Exhibit No.:	
Issue:	Natural gas market and Evergy's natural gas fuel supply plan
Witness:	JP Meitner
Type of Exhibit:	Direct Testimony
Sponsoring Party:	Evergy Missouri Metro
Case No.:	EA-2026-0154
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MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

CASE NO. EA-2026-0154

DIRECT TESTIMONY

OF

JP MEITNER

ON BEHALF OF

EVERGY MISSOURI METRO

Kansas City, Missouri

May 2026

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DIRECT TESTIMONY

OF

JP MEITNER

Case No. EA-2026-0154

I. INTRODUCTION

Q: Please state your name and business address.

A: My name is JP Meitner. My business address is 818 South Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66612.

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

A: I am employed by Evergy Kansas Central, Inc. and serve as the Director of Market Operations for Evergy Metro, Inc. ("Evergy Metro") d/b/a Evergy Missouri Metro ("Evergy Missouri Metro", "Evergy Missouri Metro", "EMM", "Applicant", or the "Company"), Evergy Missouri West, Inc. d/b/a Evergy Missouri West ("Evergy Missouri West"), Evergy Metro, Inc. d/b/a Evergy Kansas Metro ("Evergy Kansas Metro"), and Evergy Kansas Central, Inc. and Evergy Kansas South, Inc., collectively d/b/a as Evergy Kansas Central ("Evergy Kansas Central" or "EKC"), the operating utilities of Evergy, Inc. ("Evergy").

Q: Who are you testifying for?

A: I am testifying on behalf of Evergy Missouri Metro.

Q: What are your responsibilities?

A: My responsibilities include the oversight of market operations for the Evergy jurisdictions. This includes generation system operations, real time trading, day ahead planning, fuel purchasing (natural gas, coal and fuel oil), and analytics.

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

A: I graduated from Washburn University in 2004 with a BBA in Finance and Economics. I graduated from Baker University in 2009 with a Masters in Business Administration. I began my utility career with Westar Energy, Inc. in 2004. I have held several positions at Westar Energy, Inc. and Evergy, Inc., in power marketing including Trading, TCR Manager, and Manager of Real-Time Operations.

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

A: Yes. I have offered testimony before the PSC and the Kansas Corporation Commission ("KCC").

Q: What is the purpose of your direct testimony?

A: The purpose of my direct testimony is to provide a high-level overview of the United States' natural gas industry and market, as well as explain Evergy's natural gas fuel supply plan, both as it exists today and as it pertains to the future natural gas generation portfolio, including Mullin Creek #2 Generating Facility ("Mullin Creek #2").

Q: Could you please provide an executive summary of your testimony?

A: The natural gas supply outlook for the United States is positive with ample domestic supply available. A prudent approach to ensuring reliable access to firm fuel for the new generation is to focus on a robust fuel supply plan that considers both the deliverability and price of natural gas molecules. Evergy has made great strides in the development of this plan with preparation for the Sumner County CCGT, Reno County CCGT, and Mullin Creek #1. Implementing the same strategy and plan for this new generation will help ensure reliable capacity and energy while lowering price volatility for Evergy customers.

II. NATURAL GAS MARKET

Q: Please describe how the United States' natural gas industry operates, from upstream production to transportation and then downstream consumption.

A: Production companies find and extract natural gas from underground reservoirs in places like the Permian Basin, Marcellus, Anadarko, Rockies, and SCOOP & STACK. From there, the natural gas is gathered and processed to clean, store, and ultimately market the natural gas. Finally, the natural gas is moved across both interstate and intrastate pipeline systems to end users like LDCs, electric power generation and/or LNG export.

Q: What are the critical drivers of the United States natural gas supply and demand?

A: Natural gas supply is influenced by several key factors, including forward price signals, structural load growth, drilling economics, takeaway capacity, and crude oil pricing. Supply growth reflects a combination of forward pricing, drilling costs, technological innovation, and regional economics.

Dry gas regions such as the Marcellus and Haynesville are highly dependent on the natural gas price curve and regional pipeline takeaway capacity. In contrast, production in areas like the Permian, SCOOP/STACK, Rockies, and Bakken is driven largely by associated gas economics. In these regions, natural gas is often a byproduct of crude oil drilling, making supply more sensitive to oil prices and infrastructure constraints than to natural gas prices alone. Advancements in drilling technology continue to improve economics. Multilateral drilling, longer laterals, and enhanced hydraulic fracturing techniques have significantly increased efficiency and reduced costs.

Domestic natural gas demand is driven primarily by weather. Seasonal patterns heavily influence residential and commercial consumption, as well as power generation

demand, during winter months, while weather also affects power generation demand in the summer across the U.S. Price plays a role in fuel-switching decisions, particularly in the power sector. In addition, structural demand is growing through LNG exports, industrial consumption, and exports to Mexico. This demand tends to be less sensitive to weather and short-term price fluctuations than power demand. However, expanding LNG exports are increasing U.S. exposure to global natural gas markets.

Q: Please describe the macro-economic forecasts for the expected natural gas supply and demand.

A: There are numerous and varied U.S. natural gas production estimates. The Company does not contend to predict what will occur with natural gas supply and demand. However, generally natural gas supply is expected to continue growing and reach levels in 2030 around 128-135 bcf/d[1&2]. These estimates can be impacted significantly by factors like drilling activity and LNG exports. As stated above, some of the largest drivers of supply are the continued shale development and associated natural gas coming from oil drilling, drilling economics, pipeline and processing infrastructure build outs, and policy and regulatory environments. Similarly, natural gas demand estimates are varied and numerous. However, natural gas demand is expected to grow, led by an increase in LNG export demand (13 bcf/d growth by 2030[3]) and, to a lesser extent, power generation growth (2.9 bcf/d growth by 2030[4]), as well as industrial, commercial, and residential growth.

[1] Kinder Morgan, 2Q 2026 Investor Presentation, Page 18 (April 27, 2026).
[2] Southern Star, 2026 Customer Conference, Page 4 (May 11, 2026).
[3] Kinder Morgan, 2Q 2026 Investor Presentation, Page 12 (April 27, 2026).
[4] Southern Star, 2026 Customer Conference, Page 6 (May 11, 2026).

Q: How do the critical drivers of the natural gas supply and demand, along with the increase in extreme weather, natural gas exports, storage levels, and supply trends, influence price formation and volatility?

A: As natural gas usage increases through baseload LNG exports and power generation, production must grow to meet this rising demand. However, this baseload demand growth is largely independent of underlying storage levels and peak system capacity. With the expansion of renewable generation, natural gas has less flexibility to increase baseload consumption during shoulder seasons. In an oversupplied market, curtailing production becomes the option of last resort. Conversely, during periods of extreme demand, peak consumption has increased. LNG demand is also less sensitive to price increases due to its long-term, contract-driven nature. As a result, during peak demand events the market has fewer mechanisms to reduce consumption than in the past. While natural gas storage capacity is expected to expand, that growth is likely to be regionally concentrated rather than broadly distributed.

Q: How do these national market conditions affect Evergy's long-term natural gas procurement risk for the Project?

A: Evergy believes that access to natural gas will remain available as long as investments in the infrastructure are made to ensure deliverability and storage capabilities are present. "U.S. reserves are vast and low cost, given continued upstream efficiency gains. New supply can be accessed with minimal upward pressure on market price."[5] Evergy is recommending a more forward looking, robust fuel supply plan for the new natural gas generation being developed, most notably, the single fuel CCGT technology, which helps

[5] Kinder Morgan, 2Q 2026 Investor Presentation, Page 17 (April 27, 2026).

increase fuel firming. As for the Mullin Creek #2 project, fuel firming is achieved with dual fuel capabilities, lessening the need for both natural gas firm transportation and forward natural gas molecule procurement. Conversations on the forward strategy have already begun with MPSC staff and OPC. The same strategy can be employed as more generation is added to the fleet. The new fuel supply plan should both increase reliability of gas supply and decrease customer exposure to the volatility of natural gas pricing.

III. THE PROJECT AND INTERACTION WITH THE NATURAL GAS MARKET

Q: What are the natural gas supply sources, transportation pipelines, interconnection, and receipt points for Mullin Creek #2?

A: Evergy will be able to use the same transportation pipelines, interconnection, and receipt points for Mullin Creek #2 that are being established for Mullin Creek #1. The provider of the service was chosen through a robust competitive process performed during the Mullin Creek #1 analysis. This common usage will make it more cost effective for the customers of both units than if separate transportation, interconnection and receipt points were pursued individually.

Q: Are these the same for Mullin Creek #1 Generating Facility?

A: Yes. Mullin Creek #2 would utilize the same interconnection and lateral that is being developed for Mullin Creek #1. This effective utilization of the same infrastructure will help keep the cost of the project lower when compared to completing separate projects for each unit.

Q: Please describe how much natural gas the Mullin Creek #2 Generating Facility will require and at what pressure.

A: Like Mullin Creek #1, Mullin Creek #2 will require roughly 97,000 dekatherm per day as a max daily quantity of natural gas and at a pressure of 850 psig.

Q: Please explain the difference between firm transportation service and interruptible service.

A: Both firm service and interruptible service are sold by the natural gas pipelines. Firm service guarantees access to pipeline capacity up to a contracted volume and ratable volume per the firm service agreement offered by the pipeline, except in rare force majeure events. Economic firm transportation generally requires parties to commit reservation fees for longer periods of time on capacity that is available to serve specific delivery points. Interruptible service is capacity that is available only when the pipeline has excess space after serving firm shippers or under-utilized segments of the system. Interruptible service works on a case-by-case basis and is generally at a higher variable rate versus existing firm transportation. It is highly dependent on price economics in multiple markets and operational conditions of the pipeline(s). It is generally not a viable option to source long-term supply, particularly in periods of volatility.

Q: Why is fuel firming critical for generation, system reliability, and resource planning?

A: Fuel firming is critical because it provides higher confidence that generation will be able to produce when in demand. This can be accomplished with liquid fuel capabilities, like at Mullin Creek #1 & #2. It can also be accomplished by procuring firm natural gas transportation service, at CCGT sites like Viola or McNew. In the latter case, firm service gives the shipper the highest priority on the pipeline as the capacity is designated for that

shipper and is available even during the peak demand periods. This ensures that the generation can produce electricity when it is needed most, which helps support reliability. In either case, the SPP resource adequacy rules place significant weighting of accredited capacity on resources that minimize outages due to fuel unavailability. These rules are more impactful in the winter season, where pipeline and natural gas restrictions are typically at their highest. In the case of both generation types (CCGT & simple cycle), these approaches to fuel firming will position these resources well to increase system reliability.

Q: Please discuss current natural gas pricing trends in Southwest Power Pool ("SPP") and at the interconnection points that correspond to the Project and how the fuel supply plan plays into those trends.

A: Natural gas pricing in the SPP has followed a pattern in recent years when compared to the pricing at the Henry Hub. Both forward and spot natural gas pricing in the summer months tend to be a discount when compared to Henry Hub. Conversely, for the winter months, forward natural gas pricing tends to be a premium to Henry Hub pricing until more detailed weather forecasts come in to focus for the cold weather season. If temperatures are closer to the normal range, then SPP natural gas pricing tends to be a discount to Henry Hub. If more extreme cold temperatures are forecasted, then SPP natural gas pricing tends to be a premium to Henry Hub. Spot pricing in the winter is very much dependent on the weather. However, all of this can be impacted by occurrences in other regions domestically and internationally, which can impact pricing both upward or downward. Given the significant number of variables that are at play, it is important to diversify the reliability and pricing exposures to the natural gas market. The fuel supply plan is designed to provide that

diversity by relying on several pipeline systems, receipt points, and, in some cases, dual fuel or forward pricing opportunities to soften the volatility for the customers.

IV. EVERGY'S NATURAL GAS FUEL SUPPLY PLAN

Q: Please describe Evergy's existing natural gas fuel supply plan, including transportation, storage, and molecule procurement components.

A: Today's natural gas fuel supply plan relies mostly on short term natural gas purchasing, no storage, and minimal firm transportation service. This is mostly driven by the portfolio of generation today and its low reliance on natural gas generation, both from a capacity factor and accredited capacity perspective. Additionally, Evergy Metro has an existing policy that calculates net position to determine if a forward fuel and power purchase needs to occur. To date, since 2022, Evergy Metro has had only one very small transaction under this policy due to the "long" generation position when compared to normalized load. However, given the change to the generation portfolio and the anticipated increase in load growth over time, this is expected to change and the need for a more robust transportation, storage, and molecule procurement plan is necessary. I will discuss those items below.

Q: What transportation arrangements does Evergy anticipate for the Project?

A: For the Mullin Creek #2 location, Evergy will use the results from the competitive process used for Mullin Creek #1 to support Mullin Creek #2. This will increase efficiency and decrease costs for the customers of Mullin Creek #1 and #2 when compared to doing separate projects for both. The precedent agreement from the competitive process used for Mullin Creek #1 is still being negotiated.

Q: Does Evergy have a natural gas storage plan for Mullin Creek #2?

A: Yes. The plan is to not hold natural gas storage specifically for Mullin Creek #2. This is the same plan for Mullin Creek #1. The reason is that both Mullin Creek turbines will have the option to run on liquid fuel. The project will include a liquid fuel tank sized for 48 hours at full load and fuel unloading stations. This availability not only alleviates the need to procure storage for Mullin Creek but also minimizes the need to procure transportation contracts beyond the lateral of the project.

Q: What changes, if any, would need to be made to the existing procurement plan to provide reliable supply and reduced-price volatility of natural gas for customers?

A: Evergy expects to maintain the existing plan for the existing natural gas fleet, in addition to implementing a new fuel supply plan that focuses on transportation, fuel firming, storage, and molecule procurement to varying degrees, depending on the type of natural gas generation developed (CCGT vs. simple cycle). As a comparison, the new combined cycle generation fuel supply plan includes firm transportation contracts, possible storage contracts, and mid-term (~18 months ahead) and in molecule procurement for a portion of forecasted needs based on probabilistic modeling. Natural gas would still be procured on a shorter-term basis for resources like Mullin Creek #2, given its dual fuel capability and transportation service. The need for a new plan was outlined in No. EA-2025-0075 and continues to be developed. Evergy will continue to have ongoing conversations about the development of that plan with staff as agreed to in that case.

Q: How does the fuel procurement and laddering strategy promote price predictability for Evergy's customers?

A: As discussed above, when Evergy diversifies the purchasing of expected baseload levels of natural gas over different periods to support the operations of the new combined cycle resources, it will act as a reducer of price volatility of the natural gas fuel when compared to purchasing all volumes needed in the day ahead and real time markets. When portions of the fuel input costs are procured in increments ahead of time, the action acts to diversify the pricing points and results in less price volatility for the Evergy customer. By this, the Project increases Evergy's ability to protect against the volatility of the SPP power market, thereby putting downward pressure on fuel and purchase power price volatility. See Report & Order at 11, In re Evergy App. CCN Natural Gas Facilities, No. EA-2025-0075 (July 31, 2025) (Evergy's "ownership of the Projects will act as a hedge against market energy prices.").

Q: How does the reliability benefits of on-site fuel assurance support the public interest[6] of the Project?

A: By developing this project and increasing the reliability of fuel availability via on-site fuel, Evergy can provide for increased system reliability supporting the public interest.

V. CONCLUSION

Q: Please summarize your testimony.

A: As Evergy transitions the generation portfolio to rely more on natural gas generation, it is imperative that the strategy for positioning these resources in the market for the customer transitions as well. The domestic supply of natural gas is forecasted to remain robust. By

[6] In re Tartan Energy Co., L.C., No. GA-94-127.

focusing on the natural gas transportation, fuel firming, storage, and molecule procurement for the new resources, Evergy is ensuring that the customers have reliable capacity and energy while lowering the price volatility of the fuel.

Q: Does that conclude your testimony?

A: Yes, it does.

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

In the Matter of the Application of Evergy Metro, Inc., d/b/a Evergy Missouri Metro for Permission and Approval of a Certificate of Convenience and Necessity Authorizing it to Construct, Install, Own, Operate, Manage, Maintain, and Control a Natural Gas Electrical Production Facility	)))))))	Case No. EA-2026-0154

AFFIDAVIT OF JP MEITNER

STATE OF MISSOURI)
) ss
COUNTY OF JACKSON)

JP Meitner, being first duly sworn on his oath, states:

1. My name is JP Meitner. I work in Kansas City, Missouri and I am employed by Evergy Metro, Inc. as Director of Market Operations.

2. Attached hereto and made a part hereof for all purposes is my Direct Testimony on behalf of Evergy Missouri Metro consisting of twelve (12) 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.

James P Meitner
JP Meitner

Subscribed and sworn before me this 14th day of May 2026.

Notary Public

My commission expires: April 26, 2029.

ANTHONY R WESTENKIRCHNER
NOTARY PUBLIC - NOTARY SEAL
STATE OF MISSOURI
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES APRIL 26, 2029
PLATTE COUNTY
COMMISSION #17279952