charges. Conversely to the Customer
12 Charge, the Minimum System Method is on the lower side for establishing a Facilities
13 Charge. This allows the Company to have a supportable cost basis for an initial change to
14 the Facilities Charge by voltage level (substation, primary, and secondary). As a “lower
15 side” estimate, this step supports a gradual change to the customer rate designs. Going
16 forward, additional refinements could be made to move more distribution cost to the charge
17 omitted from the Minimum System Method calculation. The Company has used the
18 Minimum System Method results in this manner to prepare Customer and Facilities Charge
19 pricing collectively.

20 **Q: What method did you use to allocate Services?**

21 A: Since Account 369 - Services is considered customer-related, these costs were allocated
22 based on the customers receiving service at a secondary voltage.

1 **Q: What method did you use to allocate Meters?**

2 A: Meter costs, recorded to Account 370, are also customer-related and were allocated using
3 an assignment of all meters and metering device costs to customer classes.

4 **Q: How are customer costs allocated?**

5 A: Customer costs are generally allocated on average number of customers in each class.
6 Exceptions include the allocation of Customer Deposits and Uncollectible Accounts, which
7 are based on special studies.

8 **Q: Have any customer allocators changed since the prior rate case?**

9 A: Yes, we eliminated some customer allocation factors that relied on special studies for
10 Records and Collections and Customer Assistance allocations. The Company conducted a
11 laborious process to gather the data for these special studies, and the results generally
12 mimicked and aligned with the average number of customers in each class. As this added
13 minimal value to the overall study, it was decided to use average number of customers as
14 the allocator.

15 **Q: Did you include any other rate base elements in the study?**

16 A: Yes, multiple rate base elements have been included. Additions to net plant included cash
17 working capital, taxes other than incomes taxes, tax offset from rate base, materials and
18 supplies, prepayments, fuel inventory, and various regulatory assets. The following details
19 their allocation to various functions and classifications:

- 20 ▪ The cash working capital component of rate base was developed and
21 allocated on energy, payroll, and plant in service.
- 22 ▪ Taxes other than income taxes were developed and allocated on retail
23 revenue and plant in service.

- 1 ▪ Tax offset from rate base was allocated on plant in service.
- 2 ▪ Materials and supplies were allocated on plant in service.
- 3 ▪ Prepayment items were allocated using plant in service.
- 4 ▪ Fuel inventory was allocated on energy.
- 5 ▪ Regulatory assets were allocated on payroll, plant in service, customer, and
- 6 demand allocation factors depending on the costs tracked.
- 7 ▪ Subtractions to net plant included accumulated deferred taxes, customer
- 8 advances, customer deposits, gain on SO2 emissions and income eligible
- 9 weatherization.
- 10 ▪ The accumulated deferred taxes were allocated on plant in service.
- 11 ▪ Customer advances for construction were allocated on total distribution
- 12 plant.
- 13 ▪ Customer deposits were developed using the data analysis by customer
- 14 group available from the Company.
- 15 ▪ Income eligible weatherization was allocated by customers.

16 **Q: What revenues did you use for this study?**

17 A: The class revenues were developed under my supervision and were discussed earlier in this
18 testimony. Other sources of revenues such as Miscellaneous Revenues were allocated
19 consistent with the revenue source.

20 **Q: How were Operation and Maintenance (“O&M”) Expenses allocated?**

21 A: O&M Expenses were allocated using various methods dependent of the cost causation.
22 O&M for production, transmission and distribution plant were allocated to customer
23 classes following plant. Customer Accounts Expenses, Customer Services and Information

1 Expenses, and Sales Expenses were allocated based on customer allocators.
2 Administrative & General expenses were primarily allocated on the payroll allocator with
3 the exception of the following:

- 4 ▪ Account 924, Property Insurance, which was allocated based on plant in
5 service.
- 6 ▪ Account 928, Regulatory Commission expenses, which was allocated based
7 on plant in service.
- 8 ▪ Account 929 Duplicate Charges - Credit, which was allocated based on
9 customers.

10 **Q: What is the next step after the allocations are applied?**

11 A: The next step is to determine the relative return on rate base for each of the classes and in
12 the study. The ratio of class revenues less expense (net operating income) divided by class
13 rate base will indicate the rate of return being earned by the Company that is attributable
14 to a particular class. It is necessary to keep in mind that this calculation only represents a
15 snapshot in time. The results of the CCOS study will most likely vary over time. The
16 results of the study will also vary if you apply different allocation factors to the study. By
17 applying different methods to the allocation process, you can change the outcome of the
18 CCOS study.

1 **Q: What were the results of the CCOS study⁵?**

2 A: The jurisdictional rate of return was calculated to be 4.6%. Individual classes' rates of
3 return at current rates vary, and based on the current costs, are shown in the following table.

Table 5- The Relative Rates of Return by Rate Class

Residential	Small General Service	Large General Service	Large Power Service	Other Lighting	Electric Vehicle
2.6%	9.3%	7.6%	5.9%	10.5%	-59.9%

4 **Q: If rates were changed so that EMW earned the same rate of return from each**
5 **customer class, how much would each class's rates need to change?**

6 A: To achieve the jurisdictional revenue increase of 14.0%, the classes should be adjusted by
7 the percentages in the table below.

Table 6- Rate Increase Needed to Achieve and Equalized Rate of Return

Residential	Small General Service	Large General Service	Large Power Service	Other Lighting	CCN
27.2%	-6.9%	0.0%	6.1%	-15.9%	1414.3%

9 **Q: What general conclusion can be made from these results?**

10 A: The results of the CCOS study show that each class of customers recovers the cost of
11 service to that class and provides a return on investment, except the Electric Vehicle class.

12 The results also show that Residential class revenue is below the Total Missouri ("MO")

⁵ The results of the CCOS study results summarized here exclude Special Contracts. The full details from the CCOS study inclusive of Special Contracts can be found in the CCOS study workpapers and full model results.

1 Retail rate of return level, while the Small General, Large General, Large Power, and
2 Lighting class revenues are above the Total MO Retail rate of return.

3 **Q: Are you proposing changes to the class revenues based on the results of the study?**

4 A: Yes.

5 **Q: Are you proposing changes to class revenues that are reflective of an equalized rate
6 of return by class?**

7 A: No. The exact application of changes in rates that aim for an equalized rate of return by
8 class would have been extremely detrimental to our residential and other customers and
9 not in line with sound rate design principles. Instead, the Company opted for a gradual
10 approach to adjusting revenues and rates. Utilizing the results from the study prepared
11 based on the Average & Excess production allocation the Company has identified the
12 following recommended changes to class revenues⁶ based on an overall jurisdictional
13 revenue requirement increase of 13.99⁷:

- 14 ▪ Apply a 16.59% (approximately 116% of the jurisdictional rate increase)
- 15 increase to the Residential class, and
- 16 ▪ Apply a 16.59% (approximately 116% of the jurisdictional rate increase)
- 17 increase to the EV class, and
- 18 ▪ Apply a 15.05% (approximately 100% of the jurisdictional rate increase)
- 19 increase to the Large Power Service class, and
- 20 ▪ Apply a 13.03% (approximately 80% of the jurisdictional rate increase)
- 21 increase to the Large General Service class, and

⁶ These results exclude Special Contracts.

⁷ This change represents the rate increase including Net Fuel. The overall rate increase excluding Net Fuel is approximately 13.42%.

- 1 ▪ Apply an 8.84% (approximately 60% of the jurisdictional rate increase)
- 2 increase to the Small General Service class, and
- 3 ▪ Apply an 8.65% (approximately 60% of the jurisdictional rate increase)
- 4 increase to the Lighting class

5 Application of these proposals to the electric rates is discussed further in the rate
6 design section of this testimony.

7 **Q: In proposing class revenue shifts, is there an expectation of rate switchers that should**
8 **be considered and taken into account?**

9 A: Yes. Revenue losses associated with potential rate switching resulting from the above rate
10 changes are possible. The Company plans to size this impact by the True-up and if
11 possible, sooner if deemed material.

12 III. ELECTRIC RATE DESIGN

13 **Q: Are you sponsoring the electric tariffs filed in this case?**

14 A: Yes, I am.

15 **Q: Please summarize the proposed rate design recommendation for the Residential class.**

16 A: Utilizing the results of the CCOS study, the Company is proposing that an increase of
17 16.59% or approximately 116% of the jurisdictional increase to be applied to Residential
18 class revenues with a Customer Charge of \$14.99. The proposed customer charge is based
19 on the results of the CCOS study and is consistent with prior Commission approved
20 customer charges. This proposed amount is *below* the recommended CCOS customer
21 charge of \$17.83 which represents the customer charge inclusive of the jurisdictional rate
22 increase on an equalized basis. The remaining revenue shortfall/increase was then applied
23 equally to remaining Residential bill components. The Company opted to propose a lesser

1 amount to help manage the impact to customers but hopes to make continued progress
2 towards the equalized customer charge in subsequent rate cases, consistent with prior
3 Commission approved customers charges. The proposed customer charge not only
4 considers incremental progress towards the alignment of cost and ratemaking, but also
5 seeks to maintain some consistency across its Missouri jurisdictions (Evergy Missouri
6 West and Evergy Missouri Metro). The intention of the Company is to continue to offer
7 one customer charge with the same pricing across both its Missouri jurisdictions. This
8 means that in a future rate case that is filed for Evergy Missouri Metro, the Company will
9 explore the reasonableness of setting the same customer price as Evergy Missouri West,
10 assuming supported by CCOS study and rate design objectives, etc.

11 **Q: Please summarize the proposed rate design recommendation for the Non-Residential**
12 **classes.**

13 A: For the remaining classes (with the exception of the Electric Vehicle class), the Company
14 applied approximately 100% of the jurisdictional rate increase⁸ or 15.05% for the Large
15 Power Service class, 80% of the jurisdictional increase or 13.03% for Large General
16 Service class, and 60% of the jurisdictional increase or 8+% for the Small General Service
17 and Lighting classes utilizing the results of the Class Cost of Service study and the C&I
18 class relative rates return.

19 Generally, for the C&I classes, the Company attempted to narrow the gap between
20 how costs are incurred and how rates are designed. In the last rate case in Direct, the
21 Company applied 125% of each class's increase to the fixed cost rate components (i.e.
22 customer charges and demand charges) and 75% to the variable cost rate components (i.e.

⁸ This change represents the rate increase including Net fuel and revenue shifts.

1 energy charges). The application of the above increases by class by billing component can
2 be found in attached schedule MEM-4. The summary of revenues and proposed increase
3 by class may be found in Schedules MEM-5.

4 **Q: Beyond the application of the revenue increase, is the Company proposing other**
5 **changes to the Non-Residential rates?**

6 A: Yes. The Company is taking initial steps toward greater alignment with the CCOS study
7 and proposing an adjustment to the_customer charge.⁹ The motivation for these
8 proposals is addressed in the direct testimony of Bradley Lutz.

9 To develop the pricing, the Company relied on data from the CCOS, specifically
10 cost data from the Minimum System study. Given the detailed approach to produce the
11 minimum system costs, these amounts serve as a reasonable initial price point for the
12 charges. The following table details the proposed Customer and Facilities Charge pricing
13 changes for the primary non-residential rates. The rate design workpapers detail the
14 proposed pricing for the remaining non-residential rates.

⁹ A change was made to customer charge and facilities charge to all C&I classes, except EV, and specifically MOBEV and MOETS rates. These rates are very new with limited participation. Evergy will continue to monitor CCOS results specific to these rates and where/when appropriate, align with LGS charges if that class design continues to be the best framework for these rates (customer/facilities charges, etc.).

Table 7- Summary of Customer & Facilities charges

	Voltage		SGS	LGS	LPS
Customer Charge	Primary	Current	23.97	246.21	675.46
		Proposed	20.06	19.89	89.81
	Secondary	Current	23.97	74.84	675.46
		Proposed	20.06	19.89	29.53
	Substation	Current	-	-	675.46
		Proposed	-	-	89.81
	Transmission	Current	-	-	675.46
		Proposed	-	-	89.81
Facilities Charge	Primary	Current	1.448	1.483	3.223
		Proposed	2.959	3.028	5.457
	Secondary	Current	1.448	2.290	2.815
		Proposed	3.120	4.318	4.576
	Substation	Current	-	-	-
		Proposed	-	-	1.294
	Transmission	Current	-	-	-
		Proposed	-	-	-

With a specific customer charge and facilities charge proposed for each class by voltage, the remaining revenue requirement for each class was collected by the remaining energy and demand components/charges with extra weighting given to the demand charges where possible in recognition of the historical fixed/variable cost disparity between energy and demand charges.

Q: Please explain how the Company applied the rate increase for the Electric Vehicle class.

A. The Electric Vehicle class includes the Business Electric Vehicle Charge Service (BEVCS) rate, the Clean Charge Network (CCN) rate and the Electric Transit Service (ETS) rate.¹⁰ Based on the 2022 rate case^[REDACTED], the BEVCS rate was developed to be revenue neutral for a commercial customer with similar annual consumption on the LGS rate schedule.

¹⁰ File No. ER-2022-0129/0130

1 Additionally, as stated in Mr. Lutz’s testimony in¹¹ case, “[t]he LGS rate is a reasonable
2 foundation for the BEVCS and ETS rate designs”. Given the linkage in these two cases to
3 the LGS rate, we propose the BEVCS and ETS rate increase be tied to the LGS rate
4 increase. With respect to the CCN rate increase, we propose the CCN rate increase be tied
5 to the Residential rate increase since the CCN is primarily used for personal vehicles and
6 typically by those who are unable to charge their vehicle where they live (e.g., apartment
7 dwellers, unattached garage, no garage, etc.).

8 **Q: Please summarize the proposed rate design recommendation for the Unmetered**
9 **Lighting class.**

10 A: Leveraging the CCOS outcomes, the Company is advocating for an 8.65% increase in
11 revenues for the Lighting (unmetered) class. This class encompasses various groups such
12 as streetlights, private area lighting, as well as adders (poles, wire spans, etc.). The Full
13 Light Assembly Transitional LED prices (L0ABG, L0BBG, L0CBG, L0DBG, L0EBG)
14 will see a 15.14% increase, while the rates for standard Full Light Assembly LED prices
15 (L0AAG, L0BAG, L0CAG, L0DAG, L0EAG) will remain unchanged, aiming to narrow
16 the price differential between the two rates. This decision is intended to facilitate
17 incremental progress towards consolidating the transitional and standard LED prices into
18 a single rate over time. The remaining revenue shortfall/increase was then applied equally
19 to the remaining Unmetered Lighting bill components. For details on why this approach
20 was taken, please see the Direct testimony of Brad Lutz.

¹¹ In the Matter of the Application of Evergy Metro, Inc. d/b/a Evergy Missouri Metro and Evergy Missouri West d/b/a Evergy Missouri West for Approval of a Transportation Electrification Portfolio, File No. ET-2021-0151.

1 **Q: Please summarize the proposed rate design recommendation for the metered Lighting**
2 **class.**

3 A: The proposed 8.65% increase for Metered Lighting will be equally distributed among all
4 pricing components.

5 **Q: Are there any new tariffs or rates schedules being filed as part of this case?**

6 A: No.

7 **Q: Are there any rates being proposed for elimination in this case?**

8 A: Yes, the Thermal Energy Storage Pilot Program.

9 **Q: Why is EMW proposing to eliminate the Thermal Energy Storage Pilot Program**
10 **Tariff?**

11 A: There are no customers currently taking service under that tariff and have not been for
12 some time. EMW has not completed an analysis of the relevancy of the current tariff's
13 structure and rather than proliferating a structure that likely requires significant review
14 or may not properly recover costs, EMW recommends taking the opportunity to eliminate
15 the tariff in this rate case and continue to evaluate the need for a thermal energy storage
16 tariff for the future.

17 **Q: Please summarize the proposed changes to rules & regulation tariffs and/or other**
18 **non-base rate tariffs.**

19 A: There are minor changes proposed to existing tariffs. Most changes are proposed to better
20 align the rules & regulations with current costs, planned business practices, and are
21 generally minimal in impact. The most significant changes have already been highlighted
22 in this and others' Direct Testimony and they include:

23

- Elimination of programs, rates, or rate classes including:

- 1 ▪ Thermal Energy Storage Pilot
- 2 ▪ Economic Development Rider (Frozen, see Direct Testimony of Bradley
- 3 Lutz)
- 4 Miscellaneous Changes:
- 5 ▪ FAC (See Direct Testimony of Linda Nunn)
- 6 **Q: Does that conclude your testimony?**
- 7 A: Yes, it does.

**BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI**

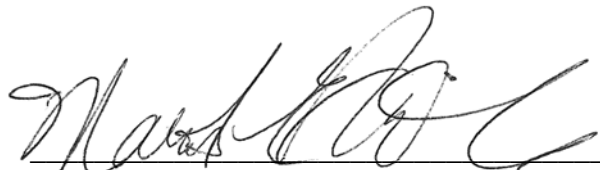
In the Matter of Evergy Missouri West, Inc. d/b/a)
Evergy Missouri West's Request for Authority to) Case No. ER-2024-0189
Implement A General Rate Increase for Electric)
Service)

AFFIDAVIT OF MARISOL E. MILLER

STATE OF MISSOURI)
) ss
COUNTY OF JACKSON)

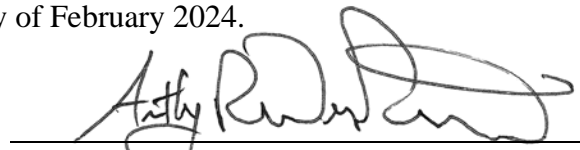
Marisol E. Miller, being first duly sworn on his oath, states:

1. My name is Marisol E. Miller. I work in Kansas City, Missouri, and I am employed by Evergy Metro, Inc. as Senior Manager – Regulatory Affairs.
2. Attached hereto and made a part hereof for all purposes is my Direct Testimony on behalf of Evergy Missouri West consisting of thirty-three (33) pages, having been prepared in written form for introduction into evidence in the above-captioned docket.
3. I have knowledge of the matters set forth therein. I hereby swear and affirm that my answers contained in the attached testimony to the questions therein propounded, including any attachments thereto, are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.



Marisol E. Miller

Subscribed and sworn before me this 2nd day of February 2024.



Notary Public

My commission expires: 4/26/2025



Evergy, Inc. - Missouri West
2023 Rate Case - Direct
Test Year 6/30/2023
Cost of Service Summary

Sch No.	Line No.	Description	MO West Retail	Residential	Small General Service	Large General Service	Large Power Service	Thermal	Electric Vehicle	Lighting
1	1	REVENUE REQUIREMENT SUMMARY								
1	2	Test Year Revenue	\$778,520,014	\$411,065,976	\$127,764,174	\$94,688,002	\$122,364,301	\$0	\$83,305	\$13,661,095
1	3	Gross Revenue Requirements	\$ 787,246,481	\$ 431,800,607	\$ 113,178,015	\$ 92,560,813	\$ 133,087,078	\$ -	\$ 889,244	\$ 8,448,177
1	4	Less Other Revenue	<u>(\$139,978,951)</u>	<u>(\$66,199,270)</u>	<u>(\$21,623,254)</u>	<u>(\$19,995,535)</u>	<u>(\$31,391,330)</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>(\$9,245)</u>	<u>(\$760,316)</u>
1	5	Net Revenue Requirements	\$647,267,531	\$365,601,336	\$91,554,760	\$72,565,278	\$101,695,748	\$0	\$879,999	\$7,687,861
1	6	Net Operating Income	\$131,252,484	\$45,464,639	\$36,209,413	\$22,122,724	\$20,668,554	\$0	(\$796,695)	\$5,973,234
1	7	RETURN AT PRESENT RATES								
1	8	Rate Base	\$ 2,830,914,746	\$ 1,724,853,520	\$ 389,720,193	\$ 292,036,170	\$ 347,973,280	\$ -	\$ 1,329,405	\$ 57,098,749
1	9	Net Operating Income at Present Rates	\$131,252,484	\$45,464,639	\$36,209,413	\$22,122,724	\$20,668,554	\$0	(\$796,695)	\$5,973,234
1	10	Rate of Return at Present Rates	4.64%	2.64%	9.29%	7.58%	5.94%	0.00%	-59.93%	10.46%
1	11	Relative Rate of Return	1.00	0.57	2.00	1.63	1.28	0.00	(12.93)	2.26

Notes:

Special contracts are excluded

Evergy, Inc. - Missouri West
2023 Rate Case - Direct
Test Year 6/30/2023
Unit Costs of Service Summary

Sch No.	Line No.	Customer Class	Equalized Rate of Return @ 7.5661%			
			Customer Costs* (\$/bill) Monthly	Full Customer Costs (\$/bill) Monthly	Energy Costs (\$/kWh) Annual	Demand Costs (\$/kW) Monthly
2	1	Residential	\$17.83	\$32.19	\$0.0310	
2	2	Small General Service	\$20.06	\$34.42	\$0.0310	\$13.94
2	3	SGS Secondary	\$20.06	\$34.42	\$0.0310	\$13.94
2	4	SGS Primary	\$19.03	\$33.39	\$0.0303	\$14.26
2	5	Large General Service	\$19.89	\$34.25	\$0.0309	\$15.50
2	6	LGS Secondary	\$19.89	\$34.25	\$0.0310	\$15.41
2	7	LGS Primary	\$19.91	\$34.27	\$0.0303	\$16.63
2	8	Large Power Service	\$43.07	\$57.43	\$0.0305	\$18.11
2	9	LPS Secondary	\$29.53	\$43.90	\$0.0310	\$19.25
2	10	LPS Primary	\$89.81	\$104.18	\$0.0303	\$19.77
2	11	LPS Substation	\$89.81	\$104.18	\$0.0299	\$16.35
2	12	LPS Transmission	\$89.81	\$104.18	\$0.0297	\$11.15
2	15	Electric Vehicle	\$20.81	\$20.81	\$0.0310	

Notes:

* Excluding Local Facilities

Thermal class excluded due to no billing determinants within the test year

Lighting excluded due to unique rate design that does not align with customer counts

Evergy, Inc. - Missouri West
2023 Rate Case - Direct
Test Year 6/30/2023
Facilities Demand Unit Costs

Sch No.	Line No.	Customer Class	Equalized Rate of Return @ 7.5661%				Total Facilities Charge Basis (\$/kW-month)
			Distribution Substation Demand	Distribution Primary Demand	Distribution Secondary Demand	Distribution Customer Costs*	
3	1	Small General Service					
3	2	Unbundled Costs					
3	3	SGS Secondary w/ Demand	\$3,898,429	\$10,588,076	\$3,905,792	\$1,953,759	
3	4	SGS Primary	\$23,396	\$63,543	\$0	\$5,742	
3	5	Facilities Demand Billing Units (kW)					
3	6	SGS Secondary w/ Demand	6,520,664	6,520,664	6,520,664	6,520,664	
3	7	SGS Primary	31,326	31,326	31,326	31,326	
3	8	Unit Cost of Service (\$/kW-month)					
3	9	SGS Secondary w/ Demand	\$0.598	\$1.624	\$0.599	\$0.300	\$3.120
3	10	SGS Primary	\$0.747	\$2.028	\$0.000	\$0.183	\$2.959
3	11	Large General Service					
3	12	Unbundled Costs					
3	13	LGS Secondary	\$3,915,440	\$10,634,278	\$3,922,836	\$224,921	
3	14	LGS Primary	\$375,500	\$1,019,853	\$0	\$6,534	
3	15	Facilities Demand Billing Units (kW)					
3	16	LGS Secondary	4,330,065	4,330,065	4,330,065	4,330,065	
3	17	LGS Primary	462,918	462,918	462,918	462,918	
3	18	Unit Cost of Service (\$/kW-month)					
3	19	LGS Secondary	\$0.904	\$2.456	\$0.906	\$0.052	\$4.318
3	20	LGS Primary	\$0.811	\$2.203	\$0.000	\$0.014	\$3.028
3	21	Large Power Service					
3	22	Unbundled Costs					
3	23	LPS Secondary	\$2,678,784	\$7,275,539	\$2,683,844	\$24,989	
3	24	LPS Primary	\$1,291,277	\$3,507,088	\$0	\$4,136	
3	25	LPS Substation	\$927,876	\$0	\$0	\$1,723	
3	26	Facilities Demand Billing Units (kW)					
3	27	LPS Secondary	2,320,424	2,320,424	2,320,424	2,320,424	
3	28	LPS Primary	1,049,457	1,049,457	1,049,457	1,049,457	
3	29	LPS Substation	718,419	718,419	718,419	718,419	
3	30	Unit Cost of Service (\$/kW-month)					
3	31	LPS Secondary	\$1.154	\$3.135	\$1.157	\$0.011	\$5.457
3	32	LPS Primary	\$1.230	\$3.342	\$0.000	\$0.004	\$4.576
3	33	LPS Substation	\$1.292	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.002	\$1.294
		Notes:					
		* Distribution Customer costs for onsite facilities included in basis for Facilities Demand Charge because they are excluded from the proposed Customer Charge					

Ergy - Missouri West
Residential

Case No. **ER-2024-0189**
Status **Direct**

Ref Number	Charge	Usage	Rate Code	Season	Charge Values	Current Rates	INPUT FOR MODEL		% Change
							24.89%	15.62%	
10	1								
11	2	Customer Charge/ Other Meter	MORG /MORGS /MORN /MORP /MORGLIS	Summer/Winter	General Usa. with Net Metering	12.00	14.99	14.99	24.917%
12	3	Customer Charge/ Other Meter	MORH /MORHS /MORNH /MORHP /MORHLIS	Summer/Winter	Space Heating - One Meter, with Net Metering	12.00	14.99	14.99	24.917%
13	4	Customer Charge/ Other Meter	MORO /MORNO	Summer/Winter	Other Use	12.00	14.99	14.99	24.917%
14	5	Customer Charge/ Other Meter	MORT	Summer/Winter	Residential	12.00	14.99	14.99	24.917%
15	6	Customer Charge/ Other Meter	MORT2	Summer/Winter	Residential	12.00	14.99	14.99	24.917%
16	7	Customer Charge/ Other Meter	MORT3	Summer/Winter	Residential	12.00	14.99	14.99	24.917%
17	8	Customer Charge/ Other Meter	MORPA /MORPANM /MORPAPG	Summer/Winter	Residential	12.00	14.99	14.99	24.917%
18	9	Customer Charge/ Other Meter	MORTEV	Summer/Winter	Residential	3.25	4.06	4.06	24.917%
19	10								
20	11	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	MORG /MORGS /MORN /MORP /MORGLIS	Summer	First 600 kWh	0.11577	0.11577	0.13385	15.617%
21	12	Energy Charge - Blk 2/ Off-Peak	MORG /MORGS /MORN /MORP /MORGLIS	Summer	Next 400 kWh	0.11577	0.11577	0.13385	15.617%
22	13	Energy Charge - Blk 3/ Shoulder	MORG /MORGS /MORN /MORP /MORGLIS	Summer	Over 1000 kWh	0.12623	0.12623	0.14595	15.622%
23	14								
24	15	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	MORG /MORGS /MORN /MORP /MORGLIS	Winter	First 600 kWh	0.10465	0.10465	0.12099	15.614%
25	16	Energy Charge - Blk 2/ Off-Peak	MORG /MORGS /MORN /MORP /MORGLIS	Winter	Next 400 kWh	0.08255	0.08255	0.09544	15.615%
26	17	Energy Charge - Blk 3/ Shoulder /Super Off-Peak	MORG /MORGS /MORN /MORP /MORGLIS	Winter	Over 1000 kWh	0.08255	0.08255	0.09544	15.615%
27	18								
28	19	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	MORH /MORHS /MORNH /MORHP /MORHLIS	Summer	First 600 kWh	0.12623	0.12623	0.14595	15.622%
29	20	Energy Charge - Blk 2/ Off-Peak	MORH /MORHS /MORNH /MORHP /MORHLIS	Summer	Next 400 kWh	0.12623	0.12623	0.14595	15.622%
30	21	Energy Charge - Blk 3/ Shoulder /Super Off-Peak	MORH /MORHS /MORNH /MORHP /MORHLIS	Summer	Over 1000 kWh	0.12623	0.12623	0.14595	15.622%
31	22								
32	23	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	MORH /MORHS /MORNH /MORHP /MORHLIS	Winter	First 600 kWh	0.10465	0.10465	0.12099	15.614%
33	24	Energy Charge - Blk 2/ Off-Peak	MORH /MORHS /MORNH /MORHP /MORHLIS	Winter	Next 400 kWh	0.06387	0.06387	0.07385	15.625%
34	25	Energy Charge - Blk 3/ Shoulder /Super Off-Peak	MORH /MORHS /MORNH /MORHP /MORHLIS	Winter	Over 1000 kWh	0.05297	0.05297	0.06124	15.613%
35	26								
36	27	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	MORO /MORNO	Summer	SUMMER	0.15520	0.15520	0.17944	15.619%
37	28	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	MORO /MORNO	Winter	WINTER	0.11638	0.11638	0.13456	15.621%
38	29								
39	30	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	MORT	Summer	Peak	0.28129	0.28129	0.32522	15.617%
40	31	Energy Charge - Blk 2/ Off-Peak	MORT	Summer	Off-Peak	0.09376	0.09376	0.10440	15.614%
41	32	Energy Charge - Blk 3/ Shoulder /Super Off-Peak	MORT	Summer	Super-Off Peak	0.04688	0.04688	0.05420	15.614%
42	33								
43	34	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	MORT	Winter	Peak	0.22892	0.22892	0.26467	15.617%
44	35	Energy Charge - Blk 2/ Off-Peak	MORT	Winter	Off-Peak	0.09237	0.09237	0.10680	15.622%
45	36	Energy Charge - Blk 3/ Shoulder /Super Off-Peak	MORT	Winter	Super-Off Peak	0.03881	0.03881	0.04487	15.615%
46	37								
47	38	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	MORT2	Summer	Peak	0.32412	0.32412	0.37474	15.618%
48	39	Energy Charge - Blk 2/ Off-Peak	MORT2	Summer	Off-Peak	0.08103	0.08103	0.09369	15.624%
49	40								
50	41								
51	42	Energy Charge - Blk 2/ Off-Peak	MORT2	Winter	Off-Peak	0.09466	0.09466	0.10944	15.614%
52	43	Energy Charge - Blk 3/ Shoulder /Super Off-Peak	MORT2	Winter	Super-Off Peak	0.04733	0.04733	0.05472	15.614%
53	44								
54	45	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	MORT3 /MORTEV	Summer	Peak	0.26541	0.26541	0.30686	15.617%
55	46	Energy Charge - Blk 2/ Off-Peak	MORT3 /MORTEV	Summer	Off-Peak	0.10616	0.10616	0.12274	15.618%
56	47	Energy Charge - Blk 3/ Shoulder /Super Off-Peak	MORT3 /MORTEV	Summer	Super-Off Peak	0.02654	0.02654	0.03069	15.637%
57	48								
58	49	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	MORT3 /MORTEV	Winter	Peak	0.20299	0.20299	0.23469	15.617%
59	50	Energy Charge - Blk 2/ Off-Peak	MORT3 /MORTEV	Winter	Off-Peak	0.08119	0.08119	0.09387	15.618%
60	51	Energy Charge - Blk 3/ Shoulder /Super Off-Peak	MORT3 /MORTEV	Winter	Super-Off Peak	0.02030	0.02030	0.02347	15.616%
61	52								
62	53	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	MORPA /MORPANM /MORPAPG	Summer	First 600 kWh	0.11829	0.11829	0.13677	15.623%
63	54	Energy Charge - Blk 2/ Off-Peak	MORPA /MORPANM /MORPAPG	Summer	Next 400 kWh	0.11829	0.11829	0.13677	15.623%
64	55	Energy Charge - Blk 3/ Shoulder /Super Off-Peak	MORPA /MORPANM /MORPAPG	Summer	Over 1000 kWh	0.12829	0.12829	0.14833	15.621%
65	56	Peak Adjustment Charge	MORPA /MORPANM /MORPAPG	Summer	On-Peak	0.01000	0.01000	0.01000	0.000%
66	57	Peak Adjustment Credit	MORPA /MORPANM /MORPAPG	Summer	Super Off-Peak	-0.01000	-0.01000	-0.01000	0.000%
67	58								
68	59	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	MORPA /MORPANM /MORPAPG	Winter	First 600 kWh	0.09784	0.09784	0.11312	15.617%
69	60	Energy Charge - Blk 2/ Off-Peak	MORPA /MORPANM /MORPAPG	Winter	Next 400 kWh	0.07718	0.07718	0.08923	15.613%
70	61	Energy Charge - Blk 3/ Shoulder /Super Off-Peak	MORPA /MORPANM /MORPAPG	Winter	Over 1000 kWh	0.07718	0.07718	0.08923	15.613%
71	62	Peak Adjustment Charge	MORPA /MORPANM /MORPAPG	Winter	On-Peak	0.00250	0.00250	0.00250	0.000%
72	63	Peak Adjustment Credit	MORPA /MORPANM /MORPAPG	Winter	Super Off-Peak	-0.01000	-0.01000	-0.01000	0.000%
73	74								
75	75								
76	76	General Use, with Net Metering		Summer		100.000%	2.036%	16.379%	
77	77	General Use, with Net Metering		Winter		100.000%	3.490%	16.919%	
78	78	Space Heating - One Meter, with Net Metering, or Parallel Gen		Summer		100.000%	1.805%	16.296%	
79	79	Space Heating - One Meter, with Net Metering, or Parallel Gen		Winter		100.000%	2.643%	16.603%	
80	80	Other Use (all kWh)		Summer		100.000%	5.100%	17.524%	
81	81	Other Use (all kWh)		Winter		100.000%	5.232%	17.576%	
82	82	Winter Price Below Summer (SUM-WIN)/SUM				25.459%	24.610%	25.194%	
83	83	RES Overall Change					2.605%	16.591%	
84	84								
85	85	Revenue				\$ 414,116,594.42	\$ 424,902,318.05	\$ 482,821,033.84	
86	86	Change in Revenue						\$ 68,704,439.41	
87	87	Proposed change per Revenue Summary						\$ 68,707,521.70	

Ref	Column	Charge	Rate Code	Season	Tariff Language	Current Rates	Rates with Increase	Proposed Rates	% Change	
<p style="text-align: center;">Evergy - Missouri West Electric Vehicle Service</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Case No. ER-2024-0189</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Status Direct</p>										
							16.59%	(\$2.73)		
							INPUT FOR MODEL			
							13.03%	12.81%		
							JURIS INCREASE (%)			
10										
11	1	Customer Charge/ Other Meter	MOBEV	Summer/Winter	Business EV	74.84	84.59	84.59	13.03%	
12	2	Customer Charge/ Other Meter	MOETS	Summer/Winter	Electric Transit	75.32	85.13	85.13	13.02%	
13	3									
14	4	Facilities Charge - Blk 1	MOBEV	Summer/Winter	Business EV	2.290	2.588	2.588	13.01%	
15	5	Facilities Charge - Blk 1	MOETS	Summer/Winter	Electric Transit	2.305	2.605	2.605	13.02%	
16	6									
17	7	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	CCN	Summer	Energy Level 2 Charge	0.21126	0.21126	0.23832	12.81%	
18	8	Energy Charge - Blk 2/ Off-Peak	CCN	Summer	Energy Level 3 Charge	0.26408	0.26408	0.29791	12.81%	
19	9									
20	10	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	MOBEV	Summer	Summer-On-Peak	0.22572	0.25513	0.25513	13.03%	
21	11	Energy Charge - Blk 2/ Off-Peak	MOBEV	Summer	Summer-Off-Peak	0.06584	0.07442	0.07442	13.03%	
22	12	Energy Charge - Blk 3/ Shoulder /Super Off-Peak	MOBEV	Summer	Summer-Super Off-Peak	0.03762	0.04252	0.04252	13.02%	
23	13	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	MOBEV	Winter	Winter-On-Peak	0.11301	0.12774	0.12774	13.03%	
24	14	Energy Charge - Blk 2/ Off-Peak	MOBEV	Winter	Winter-Off-Peak	0.06179	0.06984	0.06984	13.03%	
25	15	Energy Charge - Blk 3/ Shoulder /Super Off-Peak	MOBEV	Winter	Winter-Super Off-Peak	0.03762	0.04252	0.04252	13.02%	
26	16									
27	17	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	CCN	Winter	Energy Level 2 Charge	0.21126	0.21126	0.23832	12.81%	
28	18	Energy Charge - Blk 2/ Off-Peak	CCN	Winter	Energy Level 3 Charge	0.26408	0.26408	0.29791	12.81%	
29	19									
30	20	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	MOETS	Summer	Summer-On-Peak	0.15232	0.17217	0.17217	13.03%	
31	21	Energy Charge - Blk 2/ Off-Peak	MOETS	Summer	Summer-Off-Peak	0.04821	0.05449	0.05449	13.03%	
32	22	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	MOETS	Winter	Winter-On-Peak	0.11136	0.12587	0.12587	13.03%	
33	23	Energy Charge - Blk 2/ Off-Peak	MOETS	Winter	Winter-Off-Peak	0.04354	0.04921	0.04921	13.02%	
34	24	Carbon Free Energy Option	MOETS	Summer/Winter	Carbon Free Energy Option	0.00260	0.00294	0.00294	13.08%	
35										
36										
37				CCN	Summer	100.000%	0.00%	12.809%		
38				CCN	Winter	100.000%	0.00%	12.809%		
39				MOBEV	Summer	100.000%	13.03%	13.028%		
40				MOBEV	Winter	100.000%	13.03%	13.028%		
41				MOETS	Summer	100.000%	13.03%	13.027%		
42				MOETS	Winter	100.000%	6.54%	12.918%		
43				Winter Price Below Summer (SUM-WIN)/SUM		-23.42%	-21.54%	-23.44%		
44				EV Overall Change			2.315%	12.848%		
45										
46					Revenue	\$ 107,541.19	\$ 110,030.75	\$ 121,357.64		
47					Change in Revenue			\$13,816		
48					Proposed change per Revenue Summary			\$13,819.19		
49										

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Energy - Missouri West									
2	Large Power Service									
3										
4	Case No.		ER-2024-0189							
5	Status		Direct							
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A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
136	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 4	0.04107	0.04107	0.04386	6.79%	
137	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 5	0.04441	0.04441	0.04743	6.80%	
138	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 6	0.05243	0.05243	0.05599	6.79%	
139	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 7	0.06658	0.06658	0.07111	6.80%	
140	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 8	0.06853	0.06853	0.07319	6.80%	
141	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 9	0.06695	0.06695	0.07150	6.80%	
142	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 10	0.06549	0.06549	0.07421	6.79%	
143	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 11	0.06622	0.06622	0.07072	6.80%	
144	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 12	0.06267	0.06267	0.06693	6.80%	
145	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 13	0.06058	0.06058	0.06470	6.80%	
146	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 14	0.05991	0.05991	0.06598	6.79%	
147	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 15	0.05807	0.05807	0.06202	6.80%	
148	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 16	0.05704	0.05704	0.06092	6.80%	
149	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 17	0.05930	0.05930	0.06333	6.80%	
150	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 18	0.06556	0.06556	0.07002	6.80%	
151	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 19	0.06676	0.06676	0.07130	6.80%	
152	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 20	0.06512	0.06512	0.06955	6.80%	
153	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 21	0.06349	0.06349	0.06781	6.80%	
154	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 22	0.05532	0.05532	0.05908	6.80%	
155	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 23	0.04920	0.04920	0.05255	6.81%	
156	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 24	0.04265	0.04265	0.04555	6.80%	
157										
158	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 1	0.03514	0.03514	0.03753	6.80%	
159	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 2	0.03275	0.03275	0.03498	6.81%	
160	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 3	0.03111	0.03111	0.03323	6.81%	
161	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 4	0.03042	0.03042	0.03249	6.80%	
162	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 5	0.03105	0.03105	0.03316	6.80%	
163	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 6	0.03307	0.03307	0.03521	6.80%	
164	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 7	0.03472	0.03472	0.03708	6.80%	
165	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 8	0.03821	0.03821	0.04081	6.80%	
166	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 9	0.04201	0.04201	0.04487	6.81%	
167	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 10	0.04435	0.04435	0.04737	6.81%	
168	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 11	0.04724	0.04724	0.05045	6.80%	
169	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 12	0.05234	0.05234	0.05590	6.80%	
170	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 13	0.05720	0.05720	0.06109	6.80%	
171	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 14	0.06079	0.06079	0.06503	6.79%	
172	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 15	0.06560	0.06560	0.07006	6.80%	
173	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 16	0.07005	0.07005	0.07481	6.80%	
174	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 17	0.07236	0.07236	0.07728	6.80%	
175	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 18	0.06786	0.06786	0.07312	6.81%	
176	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 19	0.06034	0.06034	0.06544	6.79%	
177	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 20	0.05478	0.05478	0.05850	6.79%	
178	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 21	0.04983	0.04983	0.05310	6.80%	
179	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 22	0.04320	0.04320	0.04614	6.81%	
180	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 23	0.03858	0.03858	0.04120	6.79%	
181	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 24	0.03506	0.03506	0.03744	6.79%	
182										
183	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 1	0.04694	0.04694	0.05013	6.80%	
184	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 2	0.04503	0.04503	0.04809	6.80%	
185	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 3	0.04336	0.04336	0.04631	6.80%	
186	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 4	0.04379	0.04379	0.04677	6.81%	
187	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 5	0.04614	0.04614	0.04928	6.81%	
188	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 6	0.04986	0.04986	0.05325	6.80%	
189	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 7	0.05387	0.05387	0.05753	6.79%	
190	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 8	0.05922	0.05922	0.06325	6.81%	
191	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 9	0.06519	0.06519	0.06962	6.80%	
192	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 10	0.07037	0.07037	0.07515	6.79%	
193	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 11	0.06712	0.06712	0.07188	6.79%	
194	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 12	0.06324	0.06324	0.06754	6.80%	
195	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 13	0.06072	0.06072	0.06485	6.80%	
196	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 14	0.05894	0.05894	0.06284	6.80%	
197	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 15	0.05818	0.05818	0.06214	6.81%	
198	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 16	0.05844	0.05844	0.06241	6.79%	
199	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 17	0.06120	0.06120	0.06536	6.80%	
200	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 18	0.06866	0.06866	0.07333	6.80%	
201	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 19	0.06998	0.06998	0.07474	6.80%	
202	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 20	0.06801	0.06801	0.07263	6.79%	
203	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 21	0.06510	0.06510	0.06953	6.80%	
204	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 22	0.05811	0.05811	0.06206	6.80%	
205	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 23	0.05186	0.05186	0.05539	6.81%	
206	Energy Charge	Secondary/Primary	MOPGPT; MOPGST; MOPSUT; MOPTRT	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 24	0.04558	0.04558	0.04868	6.80%	
207										
208		Secondary - Summer	LPS Secondary	Summer		100.000%	5.46%	16.211%		
209		Secondary - Winter	LPS Secondary	Winter		100.000%	3.49%	16.895%		
210		Primary - Summer	LPS Primary	Summer		100.000%	5.33%	15.319%		
211		Primary - Winter	LPS Primary	Winter		100.000%	3.43%	15.550%		
212		Substation - Summer	LPS Substation	Summer		100.000%	5.80%	14.785%		
213		Substation - Winter	LPS Substation	Winter		100.000%	3.69%	15.175%		
214		Transmission - Summer	LPS Transmission	Summer		100.000%	6.86%	11.333%		
215		Transmission - Winter	LPS Transmission	Winter		100.000%	4.67%	9.984%		
216		Winter Price Below Summer (SUM-WIN)SUM					17.840%	19.392%	26.268%	
217		LPS Overall Change					4.345%	14.309%		
218										
219										
220										
221										
222										
223										
224										
225										
226										
227										
228										
229										
230										
231										
Revenue						\$ 123,151,572.82	\$ 128,499,966.22	\$ 140,773,119.94		
Change in Revenue								\$ 17,621,547.12		
Proposed change per Revenue Summary								\$ 17,622,469.60		

**Energy - Missouri West
Large General Service**

**Case No. ER-2024-0189
Status Direct**

13.03% (\$62)

Ref Column	Charge	Voltage	Rate Code	JURIS INCREASE (%)		Current Rates	INPUT FOR MODEL		% Change
							16.29%	2.54%	
							Rates with Increase	Proposed Rates	
1									
2	Customer Charge/ Other Meter	Secondary	MOLGS ;MOLNS ;MOLGSW ;MOLGST	Summer/Winter	Customer Charge	74.84	74.84	19.89	-73.42%
3	Customer Charge/ Other Meter	Primary	MOLGP ;MOLNP ;MOLGPW ;MOLGPT	Summer/Winter	Customer Charge	246.21	246.21	19.89	-91.92%
5	Facilities Charge - Blk 1	Secondary	MOLGS ;MOLNS ;MOLGSW ;MOLGST	Summer/Winter	Facilities Charge	2.290	2.290	4.318	88.56%
6	Facilities Charge - Blk 1	Primary	MOLGP ;MOLNP ;MOLGPW ;MOLGPT	Summer/Winter	Facilities Charge	1.483	1.483	3.028	104.18%
8	Demand Charge - Blk 1/ Base	Secondary	MOLGS ;MOLNS ;MOLGSW	Summer	Billing Demand	0.906	1.054	1.054	16.34%
9	Demand Charge - Blk 2/ Seasonal	Secondary	MOLGS ;MOLNS ;MOLGSW	Summer	Seasonal Billing Demand	0.906	1.054	1.054	16.34%
11	Demand Charge - Blk 1/ Base	Secondary	MOLGS ;MOLNS ;MOLGSW	Winter	Billing Demand	0.611	0.711	0.711	16.37%
12	Demand Charge - Blk 2/ Seasonal	Secondary	MOLGS ;MOLNS ;MOLGSW	Winter	Seasonal Billing Demand	0.000	0.000	0.000	#DIV/0!
14	Demand Charge - Blk 1/ Base	Primary	MOLGP ;MOLNP ;MOLGPW	Summer	Billing Demand	0.878	1.021	1.021	16.29%
15	Demand Charge - Blk 2/ Seasonal	Primary	MOLGP ;MOLNP ;MOLGPW	Summer	Seasonal Billing Demand	0.878	1.021	1.021	16.29%
17	Demand Charge - Blk 1/ Base	Primary	MOLGP ;MOLNP ;MOLGPW	Winter	Billing Demand	0.592	0.688	0.688	16.22%
18	Demand Charge - Blk 2/ Seasonal	Primary	MOLGP ;MOLNP ;MOLGPW	Winter	Seasonal Billing Demand	0.000	0.000	0.000	#DIV/0!
20	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	Secondary	MOLGS ;MOLNS ;MOLGSW	Summer	First 180 Hours Use	0.08973	0.08973	0.09201	2.54%
21	Energy Charge - Blk 2/ Off-Peak	Secondary	MOLGS ;MOLNS ;MOLGSW	Summer	Next 180 Hours Use	0.06790	0.06790	0.06962	2.53%
22	Energy Charge - Blk 3/ Shoulder /S	Secondary	MOLGS ;MOLNS ;MOLGSW	Summer	Over 360 Hours Use	0.04751	0.04751	0.04872	2.55%
24	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	Secondary	MOLGS ;MOLNS ;MOLGSW	Winter	First 180 Hours Use	0.06836	0.06836	0.07010	2.55%
25	Energy Charge - Blk 2/ Off-Peak	Secondary	MOLGS ;MOLNS ;MOLGSW	Winter	Next 180 Hours Use	0.06266	0.06266	0.06425	2.54%
26	Energy Charge - Blk 3/ Shoulder /S	Secondary	MOLGS ;MOLNS ;MOLGSW	Winter	Over 360 Hours Use	0.04291	0.04291	0.04400	2.54%
28	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	Primary	MOLGP ;MOLNP ;MOLGPW	Summer	First 180 Hours Use	0.08701	0.08701	0.08922	2.54%
29	Energy Charge - Blk 2/ Off-Peak	Primary	MOLGP ;MOLNP ;MOLGPW	Summer	Next 180 Hours Use	0.06584	0.06584	0.06751	2.54%
30	Energy Charge - Blk 3/ Shoulder /S	Primary	MOLGP ;MOLNP ;MOLGPW	Summer	Over 360 Hours Use	0.04606	0.04606	0.04723	2.54%
32	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	Primary	MOLGP ;MOLNP ;MOLGPW	Winter	First 180 Hours Use	0.06588	0.06588	0.06755	2.53%
33	Energy Charge - Blk 2/ Off-Peak	Primary	MOLGP ;MOLNP ;MOLGPW	Winter	Next 180 Hours Use	0.06038	0.06038	0.06191	2.53%
34	Energy Charge - Blk 3/ Shoulder /S	Primary	MOLGP ;MOLNP ;MOLGPW	Winter	Over 360 Hours Use	0.04132	0.04132	0.04237	2.54%
36	Seasonal Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGS ;MOLNS ;MOLGSW	Summer	First 180 Hours Use	0.08973	0.08973	0.09201	2.54%
37	Seasonal Energy Charge 1	Secondary	MOLGS ;MOLNS ;MOLGSW	Summer	Next 180 Hours Use	0.06790	0.06790	0.06962	2.53%
38	Seasonal Energy Charge 2	Secondary	MOLGS ;MOLNS ;MOLGSW	Summer	Over 360 Hours Use	0.04751	0.04751	0.04872	2.55%
40	Seasonal Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGS ;MOLNS ;MOLGSW	Winter	First 180 Hours Use	0.03753	0.03753	0.03848	2.53%
41	Seasonal Energy Charge 1	Secondary	MOLGS ;MOLNS ;MOLGSW	Winter	Next 180 Hours Use	0.03753	0.03753	0.03848	2.53%
42	Seasonal Energy Charge 2	Secondary	MOLGS ;MOLNS ;MOLGSW	Winter	Over 360 Hours Use	0.03753	0.03753	0.03848	2.53%
44	Seasonal Energy Charge	Primary	MOLGP ;MOLNP ;MOLGPW	Summer	First 180 Hours Use	0.08701	0.08701	0.08922	2.54%
45	Seasonal Energy Charge 1	Primary	MOLGP ;MOLNP ;MOLGPW	Summer	Next 180 Hours Use	0.06584	0.06584	0.06751	2.54%
46	Seasonal Energy Charge 2	Primary	MOLGP ;MOLNP ;MOLGPW	Summer	Over 360 Hours Use	0.04606	0.04606	0.04723	2.54%
48	Seasonal Energy Charge	Primary	MOLGP ;MOLNP ;MOLGPW	Winter	First 180 Hours Use	0.03659	0.03659	0.03752	2.54%
49	Seasonal Energy Charge 1	Primary	MOLGP ;MOLNP ;MOLGPW	Winter	Next 180 Hours Use	0.03659	0.03659	0.03752	2.54%
50	Seasonal Energy Charge 2	Primary	MOLGP ;MOLNP ;MOLGPW	Winter	Over 360 Hours Use	0.03659	0.03659	0.03752	2.54%
52	Primary Discount	Secondary	MOLGS ;MOLNS ;MOLGP ;MOLNP ;MOLGSW ;MOLGP	Summer/Winter	Primary Discount	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.00%
54	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekday - Hour 1	0.04163	0.04163	0.04269	2.55%
55	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekday - Hour 2	0.03833	0.03833	0.03931	2.55%
56	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekday - Hour 3	0.03672	0.03672	0.03765	2.53%
57	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekday - Hour 4	0.03611	0.03611	0.03703	2.55%
58	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekday - Hour 5	0.03844	0.03844	0.03942	2.55%
59	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekday - Hour 6	0.04335	0.04335	0.04445	2.54%
60	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekday - Hour 7	0.04842	0.04842	0.04965	2.54%
61	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekday - Hour 8	0.05147	0.05147	0.05278	2.55%
62	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekday - Hour 9	0.05619	0.05619	0.05762	2.54%
63	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekday - Hour 10	0.05873	0.05873	0.06022	2.53%
64	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekday - Hour 11	0.06387	0.06387	0.06549	2.54%
65	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekday - Hour 12	0.07072	0.07072	0.07252	2.54%
66	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekday - Hour 13	0.07666	0.07666	0.07861	2.55%
67	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekday - Hour 14	0.09456	0.09456	0.09696	2.54%
68	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekday - Hour 15	0.11713	0.11713	0.12011	2.54%
69	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekday - Hour 16	0.15113	0.15113	0.15497	2.54%
70	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekday - Hour 17	0.17039	0.17039	0.17472	2.54%
71	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekday - Hour 18	0.15645	0.15645	0.16042	2.54%
72	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekday - Hour 19	0.11745	0.11745	0.12043	2.54%
73	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekday - Hour 20	0.09693	0.09693	0.09939	2.54%
74	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekday - Hour 21	0.07077	0.07077	0.07257	2.54%
75	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekday - Hour 22	0.05516	0.05516	0.05656	2.54%
76	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekday - Hour 23	0.04897	0.04897	0.05022	2.55%
77	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekday - Hour 24	0.04399	0.04399	0.04511	2.55%
79	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 1	0.04864	0.04864	0.04987	2.53%
80	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 2	0.04666	0.04666	0.04784	2.53%
81	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 3	0.04648	0.04648	0.04766	2.54%
82	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 4	0.04696	0.04696	0.04815	2.53%
83	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 5	0.05049	0.05049	0.05177	2.54%
84	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 6	0.05895	0.05895	0.06045	2.54%
85	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 7	0.07388	0.07388	0.07576	2.54%
86	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 8	0.07594	0.07594	0.07787	2.55%
87	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 9	0.07428	0.07428	0.07617	2.55%
88	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 10	0.07695	0.07695	0.07891	2.54%
89	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 11	0.07350	0.07350	0.07537	2.54%
90	Energy Charge	Secondary	MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 12	0.06975	0.06975	0.07152	2.54%

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
101	91	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 13	0.06755	0.06755	0.06927	2.55%
102	92	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 14	0.06684	0.06684	0.06854	2.54%
103	93	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 15	0.06490	0.06490	0.06655	2.54%
104	94	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 16	0.06382	0.06382	0.06544	2.54%
105	95	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 17	0.06620	0.06620	0.06788	2.54%
106	96	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 18	0.07280	0.07280	0.07465	2.54%
107	97	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 19	0.07408	0.07408	0.07596	2.54%
108	98	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 20	0.07235	0.07235	0.07419	2.55%
109	99	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 21	0.07062	0.07062	0.07241	2.53%
110	100	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 22	0.06200	0.06200	0.06358	2.55%
111	101	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 23	0.05554	0.05554	0.05695	2.53%
112	102	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekday - Hour 24	0.04863	0.04863	0.04986	2.53%
113	103								
114	104	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 1	0.04143	0.04143	0.04248	2.54%
115	105	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 2	0.03882	0.03882	0.03981	2.55%
116	106	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 3	0.03702	0.03702	0.03796	2.54%
117	107	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 4	0.03627	0.03627	0.03719	2.54%
118	108	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 5	0.03696	0.03696	0.03790	2.54%
119	109	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 6	0.03916	0.03916	0.04015	2.53%
120	110	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 7	0.04097	0.04097	0.04201	2.54%
121	111	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 8	0.04479	0.04479	0.04593	2.55%
122	112	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 9	0.04895	0.04895	0.05019	2.54%
123	113	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 10	0.05150	0.05150	0.05281	2.54%
124	114	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 11	0.05466	0.05466	0.05605	2.54%
125	115	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 12	0.06024	0.06024	0.06177	2.54%
126	116	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 13	0.06555	0.06555	0.06722	2.55%
127	117	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 14	0.06948	0.06948	0.07124	2.53%
128	118	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 15	0.08403	0.08403	0.08616	2.54%
129	119	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 16	0.08901	0.08901	0.09127	2.54%
130	120	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 17	0.09170	0.09170	0.09403	2.54%
131	121	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 18	0.08705	0.08705	0.08926	2.54%
132	122	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 19	0.07899	0.07899	0.08099	2.54%
133	123	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 20	0.07298	0.07298	0.07483	2.54%
134	124	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 21	0.05432	0.05432	0.05570	2.54%
135	125	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 22	0.05025	0.05025	0.05153	2.55%
136	126	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 23	0.04519	0.04519	0.04634	2.54%
137	127	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Summer	Summer Weekend - Hour 24	0.04134	0.04134	0.04239	2.54%
138	128								
139	129	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 1	0.05777	0.05777	0.05923	2.53%
140	130	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 2	0.05546	0.05546	0.05687	2.54%
141	131	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 3	0.05344	0.05344	0.05480	2.54%
142	132	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 4	0.05397	0.05397	0.05534	2.54%
143	133	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 5	0.05679	0.05679	0.05823	2.54%
144	134	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 6	0.06128	0.06128	0.06284	2.54%
145	135	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 7	0.06611	0.06611	0.06779	2.54%
146	136	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 8	0.07256	0.07256	0.07440	2.54%
147	137	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 9	0.07975	0.07975	0.08178	2.54%
148	138	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 10	0.08599	0.08599	0.08818	2.55%
149	139	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 11	0.08207	0.08207	0.08416	2.54%
150	140	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 12	0.07741	0.07741	0.07937	2.54%
151	141	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 13	0.07437	0.07437	0.07626	2.54%
152	142	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 14	0.07210	0.07210	0.07393	2.54%
153	143	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 15	0.07130	0.07130	0.07311	2.54%
154	144	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 16	0.07162	0.07162	0.07344	2.54%
155	145	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 17	0.07494	0.07494	0.07684	2.53%
156	146	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 18	0.08393	0.08393	0.08606	2.53%
157	147	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 19	0.08552	0.08552	0.08769	2.54%
158	148	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 20	0.08315	0.08315	0.08526	2.54%
159	149	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 21	0.07965	0.07965	0.08167	2.54%
160	150	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 22	0.07122	0.07122	0.07303	2.54%
161	151	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 23	0.06369	0.06369	0.06531	2.54%
162	152	Energy Charge	Secondary/MOLGPT ;MOLGST	Winter	Winter Weekend - Hour 24	0.05612	0.05612	0.05755	2.55%
163									
164									
165		Secondary - Summer	Secondary	Summer		100.000%	0.514%	10.072%	
166		Secondary - Winter	Secondary	Winter		100.000%	0.431%	12.589%	
167		Primary - Summer	Primary	Summer		100.000%	0.493%	8.830%	
168		Primary - Winter	Primary	Winter		100.000%	0.393%	12.317%	
169		Winter Price Below Summer (SUM-WIN)/SUM				14.331%	14.402%	12.306%	
170		LGS Overall Change					0.462%	11.516%	
171									
172					Revenue	\$ 95,976,316.92	\$ 96,419,907.94	\$ 107,029,376.87	
173					Change in Revenue			\$11,053,060	
174					Proposed change per Revenue Summary			\$ 11,053,122	
175									

**Energy - Missouri West
Small General Service**

Case No. **ER-2024-0189**
Status: **Direct**

8.84% \$ (110.35)

Ref number	Charge	Voltage	Rate Code	Season	Tariff Language	Current Rates	INPUT FOR MODEL		17.63%
							11.05%	-3.66%	
							Rates with Increase	Proposed Rates	
1	Customer Charge/ Other Meter	Secondary /Primary	MOSDS /MOSND /MOSGP /MOSNS /MOSGS /MOSUS /MOSDSW /MOSGSS /MOS	Summer/Winter	Customer Charge	23.97	23.97	20.06	-18.312%
2	Customer Charge/ Other Meter	Secondary	MOSHS	Summer/Winter	Customer Charge	9.77	9.77	0.00	-100.000%
4	Facilities Charge - Blk 1	Secondary	MOSDS /MOSND /MOSDSW	Summer/Winter	Facilities Charge	1.448	1.448	3.120	115.470%
5	Facilities Charge - Blk 1	Primary	MOSGP /MOSGPW /MOSNP	Summer/Winter	Facilities Charge	1.448	1.448	2.959	104.351%
7	Demand Charge - Blk 1/ Base	Secondary	MOSDS /MOSND /MOSDSW	Summer	Billing Demand	1.271	1.411	1.411	11.015%
8	Demand Charge - Blk 2/ Seasonal	Secondary	MOSDS /MOSND /MOSDSW	Summer	Seasonal Billing Demand	1.271	1.411	1.411	11.015%
10	Demand Charge - Blk 1/ Base	Secondary	MOSDS /MOSND /MOSDSW	Winter	Billing Demand	1.242	1.379	1.379	11.031%
11	Demand Charge - Blk 2/ Seasonal	Secondary	MOSDS /MOSND /MOSDSW	Winter	Seasonal Billing Demand	0.000	0.000	0.000	#DIV/0!
13	Demand Charge - Blk 1/ Base	Primary	MOSGP /MOSGPW /MOSNP	Summer	Billing Demand	1.233	1.369	1.369	11.030%
14	Demand Charge - Blk 2/ Seasonal	Primary	MOSGP /MOSGPW /MOSNP	Summer	Seasonal Billing Demand	1.233	1.369	1.369	11.030%
16	Demand Charge - Blk 1/ Base	Primary	MOSGP /MOSGPW /MOSNP	Winter	Billing Demand	1.205	1.338	1.338	11.037%
17	Demand Charge - Blk 2/ Seasonal	Primary	MOSGP /MOSGPW /MOSNP	Winter	Seasonal Billing Demand	0.000	0.000	0.000	#DIV/0!
19	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	Secondary	MOSGS /MOSNS /MOSUS /MOSGSS /MOSGSW	Summer	Summer	0.13902	0.16353	0.16353	17.631%
20	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	Secondary	MOSGS /MOSNS /MOSUS /MOSGSS /MOSGSW	Winter	Winter	0.08734	0.10274	0.10274	17.632%
21	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	Secondary	MOSHS	Summer	Summer	0.13902	0.13902	0.00000	-100.000%
22	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	Secondary	MOSHS	Winter	Winter	0.06504	0.06504	0.00000	-100.000%
25	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	Secondary	MOSDS /MOSND /MOSDSW	Summer	First 180 Hours Use	0.09747	0.09747	0.09390	-3.663%
26	Energy Charge - Blk 2/ Off-Peak	Secondary	MOSDS /MOSND /MOSDSW	Summer	Over 180 Hours Use	0.07334	0.07334	0.07066	-3.654%
28	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	Secondary	MOSDS /MOSND /MOSDSW	Winter	First 180 Hours Use	0.07080	0.07080	0.06821	-3.658%
29	Energy Charge - Blk 2/ Off-Peak	Secondary	MOSDS /MOSND /MOSDSW	Winter	Over 180 Hours Use	0.06390	0.06390	0.06156	-3.662%
31	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	Primary	MOSGP /MOSGPW /MOSNP	Summer	First 180 Hours Use	0.09144	0.09144	0.08810	-3.653%
32	Energy Charge - Blk 2/ Off-Peak	Primary	MOSGP /MOSGPW /MOSNP	Summer	Over 180 Hours Use	0.06880	0.06880	0.06628	-3.663%
34	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	Primary	MOSGP /MOSGPW /MOSNP	Winter	First 180 Hours Use	0.06953	0.06953	0.06699	-3.653%
35	Energy Charge - Blk 2/ Off-Peak	Primary	MOSGP /MOSGPW /MOSNP	Winter	Over 180 Hours Use	0.06276	0.06276	0.06046	-3.665%
37	Seasonal Energy Charge	Secondary	MOSGS /MOSNS /MOSUS	Summer	Summer	0.13902	0.16353	0.16353	17.631%
38	Seasonal Energy Charge	Secondary	MOSGS /MOSNS /MOSUS /MOSGSS /MOSGSW	Winter	Winter	0.04480	0.05270	0.05270	17.634%
40	Seasonal Energy Charge	Secondary	MOSHS	Summer	Summer	0.13902	0.13902	0.00000	-100.000%
41	Seasonal Energy Charge	Secondary	MOSHS	Winter	Winter	0.04480	0.04480	0.00000	-100.000%
43	Seasonal Energy Charge	Secondary	MOSDS /MOSND /MOSDSW	Summer	First 180 Hours Use	0.09747	0.09747	0.09390	-3.663%
44	Seasonal Energy Charge - Blk 2	Secondary	MOSDS /MOSND /MOSDSW	Summer	Over 180 Hours Use	0.07334	0.07334	0.07066	-3.654%
46	Seasonal Energy Charge	Secondary	MOSDS /MOSND /MOSDSW	Winter	First 180 Hours Use	0.04480	0.04480	0.04316	-3.661%
47	Seasonal Energy Charge - Blk 2	Secondary	MOSDS /MOSND /MOSDSW	Winter	Over 180 Hours Use	0.04480	0.04480	0.04316	-3.661%
49	Seasonal Energy Charge	Primary	MOSGP /MOSGPW /MOSNP	Summer	First 180 Hours Use	0.09144	0.09144	0.08810	-3.653%
50	Seasonal Energy Charge - Blk 2	Primary	MOSGP /MOSGPW /MOSNP	Summer	Over 180 Hours Use	0.06880	0.06880	0.06628	-3.663%
52	Seasonal Energy Charge	Primary	MOSGP /MOSGPW /MOSNP	Winter	First 180 Hours Use	0.04305	0.04305	0.04148	-3.647%
53	Seasonal Energy Charge - Blk 2	Primary	MOSGP /MOSGPW /MOSNP	Winter	Over 180 Hours Use	0.04305	0.04305	0.04148	-3.647%
55	Primary Discount	Secondary /Primary	MOSDS /MOSND /MOSGP /MOSHS /MOSGS /MOSNS /MOSUS /MOSDSW /MOS	Winter/Summer	PRIMARY DISCOUNT	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.000%
70			MOSGS /MOSNS /MOS Summer			100.000%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
71			MOSGS /MOSNS /MOS Winter			100.000%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
72			MOSHS Summer			100.000%	0.00%	-100.00%	
73			MOSHS Winter			100.000%	0.00%	-100.00%	
74			MOSDS /MOSND /MOS Summer			100.000%	0.63%	6.38%	
75			MOSDS /MOSND /MOS Winter			100.000%	0.78%	10.32%	
76			MOSGP Summer			100.000%	0.54%	4.97%	
77			MOSGP Winter			100.000%	0.60%	7.49%	
78			Winter Price Below Summer (SUM-WIN)/SUM			21.621%	22.128%	20.008%	
79			SGS Overall Change				3.35%	6.60%	
80			Revenue			\$ 127,971.893	\$ 132,269.654	\$ 139,054.289	
81			Change in Revenue					\$ 11,082,395.93	
82			Proposed change per Revenue Summary					\$ 11,082,506.28	

Ref	Column	Charge	Rate Code	Season	Tariff Language	Current Rates	Rates with Increase	Proposed Rates	
1		Evergry - Missouri West Lighting (Metered)							
4		Case No.		ER-2024-0189					
5		Status		Direct					
		JURIS INCREASE (%)					INPUT FOR MODEL		
							0.00%	8.65%	
11	1	Customer Charge/ Other Meter	MO971	Summer/Winter	Service Charge (Frozen) - Rate Code (MO971):	7.51	7.51	8.16	8.66%
12	2	Secondary Meter Base Installation	MO972 /MO973	Summer/Winter	Secondary Meter Base Installation - per meter (Frozen)	3.20	3.20	3.48	8.75%
13	3	Customer Charge/ Other Meter	MO972	Summer/Winter	Other Meter - per meter (Frozen)	11.81	11.81	12.83	8.64%
14	4	Customer Charge/ Other Meter	MOOLL	Summer/Winter	Customer Charge - Rate Code (MOOLL):	10.51	10.51	11.42	8.66%
15	5								
16	6	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	MO971	Summer/Winter	Rate Code (MO971) (Frozen):	0.12389	0.12389	0.13460	8.64%
17	7	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	MO972	Summer/Winter	Rate Code (MO972) (Frozen):	0.06402	0.06402	0.06955	8.64%
18	8	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	MO973	Summer/Winter	Rate Code (MO973) (Frozen):	0.07689	0.07689	0.08354	8.65%
19	9	Energy Charge - Blk 1/ On-Peak	MOOLL	Summer/Winter	Rate Code (MOOLL):	0.05881	0.05881	0.06389	8.64%
20									
21			MO971	Summer		100.000%	0.00%	8.646%	
22			MO971	Winter		100.000%	0.00%	8.646%	
23			MO972	Summer		100.000%	0.00%	8.642%	
24			MO972	Winter		100.000%	0.00%	8.642%	
25			MO973	Summer		100.000%	0.00%	8.663%	
26			MO973	Winter		100.000%	0.00%	8.661%	
27			MOOLL	Summer		100.000%	0.00%	8.639%	
28			MOOLL	Winter		100.000%	0.00%	8.639%	
29			Winter Price Below Summer (SUM-WIN)/SUM			6.121%	6.121%	6.121%	
30			Lighting Overall Change				0.000%	8.646%	
31					Revenue	\$ 114,752.60	\$ 114,752.60	\$ 124,673.60	
32					Change in Revenue			\$ 9,921.00	
33									
34					Processed change per Revenue Summary			\$ 9,926.10	

Standby Pricing

Current Pricing

MO West SSR Summary	SGS Primary Voltage	LGS Secondary Voltage	LGS Primary Voltage	LPS Secondary Voltage	LPS Primary Voltage	LPS Substation Voltage	LPS Transmission Voltage	
Standby Fixed Charges								
\$110.00	\$110.00	\$130.00	\$130.00	\$430.00	\$430.00	\$430.00	\$430.00	Administrative Charge
								Facilities Charge per month per kW of Contracted Standby Capacity
\$0.159	\$0.154	\$0.113	\$0.110	\$1.349	\$1.309	\$1.280	\$1.271	Summer
\$0.155	\$0.151	\$0.076	\$0.074	\$0.702	\$0.681	\$0.667	\$0.667	Winter
\$0.159	\$0.154	\$0.113	\$0.110	\$1.349	\$1.309	\$1.280	\$1.271	Generation and Transmission Access Charge per month per kW of Contracted Standby Capacity
Daily Standby Demand Rate - Summer								
\$0.160	\$0.158	\$0.198	\$0.143	\$0.754	\$0.711	\$0.512	\$0.508	Back-Up
\$0.080	\$0.079	\$0.099	\$0.071	\$0.377	\$0.356	\$0.256	\$0.254	Maintenance
Daily Standby Demand Rate - Winter								
\$0.158	\$0.157	\$0.181	\$0.126	\$0.453	\$0.418	\$0.226	\$0.224	Back-Up
\$0.079	\$0.078	\$0.090	\$0.063	\$0.226	\$0.209	\$0.113	\$0.112	Maintenance
Back-Up Energy Charges - Summer								
\$0.09747	\$0.09144	\$0.08973	\$0.08701	\$0.05445	\$0.05279	\$0.05132	\$0.05234	kWh in excess of Supplemental Contract Capacity
Back-Up Energy Charges - Winter								
\$0.07080	\$0.06953	\$0.06836	\$0.06588	\$0.05083	\$0.04930	\$0.04850	\$0.04727	kWh in excess of Supplemental Contract Capacity

Proposed Pricing

MO West SSR Summary	SGS Primary Voltage	LGS Secondary Voltage	LGS Primary Voltage	LPS Secondary Voltage	LPS Primary Voltage	LPS Substation Voltage	LPS Transmission Voltage	
Standby Fixed Charges								
\$110.00	\$110.00	\$130.00	\$130.00	\$430.00	\$430.00	\$430.00	\$430.00	Administrative Charge
								Facilities Charge per month per kW of Contracted Standby Capacity
\$0.176	\$0.171	\$0.132	\$0.128	\$1.602	\$1.555	\$1.521	\$1.510	Summer
\$0.172	\$0.167	\$0.089	\$0.086	\$0.834	\$0.810	\$0.792	\$0.786	Winter
\$0.176	\$0.171	\$0.132	\$0.128	\$1.602	\$1.555	\$1.521	\$1.510	Generation and Transmission Access Charge per month per kW of Contracted Standby Capacity
Daily Standby Demand Rate - Summer								
\$0.279	\$0.266	\$0.341	\$0.253	\$1.005	\$0.927	\$0.695	\$0.604	Back-Up
\$0.139	\$0.133	\$0.170	\$0.126	\$0.502	\$0.463	\$0.347	\$0.302	Maintenance
Daily Standby Demand Rate - Winter								
\$0.277	\$0.264	\$0.321	\$0.233	\$0.646	\$0.579	\$0.355	\$0.266	Back-Up
\$0.138	\$0.132	\$0.160	\$0.117	\$0.323	\$0.290	\$0.177	\$0.133	Maintenance
Back-Up Energy Charges - Summer								
\$0.09390	\$0.08810	\$0.09201	\$0.08922	\$0.05815	\$0.05638	\$0.05481	\$0.05590	kWh in excess of Supplemental Contract Capacity
Back-Up Energy Charges - Winter								
\$0.06821	\$0.06699	\$0.07010	\$0.06755	\$0.05429	\$0.05265	\$0.05180	\$0.05048	kWh in excess of Supplemental Contract Capacity

Changes

MO West SSR Summary	SGS Primary Voltage	LGS Secondary Voltage	LGS Primary Voltage	LPS Secondary Voltage	LPS Primary Voltage	LPS Substation Voltage	LPS Transmission Voltage	
Standby Fixed Charges								
0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	Administrative Charge
								Facilities Charge per month per kW of Contracted Standby Capacity
(0.01448)	(0.01414)	(0.01474)	(0.01474)	(0.25313)	(0.24575)	(0.24100)	(0.23913)	Summer
(0.01738)	(0.01625)	(0.01298)	(0.01200)	(0.13238)	(0.12850)	(0.12513)	(0.11938)	Winter
(0.01738)	(0.01733)	(0.01875)	(0.01783)	(0.25313)	(0.24575)	(0.24100)	(0.23913)	Generation and Transmission Access Charge per month per kW of Contracted Standby Capacity
Daily Standby Demand Rate - Summer								
(0.11893)	(0.10772)	(0.14257)	(0.10992)	(0.29065)	(0.21597)	(0.18929)	(0.09605)	Back-Up
(0.05926)	(0.05486)	(0.07139)	(0.05246)	(0.13253)	(0.10746)	(0.08613)	(0.04802)	Maintenance
Daily Standby Demand Rate - Winter								
(0.11868)	(0.10691)	(0.13954)	(0.10749)	(0.19337)	(0.16118)	(0.12853)	(0.04230)	Back-Up
(0.05934)	(0.05395)	(0.07026)	(0.05375)	(0.09718)	(0.08059)	(0.06420)	(0.02115)	Maintenance
Back-Up Energy Charges - Summer								
0.00357	0.00334	(0.00219)	(0.00211)	(0.00970)	(0.00940)	(0.00940)	(0.00940)	kWh in excess of Supplemental Contract Capacity
Back-Up Energy Charges - Winter								
0.00259	0.00254	(0.00174)	(0.00167)	(0.00346)	(0.00335)	(0.00330)	(0.00321)	kWh in excess of Supplemental Contract Capacity

CONFIDENTIAL MO West Missouri Jurisdiction Class REVENUE SUMMARY For Direct Billing BR 2024 0185

MISSOURI RATE GROUP	Weather Normalized CG kWh	% Weighting	Revenue from Existing Rates (Including FAC, DSM, EDR)(1)	FAC Rider/Adjustment	DSM Rider Adjustments	Line Ext	RESRAM	EDR Credits	Misc. Credits	Revenue from Existing Rates less FAC & DSM adjustments (1)	Full Increase 13.99%		Request Increase 11.0%		Adj Inc. excl FAC 13.62%		Proposed Revenue (1) Reg Increase only excluding Net Fuel, including EDR gross up	Proposed Revenue Full Increase
											Revenue from Existing Rates grossed up to reflect EDR credits (1)	Request Increase	Request Increase	Request Increase				
LARGE POWER TOTAL	1,988,306,232	24%	\$136,036,988	\$ 12,890,153	\$ 1,899,600	\$ 13,892	\$ 1,752,737	(\$787,271)	(\$2,843,696)	\$ 122,364,301	\$ 123,151,573	\$ 17,117,079	\$ 17,314,076	\$ 17,425,472	\$17,082,470	\$16,558,808	\$ 139,710,381	\$140,774,042
LARGE GEN SVC TOTAL	1,224,144,467	15%	\$113,014,181	\$11,618,964	\$6,170,449	\$3,190	\$1,104,631	(\$1,288,315)	(\$541,015)	\$ 94,689,002	\$ 95,976,317	\$ 13,245,516	\$ 13,397,987	\$ 13,580,278	\$11,053,122	\$10,398,255	\$106,374,572	\$107,029,439
SMALL GEN SVC TOTAL	1,292,858,260	16%	\$146,738,643	\$12,566,039	\$5,312,289	\$216	\$1,179,795	(\$211,546)	(\$83,870)	\$ 127,764,174	\$ 127,975,720	\$ 17,872,446	\$ 18,078,137	\$ 18,108,070	\$11,082,506	\$10,390,899	\$138,366,579	\$139,058,226
Thermal	0	0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CCN	472,728	0%	\$85,288	\$1,437	\$429	\$0	\$117	\$0	\$0	\$ 83,305	\$ 83,305	\$ 11,653	\$ 11,787	\$ 11,787	\$13,819	\$13,566	\$96,871	\$97,124
RESIDENTIAL TOTAL	3,726,312,407	45%	\$566,018,871	\$34,624,747	\$14,144,149	\$0	\$3,245,377	\$0	(\$159,541)	\$ 414,164,139	\$ 414,164,139	\$ 57,935,853	\$ 58,602,627	\$ 58,602,627	\$68,707,522	\$66,714,882	\$197,878,222	\$202,071,661
MO Metered TOTALS	8,232,164,094	100%	\$861,823,571	\$71,661,339	\$27,386,316	\$0	\$7,282,658	(\$2,287,133)	(\$3,628,121)	\$759,063,921	\$761,351,054	\$106,182,577	\$107,404,614	\$107,728,235	\$108,479,498	\$104,075,571	\$865,886,624	\$869,830,492
MO Unmetered TOTAL	40,661,628		\$14,083,581	\$385,057	\$0	\$1476	\$36,954	\$0	\$0	\$ 13,661,095	\$ 13,661,095	\$ 1,910,999	\$ 1,932,992	\$ 1,932,992	\$1,181,789	\$1,160,036	\$14,821,131	\$14,842,883
MO TOTAL	8,272,825,722		\$875,907,152	\$72,046,396	\$27,386,316	\$0	\$7,319,612	(\$2,287,133)	(\$3,628,121)	\$772,725,016	\$775,012,148	\$108,093,576	\$109,337,606	\$109,661,227	\$109,661,227	\$105,235,607	\$880,707,755	\$884,673,375

**Evergy Metro, Inc. d/b/a Evergy Missouri Metro and
Evergy Missouri West, Inc. d/b/a Evergy Missouri West**

Docket No.: ER-2024-0189

Date: February 2, 2024

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

The following information is provided to the Missouri Public Service Commission under CONFIDENTIAL SEAL:

Document/Page	Reason for Confidentiality from List Below
Schedule MEM-5	1, 3, and 6

Rationale for the “confidential” designation pursuant to 20 CSR 4240-2.135 is documented below:

1. Customer-specific information;
2. Employee-sensitive personnel information;
3. Marketing analysis or other market-specific information relating to services offered in competition with others;
4. Marketing analysis or other market-specific information relating to goods or services purchased or acquired for use by a company in providing services to customers;
5. Reports, work papers, or other documentation related to work produced by internal or external auditors, consultants, or attorneys, except that total amounts billed by each external auditor, consultant, or attorney for services related to general rate proceedings shall always be public;
6. Strategies employed, to be employed, or under consideration in contract negotiations;
7. Relating to the security of a company's facilities; or
8. Concerning trade secrets, as defined in section 417.453, RSMo.
9. Other (specify) _____.

Should any party challenge the Company’s assertion of confidentiality with respect to the above information, the Company reserves the right to supplement the rationale contained herein with additional factual or legal information.