Exhibit No.:	
Issue(s):	Revenues, Billing Determinants, Rate Design, Rebase RESRAM, Income-Eligible Bill Discount, Miscellaneous Tariff Changes
Witness:	Nicholas Bowden
Type of Exhibit:	Direct Testimony
Sponsoring Party:	Union Electric Company
File No.:	ER-2026-0291
Date Testimony Prepared:	June 26, 2026

MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

FILE NO. ER-2026-0291

DIRECT TESTIMONY

OF

NICHOLAS BOWDEN

ON

BEHALF OF

UNION ELECTRIC COMPANY

D/B/A AMEREN MISSOURI

St. Louis, Missouri
June, 2026

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DIRECT TESTIMONY

OF

NICHOLAS BOWDEN, PH.D.

FILE NO. ER-2026-0291

I. INTRODUCTION

Q. Please state your name and business address.

A. Nicholas Bowden, Ph.D., Union Electric Company d/b/a Ameren Missouri ("Ameren Missouri" or "Company"), One Ameren Plaza, 1901 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63103.

Q. What is your position with Ameren Missouri?

A. I am employed by Ameren Missouri as Senior Manager of Rates and Analysis.

Q. Please describe your educational background and employment experience.

A. I earned a Bachelor of Science in Economics from Bradley University in 2006 and a Master of Science in Electricity, Natural Gas, and Telecommunications Economics from Illinois State University in 2008. I was employed as an economic analyst with the Illinois Commerce Commission's ("ICC") Federal Energy Program from 2008 until 2012. My work at the ICC primarily revolved around interventions in Federal Energy Regulatory Commission dockets but also included support for state jurisdictional policy and regulation. I was employed as a lecturer in the Department of Economics and a research associate with the Institute for Regulatory Policy Studies ("IRPS") at Illinois State

University between 2011 and 2014. My work with the IRPS centered on the development of a national database of utility rates for the US Department of Energy.

I joined Ameren Missouri in August of 2020 as a regulatory rate specialist in the Rates and Analysis group. On December 18, 2020, I completed the requirements for a Ph.D. in Energy Systems from the University of California, Davis, and the degree was awarded on March 19, 2021. My primary fields of study were economic theory and econometrics, and my research focused on changes in the technical and economic structure of the electric utility industry.

At Ameren Missouri, I was promoted within the Rates and Analysis team to Regulatory Consultant in February 2022, Manager in August of 2022, and Senior Manager in January 2025.

II. PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY

Q. What is the purpose of your Direct Testimony?

A. The purpose of my Direct Testimony is to:

1. Discuss the process used to develop normal billing units and normal revenues at current rates;

2. Discuss the allocation of the revenue requirement to customer classes;

3. Discuss the design of rates generally and the following issues specifically:

A. Describe the Company's proposal to redesign the 3(M) and 4(M) rates consistent with the Missouri Public Service Commission's ("Commission") Order in File No. ER-2021-0240;

B. Describe the Company's proposal to redesign 4(M) and 11(M) rates to eliminate Rider B;

C. Describe the Company's proposal to modify the application of Rider C;

D. Describe the Company's proposal to create an Income-Eligible Bill Discount;

4. Provide updated Rider Energy Efficiency Investment Charge ("EEIC") Net Margin Revenue rate values;

5. Discuss the interaction between Renewable Energy Standard Adjustment Mechanism ("RESRAM") and this case;

6. Provide an update of Rider Economic Development Incentive ("EDI") rate analysis; and

7. Summarize miscellaneous tariff revisions filed in this case.

Q. Are you sponsoring any schedules for presentation to the Commission in this proceeding?

A. Yes, I am sponsoring seven schedules.

- Schedule NSB-D1 details the normalized billing units used to determine the normalized retail revenues and develop rates.
- Schedule NSB-D2 details the allocation of the requested revenue requirement to customer classes.
- Schedule NSB-D3 details the proposed rates.
- Schedule NSB-D4 details the Income-Eligible Bill Discount ("IEBD") revenue impact model.
- Schedule NSB-D5 provides an illustrative Rider Community Solar Program ("CSP") rate sheet.
- Schedule NSB-D6 provides an illustrative RESRAM rate sheet.

- Schedule NSB-D7 provides redlined tariff sheets of all of the tariff sheets submitted for revision in this proceeding, except for the redlined fuel adjustment clause ("FAC") tariff sheets presented by Company witness Andrew Meyer, certain redlined 11(M) and 14(M) tariff sheets presented by Company witness Steven Wills, and certain redlined rider tariff sheets presented by Company witness Thomas Hickman.

III. NORMAL BILLING UNITS AND REVENUE

Q. Did you conduct the normalized billing unit and retail revenue analysis for this case?

A. Yes.

Q. What period of time does the analysis cover?

A. The analysis was conducted using the twelve months ending March 31, 2026 – the test year.

Q. Please explain what is meant by the term "billing unit."

A. A billing unit is a measurable phenomenon which drives electric power system cost and can be used in conjunction with filed rates to calculate customer bills. Billing units include, but are not limited to, electrical service connections (customer count), electrical energy consumption (kilowatt-hours or "kWh"), electrical power demand (kilowatts or "kW"), and reactive power demand (kilovolt-ampere reactive or "kVar"). The billing units used to calculate a customer's bill depend on the customer's rate class, but virtually all customers' bills are determined by more than one billing unit. Billing units are typically normalized when rates are set.

Q. Why are billing units normalized?

A. Billing units are normalized for two related reasons. First, billing units are normalized in order to calculate the normalized revenue; the revenue the Company expects to earn under normal conditions at current rates. Second, normalized billing units are used to develop the rates proposed in this proceeding; rates that allow the Company an opportunity to collect its revenue requirement under normal conditions.

Q. What is the result of the billing unit analysis?

A. The billing unit analysis results in the normal test year billing units and, when applied to current rates, the Company's current normal base rate revenue. The normal test year billing units are detailed in Schedule NSB-D1. The Company's current normal total retail revenue in this case is $3,283,951,687.[1] The Company's actual test year revenue, total revenue adjustments, and normal revenue are summarized by customer class in Table 1.

Table 1 - Current Normal Total Retail Revenue by Class

Customer Class	Actual Revenues (in Dollars)	Total Adjustments (in Dollars)	Normal Revenue (in Dollars)
1M	1,642,778,568	30,898,598	1,673,677,166
2M	373,341,784	7,521,616	380,863,399
3M	651,093,928	8,848,053	659,941,981
4M	272,248,795	480,783	272,729,578
11M	256,105,591	-5,844,577	250,261,013
Lighting	45,478,411	903,563	46,381,974
MSD	94,811	1,764	96,575
*Total	3,241,141,887	42,809,800	3,283,951,687
**Total may differ from sum of rows due to rounding.*			

[1] Total retail revenue includes base rate revenue and a few other retail revenues. Other retail revenues included in the total and Table 1 are Community Solar Pilot Program revenues, Economic Development Incentive discounts, and Low-Income Pilot Program Charge revenues.

The difference between the Company's total revenue requirement and current normal total retail revenue is the difference between the Company's cost of providing electrical service to its customers and the revenue that the Company expects to earn in a normal year at current rates. Normal billing units are used in conjunction with this difference to propose rates that cover the Company's historic costs through true-up under normal conditions.

Q. What adjustments is the Company making to normalize billing units?

A. The Company is making five adjustments to normalize billing units and consequently normalize base rate revenues. The Company is also making three adjustments that do not impact billing units but result in direct adjustments to normal total retail revenue.

The five billing unit adjustments are as follows:

1. A weather normalization adjustment;
2. A days adjustment;
3. An energy efficiency adjustment;
4. A customer-owned solar adjustment; and
5. A growth adjustment.

The three direct retail revenue adjustments are as follows:

1. A rate annualization adjustment;
2. An economic development incentive adjustment; and
3. A community solar adjustment.

The revenue value of each billing unit adjustment is shown in Table 2 by customer class.

Table 2 - Billing Unit Revenue Adjustments

Customer Class	Weather Adjustment (in Dollars)	Days Adjustment (in Dollars)	Energy Efficiency Adjustment (in Dollars)	Solar Adjustment (in Dollars)	Growth Adjustment (in Dollars)
1M	-13,256,461	7,825,244	-451,639	-840,345	10,557,781
2M	-1,516,065	690,383	-153,061	-153,669	1,541,858
3M	-1,847,296	605,652	-1,079,644	-58,540	1,290,889
4M	-259,968	-728,319	-398,445	-19,666	-1,974,584
11M	-242,065	-99,684	-5,050	0	3,537,918
Lighting	0	0	0	0	-415,897
MSD	0	0	0	0	0
*Total	-17,121,856	8,293,275	-2,087,839	-1,072,220	14,537,964
**Total may differ from sum of rows due to rounding.*					

The value of each non-billing unit revenue adjustment is shown in Table 3 by customer class.

Table 3 - Non-Billing Unit Revenue Adjustments

Customer Class	Rate Annualization Adjustment (in Dollars)	Economic Development Adjustment (in Dollars)	Community Solar Adjustment (in Dollars)
1M	25,523,352	0	1,540,667
2M	7,034,311	0	77,859
3M	11,618,009	-1,681,016	0
4M	4,804,286	-942,520	0
11M	4,342,139	-13,377,835	0
Lighting	1,319,460	0	0
MSD	1,764	0	0
*Total	54,643,321	-16,001,372	1,618,526
**Total may differ from sum of rows due to rounding.*			

Q. What is the starting point for the process of normalizing billing units?

A. The process of normalizing billing units starts with the actual metered and billed test year billing units. The test year billing units are extracted from the Company's

billing system at the customer level by month. The customer level billing units are then aggregated across customers by rate class, or more precisely, by rate schedule within each rate class.[2]

Q. How are the aggregate monthly billing units used in your analysis?

A. First, the actual rate class or schedule level aggregate monthly billing units are used in conjunction with the rates applicable during the test year to calculate the actual revenues earned in the test year. Separate calculations are made for base rate revenue and rider revenue. Riders for the test year include the FAC, the EEIC), the RESRAM, and the securitized utility tariff rider ("Rider SUR").[3] The calculated base rate revenue plus rider revenue is compared to the Company's recorded revenue to check for data entry or aggregation errors. Ideally, the difference between the calculated base revenue plus calculated rider revenue and recorded total retail revenue would be zero. However, there are a handful of practical reasons why the difference is unlikely to be zero. For example, recorded revenue is the sum of revenues generated from individual customer bills, while normalized revenue is calculated using the sum of individual customer billing units. On each customer bill, there are several charges, and each charge is rounded to the nearest penny. In the normalized revenue calculation, the single sum of billing units across customers is multiplied by applicable rates, and only that single result is rounded. Mathematical theory tells us that rounding individual customer level charges up and down

[2] The importance of the distinction between rate class and rate schedule has become more evident with the addition of multiple distinct rate schedules within the residential class – Residential Anytime Service Schedule, Residential Evening/Morning Saver Service, Residential Smart Saver, Residential Overnight Saver Service, and Residential Ultimate Saver Service. The development continues in this case with the service voltage rate breakout in the 4(M) and 11(M) service classifications.

[3] The EDI rider and the Renewable Solutions Program ("RSP") rider do not have associated billing units but their associated revenues are used in the validation of total retail revenues in this step of the process.

should cancel out as the number of customers increases, but it is also true that in any given instance, we could experience a large deviation from that expectation.[4]

Another source of deviation comes from the timing of rate changes, both rider rate and base rate changes. Despite the billing practice improvements associated with seasonal proration, our billing units are still defined as seasonally prorated primary month data and are not calendar month data. Rider and base rate changes, however, happen on specific calendar dates, and have always been applied on a prorated basis based on days before and after the rate change in each specific customer's billing period. Seasonally prorated billing units give us a way to estimate the proportion of billing units billed on either side of the first of each month, which we can use to prorate rate changes for a given primary month, but this estimate is based on observations of months that cross over the winter-summer seasonal boundary, and the proportion certainly changes across time. In addition to the deviations caused by the proration of intra-billing-period rate changes on customers' bills, deviations are also caused by the proration of first and final bills associated with customers initiating or terminating service. On first and final bills, customer charges and block sizes are prorated by the number of days billed over thirty days. The entering and exiting of customers within months are not captured in the calculation of revenues at this initial stage.

Once the historical billing units are assembled and verified, the process of making billing unit adjustments/normalizations begins. The combined effect of adjustments determines the normal billing units. The combination of normal billing units and current rates yields the Company's current normal base rate revenue. The inclusion of other retail

[4] Large is relative to the expectation of zero. Hundreds of thousands of pennies are thousands of dollars and relative to the total dollars in any billing month for many classes, thousands of dollars is a small deviation from the total dollars.

revenues, e.g. Economic Development Incentive discounts and Community Solar Pilot revenues, yields current normal total retail revenue. Each adjustment is outlined in detail below.

Q. Are all billing units presented as class level aggregates?

A. Yes, but in two instances, 11(M) Large Primary Service ("LPS") and 5(M)/6(M) Lighting Service, greater detail is also provided. LPS billing units are provided at the customer account level, and Lighting Service is provided at the lighting-fixture-type level.

Q. What is the purpose of conducting the LPS billing unit analysis at the customer account level?

A. We conduct the LPS billing unit analysis at the customer account level because of three related facts. First, the number of customers is small enough to make the account-level analysis feasible. Second, the Company communicates with these customers about their historic and future usage and therefore has customer-specific information that can be used to inform the analysis. Third, each customer has significant electrical loads, such that changes in a single customer's electrical demand or energy consumption can have a non-negligible impact on the Company's electrical system and normalized revenues. In combination, these three facts allow the Company to make reasonable customer-specific adjustments to normalize billing units.

Q. What is the purpose of conducting the Lighting Service billing unit analysis at the lighting fixture level?

A. Unlike all other retail electric rates, retail rates for unmetered lighting service are defined on a dollar per fixture per month basis, and more than 90% of the

Company's lighting service revenue comes from unmetered lighting customers. While we can observe customer counts, implied kWh (rated watts × lighting hours × 1/1000), and recorded revenues at the class level using aggregate monthly data, we cannot calculate revenue using these monthly aggregates and tariffed rates. We cannot make this calculation because revenue is determined by the monthly rate per fixture and the fixture count. Technically, fixture counts are the billing units for unmetered lighting service. Therefore, we retrieve monthly fixture counts in order to conduct the Lighting Service billing unit analysis. The fixture level data also allows us to embed the ongoing LED conversion of lighting fixtures in a pro-forma growth adjustment. Fixture counts are projected out to December 2026 using the fixture specific trends during the test year. Those trends capture both absolute growth in total fixture counts and the conversion of historic fixture types to LED fixtures. Generally speaking, we observe declines in the historic fixture types and offsetting increases in LED fixture types.

A. Billing Unit Revenue Adjustments

Q. How and why was the weather adjustment made?

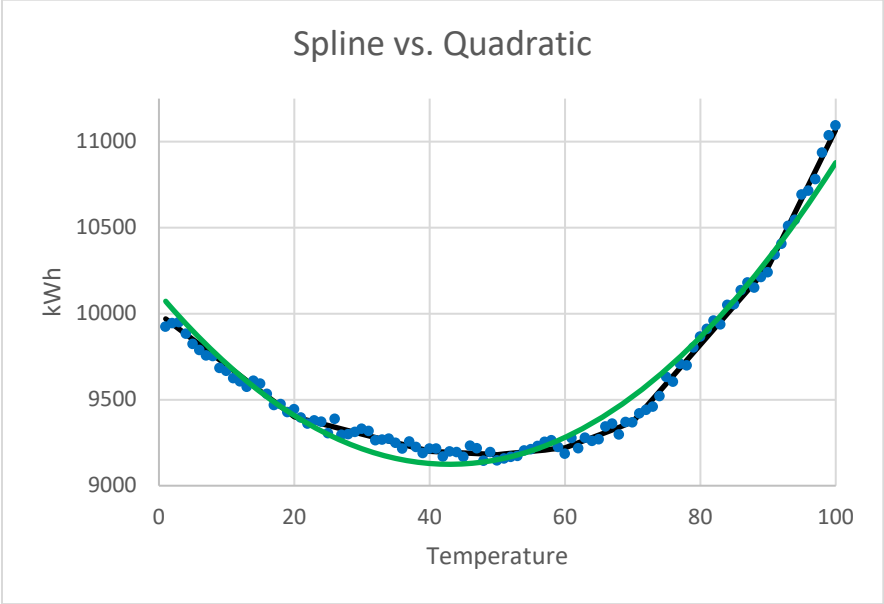
A. The weather adjustment, or weather normalization, is made to remove the impact that test-year-specific weather conditions have on revenues through the weather's impact on billing units. The weather normalized billing units are a statistical estimate of the billing units that would have occurred during the test year under normal weather conditions. A thirty-year average (1996 to 2025) temperature is used to define normal daily weather conditions. The weather normalization adjustment exists when the weather in the test year deviates from normal weather. It is theoretically possible for test year weather to be equivalent to normal weather but, given the degree of variation in weather

from year to year, the probability of that occurring is effectively zero. The direction and magnitude of the adjustment are a function of the direction and magnitude of the monthly deviations of test year weather from normal weather and the way different customer class consumption responds to variation in weather at different times of the year. The weather adjustments are made using class- and month-specific weather adjustment ratios. The ratios are defined as the ratio of normal kWh to actual billed kWh for each class in each month. The class- and month-specific weather adjustment ratios are multiplied by the actual kWh billing units for that class and month to produce weather adjusted kWh billing units.

Actual billed kWh are observed and normal kWh are estimated for each class using statistical models of the relationship between weather and kWh. First, the relationship between daily weather and daily kWh is estimated using actual observed daily weather and kWh. Then, that relationship is used to adjust the observed daily kWh based on the difference between actual and normal daily weather conditions. The actual and normalized daily kWh are then aggregated to the monthly level to define the adjustment ratios described above. Our class-specific statistical models of the relationship between daily weather and daily kWh usage are estimated by ordinary least squares (a form of regression analysis) using day-of-week and month fixed effects and a temperature spline. The day-of-week and month fixed effects capture the predictable level differences in kWh usage that exist along these dimensions of time and are not related to the variation in daily temperature. For instance, there is a predictable difference between the level of kWh used on Saturdays and Sundays and the level of kWh used during the weekdays at an office building that is not related to the variation in daily temperature. Monthly fixed effects capture predictable variation in the level of kWh usage associated with environmental and

behavioral factors that are seasonal, but independent of the variation in daily temperature. For instance, the level of kWh used during winter months, that is not related to the variation in daily temperature, is greater than spring or summer due to the increased hours of lighting. In addition to these level effects, we observe a predictable, non-linear relationship between daily temperature and daily kWh usage. The relationship might generally be characterized as parabolic, with the parabola opening upward, i.e., greater kWh usage at higher and lower temperatures and lower kWh usage in the middle of the range of temperatures, but the relationship is not symmetric around the minimum, so it is not technically parabolic. A temperature spline is our preferred modeling choice because it captures the non-linear nature of the relationship between temperature and kWh usage using a piecewise linear approximation rather than a quadratic approximation that would force symmetry on either side of the parabola's minimum. Figure 1 provides a stylistic illustration of the superiority of modeling a relationship with a piecewise linear spline relative to a quadratic when the data might generally be described as parabolic, but is, in fact, not symmetric around the minimum.

Figure 1 - Regression Spline

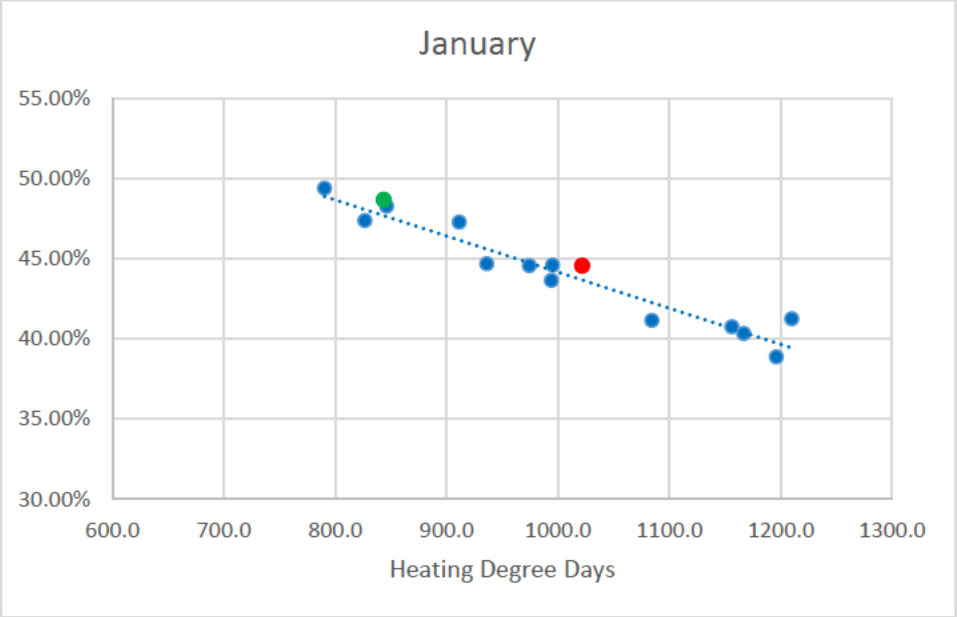


In Figure 1, the black line is a piecewise linear spline approximation of the blue points, which represent the observed **X** and **Y** variables (temperature and kWh usage). The green line in Figure 1 is a quadratic approximation of the blue points. It is clear in this illustration that the quadratic function systematically underestimates **Y** along some portions of the range of **X** and overestimates **Y** along other portions of **X**. On the other hand, the piecewise linear spline does not systematically underestimate or overestimate **Y** at any point along **X**. The class-specific ordinary least squares models are estimated using two years of daily temperature values and kWh usage and produce parameters that describe the relationship between temperature and kWh usage, holding the day-of-week and month constant. The parameter values can then be used to estimate the kWh usage that would have occurred under normal weather conditions. Effectively, we hold kWh usage associated with each specific month and day-of-week combination constant and replace the observed quantity of kWh used associated with the test year temperature with the quantity of kWh associated with normal weather.

In addition to weather normalizing the total kWh billing unit using customer class- and month-specific weather adjustment ratios, we weather normalize the proportion of kWh consumed within block 1 and block 2 of the 1(M) Residential and 2(M) Small General Service classes for each winter month.[5] We normalize the block 1 and block 2 proportions using a regression method subject to one additional logical constraint. First, historic data on the proportions of kWh consumed in block 1 is regressed on historic temperature data by month to develop a month-specific relationship between the proportion of kWh consumed in block 1 and temperature. The month-specific relationship and the difference between the monthly test year and normal temperature are then used to normalize the proportion of kWh consumed in block 1. The month-specific normalized proportion is then used to normalize the actual kWh within block 1 and, by consequence, block 2. Figure 2 illustrates how the regression method is used to normalize the proportion of kWh consumed in block 1. The proportion along the vertical axis in Figure 2 measures the percent of the total kWh consumed in block 1, and the horizontal axis measures heating degree days, an aggregate measure of weather in the month. The blue points represent historic data, and the red point represents the test year observation. The slope of the dotted blue line represents the estimate of the historic relationship between temperature (heating degree days) and the proportion of kWh consumed within block 1 in January. The green point represents the weather normalized proportion of kWh consumed in block 1 during January of the test year. The horizontal position of the green point is the normal temperature. The process of normalizing the proportion of kWh consumed within block 1 moves the proportion parallel with the line (but not exactly on to it) until it reaches the normal temperature.

[5] The block normalization applies to several residential rate schedules. Specifically, it applies to Anytime Service, Evening Morning Savers, Overnight Savers Option B, and Smart Savers Option B.

Figure 2 - Residential and Small General Service Block Normalization



The normalization based on the outcome of the regression is subject to one additional logical constraint. The logical constraint has the potential to mitigate the size of the block normalization adjustment (the vertical distance between the red and green dots) prescribed by the regression. The logical constraint is as follows: the absolute value of kWh (not the proportion) in both blocks must move in the same direction as the total kWh did when it was weather normalized. For instance, if the total kWh increases because of weather normalization, then the absolute value of kWh in each block must also increase. The change in proportion in block 1 will be determined by which block increases by more. In some instances, the result prescribed by the regression could require one block to decrease in order to allow the other block to increase by enough given the value of the total weather normalized kWh. Table 4 illustrates the effect of the constraint when it binds the regression result.

Table 4 - Block Normalization Logical Constraint

	January 2026	February 2026
Total Weather Normalization Direction	+	-
Block 1 Adjustment	0	-6,158,317
Block 2 Adjustment	46,468,880	-72,305,035
Regression Based Adjustment	-1.85%	2.37%
Constrained Adjustment	-1.80%	2.37%

In January 2026, weather normalization of total kWh resulted in an increase (+) in the total kWh. The regression-based normalization of block 1 kWh indicates that the proportion of kWh in block 1 to total kWh should decrease by 1.85%. However, the number of block 1 kWh would need to decrease for the block 1 proportion of total kWh to decrease by 1.85%. The constraint causes block 1 kWh to move in the same direction (or at least not move in the opposite direction) as the total adjustment, i.e., the change in block 1 kWh is 0. As a result, the constrained adjustment to the block 1 proportion is a decrease of 1.80% rather than a decrease of 1.85%. Conversely, in February 2026, the weather normalization of total kWh resulted in a decrease (-) in the total kWh, and a decrease in block 1 kWh and block 2 kWh. In this instance, the constraint is non-binding, because the adjustment in block 1 kWh and block 2 kWh are both negative, so they are moving in the same direction.

Q. What is the result of the weather adjustment?

A. In aggregate, across the test year, the weather adjustment decreases normalized revenues. The weather adjustment results in a total decrease in revenue of $ 17,121,856, as shown in Table 2.

Q. How and why was the days adjustment made?

A. The Company's actual billing units for a given primary month do not necessarily represent kWh and kW that occurred exclusively during the similarly named calendar month. In fact, it is rare that a customer's primary month corresponds precisely to the calendar month with the same name. The lack of correspondence between primary month and calendar month is a result of the staggered reading of groups of meters, i.e., different customers have different billing cycles. Therefore, customers whose billing cycle straddles two calendar months will have billing units assigned to a single primary month by the Company's billing system but truly have billing units which occurred in two different calendar months. The lack of correspondence between primary months and calendar months can result in customers whose billing year is more or less than a 365-day calendar year. Therefore, these customers' billing units need to be decreased or increased to reflect a normal 365-day year. The billing unit adjustment achieves this desired outcome.

Q. What is the result of the days adjustment?

A. In the proposed test year, the days adjustment increases billing units for some classes and decreases them for others. In aggregate, the days adjustment increases revenue by $8,293,275 as shown in Table 2.

Q. How and why was the energy efficiency adjustment made?

A. The energy efficiency adjustment was made to annualize the impact of energy efficiency measures implemented throughout the test year. The energy efficiency adjustment is explicitly required by the terms of the Company's Demand Side Investment Mechanism that was approved by the Commission pursuant to the Missouri Energy Efficiency Investment Act ("MEEIA") and compensates the Company for the decrease in

billing units and associated revenue that result from energy efficiency measures implemented during the test year through the Company's MEEIA programs.[6] The energy efficiency annualization adjustment is calculated using the energy efficiency measures installed during the test year. First, the energy efficiency measures installed in the test year are used, along with the measure-specific average kWh savings profiles and month of installation, to estimate the number of kWh actually saved during each month of the test year. A half-month convention is used to estimate the savings in the month of installation. The half-month convention is an assumption that all energy efficiency capacity was installed at the halfway point between the beginning and end of the month and is mathematically equivalent to assuming that the investments were made uniformly across the month. This estimate reflects energy efficiency savings that are already embedded in the test year kWh billing unit data, because the estimate reflects the savings that occurred and were not metered or billed during the test year; the actual test year energy efficiency savings. Next, the level of savings that would have been realized during the test year, assuming all measures were installed on April 1, 2025, is estimated for each month of the test year. This second estimate reflects the kWh billing units that the Company will not meter or bill going forward as a result of the energy efficiency measures installed in the test year; the annual energy efficiency savings. The positive monthly difference (annual – actual test year savings) between these two estimates is subtracted from the actual billing units so that normalized billing units reflect the total annual reductions in billing units that resulted from the energy efficiency measures installed in the test year. This monthly difference is the primary component of the energy efficiency annualization adjustment, but

[6] Please see Ameren Missouri 2019-21 MEEIA Energy Efficiency Plan, p. 50.

the adjustment also includes another, smaller component, the Demand Response Event Net Energy ("DRENE") component. DRENE kWh result when demand response events are called by the Company, and participating customers reduce kWh consumption. The kWh reductions that result from these events are reflected in billing units but are not persistent energy savings like those that result from investments in energy efficiency measures. Therefore, DRENE kWh are added back to the test year billing units to reflect normal conditions. The DRENE kWh are added by reducing the annualized energy efficiency reductions as follows:

$$Energy\ Efficiency\ Adjustment = Annual\ Energy\ Efficiency\ Savings - Actual\ Test\ Year\ Energy\ Efficiency\ Savings - DRENE\ kWh$$

Q. What is the result of the energy efficiency adjustment?

A. The energy efficiency adjustment decreases kWh billing units for every class, because the energy efficiency component unambiguously reduced billing units and is large relative to the DRENE component. In total, the energy efficiency adjustment reduced kWh billing units by 23,670,423 kWh. The energy efficiency adjustment decreases the Company's revenue by $2,087,839, as shown in Table 2.

Q. How and why was the customer-owned solar adjustment made?

A. The customer-owned solar adjustment was made to annualize the impact of customer-owned behind-the-meter solar installations made throughout the test year. The solar adjustment reflects the decrease in billing units and associated revenue that occur because of customer solar generation installations during the test year. The solar adjustment is calculated using the behind-the-meter capacity installed during each month of the test year. First, the number of kWh generated by each solar installation, given their installation

month and installed capacity, is estimated for each month of the test year. This estimate reflects actual test year behind-the-meter generation already embedded in the test year kWh billing unit data, because the estimate reflects the generation that occurred and displaces system-supplied energy that, as a result, was not billed during the test year. Next, the number of kWh that would have been generated during the test year, assuming all capacity was installed on April 1, 2025, is estimated for each month of the test year. The monthly difference between these two estimates is the preliminary estimate of the solar adjustment. This preliminary estimate of the solar adjustment is then further adjusted to reflect the fact that not all behind-the-meter solar generation will net against retail load, but rather some number of the kWh generated will be sold to the Company at its avoided cost rate under the Electric Power Purchases from Qualifying Net Metering Units tariff (Sheet Nos. 171 – 171.17). In order to reflect these sales in the solar adjustment, we estimate the probability that any kWh of behind-the-meter solar generation will be sold to the Company at avoided cost. We estimate this probability monthly using the ratio of the total behind-the-meter generation sold at avoided cost to the total behind-the-meter generation. The preliminary adjustment is multiplied by one minus this probability to determine the final solar adjustment.

Q. What is the result of the solar adjustment?

A. The solar adjustment unambiguously decreases kWh billing units for customer classes which have non-zero behind-the-meter solar capacity installed during the test year. The total solar adjustment for all classes of customers is 9,347,381 kWh for the test year and decreases the Company's revenue by $1,072,220.

Q. How and why was the growth adjustment made?

A. The growth adjustment was made to adjust billing units to the level we expect to observe at the time of true-up, December 31, 2026, in order to minimize the change in normal retail revenues that will occur at the time of the true-up. Class-specific growth adjustments may be made using one or more of three growth adjustment component parts. The three potential components of the growth adjustment are pure customer count growth, intra-class switching among rate schedules, and inter-class switching between classes.

The pure growth component of the adjustment is made according to the following procedure for all but the 11(M) LPS class. First, a class-specific customer count forecast is made for December 31, 2026. Second, the difference between the forecasted customer count value and the test year customer count is calculated for each month. Third, the difference, or change, in customer count in each class is multiplied by the class average billing unit values, and that product is added to the test year billing unit values. For the LPS class, growth adjustments include the addition or subtraction of specific customer loads, based on knowledge of customer-specific entry or exit from the system.

The inter-class switching component of the adjustment, where applicable, is made using different methods for different classes. Inter-class switching is primarily focused on switching between the 11(M) LPS and 4(M) Small Primary Service ("SPS") customer classes. Switching between the LPS and SPS customer classes is done using customer-specific loads for customers who are known to have switched within the test year or whose intent to switch prior to December 31, 2026, is known.

In this case as in the last case, residential intra-class switching was included in the determination of billing units and normalized revenue. Residential intra-class switching was very significant in the test year of File No. ER-2024-0319 because of the overlap in the timing of the test year and the final roll out of automated metering infrastructure (i.e., "smart meters" or "AMI") and the Company's residential rate defaulting policy. The final roll out of AMI completed prior to the test year in this case, but switching continues, so the residential intra-class switching adjustment continues to be included in the Company's growth adjustment. For the residential class, the intra-class switching component is implemented prior to the pure growth component. The switching component is implemented by calculating the difference between the customer counts in each of the first eleven months of the test year and the customer count from the last month of the test year, March 2026. This difference is multiplied by the class average billing units and the product is added to the test year billing units. The switching component of the residential growth adjustment effectively normalizes the distribution of residential customers across the residential rate options to reflect distribution in the final month of the test year. After this normalization, the pure growth component is implemented.

Q. What is the result of the growth adjustment?

A. The growth adjustment decreases revenues for the 4(M) SPS and 5(M)/6(M) Lighting Service classes and increases revenues for all other class. In total, the growth adjustment increases the Company’s revenue by $14,537,964.

B. Non-Billing Unit Revenue Adjustments

Q. How and why was the rate annualization adjustment made?

A. The rate annualization adjustment was made because portions of the test year were not subject to current rates. The current rates went into effect on June 1, 2025, which was two months into the test year. The rate annualization adjustment was made to quantify the revenue impact of this change in rates and determine revenues that would have been expected if the rates that became effective on June 1, 2025 were in effect since April 1, 2025. This adjustment had no impact on billing units. The adjustment was made by first calculating revenues at actual test-year rates, and then calculating revenues as if current rates were in effect for the entire test year. The difference between these two revenues is the annualization adjustment.

Q. What is the result of the annualization adjustment?

A. The result of the annualization adjustment is an increase in revenue. In total, the annualization adjustment resulted in a $54,643,321 increase in revenues.

Q. How and why was the economic development incentive adjustment made?

A. The economic development incentive adjustment was made to account for base rate revenues that were not collected, because of discounts that were granted under the Company's economic development incentive provisions (Rider EDI at Sheet Nos. 86-86.7). Rider EDI was originally approved in compliance with Section 393.1640 RSMo. (adopted by Senate Bill 564 in 2018 and subsequently amended by Senate Bill 745 in 2022) and allows customers meeting specific economic development criteria to receive a percentage discount on base rates. The value of the EDI discount is calculated as part of

each applicable customer's monthly billing process, and therefore, the individual monthly value of the discount for each applicable customer can be retrieved from the Company's billing system. The individual monthly discount values are aggregated across customers, including an annualization for customers who received discounts for less than twelve months of the test year, to determine the total annualized value of revenues that the Company will not collect as a result of the economic development incentive discounts. That total value is the economic development incentive adjustment.

Q. What is the result of the economic development incentive adjustment?

A. The economic development incentive adjustment decreases the Company's revenue by $16,001,372. The reduced level of revenues, $16,001,372, is allocated to each of the Company's customer classes through the application of a uniform percentage adjustment to the revenue requirement responsibility of each customer class as required by Section 393.1640 RSMo. The uniform percentage adjustment to the revenue requirement responsibility is outlined further in the section on rate design below.

Q. How and why was the Community Solar adjustment made?

A. The Community Solar adjustment was made to account for the Community Solar Pilot Program revenues that were collected by the Company. Community Solar Pilot Program participants subscribe to 100-kWh blocks of solar energy and pay the Community Solar Pilot Program's Total Solar Block Charge for each block of solar energy. The Community Solar adjustment is equal to the total number of 100-kWh blocks sold multiplied by the Total Solar Block Charge, i.e., total Community Solar Pilot Program revenue. The adjustment is equal to the total revenue because kWh that were metered but

not billed at base rates due to solar block subscriptions were removed from the billing units used to calculate normalized revenue.

The total Solar Block Charge consists of two parts: the Solar Generation Charge and the Facilities Charge. The Solar Generation Charge is designed to cover the cost of the Community Solar Pilot Program solar generation resources. The Facilities Charge is designed to cover the cost of other Company assets beyond the solar generation resource needed to serve Community Solar Pilot Program customers. The revenues associated with each of the charges will receive different treatment as described in the rate design section discussed below.

Q. What is the result of the Community Solar adjustment?

A. A total of 128,875 100-kWh blocks were sold at the Total Solar Block Charge during the test year, 122,081 to residential customers and 6,794 to small general service customers. The Total Solar Block Charge at the end of the test year equals $12.62 and $11.46 per block for residential and small general service customers, respectively. Therefore, the community solar adjustment increases the Company's revenue by $1,618,526. The portion of the adjustment associated with the Solar Generation Charge will be excluded from the general rate adjustment and distributed to all customer classes pro rata to offset revenue requirement allocations. The portion of revenue associated with the Facilities Charge will be subject to the rate adjustment, so the Facilities Charge adjustment prescribed by the Stipulation and Agreement in File No. EA-2016-0207 will be realized.

IV. REVENUE ALLOCATION

Q. What is the revenue requirement allocation result of the equal rate of return class cost of service study performed by Company witness Hickman?

A. Table 5 below summarizes the revenue requirement allocation[7] necessary to give the Company an opportunity to earn an equal rate of return from each of its customer classes, based upon test year costs and pro forma adjustments made by Company witness Stephen Hipkiss.[8] A detailed summary of the class cost of service study can be found in Schedule TH-D2 attached to the direct testimony of Company witness Hickman.

Table 5 – Cost Based Revenue Requirements by Customer Class

Customer Class	Revenue Requirement ($Thousands)	Return on Rate Base
1M	$1,994,289	7.506%
2M	$400,788	7.506%
3M	$669,344	7.506%
4M	$266,046	7.506%
11M	$254,252	7.506%
5M	$59,866	7.506%
6M	$5,007	7.506%
Total	$ 3,649,592	7.506%

Q. Why is an equal rate of return revenue requirement allocation an important reference point when designing rates?

A. An equal rate of return revenue requirement allocation implies that each classes' base rates produce revenue equal to their cost of service under normal conditions. An equal rate of return revenue requirement allocation is fair philosophically and promotes the optimal use of electricity in the economy. Standard economic theory concludes that the

[7] The revenue requirement allocation is a set of numbers, one number for each class of customers. The sum of the set of numbers is the total revenue requirement. Each class-specific revenue requirement allocation number is used in conjunction with a class's billing units to calculate rates for each class.
[8] Pro forma adjustments include the RSP and Large Load Customer Service retail revenue adjustments.

greatest economic surplus is generated when the price of goods and services equal their cost of production. The cost of providing electrical service differs across customer classes, and revenue requirement allocations which reflect those differences promote the greatest surplus in an economy.

Q. What change in the current revenue requirement allocation would be necessary to achieve equal rate of return revenue requirement allocation?

A. Table 6 shows the current normal revenue, the equal rate of return revenue requirement allocation, and the revenue requirement changes required to move from the current allocation to the equal rate of return allocation in both thousands of dollars and percentages.

Table 6 – Cost-Based Rate Changes by Customer Class

Customer Class	Current Normal Revenue ($Thousands)	Equal Rate of Return Revenue Requirement ($Thousands)	Change Required ($Thousands)	Change Required (Percentage)
1M	1,676,618	1,994,289	317,671	18.9%
2M	381,809	400,788	18,979	5.0%
3M	663,199	669,344	6,145	0.9%
4M	274,324	266,046	-8,278	-3.0%
11M	264,267	254,252	-10,015	-3.8%
5M	43,547	59,866	16,319	37.5%
6M	2,945	5,007	2,062	70.0%
Total	3,306,709[9]	3,649,592	342,883	10.4%

Q. Is the Company proposing a revenue requirement allocation based on equal rate of return revenue requirements in this case?

[9] The $3,306,708 shown in TH-D1 is the rounded aggregation of unrounded numbers. The $1,000 difference here is explained by the aggregation of 3 rounded service voltage differentiated values from TH-D1 to calculate the 4M and 11M values presented here in Table 6.

A. No. The Company is using the equal rate of return revenue requirements as a reference but is not proposing any revenue-neutral revenue requirement reallocations between classes in this case for a few reasons. First, revenue neutral rate design changes have bill impact implications within the classes where they are made. Second, the IEBD proposal has intra- and inter-class revenue requirement implications. Third, other notions of fairness outside of the economic efficiency notion of price equal cost, such as equal percentage bill impacts for all classes and customers.

Q. What is the Company's process for allocating the total revenue requirement adjustment requested in this case?

A. The Total Revenue Requirement Adjustment is allocated to the classes according to the following process. A detailed summary of the allocation process and results is attached as Schedule NSB-D2.

1. Subtract the Low-Income Pilot Program Charge Revenue and Community Solar Generation Revenue from and add the absolute value of EDI Discounts to Current Normal Total Retail Revenue to get Current Normal Base Rate Revenue.[10]

2. Make any revenue-neutral inter-class shift in the Current Normal Base Rate Revenue Requirements to get Adjusted Normal Base Rate Revenue. There is zero inter-class shift in this case, so Adjusted Normal Base Rate Revenue equals Current Normal Base Rate Revenue for all classes.

3. Quantify the Impact Other Revenues have on Current Normal Total Revenue[11] by adding Community Solar Generation Revenue to the proposed decrease in

[10] In a world with no other retail revenues, Current Normal Total Revenue would equal Current Normal Base Rate Revenue, because all revenue would be base revenue.
[11] The impact of other revenues can be understood as an impact on either Current Normal Total Revenue or Current Normal Base Rate Revenue, because the impact is equal, but opposite on the two variables.

Low Income Pilot Program Charge Revenue and subtracting the absolute value of EDI Discounts. The result is a decrease of approximately $12.5 million. In other words, Other Retail Revenues decrease Current Normal Total Revenue by approximately $12.5 million. The Impact of Other Retail Revenues is added to the Total Revenue Requirement Adjustment supplied by Company witness Hipkiss in this case to generate the Base Rate Revenue Requirement Adjustment required in a world without Other Retail Revenue.

4. Allocate the Base Rate Revenue Requirement Adjustment required in a World without Other Retail Revenue to the classes proportional to those classes' Adjusted Normal Base Rate Revenue (equal to Current Normal Base Rate Revenue in this case). This type of allocation is often described as an equal percentage increase in the revenue requirement allocations.

5. Allocate the Community Solar Generation revenue, EDI Discounts, and the proposed IEBD value to the classes as additions (or subtractions) to get to the Proposed Base Rate Revenue Requirement Target. The Community Solar Generation revenue is subtracted from each class's Current Normal Base Rate Revenue because it represents a decrease in base rate revenue required to reach the total revenue requirement requested in this case. Conversely, the EDI Discount[12] and IEBD allocations are added to each class's Current Normal Base Rate Revenue, because they increase base rate revenue required to reach the total revenue requirement requested in this case. Each classes' Proposed Base Rate Revenue Requirement Target drives the calculation of rates for each class.

[12] "EDI Discount" at this stage includes the normalized/annualized test year discount as well as a line itemized incremental EDI discount. The incremental EDI discount represents the increase in the current EDI Discounts that occurs as a result of the general rate increase proposed in this case.

6. Class specific rate calculations return Proposed Base Rate Revenue and a Rounding Difference, the sum of which equals the Proposed Base Rate Revenue Requirement Target by class and in total.

7. The proposed Low Income Pilot Program Charge and Community Solar Generation revenues are added to, and EDI and IEBD are subtracted from, the Proposed Base Rate Revenue Requirement by class to get the Proposed Normal Total Revenue Requirement by class.

Q. Please summarize the Company's revenue requirement allocation proposal in this case.

A. The Company's revenue requirement allocation proposal in this case is summarized in Table 7.

Table 7 – Revenue Requirement Adjustments

Customer Class	Current Normal Revenues ($Thousands)	Requested Revenue Requirement ($Thousands)	Requested Revenue Adjustment ($Thousands)	Percentage Increase
1M	1,673,677	1,844,897	171,220	10.2%
2M	380,863	421,242	40,379	10.6%
3M	659,942	730,329	70,387	10.7%
4M	272,730	301,899	29,170	10.7%
11M	250,261	276,890	26,629	10.7%
5M	43,444	48,094	4,651	10.7%
6M	2,938	3,252	314	10.6%
MSD	97	107	10	10.7%
Total	3,283,952[13]	3,626,711[14]	342,759[15]	10.4%

[13] Current normal revenue shown in Table 7 is $22,756,620 less than the current normal revenue shown in Table 5 because of the pro forma adjustments for the RSP and Large Load Customer Service ($12,669,620 and $10,087,000, respectively) made by Company witness Hipkiss.

[14] The result of the pro forma adjustments to normal revenue is a total requested revenue requirement that is $22,880,621 less than the total revenue requirement shown in Tables 5 and 6. The $22,880,621 is equal to the pro forma of $22,756,620 plus $124,001 of rounding necessary for the presentation of rates in tariff sheets.

[15] The total requested revenue adjustment differs from the adjustment presented in the testimony of Company witness Hipkiss and in Table 6 above by the $124,001 of rounding necessary for the presentation of rates in tariff sheets.

V. RATE DESIGN

Q. Please explain what is meant by the term "rate design."

A. Rate design can be divided into three parts. First, rate design includes the determination of classes to whom specific rates schedules will be applicable. Second, rate design includes the determination of the charge types[16] associated with a rate schedule. Typical charge types include customer charges, demand (kW) charges, and energy (kWh) charges. These charges come in different flavors, including but not limited to declining block charges or time-of-use charges. Each of the charge types has an associated billing unit, a measurable feature of service, to which a rate can be applied. The combination of charge types associated with a rate schedule can be referred to as the rate structure. Third, rate design includes the determination of the value of rates, which are applied to the billing unit associated with each charge type to produce charges on a customer's bill.

Q. Is the Company Proposing any new rate classes in this case?

A. The Company proposes to remove the 11(M) Large Load Customer Service rate schedules from the larger 11(M) service classification and place them into their own class as prescribed by the Order in File No. ET-2025-0184. The Company is proposing to add the 14(M) Large Load Customer Service class in this case to implement that change.

Q. Please provide a brief summary of the rate design proposal in this case.

A. The Company is proposing several revenue neutral changes to the structure of rates in several classes, including changes within the 3(M), 4(M), and 11(M) service classifications. The 3(M) and 4(M) rate design proposals include an incremental revenue neutral recalibration of energy and demand rates that provides a pathway to simplifying

[16] Elsewhere, I have used the term rate elements synonymously with charge types.

those classes rate design over a series of cases. The 4(M) and 11(M) proposals include a revenue neutral service voltage rate redesign, which effectively creates three subclasses within those service classes and eliminates the need for Rider B. The Company is not proposing any structural changes to the 1(M), 2(M), 5(M), or 6(M) service classifications. After the revenue neutral redesigns are implemented, the Company allocates the revenue requirements to rate elements within each class on an equal percentage basis, i.e., proportional to the revenue collected by those rates. The Company proposes to increase all rates elements within the proposed 14(M) class by an equal percentage, and that percentage is equal to the base rate revenue requirement increase. Please refer to Schedule NSB-D3 for the proposed rates. In addition to the base rate design proposal, the Company is proposing the IEBD and associated changes to the Low-Income Pilot Program Charge.

A. Proposed Structural Changes to 3(M) and 4(M) Rates

Q. What notable change is the Company proposing to 3(M) Large General Service ("LGS") and 4(M) Small Primary Service ("SPS") rate structures?

A. The Company proposes two revenue-neutral changes to 3(M) and 4(M) rate design. First, the Company proposes to recalibrate the energy and demand rate levels within the existing 3(M) and 4(M) rate design as a first step on a path to simplification of the rates consistent with the Commission's Order in File No. ER-2021-0240. Second, the Company proposes to eliminate minimum demand charges from 3(M) and 4(M) rate design in further compliance with the Commission's Order in File No. ER-2021-0240 and to achieve other cost of service and customer choice objectives.

Q. What did the Commission Order in File No. ER-2021-0240 determine regarding the 3(M) and 4(M) rate schedules?

A. At page 31 of the Commission's Report and Order in File No. ER-2021-0240, the Commission ordered the redesign of the 3(M) LGS and 4(M) SPS rates. Specifically, the Commission held (*emphasis added*):

> The Commission agrees that the Large General Service and Small Primary Service rates should be redesigned ***to make them more comprehensible for customers***. That redesign process can begin now with Ameren Missouri gathering information and insight from customers who are already being served by AMI meters. The Commission will establish, by separate order, a working case to facilitate the collaboration between Ameren Missouri, Staff, Public Counsel, and the affected customers in redesigning these rates.

The non-residential rate design working docket, File No. EW-2024-0031, was opened by the Commission in August 2023 and has not concluded.

Q. How does the Company propose to make the current 3(M) and 4(M) hours-use design "more comprehensible for customers"?

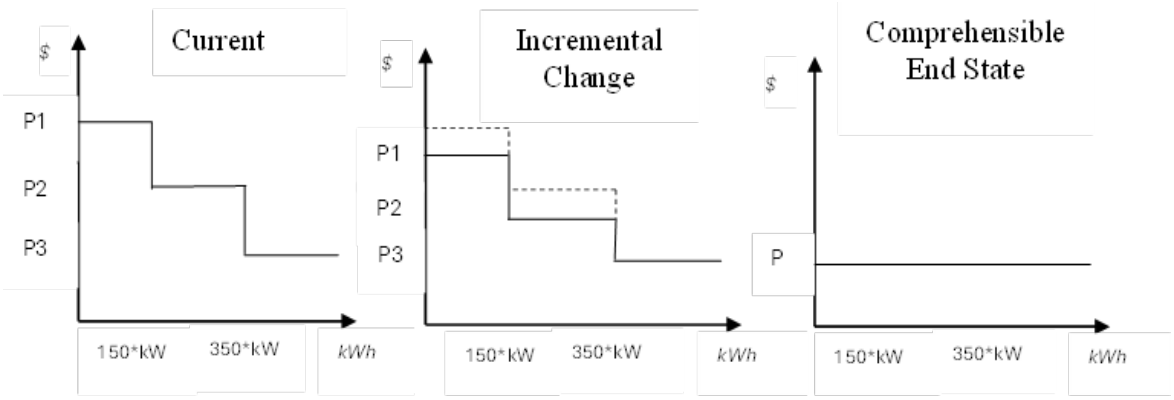
A. The current hours-use rate structure includes three energy rates, and three associated energy billing units, where the value of each kWh billing unit is a function of the customer kW demand in the billing period.[17] The Company is proposing an incremental revenue neutral recalibration of existing demand and energy rates in this case. In subsequent cases, the Company expects to make additional incremental revenue neutral recalibrations to achieve simplification over a series of cases. More specifically, the Company is proposing to reduce the differential between block 1 and block 2 energy rates and the block 3 energy rate for both 3(M) and 4(M) customer classes in this case. The revenue decreases associated with these changes are reallocated to the demand charge. This recalibration is done by season (summer and winter).

[17] The eight winter months also include a fourth, seasonal energy charge which is a function of the current month's total energy, the current month's billing demand, and the minimum of October, May, and maximum of summer month's billing demand. Seasonal energy charges are equal to block 3 energy charges and consequently will collapse to the single energy charge in the simplification.

In subsequent cases, block 1 and block 2 energy rates will be further reduced relative to block 3 energy rates until the three energy rates are equal. At each increment, the energy charge revenue decreases will be reallocated to the demand rates. The hours-use rate design (the primary source of complexity that limits comprehension) will be eliminated when the three block energy rates are eventually equalized. At that point, the 3(M) and 4(M) rate schedules would include a single demand and single energy rate by season. The replacement of the hours-use declining block energy rate structure with a single energy rate will make the rate structure more comprehensible to customers.

Furthermore, the current equality of seasonal kWh rate, another complicated element of the rate structure, with the block 3 energy rate, means that the seasonal energy component will similarly be eliminated through this series of recalibrations. See Figure 3 for a graphical depiction of the incremental change (dotted lines represent current rates) and the end state objective of simplification or comprehensibility.

Figure 3 - Hours-Use Rate Redesign in Pictures



Q. Why does the Company propose this incremental approach to simplification?

A. The Company conducted a study of potential simplifying rate redesigns and associated bill impacts. The Company's study included some incremental rate design

changes targeted at the seasonal energy component of the 3(M) and 4(M) rate schedules, but the majority of the initial study phase focused on the simple (comprehensible) single energy rate design. The beauty of a rate schedule with a single customer, single demand, and single energy rate is two things: it is simple to comprehend, and it is cost reflective.[18]

However, the study showed that a pure shift of all the incremental energy revenues out of block 1 and block 2 into demand rates caused very significant bill impacts —positive and negative — for a non-trivial number of customers. In response to this observation, the Company studied mitigation strategies within the single-energy-single-demand rate design. Specifically, the Company recalibrated the single demand and single energy rate after the pure simplification by decreasing demand rates and increasing energy rates. This strategy does mitigate the adverse bill impacts (increases), because the pure simplification increases bills for customers with high demand and low energy billing units. However, this mitigation strategy portion of the study revealed that the extreme bill increases could not be reasonably mitigated without causing irrational outcomes.[19] In response to this conclusion, the Company developed the incremental approach to simplification, i.e. reduce block 1 and block 2 relative to block 3 to achieve equality (ultimate simplification) over a series of cases.

Q. Does the Company's incremental approach to simplification achieve reasonable bills impacts?

A. Yes. This incremental approach reflects gradualism both in its approach and also in bill impact outcomes. Table 8 shows the number of 3(M) customers with bill

[18] Assuming the demand and energy rates are well calibrated to reflect fixed and variable costs.
[19] If mitigation is taken to the extreme, allocating all the revenue shortfall to the single energy charge, then what you see is that the average customers' bills increase and both below and above average customers see decreases. This is an irrational outcome.

increases greater than 10% under the simple design with reasonable mitigation and the number under the incremental approach taken in this case.[20] Even with reasonable mitigation, moving to the simplified rate design in a single step would produce greater than 50% bill increases for 35 customers, greater than 25% bill increases for 165 customers, and greater than 10% bill increases for 485 (or approximately 500/10,000 = 5% of) customers in the 3(M) class.[21] These bill impacts are the results of the revenue neutral rate redesign only. The general rate increase would be added to these impacts. The number of highly impacted customers was even greater in the pure simplification which included no mitigation. Moving beyond the reasonable mitigation strategy reflected in Table 8 below began to produce irrational results. On the other hand, the incremental approach eliminated all bill increases greater than 50%, almost all bill increases greater than 25%, and significantly reduced the number of customers with bill increases over 10%.

Table 8 - 3(M) Bill Impacts of Mitigated Simple Design and Incremental Approach

Bill Impact	Simple Design with Reasonable Mitigation	Incremental Approach
> 10%	485	167
> 25%	165	12
> 50%	35	0

Q. Please describe the Company's specific proposal to adjust 3(M) and 4(M) energy and demand rates in this case.

[20] Reasonable mitigation is defined as follows. First, block 1 and block 2 energy rates are set equal to block 3 energy rates. Then, the resulting revenue decrease is calculated. In the pure or no mitigation case, all of the revenue decrease is allocated to demand rates. In this reasonable mitigation case, 80% of the revenue shortfall is assigned to the demand rate and 20% to the single energy charge (by season).

[21] There are also many customers with significant bill decreases, but the large bill increases are generally of greater concern and are presented here for that reason.

A. In this case, the Company proposes to reduce block 1 and block 2 energy rates by 25% of the difference between the block 1 and block 2 energy rates respectively and the block 3 energy rate. The revenue shortfall will be allocated to the demand rates. This recalibration will be done by season. This change is revenue-neutral, and the total revenue requirement adjustment will be applied to this revenue-neutral recalibration.

Q. Please describe the Company's proposal to adjust 3(M) and 4(M) energy and demand rates in its next two electric rate reviews following this case.

A. In the next two cases subsequent to this request, the Company plans to further reduce the differential between the block 1 and block 2 energy rates respectively and the block 3 energy such that the differentials are eliminated at the conclusion of three cases.[22]Once the differentials are eliminated, the Company will eliminate the hours-use construct from the 3(M) and 4(M) tariffs sheets and replace it with a single energy rate per season.

Q. What are minimum demand charges generally and within the context of the Company's 3(M) and 4(M) rate classes?

A. Minimum demand charge provisions specify a minimum kW demand billing unit value that will appear on a customer's bill when the customer uses less than the specified minimum kW in the billing period. In effect, minimum demand charges have a minimum bill implication. Conceptually, minimum demand charges are included in rate schedules to impose a minimum fixed cost recovery from customers subject to such

[22] It is difficult to specify the exact reductions that will take place in the next two cases, because the numeric value of the differential in dollars will be smaller due to the change made in this case, but next case the differential, whatever it is, will be 100% of itself. Furthermore, the general rate increase allocated as an equal percent increase will have differential cents per kWh impacts. Generally speaking, we anticipate making an approximate 50% relative reduction in the differential in the next case and then 100% reduction to the remaining differential in the third case.

provisions. Both the Company's 3(M) and 4(M) rate classes are subject to a 100-kW minimum demand provision. Therefore, customers in either class will be charged 100 times their demand rate if the customer's demand is less than 100 kW in any billing period. In the 3(M) class, the 100 kW specified for minimum demand is equal to the 100 kW used for mandatory qualification for the rate class. Equality between these parameters has some intuitive appeal, but nothing necessitates equality, nor is there any definite reason for the specified value, i.e. 100 kW.

Q. Why does the Company propose to eliminate minimum demand charges?

A. The Company proposes to eliminate minimum demand charges for the following reasons:

1. Historically, the 100 kW qualification parameter was set to limit the Company's investment in more expensive demand meters. Currently though, all customers with AMI have demand metering capability.

2. Movement from 2(M) to 3(M) based on 100 kW reading is compulsory based on the eligibility requirements for those classes, but there is no compulsory movement of customers in the opposite direction.

3. Increasing demand charges through the energy and demand redesign reduces the need to ensure fixed cost recovery through minimum demand charges.[23]

4. We observe 3(M) customers with low demand (under 100 kW for 12 months) but high load factors have higher bills under the 3(M) rate schedule than they

[23] Similarly, if the minimum demand remained in place, then increasing the demand charges by shifting energy revenue into demand rates would increase the total minimum demand charge for customers with demand less than the minimum demand of 100 kW without explicit cost justification.

would on a 2(M) rate schedule. These customers are currently on 3(M) rate schedules, but qualify for 2(M) rate schedules. The 3(M) rate schedule is superior to standard 2(M) rate schedules because it includes demand charges. Removing minimum demand charges would allow efficient 2(M) and small 3(M) customers to lower their bill while also receiving a bill that is a better reflection of their cost of service.

B. Elimination of Rider B

Q. In his Direct Testimony, Company witness Hickman explains how Rider B operates, why the Company proposes to eliminate Rider B, and supports the division of primary voltage rate classes into voltage-specific sub-classes. How are the voltage-specific rates developed?

A. The Company proposes to eliminate Rider B by first separating the existing 4(M) SPS and 11(M) LPS classes' normal summer and winter demand billing units into service voltage-specific demand billing units.[24] Next, the Company developed voltage-specific demand rates. The Company maintains revenue neutrality by embedding the current Rider B values into the voltage-specific demand rates. More specifically, as shown on the redlined tariff Sheet Nos. 57 and 61 (included in Schedule NSB-D7), the primary service voltage demand rate will remain equal to the current class demand rate for 4(M) and 11(M) respectively. The sub-transmission service voltage demand rate will equal the current class demand rate minus the 34.5/69 kV Rider B value, and transmission service

[24] The Company separates demand and some energy billing units, but the separation of the demand billing units specifically facilities the Rider B change discussed in this subsection. The separation of energy billing units will be addressed more specifically in the Rider C section.

voltage demand rate will equal the current class demand rate minus the 115+ kV Rider B value.[25]

Q. Is the Company proposing to further calibrate or adjust 4(M) and 11(M) service voltage subclass demand charges as a result of this Rider B change in this case?

A. No.

Q. Why is there no further calibration of the service voltage subclass rates?

A. The structural change to rate design and class cost of service is a significant milestone in the continuous process of improving rate design. In this case, the subclass demand rates can be compared with the subclass cost of service results for the first time. The Company has decided to present the subclass cost of service results in this case, track them further in the next case, but not make further adjustments at this time. Furthermore, additional changes to 4(M) and 11(M) subclass demand rates would compound and complicate the assessment of bill impacts in the 4(M) class specifically, given the block energy rate redesign discussed above. Under the Company's proposal, the Rider B change has no impact on the results of the 4(M) energy and demand rate redesign study discussed above.

C. Modification of Rider C

Q. In his Direct Testimony, Company witness Hickman explains how Rider C operates and why the Company is restructuring Rider C. How is the

[25] There is a small adjustment made after this subtraction takes place. See the Rider C section for more information on this adjustment.

proposed modification of Rider C reflected in the billing units employed in the Company's rate design?

A. The Company's proposed modification of Rider C effectively eliminates the de facto application of Rider C to each customer who received Rider B. In the case of the proposed service voltage specific sub-classes, Rider C currently reduces all sub-transmission and transmission customers kWh and kW billing units by the factor (1 - 0.0068). Therefore, the elimination of Rider C's applicability to these subclasses will correspondingly increase these sub-classes' kWh and kW billing units by the inverse of that factor. Therefore, sub-transmission and transmission kWh and kW billing units are divided by (1 – 0.0068) to reflect the proposed modification of Rider C. The proposed modification of Rider C (redlines) is shown on Sheet Nos. 76 in Schedule TH-D3.

Q. How does the Company propose to maintain revenue neutrality in light of this increase in billing units?

A. The Company proposes to maintain revenue neutrality by multiplying the associated kWh and kW rates by the factor (1 – 0.0068). Dividing the billing units by this factor and multiplying the rate by the same factor means the revenue which is equal to billing unit times rate is multiplied by one, i.e. it does not change.

Q. Why does the Company choose this method to maintain revenue neutrality?

A. This proposed method of maintaining revenue neutrality has no bill impacts within or outside of the class. The Rider C modification is necessary in light of the proposed Rider B changes, and in and of itself this redesign of rates has no impact on the bills of

customers impacted by the change, nor does it have any impact on any other customers not affected by the Rider B or Rider C changes.

D. Income-Eligible Bill Discount Proposal

Q. In Company witness Robert Dixon's Direct Testimony in this case, Mr. Dixon refers to you and Company witness Page Selby for discussion of the Company's proposal of an Income-Eligible Bill Discount. Please provide a short summary of the Discount proposed.

A. The IEBD" reflects the spirit of Senate Bill 4 ("SB 4") by focusing on residential customers' energy burden and makes an estimated 100,000 of the most economically vulnerable residential customers eligible to receive a percentage discount on the base rate components on their bills. Through the optimization of the Company's existing energy assistance programs, the IEBD is designed to require no additional funding from customers – i.e., net neutral to all customers. The Discount is tiered based on income-eligibility.

Tier 1 Discount: Customers with income less than 150% of the Federal Poverty Level ("FPL") will receive a 20% discount on their base rate bill components.

Tier 2 Discount: Customers with income between 150% and 200% of the FPL will receive a 10% discount on the base rate components of their bill.

Figure 4 - Customers Eligible for IEBD by Discount Tier

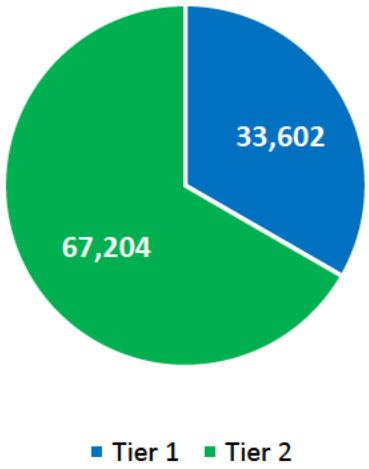


Figure 4 shows the Company estimates that approximately 100,000 customers will be eligible for the IEBD, with approximately 33,000 and 67,000 customers eligible for the Tier 1 and Tier 2 Discounts, respectively.

Figure 5 - Residential Rates and the Impact of IEBD (All-in ¢/kWh)

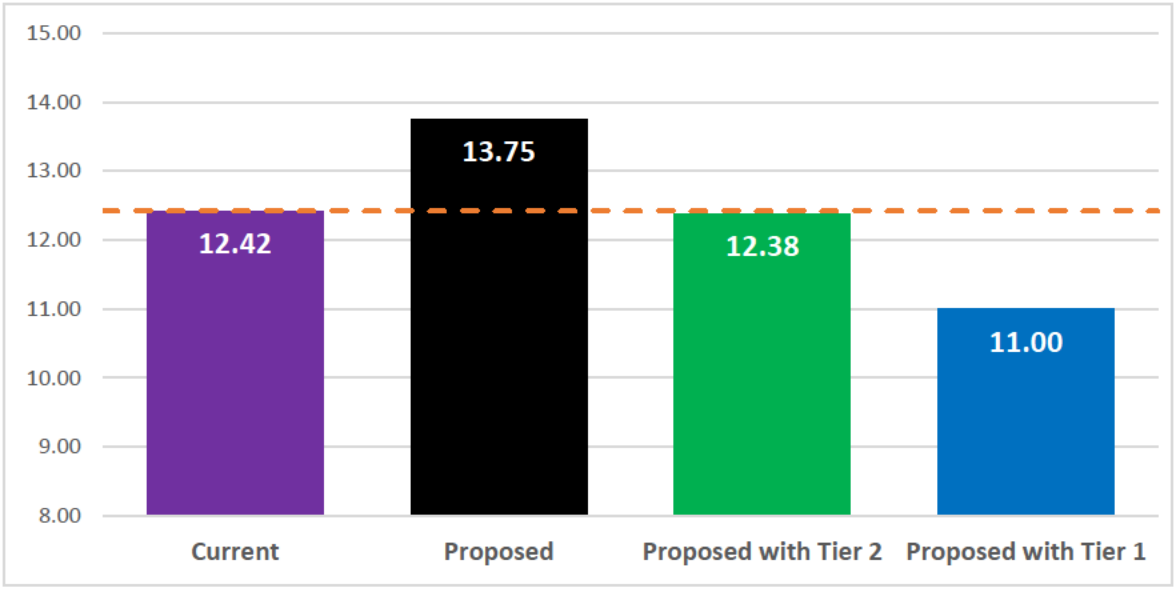


Figure 5 shows the current and proposed all-in residential rate as well as the impact the IEBD would have for Tier 1 and Tier 2 enrolled customers.[26] The adjustment to base rates raises the average rate from 12.42 ¢ per kWh to 13.75 ¢ per kWh. The Tier 2 Discount more than offsets the requested rate increase in this case. The 10% Discount will be applied to the new higher rate and, in this instance, makes the cents per kWh decrease larger than the cents per kWh increase requested in the case. Customers who receive the Tier 1 Discount of 20% will see an almost 1.5 ¢ per kWh decrease relative to current rates.

Q. What is your role in the development of the Company's Discount proposal?

A. My role in the Company's proposal is two-fold. First, I supervised and conducted research related to income-eligible rate design within the Rates Team and was responsible for the overall development of the Company's specific IEBD proposal in this case. Second, I conducted an assessment of the existing energy assistance programs provided by the Company in coordination with Company Witness Page Selby, in order to develop the final parameters of the IEBD design within the context of the Company's broader energy assistance programs and current funding levels.

Q. What provision within SB4 (2025) allows for an income-eligible bill discount?

A. The provision became Section 393.1680, RSMo., which states:

> …[T]he commission may approve a special alternative residential customer rate or bill discount from a utility company, as defined in section 393.550, based in part on household utility burden. The rate or bill discount approved shall incorporate a commission-authorized rate or bill

[26]All-in rates are calculated by dividing the total normal base rate revenue by total kWh to create a single rate when rate schedules contain multiple rates and billing units. The result is the same as dividing the average bill by the average monthly kWh usage. It is also common for this rate statistic to be called the 'average rate'.

discount from the appropriate base residential rate. For purposes of this subsection, "utility burden" means the percentage of income paid by a customer to a utility company for the cost of electricity, natural gas, or water service. Any eligibility verification needed to implement the new alternative rate shall be done by an independent third party or parties selected by a process established by the commission that includes input from the utility company and the office of the public counsel.

Q. Has Ameren Missouri participated in the working docket, File No. OW-2026-0085, opened by the Commission to evaluate energy assistance programs and potential alternative residential rates?

A. Yes. The OW-2026-0085 working docket's initial phase focused on the collection and synthesis of data related to utilities' current energy assistance programs. This initial phase provided the Commission and Commission Staff with the data necessary to set the legislation in context and encouraged each utility to assess the current state of their energy assistance programs. The Company has provided all the requested information in the docket, participated in follow up calls with Staff, and participated in the June 2, 2026 workshop to discuss its energy assistance programs. The Company looks forward to continued participation in the working docket and sharing and learning best practices for energy assistance programs.

Q. Why is the Company proposing the IEBD in this case?

A. The Company is filing a proposal in this case because it recognizes the affordability issue facing our most vulnerable customers now, and not filing until the conclusion of the working docket, means the Company could not file this proposal until a future electric rate review. In other words, the Company wanted to seize this opportunity to address affordability as soon as practical. However, the Company strove to be thorough and thoughtful in developing our proposal with an understanding that future changes could be required following the conclusion of the working docket. The Company remains open

to modifying this proposal throughout the course of this case, in recognition of the fact that the working docket is ongoing and to incorporate additional stakeholder feedback during that process.

Q. How did the Company develop its proposal?

A. The Company developed its proposal in two distinct but related phases, the research phase and the evaluation phase. Following the conclusion of the Company's last electric rate review, File No. ER-2024-0319, and the promulgation of SB 4, the Rates Team began the research phase of proposal development. The research phase included two parallel tracks. One track centered on income and eligibility statistics and the other centered on tariff research. The result of the income and eligibility research was a dataset which joined U.S. Census income and household size data with the Company's customer level bill data.[27] This combined dataset allows the Company to produce estimates of the number of customers, total usage, and total billed revenue above and below any chosen income eligibility criteria using the best publicly available income data. This information is vital to modeling the cost of different income-eligible rate designs. In the second track, the Company reviewed publicly available information related to income eligible rate designs across U.S. investor-owned utilities, with a specific focus on programs that appear in tariffs.

[27] The U.S. Census Bureau provides a web interface which returns Census geography ids by address. The Company developed a semi-automated process to extract Census Block Group ids by address for the population of its more than 1 million residential customers. Once the Company extracted and merged Census Block Group ids to customer accounts using customer service addresses, the Company merged Census Block Group income and household size data to each customer at the account level.

The combined result of the two parallel research paths was the development of a four-part framework for the assessment of potential income eligible rate designs. The four parts include:

1. Eligibility and Enrollment
2. Rate Design
3. Funding/Cost Recovery
4. Total Revenue and Rate Impacts

In the evaluation phase, the Company assessed prospective income-eligible rates or discounts within its existing energy assistance programs, which fit precisely with part 4 of the Company's development and assessment framework, Total Revenue and Rate Impacts. Specifically, the cost and benefits of existing programs were evaluated for retention, modification, or elimination relative to the prospective costs and benefits estimated by the Company's model of the IEBD. The model of the Company's proposed IEBD is attached to my testimony as Schedule NSB-D4.

The Company began by enumerating its existing programs, a feat functionally achieved through the Company's response to the Commission's order to produce such data in File No. OW-2026-0085. The Company identified the costs and benefits (needs addressed) of each existing program in an effort to balance benefits provided to income-eligible customers with costs borne by customers who are not eligible across the complete portfolio of energy assistance programs. The Company established the explicit goal of proposing an income-eligible rate or bill discount in the spirit of SB 4 while at the same time not increasing cost to customers who will not be eligible for the proposed Income-Eligible Bill Discount.

Q. Please describe the Company's evaluation of its existing energy assistance programs in more detail.

A. The Company has utilized a number of energy assistance programs as outlined by Company witness Selby. All of the programs included in response to the Commission in File No. OW-2026-0085 were part of the Company's internal evaluation. However, the Company's final evaluation focused on the four programs funded in part by customers' payment of the Low-Income Pilot Program Charge. The four programs funded in part (50%)[28] through the Low-Income Pilot Program Charge are the Keeping Current Low Income Pilot Program, the Weatherization Program, the Rehousing Low-Income Pilot (New Start Energy Relief) Program, and the Critical Medical Needs Program. The one caveat is that the Company also included expected changes to income-eligible MEEIA program funding levels in its evaluation although those funding levels cannot be directly adjusted in this case. The Company expects to propose those changes soon as an extension to its existing MEEIA 4 programs. And absent an extension of those MEEIA 4 programs, those programs would terminate at the end of 2026 pursuant to the terms authorized by the Commission for MEEIA Cycle 4. So, either way, existing costs of some or all of income-eligible programs reflected in Rider EEIC would be eliminated (and replaced by the IEBD funding requirement).

The Company does not propose any adjustment to the funding level or program parameters of the Weatherization Program or Critical Medical Needs Program in conjunction with its IEBD. Each of these programs addresses a specific issue or need that

[28] The other 50% of the costs of these programs is funded by shareholders.

is not addressed through the IEBD or any other existing program. See the testimony of Company witness Selby for more about the specific needs addressed by those programs.

The Company does propose to eliminate the Rehousing Low-Income Pilot Program. The Rehousing Low-Income Pilot Program targets a specific subset of vulnerable customers but addresses the same need as the existing Keeping Current Arrearage Program. Furthermore, the specific subset of customers targeted by the Rehousing Low-Income Pilot Program are likely to be eligible for the other existing arrearage program as well as other energy assistance including the proposed IEBD. The Company proposes to eliminate the customer funding for this program from the Low Income Pilot Program Charge and reallocate the shareholder funding to other existing programs.

The Company also proposes to adjust the funding and program parameters within the existing Keeping Current Low Income Pilot Program. The Keeping Current program currently consists of three separable programs which are described by Company witness Selby. At a high level, the Keeping Current program includes two bill credit programs and an arrearage assistance program. The Company is proposing to build on the already highly successful Keeping Current program by leveraging its strengths – i.e., maintaining the arrearage program of the Keeping Current, and the Keeping Cool summer bill credit programs intact in their current form, but to fund those exclusively from existing shareholder contributions to the Keeping Current and Rehousing Low-Income Pilot Programs.

The Company is proposing to transform the Keeping Current heating bill credit program into the IEBD program by moving all $3 million of customer funding out of the Keeping Current Low Income Pilot Program and dedicating it to the new IEBD, which

plays the same role in the utility assistance portfolio in a way that better addresses utility burden. The Keeping Current heating bill credit, despite what its name might suggest, consists of 12 monthly fixed bill credits. This fact makes it the closest program to a residential discount envisioned by SB 4.

Q. How does the Company's proposal modify and improve the Keeping Current heating bill credits?

A. The foremost improvement to the Keeping Current heating bill credit is the modification to the discount design. Currently, the program specifies four differentiated fixed monthly bill credits. The bill credits are differentiated along two dimensions, income and heating source. Each enrolled customer receives one of the four fixed dollar bill credits depending on their income level and heating source.

The Company's IEBD proposal continues the same income differentiation but eliminates the heating source differentiation. The customer's source of heating is intended to be a proxy for the size of a customer's bill and therefore the Keeping Current heating bill credit assigns different sized credits on the basis of that identification. For example, customers with income below 150% of the FLP who heat with something other than electricity receive a $40 credit and those meeting the same income criteria who heat with electricity receive a $90 credit. The assumption is that a customer who heats their home with electricity has a higher electricity bill than customers who have another primary source of heating. This assumption is generally true, but it does not appear that the categorical heating source identifier is effectively differentiating customers and therefore is not effectively assigning differentiated bill credits.

A review of the enrollment data shows an overwhelming percentage of customers are receiving electric heating bill credits, when we estimate the population of customers heating primarily with electricity is far more modest. This issue stems from the self - identification and categorical nature of the electric versus non-electric space heating distinction. The Company's proposal eliminates the need for this categorical identification, while furthering the intent through an improved discount design. Recall, the intention of the differentiated heating source identification is to recognize the bill size aspect of a customer's energy burden in the discount. In the Keeping Current heating bill credit program, this is an all or nothing identifier, a one or zero. In the Company's IEBD proposal, this bill size impact on burden is captured in the discount design without any need for categorical identification of heating source.

Q. How does the Company's proposed IEBD design capture the bill size aspect of utility burden without a categorical identification of heating source?

A. The Company's proposal captures the bill size aspect of utility burden by calculating the discount as a percentage of the base rate bill components rather than specifying differentiated fixed dollar discount based on categorical identifiers. If the discount is a percentage of the bill, it increases as the bill, i.e. burden, increases.

Q. What are the specific income eligibility and discount parameters of the Company's proposed IEBD?

A. The Company's IEBD includes two income qualification criteria, each with its own discount percentage.

Tier 1: Customers with income less than 150% of the FPL will receive a 20% discount on their base rate bill components.

Tier 2: Customers with income between 150% and 200% of the FPL will receive a 10% discount on the base rate components of their bill.

Q. Are you concerned that a discount that grows with the bill will incentivize waste or increased usage?

A. No, I do not think the IEBD will incentivize wasteful usage. The discount is a percentage of the total base rate bill which is equivalent to an equal percentage (10% or 20%) reduction in each base rate within the customer's rate schedule. The effective rate per kWh paid by an enrolled customer still provides a real incentive to reduce consumption in order to reduce their bill. For instance, the current rate for on-peak summer energy for an Evening Morning Savers customer is 15.81 cents per kWh. If the customer received the 20% discount, then their effective rate (incentive to reduce) would still be 12.65 cents per kWh.

Q. Does the Company's IEBD include any of the other elements of the Keeping Current heating bill credit program?

A. Yes. Enrollment in the Company's IEBD will require application for Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program ("LIHEAP") and the state Weatherization program as well as enrollment in the Company's Budget Billing Program. The IEBD, like the Keeping Current heating bill credit, is applicable for 12 billing periods, requiring annual enrollment.

Q. How did the Company meet its objective of not increasing costs for customers who will not be eligible for the IEBD?

A. First, the Company is adding $6 million to the base rate revenue requirement in this case to fund the IEBD. Each class will be allocated a fraction of the $6 million

proportional to their current base rate revenue. The Company believes $6 million is a reasonable and conservative estimate of the potential future Discounts. Any Discounts awarded beyond the $6 million will be paid for by shareholders. Next, Company witness Hipkiss removes all costs associated with the customer-funded portion of the Keeping Current and Rehousing Low Income Pilot Program from the revenue requirement calculation. This revenue requirement reduction is reflected in a $3.25 million reduction in the Low-Income Pilot Program Charge in rate design in this case.[29] Third, the Company recently engaged stakeholders on an extension to its existing MEEIA 4 programs, which includes more than $2.75 million reduction in income-eligible MEEIA programs, in part, to support this IEBD. Again, if an extension does not come to fruition, the MEEIA program will end at the end of 2026 and a reduction in customer bills will materialize.

Therefore, customers who are not income-eligible across all classes will see more than a $6 million dollar decrease in their bills through reductions in the Low Income Pilot Program Charge and Rider EEIC, and therefore are expected to see a reduction in the cost they bear to support income-eligible programs across the universe of programs offered by the Company. This achieves the goal of improving existing energy assistance offerings through a discount envisioned in SB 4 while not increasing costs for other customers.

[29] In our assessment of energy assistance, the Company discovered the Low-Income Pilot Program Charge was under-collecting dollars associated with energy assistance as prescribed by the Low-Income Pilot tariffs. In total, the Low Income Pilot Programs defined $4.5 million dollars to be collected through the Low Income Pilot Program Charge, but the charge was only calibrated to collect $3.5 million. The $1 million dollar difference did not go uncollected, but was rather collected through base rates, because the $4.5 million total was included in revenue requirement, when it should have been collected through the Low-Income Pilot Charge. Therefore, in this case, the revenue requirement will go down $3.25 million, but the Low Income Pilot Program Charge will go only appear to go down $2.25 million, from $3.5 to $1.25 million. However, base rates will go down on a relative basis by the other $1 million, so customer rates will go down by the full $3.25 million because of this change.

Q. What assumptions did you make regarding eligibility and enrollment/participation in the program?

A. There are two primary assumptions in the numerical model of the Company's proposed IEBD attached to my testimony as Schedule NSB-D4. The two primary assumptions are the total eligible customer bills at each income qualification level and the enrollment rate at each income qualification level. The value for the first assumption is derived from the customer level Census analysis discussed above. Using the Census income level and household size, we could identify each customer as above or below any specified income eligibility criteria. Once the customers below any income eligibility criteria are identified, the base rate bills associated with those customers can be calculated.

There are two reasons why the total eligible customer bills values in the model are conservative. First, those bills were calculated at current rates, rather than the proposed rates. Second, the income used to determine inclusion is the household income and actual qualification will be based on the income of the account holder. The household income number is the maximum that the account holder's income could be and therefore is more likely to exclude customers from the eligible bills assumption when in fact they will qualify. The second assumption is the enrollment assumption. The highest eligibility criteria associated with the IEBD (200% of FPL) is effectively equal to the state's LIHEAP qualification (60% of state median income). There is a long history of LIHEAP enrollment embedded in the Company's billing data. Specifically, customers who receive a LIHEAP pledge are subsequently exempted from paying Rider EEIC per the Company's tariff. By observing the number of customers exempt from Rider EEIC, we can effectively observe

the number of customers enrolled in LIHEAP, and therefore the number of customers enrolled in a program with a maximum eligibility criteria of 200% of FPL. We can consistently observe between 30,000 and 35,000 residential customers exempt from paying Rider EEIC. Given our estimate of 100,000 households below 200% of FPL by the Census analysis, this implies an enrollment rate of between 30% and 35%. The $6 million cost estimate which is included in base rates is based on the assumed enrollment of 30%.

VI. EEIC NET MARGIN RATES

Q. Were Rider EEIC Net Margin Rate values updated to reflect rates proposed in the Company's filing?

A. Yes, the Rider EEIC Net Margin Rate values were updated to reflect the rates proposed in the Company's filing. See redlined Sheet Nos. 91.19 and 91.20 in Schedule NB-D7.

VII. RIDER RESRAM REBASING

Q. Why is Rider RESRAM, which is a rider mechanism that establishes a rate outside of general rate cases, to be rebased in this case?

A. Rider RESRAM is designed to recover costs and distribute benefits associated with Renewable Energy Standard ("RES") compliance. Rider RESRAM captures costs and benefits that occur between rate cases to ensure the Company and its customers are both made whole given the costs and benefits of RES compliance. The RESRAM is designed to be rebased in general rate proceedings. Rebasing moves RES costs and benefits currently included in the RESRAM rate into base rates.

Rebasing RESRAM may include two changes that impact the RESRAM rate: 1) the transfer of RESRAM eligible costs and benefits out of the RESRAM rate and into base

rates, and 2) the establishment of values for the RESRAM Base Amount ("RBA") and the Monthly Base Amount ("MBA") components of the RESRAM rate. The values of RBA and MBA represent amounts of RESRAM eligible costs and benefits reflected in the RESRAM rate and base rates respectively.

Q. Are you submitting a tariff sheet that rebases RESRAM filed in the direct case?

A. No. The timing of the annual RESRAM filing and the timing of a general rate proceedings make filing a tariff sheet rebasing RESRAM with the direct case impractical. The RESRAM rate is revised through an annual filing made by October 1st of each year. The annual filing has a four-month review period before the revised RESRAM rate takes effect on February 1st. Therefore, the RESRAM rate needs to be reset between the time this case is filed (June 26, 2026) and the time the resulting rates take effect (expected to be on or before June 1, 2027). Modifications to Rider RESRAM needed for rebasing cannot be filed with the other tariff sheet modifications initiating this case because, as is typical with general rate review filings, we expect all filed tariff sheets to be suspended. Suspension of the RESRAM tariff sheet would prevent the normal annual Rider RESRAM filing from occurring pursuant to its own schedule. Therefore, I have attached Schedule NSB-D6 to my testimony, an illustrative RESRAM rate sheet that shows the establishment of a new MBA based on the amount of RESRAM eligible costs and benefits reflected in the revenue requirement in the Company's direct filed case. When this case is resolved by Commission order, the Company will file the RESRAM rate sheet with an updated MBA, and an adjusted RBA and RESRAM rate, consistent with the Commission's final order in this case as part of the compliance tariffs.

Q. What adjustment to the RESRAM rate and RBA will be required at the conclusion of this case?

A. The actual magnitude of the adjustments to the RESRAM rate and RESRAM RBA is not known at this time. In the anticipated 2026 RESRAM rate filing, over- and under-recoveries and annual ongoing revenue requirements accumulated through July 2026 will be reflected in the RESRAM rate. The level of ongoing RESRAM revenue requirement included in the RESRAM rate and RBA as a result of the 2026 filing, which is subsequently reflected in the base rate revenue requirement and MBA established by the Commission in this case, will need to be removed from the RESRAM rate and RBA in the compliance tariffs filed to implement the Commission's decision in this case.

Q. Will the RESRAM rate be zero when this rebasing occurs?

A. No. The portion of the RESRAM rate related to recovery of the ongoing revenue requirement associated with eligible RES investments and activities will be set to zero (assuming these costs and benefits are reflected in this case's revenue requirement). The portion of the RESRAM rate that reflects historical over- or under-recoveries from the previous Accumulation Period, RES Over/Under Recovery ("ROUR"), will remain in effect. Therefore, compliance tariffs would include a non-zero rate consistent with the recovery of ROUR from the Accumulation Period that ends in July of 2026.

VIII. RIDER EDI RATE ANALYSIS UPDATE

Q. Have you updated analysis of the EDI incremental revenues and costs for this case?

A. Yes. For the 23 EDI customers with a full year of billing in the test year, the incremental revenue contributions were realized at an average rate of 3.88 cents per kWh, but the incremental costs of serving those loads are estimated to be 4.52 cents per kWh.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS TARIFF REVISIONS

Q. What miscellaneous revisions were made to Service Classification No. 1(M)?

A. There are three miscellaneous revisions made to service classification 1(M):

1. The Grandfathered Optional TOD (Time-Of-Day) Rate Pilot is deleted from Sheet No. 54.3. The rate option is no longer open to new enrollees and all grandfathered customers left this rate option.

2. A reference to Rider SUR is added to the adjustments section adjacent to FAC, EEIC, and RESRAM riders in each of the rate options. Rider SUR is explicitly applicable to all customers. Adding explicit reference within each residential rate option adjacent to other applicable riders provides clarity currently missing from the tariff.

3. The non-AMI customer charge is removed from the Overnight Savers Service rate option. AMI is fully deployed, there are no customers on the Overnight Savers AMR option, nor will an AMR option be available for any future customer, so the additional customer charge is no longer necessary.

Q. What miscellaneous revisions were made to non-residential service classifications for clarification?

A. There were two miscellaneous revisions made to provide non-residential service classifications (all classes other than 1(M)) for clarification:

1. A reference to Rider SUR was added to the adjustments section adjacent to FAC, EEIC, and RESRAM riders in each of non-residential service classifications of sheets 55.1, 56.1, 57.1, and 61.1. These revisions were made for the same reason expressed in the question related to the residential service classification, clarity.

2. Context is added to the Term of Use provision within each non-residential service classifications of sheets 55.1, 56.1, 57.1, 61.1, and 62.1. Reference to General Rules and Regulations, V. Billing Practices, Change of Rate is added to the Term of Use provision to clarify that the term of use is a period which restricts a customer's ability to move between service classifications or rate options within service classifications. The Term of Use provision does not restrict or grant customer rights to terminate service.

Q. What miscellaneous change is made related to 3(M) election of Rider I?

A. Tariff language related to 3(M) customer election of Rider I is removed from the Total Billing Demand section of Sheet No. 56.2. The application of Rider I can only benefit customers, and with the deployment of AMI, Rider I can and is employed for all 3(M) customers by default. Therefore, references to customer election of Rider I is removed.

Q. What miscellaneous revisions were made related to Rider B?

A. References to the application of Rider B demand charge adjustments under the Character of Service Supplied section of 4(M) and 11(M) service classifications are removed from Sheet Nos. 57.2 and 61.2. The elimination of Rider B from the tariff and the

explicit definition of service voltage rates within those classes makes the reference obsolete. Also references to Rider B throughout the General Rules and Regulations have been eliminated. Those eliminations include Sheet No. 102, I. General Provisions, E. Application For Service; Sheet No. 109, II. Characteristics of Service, H. High Voltage Service; and Sheet No. 134 V. Billing Practices, H Change of Rate.

Q. What miscellaneous revision was made to the Definitions section of the General Rules and Regulations?

A. The definition of Transmission System is revised to specify lines and substations normally operating at 115 kV and above rather than 138 kV. The 115 kV operating voltage aligns with the service voltages specified in the redesigned 4(M) and 11(M) service classifications as well as the 14(M) service classifications.

Q. What miscellaneous revisions are made to the Miscellaneous Charges provision of the tariff?

A. There are two revisions to the Miscellaneous Charge provision of the tariff. First, there is a revision to Opt-out Charges for Non-Standard Meters. In response to provisions of SB 4, the Company revised its Opt-out Charges to state $40 per month for Non-Standard Meters through June 30, 2026 and $15 per month for Non-Standard Meters starting July 1, 2026. This bifurcated language allowed the change to go into effect prior to the filing of this case, and the proposed change simply eliminates the reference to two rates at the conclusion of this case, leaving only the SB 4 related rate on Sheet No. 63. Second, the current Supplemental Service Minimum Monthly Charges equal to current 11(M) LPS customer, low-income pilot program, and demand charges. The revision to Sheet No. 63 adjusts the rates so they are equal to the level proposed for 11(M) LPS primary

voltage rates. The header above the rate value is also revised to simply state rate rather than primary service rate. Those rates are equal to the 11(M) LPS- primary voltage rates, but they are applicable to any customer taking supplemental service regardless of their service voltage. This is equivalent to past practice where Rider B did not apply to higher voltage customers' Supplemental Service Minimum Monthly Charges.

Q. What miscellaneous revision is made to the Rider Table of Contents?

A. The Rider Table of Contents ("TOC") on Sheet No. 70 is modified to reflect proposed elimination of Rider B and insertion of Riders previously approved in other cases but not yet added to the TOC including: CCAP, CEC, NEC, RSPLLC, and SUR. We have also proposed a change to the name of Rider C related to the changes discussed by Company Witness Hickman.

Q. What miscellaneous revision is made to FAC tariff sheets?

A. The subtitle to the currently effective FAC tariff Sheet Nos. 72 to 72.13 is changed from Applicable To Service Provided On The Effective Date Of This Tariff Sheet And Thereafter where the effective date is June 1, 2025 to Applicable To Service Provided Between June 1, 2025 And The Day Before the Effective Date of This Tariff Sheet. This revision will terminate these currently effective tariff sheets on the date tariff sheets become effective as a result of this case.

Q. What revisions are made related to Pilots, Variances and Promotional Practices?

A. The contents of tariff sheets related to the Voluntary Green Program/Pure Power Program, the Charge Ahead – Electric Vehicle Program, the Charge Ahead – Business Solutions Program, and the Charge Ahead – Corridor Charging Program are

deleted. These changes include Sheet Nos. 163, 164, 164.4, and 165. These deletions are made because the programs have expired. The sheets have been filed as "Reserved For Future Use." References to these sheets have also been removed from the Pilots, Variances and Promotional Practices Table of Contents on Sheet No. 156. Reference to the Rehousing Low Income Pilot is also removed from the same Table of Contents.

Q. Does this conclude your Direct Testimony?

A. Yes, it does.

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

In the Matter of Union Electric Company	**)**	
d/b/a Ameren Missouri's Tariffs to Adjust	**)**	Case No. ER-2026-0291
Its Revenues for Electric Service.	**)**	

AFFIDAVIT OF NICHOLAS BOWDEN, Ph.D.

STATE OF MISSOURI)
) ss
CITY OF ST. LOUIS)

Nicholas Bowden, Ph.D., being first duly sworn states:

My name is Nicholas Bowden, Ph.D., and on my oath declare that I am of sound mind and lawful age; that I have prepared the foregoing *Direct Testimony*; and further, under the penalty of perjury, that the same is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Nicholas Bowden, Ph.D.
Nicholas Bowden, Ph.D.

Sworn to me this 26th day of June, 2026.

Residential - Anytime Users	Billing Units	Current Rates	Current Revenue
Customer Charge			
Total Bills	2,006,688	9.00	18,060,192
Low Income Charge	2,006,688	0.19	381,271
Energy Charge			
Summer kWh	745,714,227	0.156	116,331,419
Winter kWh			
First 750 kWh	764,898,319	0.1062	81,232,201
Over 750 kWh	532,930,130	0.0714	38,051,211
Total Anytime Users kWh	2,043,542,676		
Total Anytime Users Revenue			254,056,295

Residential - Evening Morning Savers	Billing Units	Current Rates	Current Revenue
Customer Charge			
Total Bills	11,174,040	9.00	100,566,360
Low Income Charge	11,174,040	0.19	2,123,068
Energy Charge			
Summer kWh	4,155,893,752	0.1524	633,358,208
Summer Peak kWh	2,534,790,828	0.0057	14,448,308
Winter kWh			
First 750 kWh	4,190,205,961	0.1045	437,876,523
Over 750 kWh	2,915,355,487	0.0701	204,366,420
Winter Peak kWh	3,683,654,268	0.0028	10,314,232
Total kWh	11,261,455,201		
Total Evening Morning Revenue			1,403,053,118

Residential - Overnight Savers	Billing Units	Current Rates	Current Revenue
Customer Charge			
Total Bills	53,280	9.00	479,520
Low Income Charge	53,280	0.19	10,123
Energy Charge			
Summer kWh			
Off Peak	7,162,568	0.0732	524,300
On Peak	15,107,404	0.1839	2,778,252
Winter kWh			
Off Peak	11,796,244	0.0631	744,343
On Peak	20,977,284	0.1034	2,169,051
First 750 kWh	2,280,723	0.1062	242,213
Over 750 kWh	1,675,674	0.0714	119,643
Total kWh	58,999,896		
Total Overnight Revenue			7,067,445

Residential - Smart Savers	Billing Units	Current Rates	Current Revenue
Customer Charge			
Total Bills	37,728	9.00	339,552
Low Income Charge	37,728	0.19	7,168
Energy Charge			
Summer kWh			
Off Peak	4,612,041	0.0767	353,744
Intermediate Peak	8,018,628	0.1216	975,065
On Peak	1,866,353	0.4051	756,060
Winter kWh			
Off Peak	6,432,130	0.0635	408,440
Intermediate Peak	10,569,527	0.0778	822,309
On Peak	2,175,754	0.2169	471,921
First 750 kWh	2,988,593	0.1062	317,389
Over 750 kWh	2,620,426	0.0714	187,098
Total kWh	39,283,454		
Total Smart Savers Revenue			4,638,746

Residential - Ultimate Savers	Billing Units	Current Rates	Current Revenue
Customer Charge			
Total Bills	23,892	9.00	215,028
Low Income Charge	23,892	0.19	4,539
Energy Charge			
Summer kWh			
Off Peak	9,795,517	0.0578	566,181
On Peak	1,451,089	0.3413	495,257
Winter kWh			
Off Peak	15,747,092	0.0511	804,676
On Peak	1,998,848	0.1856	370,986
Demand Charge			
Summer Demand	52,671	9.28	488,791
Winter Demand	98,025	3.83	375,437
Total kWh	28,992,546		
Total kW	150,697		
Total Ultimate Savers Revenue			3,320,895

Community Solar Revenue	122,081	12.62	1,540,667
Total Residential Revenue			1,673,677,166

Small General Service Class	Billing Units	Current Rates	Current Revenue
Customer Charge			
One-phase	1,178,374	13.46	15,860,917
Three-phase	469,258	25.73	12,074,005
Limited Unmetered Service	89,332	7.14	637,829
TOD Bills			
One-phase	17,079	13.46	229,881
Three-phase	2,406	25.73	61,906
Overnight Bills			
One-phase	716	13.46	9,633
Three-phase	239	25.73	6,147
Low Income Charge	1,757,403	0.26	456,925
Total Bills	1,757,403		
Energy Charge			
Summer			
Summer kWh	1,152,631,931	0.1346	155,144,258
Off Peak	28,351,379	0.0817	2,316,308
On Peak	17,038,235	0.2001	3,409,351
Overnight Off Peak	240,765	0.0890	21,428
Overnight On Peak	656,838	0.1489	97,803
Winter			
Base	1,555,012,399	0.1005	156,278,746
Seasonal	455,832,797	0.0581	26,483,886
Off Peak	55,106,303	0.0602	3,317,399
On Peak	31,287,862	0.1318	4,123,740
Overnight Off Peak	487,185	0.0633	30,839
Overnight On Peak	1,183,274	0.0993	117,499
CellNet kWh	1,842,345	0.0581	107,040
Total kWh	3,299,671,313		
Total Revenue			380,785,540

Community Solar Revenue	6,794	11.46	77,859
Total SGS Revenue			380,863,399

Large General Service	Billing Units	Current Rates	Current Revenue
Customer Charge			
Standard Bills	128,804	120.23	15,486,057
TOD Bills	745	0	0
Low Income Charge	128,804	2.75	354,210
Demand Charge (kW)			
Summer	7,932,501	7.43	58,938,481
Winter	14,738,917	2.76	40,679,412
Energy Charge			
Summer kWh			
First 150HU	1,023,062,178	0.1233	126,143,567
Next 200HU	1,127,241,016	0.0927	104,495,242
Over 350HU	507,025,394	0.0624	31,638,385
Off Peak	14,513,242	-0.0079	-114,655
On Peak	7,887,049	0.0114	89,912
Winter kWh			
Base Energy Charge			
First 150HU	1,673,603,725	0.0774	129,536,928
Next 200HU	1,790,175,449	0.0575	102,935,088
Over 350HU	755,972,013	0.0453	34,245,532
Seasonal Energy	379,770,943	0.0453	17,203,624
Off Peak	25,811,059	-0.0022	-56,784
On Peak	13,713,424	0.0035	47,997
Total kWh	7,318,775,492		
Total EDI Discount			-1,681,016
Total LGS Revenue			659,941,981

Small Primary Service	Billing Units	Current Rates	Current Revenue
Customer Charge			
Standard Bills	7,909	412.66	3,263,728
TOD Bills	269	0.00	0
Low Income Charge	7,909	2.75	21,750
Demand Charge (kW)			
Summer	2,785,563	6.41	17,855,457
Winter	4,974,456	2.33	11,590,483
Energy Charge			
Summer kWh			
First 150HU	403,089,703	0.1199	48,330,455
Next 200HU	488,174,596	0.0902	44,033,349
Over 350HU	369,036,544	0.0606	22,363,615
Off Peak	37,864,064	-0.0055	-208,252
On Peak	19,265,813	0.0084	161,833
Winter kWh			
Base Energy Charge			
First 150HU	661,792,017	0.0755	49,965,297
Next 200HU	791,745,763	0.0562	44,496,112
Over 350HU	562,876,456	0.0439	24,710,276
Seasonal Energy	172,721,521	0.0439	7,582,475
Off Peak	60,430,214	-0.0019	-114,817
On Peak	32,873,048	0.0031	101,906
Reactive Power (kvar)	1,104,239	0.4481	494,809
Rider B 34.5/69 kV Discount	781,736	-1.24	-969,353
Rider B 138 kV Discount	4,778	-1.47	-7,024
Total kWh	3,599,869,738		
Total EDI Discount			-942,520
Total SPS Revenue			272,729,578

Large Primary Service	Billing Units	Current Rates	Current Revenue
Customer Charge			
Standard Bills	840	412.66	346,634
TOD	60	0.00	0
Low Income Charge	840	291.99	245,272
Demand Charge (kW)			
Summer	2,605,620	23.90	62,274,321
Winter	4,723,657	10.63	50,212,473
Energy Charge			
Summer kWh			
Energy	1,475,575,534	0.0406	59,908,367
Off Peak	83,116,049	-0.0037	-307,529
On Peak	40,388,311	0.0064	258,485
Winter kWh			
Energy	2,540,868,957	0.0371	94,266,238
Off Peak	145,681,087	-0.0017	-247,658
On Peak	71,364,080	0.0029	206,956
Reactive Power (kvar)	276,159	0.4481	123,747
Rider B 34.5/69 kV Discount	2,211,021	-1.24	-2,741,666
Rider B 138 kV Discount	616,865	-1.47	-906,791
Total kWh	4,016,444,492		
Total EDI Discount			-13,377,835
Total LPS Revenue			250,261,013

Company Owned Lighting 5M	Billing Units	Current Rates	Current Revenue
100000 MH Direct	240	83.65	240,912
11000 MV Open Btm	60	11.9	8,568
140000 HPS Direct	4	84.35	4,049
20000 MV Direct	136	25.72	41,975
20000 MV Enclosed	1,208	19.59	283,977
25500 HPS Direct	1,463	26.76	469,799
25500 HPS Enclosed	2,458	20.6	607,618
27500 HP Enclosed	50	20.6	12,360
3300 MV Open Btm	721	11.88	102,786
3300 MV Post Top	34	26.35	10,751
34000 MH Direct	326	25.77	100,812
34200 HPS Direct	3	26.76	963
36000 MH Direct	1,289	25.77	398,610
47000 HPS Direct	49	42.33	24,890
50000 HPS Direct	1,349	42.33	685,238
50000 HPS Enclosed	645	37.22	288,083
54000 MV Direct	10	38.17	4,580
54000 MV Enclosed	31	33.06	12,298
5800 HPS Open Btm	24	12.27	3,534
6800 MV Enclosed	1,775	14.31	304,803
6800 MV Open Btm	3,772	12.48	564,895
6800 MV Post Top	3,181	27.37	1,044,768
9500 HPS Enclosed	1,798	14.9	321,482
9500 HPS Open Btm	5,909	13.08	927,477
9500 HPS Post Top	20,374	27.98	6,840,774
LED 100 W EQ Bracket	87,333	12.04	12,617,872
LED 250 W EQ Bracket	14,179	19.41	3,302,573
LED 400 W EQ Bracket	2,359	35.68	1,010,029
LED Direct-Large	562	80.79	544,848
LED Direct-Medium	5,069	40.52	2,464,751
LED Direct-Small	4,265	25.27	1,293,319
LED Post Top - All	33,093	26.71	10,606,968
Municipal Discount		-0.0377	-1,702,648
Total Company Lighting Revenue			43,443,712

Customer Owned Lighting 6M	Billing Units	Current Rates	Current Revenue
100W LED Energy Only	109	1.97	2,577
11000 MV Energy Only	50	5.54	3,324
12900 MH Energy Only	53	3.99	2,538
162W LED Energy Only	8	3.19	306
180W LED Energy Only	47	3.55	2,002
196W LED Energy Only	28	3.86	1,297
20000 MV Energy Only	104	8.54	10,658
23W LED Energy Only	25	0.45	135
250W LED Energy Only	15	4.93	887
25500 HPS Enrg&Maint	24	8.29	2,388
25500 HPS Enrgy Only	387	5.78	26,842
25W LED Energy Only	2	0.49	12
26W LED Energy Only	29	0.51	177
27W LED Energy Only	10	0.53	64
3300 MV Enrg&Maint	2	4.83	116
3300 MV Enrgy Only	0	2.39	0
36W LED Energy Only	62	0.71	528
40W LED Energy Only	25	0.79	237
44W LED Energy Only	1	0.87	10
45W LED Energy Only	47	0.89	502
48W LED Energy Only	48	0.95	547
50000 HPS Enrg&Maint	2	11.9	286
50000 HPS Enrgy Only	55	9.07	5,986
54000 MV Energy Only	15	20.35	3,663
54W LED Energy Only	33	1.06	420
5500 MH Energy Only	173	2.36	4,899
55W LED Energy Only	15	1.08	194
57W LED Energy Only	7	1.12	94
60W LED Energy Only	4	1.18	57
6800 MV Enrg&Maint	617	6.23	46,127
6800 MV Enrgy Only	274	3.89	12,790
6M Ltd LED 100 W EQ	12,809	3.64	559,497
6M Ltd LED 250 W EQ	118	4.72	6,684
6M Ltd LED 400 W EQ	15	8.33	1,499
70W LED Energy Only	13	1.38	215
72W LED Energy Only	19	1.42	324
75W LED Energy Only	183	1.48	3,250
80W LED Energy Only	249	1.58	4,721
85W LED Energy Only	64	1.67	1,283
9500 HPS Enrg&Maint	5,042	4.83	292,234
9500 HPS Enrgy Only	2,313	2.25	62,451
96W LED Energy Only	5	1.89	113
Fixture Revenue			1,061,935
Municipal Discount		-0.0377	-40,050
Total Customer Lighting Revenue			1,021,886

Customer Owned Lighting 6M Metered	Billing Units	Current Rates	Current Revenue
Bills	21,207	9.16	194,256
Energy	31,574,822	0.0581	1,834,497
Billed Revenue			2,028,753
Municipal Discount		-0.0554	-112,377
Total Customer Metered Light Revenue			1,916,376

Total Lighting Revenue	46,381,974

MSD Horsepower Service	Billing Units	Current Rates	Current Revenue
	36,900	0.2181	96,575

Total Revenue	3,283,951,687

Revenue Requirement Adjustment			
Total Revenue Requirement Adjustment in a World with Other Retail Revenues.	$ 342,883,000	Base Revenue Requirement Adjustment in a World without Other Retail Revenue.	$ 330,314,035
Other Retail Revenues with Base Rate Revenue Impacts	$ (12,568,965)	Base Rate Revenue Requirement in a World withouout other retail revenues	$ 3,625,566,040

	1M Residential	2M Small General Service	3M Large General Service	4M Small Primary Service	5M Company Owned Lighting	6M Customer Owned Lighting	11M Large Primary Service	MSD	Total
Current Normal Total Retail Revenue	$ 1,673,677,166	$ 380,863,399	$ 659,941,981	$ 272,729,578	$ 43,443,712	$ 2,938,262	$ 250,261,014	$ 96,575	$ 3,283,951,687
Low Income Pilot Program Charge Revenue	$ 2,526,169	$ 456,925	$ 354,210	$ 21,750	$ -	$ -	$ 245,272	$ -	$ 3,604,325
Community Solar Generation Revenue	$ 1,038,913	$ 57,817	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,096,729
EDI Discounts	$ -	$ -	$ 1,681,016	$ 942,520	$ -	$ -	$ 13,377,835	$ -	$ 16,001,372
Current Normal Base Rate Revenue	$ 1,670,112,084	$ 380,348,658	$ 661,268,787	$ 273,650,349	$ 43,443,712	$ 2,938,262	$ 263,393,578	$ 96,575	$ 3,295,252,004
Revenue-Neutral Adjustment to Current Normal Base Rate Revenue	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Adjusted Normal Base Rate Revenue	$ 1,670,112,084	$ 380,348,658	$ 661,268,787	$ 273,650,349	$ 43,443,712	$ 2,938,262	$ 263,393,578	$ 96,575	$ 3,295,252,004
Normal Base Rate Revenue Requirement Adjustment excluding Other Revenue Impacts	$ 167,411,009	$ 38,125,916	$ 66,285,177	$ 27,430,543	$ 4,354,771	$ 294,530	$ 26,402,410	$ 9,681	$ 330,314,035
Community Solar Generation Revenue Allocation	$ 555,848	$ 126,588	$ 220,084	$ 91,077	$ 14,459	$ 978	$ 87,663	$ 32	$ 1,096,729
EDI Discount Allocation	$ 8,109,876	$ 1,846,930	$ 3,211,047	$ 1,328,815	$ 210,958	$ 14,268	$ 1,279,009	$ 469	$ 16,001,372
Incremental EDI Discount Allocation	$ 849,610	$ 193,489	$ 336,397	$ 139,210	$ 22,100	$ 1,495	$ 133,992	$ 49	$ 1,676,343
Residential Discount Allocation	$ 3,040,943	$ 692,539	$ 1,204,039	$ 498,263	$ 79,102	$ 5,350	$ 479,587	$ 176	$ 6,000,000
Proposed Normal Base Rate Revenue Requirement Target	$ 1,848,967,673	$ 421,080,944	$ 732,085,363	$ 302,956,103	$ 48,096,185	$ 3,252,926	$ 291,600,914	$106,917	$ 3,648,147,025
Normal Base Rate Revenue Percent Change	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%
Proposed Normal Base Rate Revenue Requirement	$ 1,848,927,372	$ 421,061,396	$ 732,063,403	$ 302,933,096	$ 48,094,329	$ 3,252,447	$ 291,584,089	$106,892	$ 3,648,023,024
Rounding Diff	$ (40,301)	$ (19,548)	$ (21,959)	$ (23,007)	$ (1,856)	$ (479)	$ (16,825)	$ (25)	$ (124,001)
Low Income Charge	$ 930,694	$ 123,018	$ 122,363	$ 7,514	$ -	$ -	$ 85,058	$ -	$ 1,268,648
Community Solar Generation Revenue	$ 1,038,913	$ 57,817							$ 1,096,729
EDI Discounts at Proposed Rates			$ 1,857,123	$ 1,041,261			$ 14,779,330		$ 17,677,715
Residential Discounts	$ 6,000,000								$ 6,000,000
Proposed Normal Total Retail Revenue	$ 1,844,896,979	$ 421,242,231	$ 730,328,644	$ 301,899,349	$ 48,094,329	$ 3,252,447	$ 276,889,817	$106,892	$ 3,626,710,687
Base Rate Revenue Change	$ 178,815,288	$ 40,712,738	$ 70,794,616	$ 29,282,747	$ 4,650,617	$ 314,185	$ 28,190,511	$ 10,317	$ 352,771,020
Base Rate Revenue Percentage Change	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%
Total Retail Revenue Change	$ 171,219,813	$ 40,378,832	$ 70,386,663	$ 29,169,770	$ 4,650,617	$ 314,185	$ 26,628,803	$ 10,317	$ 342,758,999
Total Retail Revenue Percent Change	10.2%	10.6%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.6%	10.7%	10.4%

Residential - Anytime Users	Billing Units	Proposed Rates	Normal Revenue
Customer Charge			
Total Bills	2,006,688	$ 9.96	$ 19,986,612
Low Income Charge	2,006,688	$ 0.07	$ 140,468
Energy Charge			
Summer kWh	745,714,227	$ 0.1727	$ 128,784,847
Winter kWh			
First 750 kWh	764,898,319	$ 0.1176	$ 89,952,042
Over 750 kWh	532,930,130	$ 0.0790	$ 42,101,480
Total Anytime Users kWh	2,043,542,676		
Total Anytime Users Revenue			$ 280,965,450

Residential - Evening Morning Savers	Billing Units	Proposed Rates	Normal Revenue
Customer Charge			
Total Bills	11,174,040	$ 9.96	$ 111,293,438
Low Income Charge	11,174,040	$ 0.07	$ 782,183
Energy Charge			
Summer kWh	4,155,893,752	$ 0.1687	$ 701,099,276
Summer Peak kWh	2,534,790,828	$ 0.0062	$ 15,715,703
Winter kWh			
First 750 kWh	4,190,205,961	$ 0.1157	$ 484,806,830
Over 750 kWh	2,915,355,487	$ 0.0776	$ 226,231,586
Winter Peak kWh	3,683,654,268	$ 0.0032	$ 11,787,694
Total kWh	11,261,455,201		
Total Evening Morning Revenue			$ 1,551,716,709

Residential - Overnight Savers	Billing Units	Proposed Rates	Normal Revenue
Customer Charge			
Total Bills	53,280	$ 9.96	$ 530,669
Low Income Charge	53,280	$ 0.07	$ 3,730
Energy Charge			
Summer kWh			
Off Peak	7,162,568	$ 0.0810	$ 580,168
On Peak	15,107,404	$ 0.2036	$ 3,075,868
Winter kWh			
Off Peak	11,796,244	$ 0.0699	$ 824,557
On Peak	20,977,284	$ 0.1145	$ 2,401,899
First 750 kWh	2,280,723	$ 0.1176	$ 268,213
Over 750 kWh	1,675,674	$ 0.0790	$ 132,378
Total kWh	58,999,896		
Total Overnight Revenue			$ 7,817,482

Residential - Smart Savers	Billing Units	Proposed Rates	Normal Revenue
Customer Charge			
Total Bills	37,728	$ 9.96	$ 375,771
Low Income Charge	37,728	$ 0.07	$ 2,641
Energy Charge			
Summer kWh			
Off Peak	4,612,041	$ 0.0849	$ 391,562
Intermediate Peak	8,018,628	$ 0.1346	$ 1,079,307
On Peak	1,866,353	$ 0.4485	$ 837,059
Winter kWh			
Off Peak	6,432,130	$ 0.0703	$ 452,179
Intermediate Peak	10,569,527	$ 0.0861	$ 910,036
On Peak	2,175,754	$ 0.2401	$ 522,399
First 750 kWh	2,988,593	$ 0.1176	$ 351,459
Over 750 kWh	2,620,426	$ 0.0790	$ 207,014
Total kWh	39,283,454		
Total Smart Revenue			$ 5,129,427

Residential - Ultimate Savers	Billing Units	Proposed Rates	Normal Revenue
Customer Charge			
Total Bills	23,892	$ 9.96	$ 237,964
Low Income Charge	23,892	$ 0.07	$ 1,672
Energy Charge			
Summer kWh			
Off Peak	9,795,517	$ 0.0640	$ 626,913
On Peak	1,451,089	$ 0.3779	$ 548,366
Winter kWh			
Off Peak	15,747,092	$ 0.0566	$ 891,285
On Peak	1,998,848	$ 0.2055	$ 410,763
Demand Charge			
Summer Demand	52,671	$ 10.27	$ 540,935
Winter Demand	98,025	$ 4.24	$ 415,628
Total kWh	28,992,546		
Total kW	150,697		
Total Ultimate Revenue			$ 3,673,528

Community Solar Pilot Facilities Rate	122,081	4.55	$ 555,470
Community Solar Pilot Generation Rate	122,081	8.51	$ 1,038,913
Community Solar Pilot Total	122,081	13.06	$ 1,594,383
Rider CSP Facilities Rate	0	0.0881	$ -

Income Eligible Bill Discount	$ 6,000,000

Total Residential Revenue	$ 1,844,896,979

Small General Service	Billing Units	Proposed Rates	Normal Revenue
Customer Charge			
One-phase	1,178,374	$ 14.90	$ 17,557,776
Three-phase	469,258	$ 28.49	$ 13,369,156
Limited Unmetered Service	89,332	$ 7.90	$ 705,721
TOD Bills			
One-phase	17,079	$ 14.90	$ 254,475
Three-phase	2,406	$ 28.49	$ 68,547
Overnight Bills			
One-phase	716	$ 14.90	$ 10,663
Three-phase	239	$ 28.49	$ 6,807
Low Income Charge	1,757,403	$ 0.07	$ 123,018
Total Bills	1,757,403		
Energy Charge			
Summer kWh			
Summer kWh	1,152,631,931	$ 0.1490	$ 171,742,158
Off Peak	28,351,379	$ 0.0904	$ 2,562,965
On Peak	17,038,235	$ 0.2215	$ 3,773,969
Overnight Off Peak	240,765	$ 0.0985	$ 23,715
Overnight On Peak	656,838	$ 0.1648	$ 108,247
Winter kWh			
Base	1,555,012,399	$ 0.1113	$ 173,072,880
Seasonal	455,832,797	$ 0.0642	$ 29,264,466
Off Peak	55,106,303	$ 0.0666	$ 3,670,080
On Peak	31,287,862	$ 0.1459	$ 4,564,899
Overnight Off Peak	487,185	$ 0.0701	$ 34,152
Overnight On Peak	1,183,274	$ 0.1099	$ 130,042
CellNet kWh	1,842,345	$ 0.0643	$ 118,463
Total kWh	3,299,671,313		
Total Revenue			$ 421,162,198
Community Solar Pilot Facilities Rate	6,794	3.27	$ 22,216
Community Solar Pilot Generation Rate	6,794	8.51	$ 57,817
Community Solar Revenue	6,794	11.78	$ 80,033
Rider CSP Facilities Rate	0	0.0696	$ -
Total SGS Revenue			$ 421,242,231

Large General Service	Billing Units	Proposed Rates	Normal Revenue
Customer Charge			
Standard Bills	128,804	$ 133.11	$ 17,145,048
TOD Bills	745	$ -	$ -
Low Income Charge	128,804	$ 0.95	$ 122,363
Demand Charge (kW)			
Summer	7,042,718	$ 13.06	$ 91,977,897
Winter	12,466,967	$ 5.29	$ 65,950,254
Energy Charge			
Summer kWh			
First 150HU	1,023,062,178	$ 0.1196	$ 122,358,237
Next 200HU	1,127,241,016	$ 0.0942	$ 106,186,104
Over 350HU	507,025,394	$ 0.0690	$ 34,984,752
Off Peak	14,513,242	$ (0.0079)	$ (114,655)
On Peak	7,887,049	$ 0.0114	$ 89,912
Winter kWh			
Base Energy Charge			
First 150HU	1,673,603,725	$ 0.0768	$ 128,532,766
Next 200HU	1,790,175,449	$ 0.0603	$ 107,947,580
Over 350HU	755,972,013	$ 0.0502	$ 37,949,795
Seasonal Energy	379,770,943	$ 0.0502	$ 19,064,501
Off Peak	25,811,059	$ (0.0022)	$ (56,784)
On Peak	13,713,424	$ 0.0035	$ 47,997
Total kWh	7,256,850,718		
Total EDI Discount			$ (1,857,123)
Total LGS Revenue			$ 730,328,644

Small Primary Service	Billing Units	Proposed Rates	Normal Revenue
Customer Charge			
Standard Bills	7,909	$ 456.85	$ 3,613,227
TOD Bills	269	$ -	$ -
Low Income Charge	7,909	$ 0.95	$ 7,514
Primary Service			
Primary Demand Charge (kW)			
Summer	2,509,210	$ 10.97	$ 27,526,032
Winter	4,416,324	$ 4.32	$ 19,078,520
Primary Energy Charge			
Primary Summer kWh			
First 150HU	365,247,787	$ 0.1163	$ 42,478,318
Next 200HU	445,686,687	$ 0.0917	$ 40,869,469
Over 350HU	330,064,112	$ 0.0671	$ 22,147,302
Primary Winter kWh			
Base Energy Charge			
First 150HU	592,357,670	$ 0.0748	$ 44,308,354
Next 200HU	711,380,420	$ 0.0588	$ 41,829,169
Over 350HU	497,737,136	$ 0.0486	$ 24,190,025
Seasonal Energy	159,563,311	$ 0.0486	$ 7,754,777
Subtransmission Service			
Sub Demand Charge (kW)			
Summer	260,140	$ 9.51	$ 2,473,931
Winter	523,051	$ 2.91	$ 1,522,079
Sub Energy Charge			
Sub Summer kWh			
First 150HU	37,879,673	$ 0.1155	$ 4,375,102
Next 200HU	42,483,734	$ 0.0910	$ 3,866,020
Over 350HU	38,980,506	$ 0.0666	$ 2,596,102
Sub Winter kWh			
Base Energy Charge			
First 150HU	69,449,965	$ 0.0743	$ 5,160,132
Next 200HU	80,302,534	$ 0.0584	$ 4,689,668
Over 350HU	65,222,583	$ 0.0483	$ 3,150,251
Seasonal Energy	13,152,228	$ 0.0483	$ 635,253
Transmission Service			
Trans Demand Charge (kW)			
Summer	1,495	$ 9.22	$ 13,786
Winter	3,315	$ 2.64	$ 8,753
Trans Energy Charge			
Trans Summer kWh			
First 150HU	221,330	$ 0.1155	$ 25,564
Next 200HU	295,071	$ 0.0910	$ 26,851
Over 350HU	258,753	$ 0.0666	$ 17,233
Trans Winter kWh			
Base Energy Charge			
First 150HU	459,767	$ 0.0743	$ 34,161
Next 200HU	613,035	$ 0.0584	$ 35,801
Over 350HU	362,717	$ 0.0483	$ 17,519
Seasonal Energy	96,071	$ 0.0483	$ 4,640
Summer Off Peak	37,864,064	$ (0.0055)	$ (208,252)
Summer On Peak	19,265,813	$ 0.0084	$ 161,833
Winter Off Peak	60,430,214	$ (0.0019)	$ (114,817)
Winter On Peak	32,873,048	$ 0.0031	$ 101,906
Reactive Power (kvar)	1,104,239	$ 0.4930	$ 544,390
Total kWh	3,451,815,089		
Total EDI Discount			$ (1,041,261)
Total SPS Revenue			$ 301,899,349

Large Primary Service					
	Billing Units		Proposed Rates		Normal Revenue
Customer Charge					
Standard Bills	840	$	456.85	$	383,754
TOD	60	$	-	$	-
Low Income Charge	840	$	101.26	$	85,058
Primary Service					
Primary Demand Charge (kW)					
Summer	1,604,070	$	26.45	$	42,427,639
Winter	2,897,322	$	11.77	$	34,101,483
Primary Energy Charge					
Summer kWh					
Energy	888,402,141		0.0449	$	39,889,256
Winter kWh					
Energy	1,536,151,303		0.0411	$	63,135,819
Subtransmission Service					
Sub Demand Charge (kW)					
Summer	796,191	$	24.91	$	19,833,128
Winter	1,429,967	$	10.33	$	14,771,559
Sub Energy Charge					
Summer kWh					
Energy	471,179,874		0.0446	$	21,014,622
Winter kWh					
Energy	796,362,435		0.0408	$	32,491,587
Transmission Service					
Trans Demand Charge (kW)					
Summer	212,216	$	24.66	$	5,233,256
Winter	408,872	$	10.08	$	4,121,428
Trans Energy Charge					
Summer kWh					
Energy	120,013,635	$	0.0446	$	5,352,608
Winter kWh					
Energy	215,234,076	$	0.0408	$	8,781,550
Summer Off Peak	83,116,049	$	(0.0037)	$	(307,529)
Summer On Peak	40,388,311	$	0.0064	$	258,485
Winter Off Peak	145,681,087	$	(0.0017)	$	(247,658)
Winter On Peak	71,364,080	$	0.0029	$	206,956
Reactive Power (kvar)	276,159	$	0.4930	$	136,146
Total kWh	4,027,343,464				
Total EDI Discount				$	(14,779,330)
Total LPS Revenue				$	276,889,817

Company Owned Lighting 5M	Billing Units	Proposed Rates	Normal Revenue
100000 MH Direct	240	$ 92.61	$ 266,717
11000 MV Open Btm	60	$ 13.17	$ 9,482
140000 HPS Direct	4	$ 93.38	$ 4,482
20000 MV Direct	136	$ 28.47	$ 46,463
20000 MV Enclosed	1,208	$ 21.69	$ 314,418
25500 HPS Direct	1,463	$ 29.63	$ 520,184
25500 HPS Enclosed	2,458	$ 22.81	$ 672,804
27500 HP Enclosed	50	$ 22.81	$ 13,686
3300 MV Open Btm	721	$ 13.15	$ 113,774
3300 MV Post Top	34	$ 29.17	$ 11,901
34000 MH Direct	326	$ 28.53	$ 111,609
34200 HPS Direct	3	$ 29.63	$ 1,067
36000 MH Direct	1,289	$ 28.53	$ 441,302
47000 HPS Direct	49	$ 46.86	$ 27,554
50000 HPS Direct	1,349	$ 46.86	$ 758,570
50000 HPS Enclosed	645	$ 41.21	$ 318,965
54000 MV Direct	10	$ 42.26	$ 5,071
54000 MV Enclosed	31	$ 36.60	$ 13,615
5800 HPS Open Btm	24	$ 13.58	$ 3,911
6800 MV Enclosed	1,775	$ 15.84	$ 337,392
6800 MV Open Btm	3,772	$ 13.82	$ 625,548
6800 MV Post Top	3,181	$ 30.30	$ 1,156,612
9500 HPS Enclosed	1,798	$ 16.50	$ 356,004
9500 HPS Open Btm	5,909	$ 14.48	$ 1,026,748
9500 HPS Post Top	20,374	$ 30.98	$ 7,574,238
LED 100 W EQ Bracket	87,333	$ 13.33	$ 13,969,787
LED 250 W EQ Bracket	14,179	$ 21.49	$ 3,656,481
LED 400 W EQ Bracket	2,359	$ 39.50	$ 1,118,166
LED Direct-Large	562	$ 89.44	$ 603,183
LED Direct-Medium	5,069	$ 44.86	$ 2,728,744
LED Direct-Small	4,265	$ 27.98	$ 1,432,016
LED Post Top - All	33,093	$ 29.56	$ 11,738,749
Municipal Discount		-0.0377	$ (1,884,915)
Total 5M Revenue			$ 48,094,329

Customer Owned Lighting 6M	Billing Units	Proposed Rates	Normal Revenue
100W LED Energy Only	109	$ 2.18	$ 2,851
11000 MV Energy Only	50	$ 6.13	$ 3,678
12900 MH Energy Only	53	$ 4.42	$ 2,811
162W LED Energy Only	8	$ 3.53	$ 339
180W LED Energy Only	47	$ 3.93	$ 2,217
196W LED Energy Only	28	$ 4.27	$ 1,435
20000 MV Energy Only	104	$ 9.45	$ 11,794
23W LED Energy Only	25	$ 0.50	$ 150
250W LED Energy Only	15	$ 5.46	$ 983
25500 HPS Enrg&Maint	24	$ 9.18	$ 2,644
25500 HPS Enrgy Only	387	$ 6.40	$ 29,722
25W LED Energy Only	2	$ 0.54	$ 13
26W LED Energy Only	29	$ 0.56	$ 195
27W LED Energy Only	10	$ 0.59	$ 71
3300 MV Enrg&Maint	2	$ 5.35	$ 128
3300 MV Enrgy Only	0	$ 2.65	$ -
36W LED Energy Only	62	$ 0.79	$ 588
40W LED Energy Only	25	$ 0.87	$ 261
44W LED Energy Only	1	$ 0.96	$ 12
45W LED Energy Only	47	$ 0.99	$ 558
48W LED Energy Only	48	$ 1.05	$ 605
50000 HPS Enrg&Maint	2	$ 13.17	$ 316
50000 HPS Enrgy Only	55	$ 10.04	$ 6,626
54000 MV Energy Only	15	$ 22.53	$ 4,055
54W LED Energy Only	33	$ 1.17	$ 463
5500 MH Energy Only	173	$ 2.61	$ 5,418
55W LED Energy Only	15	$ 1.20	$ 216
57W LED Energy Only	7	$ 1.24	$ 104
60W LED Energy Only	4	$ 1.31	$ 63
6800 MV Enrg&Maint	617	$ 6.90	$ 51,088
6800 MV Enrgy Only	274	$ 4.31	$ 14,171
6M Ltd LED 100 W EQ	12,809	$ 4.03	$ 619,443
6M Ltd LED 250 W EQ	118	$ 5.23	$ 7,406
6M Ltd LED 400 W EQ	15	$ 9.22	$ 1,660
70W LED Energy Only	13	$ 1.53	$ 239
72W LED Energy Only	19	$ 1.57	$ 358
75W LED Energy Only	183	$ 1.64	$ 3,601
80W LED Energy Only	249	$ 1.75	$ 5,229
85W LED Energy Only	64	$ 1.85	$ 1,421
9500 HPS Enrg&Maint	5,042	$ 5.35	$ 323,696
9500 HPS Enrgy Only	2,313	$ 2.49	$ 69,112
96W LED Energy Only	5	$ 2.09	$ 125
Fixture Revenue			$ 1,175,865
Municipal Discount		-0.0554	$ (44,347)
Total 6M Unmetered Revenue			$ 1,131,519

Customer Owned Lighting 6M Metered	Billing Units	Proposed Rates	Normal Revenue
Bills	21,207	$ 10.14	$ 215,039
Energy	31,574,822	$ 0.0643	$ 2,030,261
Billed Revenue			$ 2,245,300
Municipal Discount		-0.0599	$ (124,372)
Total 6M Metered Revenue			$ 2,120,928

Total Lighting Revenue	$ 51,346,776

MSD Horsepower Service	Billing Units	Proposed Rates	Normal Revenue
	36,900	$ 0.2414	$ 106,892

IEBD Model			
	150% FPL	200% FPL	Total
Discount (%)	20%	10%	
Customer Eligible	33,602	67,204	100,806
Eligible Bills ($)	50,000,000	100,000,000	150,000,000
ExpectedEnrollment (%)	30%	30%	
Customers Enrolled	10,081	20,161	30,242
Realized Discount	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000

*RIDER CSP
COMMUNITY SOLAR PROGRAM

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Community Solar Program ("Program") is to offer eligible Customers the opportunity to voluntarily subscribe to a community solar energy product associated with new solar generation resources ("Resource") to be developed for the Program.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Under the Program, eligible Customers can elect to receive community solar energy service ("CS Service") which replaces a fixed percentage of kilowatt-hours (kWh) of electricity the customer would receive under their otherwise applicable service classification with kWh of solar energy.

AVAILABILITY

CS Service is only available to full service electric customers currently served by the Company under either Company Service Classification Residential Service 1(M) or Small General Service 2(M). Service hereunder is provided through one meter to one end-use customer and may not be redistributed or resold. Participants will be enrolled on a first enrolled, first-served basis. Participants can enroll or cancel subject to the Program Provisions and Special Terms. Customers will be deemed ineligible for the Program if they have received a disconnection notice within twelve (12) months preceding their application.

DEFINITIONS

Community Solar Energy Rate – The sum of the Facilities Rate and Solar Generation Rate.

Facilities Rate - A $/kWh rate applicable to a subscriber's Solar Energy Subscription for electrical facilities necessary to delivery solar energy.

Program Resource - A solar generation resource developed as a result of the Program.

Resource Term - The resource term shall be 25 years from the date the Program Resource is placed into service.

Solar Energy Subscription – The number of kWh of solar energy purchased by a CS Service subscriber in a specific billing month. The number of kWh is equal to the subscriber's Subscription Percentage multiplied by the customer's current billing month energy usage.

Solar Availability Bank – The total amount of kWh available for Solar Energy Subscription based on the expected average annual production over the life of Program Resources minus expected Solar Energy Subscriptions covered by existing subscriptions.

Solar Generation Rate - A $/kWh rate applicable to a subscriber's Solar Energy Subscription for the production of solar energy.

Subscription Percentage (1-100%) - An eligible customer may subscribe to replace a percentage of each billing month's energy usage with Solar Energy in single percentage increments up to 100%.

*RIDER CSP
COMMUNITY SOLAR PROGRAM (Cont'd.)

MONTHLY BILL

All terms and conditions of the customer's applicable service classification shall apply to this Program with the following exception:

The Solar Energy Subscription supplied under this Program, pursuant to the customer's Subscription Percentage, will replace an equal amount of kWh which would have been billed under the Energy Charge of their otherwise applicable service classification.

For customers on time-of-use rates, the Subscription Percentage will be applied equally to current billing month energy usage in each time-of-use period, such that the sum of solar energy across time-of-use periods is equal to the customer's Solar Energy Subscription.

The Solar Energy Subscription will be billed at the sum of the Facilities Rate and the Solar Generation Rate, the Community Solar Energy Rate. All other usage-based charges in the customer's service classification will be billed at the actual metered electricity usage.

TERM OF ENROLLMENT

Once a Program Resource has been placed in service under this Program, enrolled customers that receive CS Service may continue said service for the Resource Term unless they cancel service under the Program, and new customers will be allowed to receive service under the Program to the extent there exists a Solar Availability Bank.

If additional Program Resources are added to the Program, enrolled customers may continue to receive CS Service beyond the length of the Resource Term to the extent there exists a Solar Availability Bank beyond the Resource Term.

This tariff shall immediately become void, and the Company shall have no further obligations or liabilities hereunder, if any term or terms of this Program are determined to be discriminatory or otherwise unlawful by a court of competent jurisdiction.

PROGRAM PROVISIONS AND SPECIAL TERMS

1. All rights to the solar renewable energy certificates (SRECs) associated with the generation output of the Resource(s) will be owned by the Company and will be retired on behalf of participants within the Commission-approved tracking system. The Company reserves the right to purchase RECs outside the program for the purpose of balancing subscriptions and generation.

2. Enrollment; Participation Fee; Commitment:

   a. The Company may construct new Resources if there are sufficient subscriptions to support the Resources and the Commission approves a Certificate or Certificates of Convenience and Necessity (CCN). Upon grant of a CCN, construction of a new Resource shall not begin until at least 70 percent of the Resource's solar energy is subscribed or able to be filled through the waitlist.

* Indicates Addition

*__RIDER CSP__

__COMMUNITY SOLAR PROGRAM (Cont'd.)__

__PROGRAM PROVISIONS AND SPECIAL TERMS (Cont'd.)__

2. Enrollment; Participation Fee; Commitment: (Cont'd.)

   b. Customers enrolling in the Program will be assigned until such time as all of the solar energy for existing Resources is subscribed. If all solar energy is subscribed, a customer may still be placed on a waitlist. Upon enrollment, all customers shall pay a Program participation fee of $25. Collected Program participation fees will be treated by the Company as Contribution in Aid of Construction upon construction of the Resource.

   c. On and after the date the Company commits to construct a Resource, which commitment shall occur upon the Company posting its commitment on its website and sending an e-mail, if available, or by letter, announcing its commitment to the enrollees assigned to the solar energy of a Resource, said enrollees will be obligated to participate in the Program and pay the charges thereunder for a term of two years after the Resource's in-service date, unless the customer no longer takes service from the Company. Until said committal date, an enrollee may withdraw from the Program via the Company's website or by calling the Company's toll-free customer service line and shall receive a refund of the enrollee's Program participation fee. However, a customer that is a participant in the Program will be permitted to withdraw from the Program before the two-year commitment period has been completed only if a customer on the waitlist for which there is not solar energy available can take the withdrawing participant's place, and the withdrawing participant will not be refunded any fees.

   d. Customers may enroll in the Program via the Company's website or by calling the Company's toll-free customer service line after the Company has committed to build a Resource, and throughout the Program's operation, during any period when there exists a Solar Availability Bank, without paying a Program participation fee. The Company will maintain a waitlist of customers interested in enrolling in the Program during periods when there is no solar energy in the Solar Availability Bank, and will notify customers on the waitlist via e-mail or letter when solar energy becomes available.

3. The Solar Generation Rate associated with Solar Energy Subscriptions will be capped for the Resource Term at the initially offered level, but may decrease if incremental capacity additions to or retirements from the Resources occur and result in a lower aggregate levelized cost of all Resources placed in service under this Program. The Total Facilities Rate will be subject to adjustment in each general rate case.

4. Where an additional Resource is added to the Program, the levelized cost of the new Resource will be averaged with the remaining levelized cost of existing Resource to determine the new levelized cost that determines the Solar Generation Charge and contributes to the total cost of a Solar Energy Subscription. This change would apply to all subscribers under the Program.

5. Payments for Solar Energy Subscriptions will be due no later than the due date shown on the bill and will be incorporated into the customer's standard billing cycle.

* Indicates Addition

*RIDER CSP
COMMUNITY SOLAR PROGRAM (Cont'd.)

PROGRAM PROVISIONS AND SPECIAL TERMS (Cont'd.)

6. Any customer being served or having been served on this Program waives all rights to any billing adjustments arising from a claim that the customer's service would be at a lower cost had the customer not participated in the Program for any period of time.

7. If a customer moves to another location within the Company's Missouri service territory the customer's subscription will also transfer.

8. Subscription cancelations will result in available Solar Energy Subscription going back into the Solar Availability Bank.

9. After the expiration of any two-year commitment as provided for in paragraph 2.c, customers that subscribe will continue as Program participants until they cancel their subscription or the Program is terminated, whichever occurs first. For enrollments occurring 20 or more days before a customer’s next billing cycle, enrollment fees or refunds of participation fees, if otherwise allowed hereunder, shall be charged or credited, as appropriate, via the customer’s bill in that next billing cycle; otherwise, in the second billing cycle after enrollment or withdrawal.

10. Any customer who terminates Program participation must wait three (3) months after the first billing cycle without a subscription to re-enroll in the Program.

11. Customers with Net Metering agreements are ineligible for the Program.

12. Blocks of solar energy transferred from the Community Solar Pilot Program to the Program will be added to the Solar Availability Bank. Each block of solar energy transferred from the Pilot to the Progam will be converted to 1,200 kWh.

13. The cost associated with any unsubscribed portion of Program Resources will not be included in the revenue requirement used to establish base rates if subscriptions cover at least 50 percent of Program Resources. If subscriptions cover less than 50 percent of Program Resources, then the cost associated with the unsubscribed portion below 50 percent of Program Resources will be included in the revenue requirement used to establish base rates.

14. Market costs and revenues associated with unsubscribed Program Resources that are not included in the revenue requirement used to establish base rates will not flow through Rider FAC.

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

In addition to the above specific rules and regulations, all of Company's General Rules and Regulations shall apply to service supplied under this Program.

* Indicates Addition

RIDER CSP
COMMUNITY SOLAR PROGRAM (Cont'd.)

SOLAR ENERGY RATES

Subject to the Program Provisions and Special Terms:

Residential Service 1(M)	
Solar Generation Rate	$ 0.XXXX
*Facilities Rate	$ 0.0881~~796~~
Community Solar Energy Rate	$ 0.XXXX

Small General Service 2(M)	
Solar Generation Rate	$ 0.XXXX
*Facilities Rate	$ 0.0696~~29~~
Community Solar Energy Rate	$ 0.XXXX

* Indicates Change.

RIDER RESRAM

RENEWABLE ENERGY STANDARD RATE ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM

RESRAM Rate Schedule

Accumulation Period Ending: 07/31/2026

1.	Actual RES Costs Incurred in AP (ARC)		$xxxx
2.	RES Expenses Recovered in AP (RCR) =(RBA + sum of monthly MBAs)	=	$xxxx
3.	RES Over/Under Recovery (ROUR)=	=	$xxxx
	3.1 Interest	+	$xxxx
	3.2 (Over)/Under Recovered Costs (ARC-RCR)	+	$xxxx
4.	RES Revenue Requirement (RRR)	+	$0
5.	True-Up (T)	+	$xxxx
6.	Ordered Adjustment (OA)	±	$xxxx
7.	Total RESRAM Recoveries(TRR)=(ROUR+RRR+T+OA)	=	$xxxx
8.	Estimated Recovery Period Sales (S_{RP})	÷	xx,xxx,xxx,xxx kWh
9.	TRR_{RATE} = MIN of((TRR/S_{RP}),(RAC))	=	$(x.xxxxx)/kWh
10.	$RESRAM_{RATE}$ = TRR_{RATE} + ROA[1]	=	$(x.xxxxx)/kWh
11.	Required Offset Amount (ROA)	**+**	$x.xxxxx/kWh
12.	**$RESRAM_{RATE}$ (applicable for the first 6 months if ROA is greater than $0.00000)**	**=**	**$(x.xxxx)/kWh**

*A negative RESRAM Rate represents a per kWh credit that would be applied to a customer's bill.

Recovery Period for Above RESRAM Rate
February 1, 2027 to January 31, 2028

Current RBA = $0

Base Amount File No. ER-2026-0291= -$23,145,183

[1] If ROA is equal $0.00000, The $RESRAM_{RATE}$ stated in this Line 10 shall apply for the entire Recovery Period. If ROA is greater than $0.00000, the $RESRAM_{RATE}$ shall be the value shown on line 12 for the first 6 months and, thereafter, the value shown on Line 10.

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 1(M)
RESIDENTIAL ANYTIME SERVICE

AVAILABILITY

This rate is applicable to all residential customers that are not receiving service either through an advanced meter or under an optional residential rate, and that are supplied by the Company to individually metered residences or apartments consisting of one or more rooms for the use of one or more persons as a housekeeping unit with space for eating, living and sleeping, and permanent provisions for cooking and sanitation. For such customers being served through an advanced meter, this rate is applicable until such time that the Evening/Morning Saver rate becomes applicable by its terms, or at any time as an optional rate at the customer's election.

Additional service which may be provided under the provisions of this rate include any metered combination of residential and general farm service, or separately metered service related or incidental thereto, and individually metered mobile homes or boat slips intended for normal use by a single family.

DESCRIPTION

This rate has two parts: a basic service charge and an energy charge. Energy charges are based on how much energy (kWh) is used during the month. This rate does not vary by time-of-use or demand (how much energy is used at one time).

* RATES

The monthly bill will consist of the following charges, plus adjustments:

Summer Rate (June through September)(1)	
Customer Charge - per month	$9.96~~9.00~~
Low-Income Pilot Program Charge – per month	$0.07~~0.19~~
Energy Charge - per kWh	17.27~~15.60~~¢
Winter Rate (October through May)(1)	
Customer Charge - per month	$9.96~~9.00~~
Low-Income Pilot Program Charge – per month	$0.07~~0.19~~
Energy Charge - per kWh	
First 750 kWh	11.76~~10.62~~¢
Over 750 kWh	7.90~~7.14~~¢

(1) Refer to General Rules and Regulations, V. Billing Practices, Section A. Monthly Billing Periods, for specific applicability.

*SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 1(M)
RESIDENTIAL ANYTIME SERVICE (Cont'd.)

ADJUSTMENTS

The bill will include the followings adjustments:

Fuel and Purchased Power Adjustment (Rider FAC). Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Energy Efficiency Investment Charge (Rider EEIC). Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy excluding kWh of energy supplied to customers that have satisfied the opt-out provisions or the low-income exemption provisions of Section 393.1075, RSMo.

Renewable Energy Standard Rate Adjustment Mechanism (Rider RESRAM). Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Securitized Utility Tariff Rider (Rider SUR). Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Tax Adjustment. Any license, franchise, gross receipts, occupation or similar charge or tax levied by any taxing authority on the amounts billed hereunder will be so designated and added as a separate item to bills rendered to customers under the jurisdiction of the taxing authority.

SERVICE DETAILS

1. Payments. Bills are due and payable within twenty-one (21) days from date of bill and become delinquent thereafter.
2. Term of Use. Initial residential service period one (1) year, terminable thereafter on three (3) days' notice, however, customers may switch their residential service to a different residential rate subject to the terms of use and provisions of those rates.
3. Character of Service Supplied. Company will specify and supply one standard single-phase and, for additional residential requirements, one three-phase secondary service voltage under this Service Classification, which service will be cumulated for billing purposes. Unless otherwise required for Company's engineering or other reasons, any additional service requested by customer will be provided, subject to the Company's approval, under the provisions of Section III - Special Facilities. Such additional service, if any, supplied through facilities installed on and after May 5, 1990, will not be cumulated or otherwise combined for billing purposes with any other service supplied to customer.
4. Temporary Service. Temporary service requested for residential use will be supplied under the terms and conditions set forth under Rider D.
5. Residential Service Rate Not Applicable To:

   a. Service supplied through one meter (or more than one meter if the readings thereof are cumulated for billing purposes) to:

      (1) Premises which consist of one or more dwelling units and a commercial unit or

(2) A residence or dwelling unit when any portion of such service is used in a commercial venture.

*Indicates Change.

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 1(M)
RESIDENTIAL ANYTIME SERVICE (Cont'd.)

~~***GRANDFATHERED OPTIONAL TOD (TIME-OF-DAY) RATE PILOT**~~

~~Service under the TOD pilot is no longer offered for new enrollees. Existing residential customers who are currently receiving service under the TOD pilot will continue to be eligible to receive TOD service until the installation of an advanced meter. Upon installation of an advanced meter, the customer's service will transfer to the Residential Smart Saver rate schedule with the next applicable billing period, unless the customer opts for an alternative residential rate option.~~

~~Customer Charge - per month~~	~~$9.00~~
~~Low-Income Pilot Program Charge - per month~~	~~$0.19~~
~~Energy Charge - per kWh (1)(2)~~	
~~Summer (June-September billing periods)~~	
~~All On Peak kWh~~	~~40.15¢~~
~~All Off Peak kWh~~	~~9.42¢~~
~~Winter (October-May billing periods)~~	
~~First 750 kWh~~	~~10.62¢~~
~~Over 750 kWh~~	~~7.14¢~~

~~(1) Refer to General Rules and Regulations, V. Billing Practices, Section A. Monthly Billing Periods, for specific applicability.~~

~~(2) On peak and Off peak hours applicable herein are:~~

~~Peak hours 2:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Monday through Friday.~~

~~Off peak hours 7:00 P.M. of Monday through Thursday to 2:00 P.M. of the following day, and from 7:00 P.M. Friday to 2:00 P.M. Monday.~~

~~The Grandfathered Optional TOD (Time Of Day) Rate Pilot is subject to the following provisions:~~

~~a. Customer will be transferred from this TOD rate option to the applicable non-TOD rate after the meter is removed.~~

~~b. Any customer canceling this TOD option cannot thereafter resume billing under said option.~~

~~c. Participation shall exclude customers with a net metering agreement.~~

*Indicates Change.

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 1(M)
RESIDENTIAL EVENING/MORNING SAVER SERVICE

* **AVAILABILITY**

This rate is available to all residential customers being served through an advanced meter and supplied by the Company to individually metered residences and apartments consisting of one or more rooms for the use of one or more persons as a housekeeping unit with space for eating, living and sleeping, and permanent provisions for cooking and sanitation.

New customers or new accounts with an advanced meter, or existing accounts that have had an advanced meter for six months, shall be placed directly on the Evening/Morning Saver rate at the beginning of their next bill cycle.

Customers are allowed to change plans up to three times a year. Customers may not change between optional TOU plans more than once in a billing cycle. However, customers may switch to the default Evening/Morning Saver plan and the Anytime plan without limitation or restriction.

DESCRIPTION

This rate has two parts: a basic service charge and an energy charge. The energy charge will vary by the time of day that the energy is used (On-Peak or Off-Peak). This rate does not include a demand charge.

RATES

The monthly bill will consist of the following charges, plus adjustments:

Customer Charge - per month	$9.96~~9.00~~
Low-Income Pilot Program Charge – per month	$0.07~~0.19~~
Energy Charge - per kWh (1)	
Summer (June-September)	
All kWh	16.87~~15.24~~¢
Energy Adjustment per On Peak kWh	+0.62~~57~~¢
Winter (October-May)	
First 750 kWh	11.57~~10.45~~¢
Over 750 kWh	7.76~~7.01~~¢
Energy Adjustment per On Peak kWh	+0.32~~28~~¢

(1) Refer to General Rules and Regulations, V. Billing Practices, Section A. Monthly Billing Periods, for specific applicability.

TIME PERIODS

On-peak and Off-peak hours applicable herein are:

Summer (June-September)
Peak hours - 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M., All days

Winter (October-May)
Peak hours - 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M., All days

*Indicates Change.

*SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 1(M)
RESIDENTIAL EVENING/MORNING SAVER SERVICE (Cont'd.)

ADJUSTMENTS

The bill will include the followings adjustments:

Fuel and Purchased Power Adjustment (Rider FAC). Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Energy Efficiency Investment Charge (Rider EEIC). Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy excluding kWh of energy supplied to customers that have satisfied the opt-out provisions or the low-income exemption provisions of Section 393.1075, RSMo.

Renewable Energy Standard Rate Adjustment Mechanism (Rider RESRAM). Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Securitized Utility Tariff Rider (Rider SUR). Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Tax Adjustment. Any license, franchise, gross receipts, occupation or similar charge or tax levied by any taxing authority on the amounts billed hereunder will be so designated and added as a separate item to bills rendered to customers under the jurisdiction of the taxing authority.

SERVICE DETAILS

1. Payments. Bills are due and payable within twenty-one (21) days from date of bill and become delinquent thereafter.

2. Term of Use. Initial residential service period one (1) year, terminable thereafter on three (3) days' notice, however, customers may switch their residential service to a different residential rate subject to the terms of use and provisions of those rates.

3. Character of Service Supplied. Company will specify and supply one standard single-phase and, for additional residential requirements, one three-phase secondary service voltage under this Service Classification, which service will be cumulated for billing purposes. Unless otherwise required for Company's engineering or other reasons, any additional service requested by customer will be provided, subject to the Company's approval, under the provisions of Section III - Special Facilities. Such additional service, if any, supplied through facilities installed on and after May 5, 1990, will not be cumulated or otherwise combined for billing purposes with any other service supplied to customer.

4. Residential Service Rate Not Applicable To:
   a. Service supplied through one meter (or more than one meter if the readings thereof are cumulated for billing purposes) to:
      (1) Premises which consist of one or more dwelling units and a commercial unit or
      (2) A residence or dwelling unit when any portion of such service is used in a commercial venture.

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 1(M)
RESIDENTIAL SMART SAVER SERVICE

* **AVAILABILITY**

This optional rate is available at customer's election to all residential customers, except described in 4.f. below, being served through an advanced meter and supplied by the Company to individually metered residences and apartments consisting of one or more rooms for the use of one or more persons as a housekeeping unit with space for eating, living and sleeping, and permanent provisions for cooking and sanitation.

Customers are allowed to change plans up to three times a year. Customers may not change between optional TOU plans more than once in a billing cycle. However, customers may switch to the default Evening/Morning Saver plan and the Anytime plan without limitation or restriction.

DESCRIPTION

This rate has two parts: a basic service charge and an energy charge. The energy charge will vary by the time of day that the energy is used (On-Peak, Intermediate, Off-Peak), and the season (Summer or Winter). This rate does not have a demand charge. This rate has two options: year round service (Option A) and a summer seasonal service (Option B). Under Option B, energy charges will be billed under the Residential Smart Saver for the Summer period. The energy charges for the Winter season will be billed under the Residential Anytime rate schedule.

RATES

The monthly bill will consist of the following charges, plus adjustments:

Customer Charge - per month	
Summer (June-September; Option A & B)	$9.96~~9.00~~
Winter (October-May; Option A & B)	$9.96~~9.00~~
Low-Income Pilot Program Charge – per month	$0.07~~0.19~~
Energy Charge - per kWh(1)	
Summer(June-September; Option A & B)	
On Peak kWh	44.85~~40.51~~¢
Intermediate kWh	13.46~~12.16~~¢
Off Peak kWh	8.49~~7.67~~¢
Winter(October-May; Option A)	
On Peak kWh	24.01~~21.69~~¢
Intermediate kWh	8.61~~7.78~~¢
Off Peak kWh	7.03~~6.35~~¢
Winter(October-May; Option B)	(2)

(1) Refer to General Rules and Regulations, V. Billing Practices, Section A. Monthly Billing Periods, for specific applicability.

(2) Residential Anytime Service energy rates apply

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 1(M)
RESIDENTIAL SMART SAVER SERVICE (Cont'd.)

* **TIME PERIODS (Cont'd.)**

On-peak and Off-peak hours applicable herein are:

Summer (June-September)

Peak hours - 3:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays(3)

Intermediate hours - 6:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M., All days, excluding Peak hours

Off-Peak hours - 10:00 P.M. to 6:00 A.M., All days

Winter (October-May)

Peak hours - 6:00 A.M. to 8:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. Monday through Friday, excluding holidays(3)

Intermediate hours - 6:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M., All days, excluding Peak hours

Off-Peak hours - 10:00 P.M. to 6:00 A.M., All days

(3) Holidays of New Year's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Thanksgiving Friday, Christmas Eve Day, and Christmas Day.

ADJUSTMENTS

The bill will include the followings adjustments:

Fuel and Purchased Power Adjustment (Rider FAC). Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Energy Efficiency Investment Charge (Rider EEIC). Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy excluding kWh of energy supplied to customers that have satisfied the opt-out provisions or the low-income exemption provisions of Section 393.1075, RSMo.

Renewable Energy Standard Rate Adjustment Mechanism (Rider RESRAM). Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Securitized Utility Tariff Rider (Rider SUR). Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Tax Adjustment. Any license, franchise, gross receipts, occupation or similar charge or tax levied by any taxing authority on the amounts billed hereunder will be so designated and added as a separate item to bills rendered to customers under the jurisdiction of the taxing authority.

** **SERVICE DETAILS**

1. Payments. Bills are due and payable within twenty-one (21) days from date of bill and become delinquent thereafter.
2. Term of Use. Initial residential service period one (1) year, terminable thereafter on three (3) days' notice, however, customers may switch their residential service to a different residential rate subject to the terms of use and provisions of those rates..

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 1(M)
RESIDENTIAL OVERNIGHT SAVER SERVICE

AVAILABILITY

This rate is available at customer's election to all residential customers supplied by the Company to individually metered residences and apartments consisting of one or more rooms for the use of one or more persons as a housekeeping unit with space for eating, living and sleeping, and permanent provisions for cooking and sanitation. Where customers are not served through an advanced meter, an additional monthly service charge will apply.

DESCRIPTION

This rate has two parts: a basic service charge and an energy charge. The energy charge will vary by the time of day that the energy is used (On-Peak or Off-Peak). This rate does not include a demand charge.
This rate has two options: a year round service (Option A) and a summer seasonal service (Option B). Under Option B, energy charges will be billed to the Customer under Residential Overnight Saver Service for the Summer billing period. The energy charges for the Winter season will be billed under Residential Anytime Service.

*RATES

The monthly bill will consist of the following charges, plus adjustments:

Customer Charge - per month	$9.96~~9.00~~
~~Non-AMI Meter Charge - per month~~	~~$1.50~~
Low-Income Pilot Program Charge – per month	$0.07~~0.19~~
Energy Charge - per kWh(1)	
Summer(June-September; option A & B)	
On Peak kWh	20.36~~18.39~~¢
Off Peak kWh	8.10~~7.32~~¢
Winter(October-May; option A)	
On Peak kWh	11.45~~10.34~~¢
Off Peak kWh	6.99~~6.31~~¢
Winter(October-May; option B)	(2)

(1) Refer to General Rules and Regulations, V. Billing Practices, Section A. Monthly Billing Periods, for specific applicability.
(2) Residential Anytime Service energy rates apply.

TIME PERIODS

On-peak and Off-peak hours applicable herein are:

Summer (June-September)

Peak hours - 6:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M., All days

Off-Peak hours - 10:00 P.M. to 6:00 A.M., All days

Winter (October-May)

Peak hours - 6:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M., All days

Off-Peak hours - 10:00 P.M. to 6:00 A.M., All days

*Indicates Change.

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 1(M)
RESIDENTIAL OVERNIGHT SAVER SERVICE (Cont'd.)

ADJUSTMENTS

The bill will include the followings adjustments:

Fuel and Purchased Power Adjustment (Rider FAC). Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Energy Efficiency Investment Charge (Rider EEIC). Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy excluding kWh of energy supplied to customers that have satisfied the opt-out provisions or the low-income exemption provisions of Section 393.1075, RSMo.

Renewable Energy Standard Rate Adjustment Mechanism (Rider RESRAM). Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Securitized Utility Tariff Rider (Rider SUR). Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Tax Adjustment. Any license, franchise, gross receipts, occupation or similar charge or tax levied by any taxing authority on the amounts billed hereunder will be so designated and added as a separate item to bills rendered to customers under the jurisdiction of the taxing authority.

***SERVICE DETAILS**

1. Payments. Bills are due and payable within twenty-one (21) days from date of bill and become delinquent thereafter.

2. Term of Use. Initial residential service period one (1) year, terminable thereafter on three (3) days' notice, however, customers may switch their residential service to a different residential rate subject to the terms of use and provisions of those rates.

3. Character of Service Supplied. Company will specify and supply one standard single-phase and, for additional residential requirements, one three-phase secondary service voltage under this Service Classification, which service will be cumulated for billing purposes. Unless otherwise required for Company's engineering or other reasons, any additional service requested by customer will be provided, subject to the Company's approval, under the provisions of Section III - Special Facilities. Such additional service, if any, supplied through facilities installed on and after May 5, 1990, will not be cumulated or otherwise combined for billing purposes with any other service supplied to customer. Customers receiving additional service at a residential premise for the sole purpose of charging an electric vehicle may select this rate in lieu of the Small General Service rate.

4. Residential Service Rate Not Applicable To:
   a. Service supplied through one meter (or more than one meter if the readings thereof are cumulated for billing purposes) to:
      (1) Premises which consist of one or more dwelling units and a commercial unit or

(2) A residence or dwelling unit when any portion of such service is used in a commercial venture.

*Indicates Change.

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 1(M)
RESIDENTIAL ULTIMATE SAVER SERVICE

AVAILABILITY

This optional rate is available as of January 1, 2021 at customer's election to all residential customers being served through an advanced meter and supplied by the Company to individually metered residences and apartments consisting of one or more rooms for the use of one or more persons as a housekeeping unit with space for eating, living and sleeping, and permanent provisions for cooking and sanitation.

DESCRIPTION

This rate has three parts: a basic service charge, an energy charge, and a demand charge. The energy charge will vary by the time of day that the energy is used (On-Peak or Off-Peak), and the season (Summer or Winter).

*RATES

The monthly bill will consist of the following charges, plus adjustments:

Customer Charge - per month	$9.96~~9.00~~
Low-Income Pilot Program Charge – per month	$0.07~~0.19~~
Demand Charge - per monthly kW of billing demand (1)	
Summer (June-September)(1)	$10.27~~9.28~~
Winter (October-May)(1)	$4.24~~3.83~~
Energy Charge - per kWh (1)	
Summer (June-September)	
On Peak kWh	37.79~~34.13~~¢
Off Peak kWh	6.40~~5.78~~¢
Winter (October-May)	
On Peak kWh	20.55~~18.56~~¢
Off Peak kWh	5.66~~5.11~~¢

(1) Refer to General Rules and Regulations, V. Billing Practices, Section A. Monthly Billing Periods, for specific applicability.

On-peak and Off-peak hours applicable herein are:

Summer (June-September)

Peak hours - 3:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays(2)

Off-Peak hours - All other hours

Winter (October-May)

Peak hours - 6:00 A.M. to 8:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. Monday through Friday, excluding holidays(2)

Off-Peak hours - All other hours

(2) Holidays of New Year's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Thanksgiving Friday, Christmas Eve Day, and Christmas Day.

*Indicates Change.

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 1(M)
RESIDENTIAL ULTIMATE SAVER SERVICE (Cont'd.)

ADJUSTMENTS

The bill will include the followings adjustments:

Fuel and Purchased Power Adjustment (Rider FAC). Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Energy Efficiency Investment Charge (Rider EEIC). Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy excluding kWh of energy supplied to customers that have satisfied the opt-out provisions or the low-income exemption provisions of Section 393.1075, RSMo.

Renewable Energy Standard Rate Adjustment Mechanism (Rider RESRAM). Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Securitized Utility Tariff Rider (Rider SUR). Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Tax Adjustment. Any license, franchise, gross receipts, occupation or similar charge or tax levied by any taxing authority on the amounts billed hereunder will be so designated and added as a separate item to bills rendered to customers under the jurisdiction of the taxing authority.

DEMAND BILLING

The Demand Charge will be assessed on the Customer's maximum usage measured over a one hour period between 6:00 A.M. and 10:00 P.M. on any day of the billing period.

*SERVICE DETAILS

1. Payments. Bills are due and payable within twenty-one (21) days from date of bill and become delinquent thereafter.
2. Term of Use. Initial residential service period one (1) year, terminable thereafter on three (3) days' notice, however, customers may switch their residential service to a different residential rate subject to the terms of use and provisions of those rates.
3. Character of Service Supplied. Company will specify and supply one standard single-phase and, for additional residential requirements, one three-phase secondary service voltage under this Service Classification, which service will be cumulated for billing purposes. Unless otherwise required for Company's engineering or other reasons, any additional service requested by customer will be provided, subject to the Company's approval, under the provisions of Section III - Special Facilities. Such additional service, if any, supplied through facilities installed on and after May 5, 1990, will not be cumulated or otherwise combined for billing purposes with any other service supplied to customer.

*Indicates Change.

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 1(M)
RESIDENTIAL INCOME-ELIGIBLE BILL DISCOUNT

AVAILABILITY

This Income-Eligible Bill Discount is available to customers on any of the Service Classification No. 1(M) Residential rate options who meet the eligibility requirements. Customers receiving the Income-Eligible Bill Discount will be able to change their rate selection under the same rules that apply to all residential customers.

DEFINITIONS

Federal Poverty Level (FPL) – The minimum income level set by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to identify individuals and families who may qualify for certain programs. The FPL varies by household size.

Energy Assistance Agency – A community action agency, either a local private or a non- profit organization designated by Company, to enroll customers for the Income-Eligible Bill Discount within their area. For a list of agencies go to ameren.com/missouri.

ELIGIBILITY

1. Customer must enroll with an Energy Assistance Agency designated by the Company.
2. Customer must apply for Missouri Weatherization Assistance Program and LIHEAP.
3. Customer must enroll in the Company's Budget Billing Plan.

INCOME ELIGIBLE BILL DISCOUNT

Discounts will be provided to Customers meeting the eligibility provisions above and the income eligibility criteria below for a term of twelve Billing Periods beginning the Billing Period following the Company's receipt of an Energy Assistance Agency's approval. The bill discount shall be a percent reduction in the base rate components, except the bill discount shall not be applicable to charges associated with any voluntary program offered by Company and elected by customer.

	Eligibility Criteria	Discount
Tier 1	0-150% FPL	20%
Tier 2	151%-200% FPL	10%

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 2(M)
SMALL GENERAL SERVICE RATE

RATE BASED ON MONTHLY METER READINGS

*Standard Rate	
Summer Rate (June through September)(1)	
Customer Charge - per month	
Single Phase Service	$14.90~~13.46~~
Three Phase Service	$28.49~~25.73~~
Limited Unmetered Service	$7.90~~7.14~~
Low-Income Pilot Program Charge – per month	$ 0.07~~0.26~~
Energy Charge - per kWh	14.90~~13.46~~¢
Winter Rate (October through May)(1)	
Customer Charge - per month	
Single Phase Service	$14.90~~13.46~~
Three Phase Service	$28.49~~25.73~~
Limited Unmetered Service	$7.90~~7.14~~
Low-Income Pilot Program Charge – per month	$ 0.07~~0.26~~
Energy Charge - per kWh	
Base Use	11.13~~10.05~~¢
Seasonal Use(2)	6.42~~5.81~~¢
*Optional Overnight Saver Rate (3)	
Customer Charge - per month	
Single Phase Service	$14.90~~13.46~~
Three Phase Service	$28.49~~25.73~~
Low-Income Pilot Program Charge – per month	$0.07~~0.26~~
Energy Charge - per kWh (4)	
Summer(June-September)(1)	
On Peak kWh	16.48~~14.89~~¢
Off Peak kWh	9.85~~8.90~~¢
Winter(October-May)(1)	
On Peak kWh	10.99~~9.93~~¢
Off Peak kWh	7.01~~6.33~~¢
*Legacy Optional Time-of-Day Rate	
Customer Charge - per month	
Single Phase Service	$14.90~~13.46~~
Three Phase Service	$28.49~~25.73~~
Limited Unmetered Service	$7.90~~7.14~~
Low-Income Pilot Program Charge – per month	$ 0.07~~0.26~~
Energy Charge - per kWh (5)	
Summer (June-September)(1)	
All On Peak kWh	22.15~~20.01~~¢
All Off Peak kWh	9.04~~8.17~~¢
Winter (October-May)(1)	
All On Peak kWh	14.59~~13.18~~¢
All Off Peak kWh	6.66~~6.02~~¢

*Indicates Change.

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 2(M)
SMALL GENERAL SERVICE RATE (Cont'd.)

RATE BASED ON MONTHLY METER READINGS(Cont'd.)

*(1) Refer to General Rules and Regulations, V. Billing Practices, Section A. Monthly Billing Periods, for specific applicability.

*(2) The winter seasonal energy use shall be all kWh in excess of 1,000 kWh per month and in excess of the lesser of a) the kWh use during the preceding May billing period, or b) the kWh use during the preceding October billing period, or c) the maximum monthly kWh use during any preceding summer month.

**(3) Limited to customers that have an AMI meter. Available beginning June 1, 2022.

**(4) During all days and periods, the on-peak hours are 6:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. and the off-peak hours are 10:00 P.M. to 6:00 A.M.

*(5) On-peak and Off-peak hours applicable herein shall be as specified in Rider I, paragraph A.

Fuel and Purchased Power Adjustment (Rider FAC) Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Energy Efficiency Investment Charge (Rider EEIC) Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy excluding kWh of energy supplied to customers that have satisfied the opt-out provisions of Section 393.1075, RSMo.

Renewable Energy Standard Rate Adjustment Mechanism (Rider RESRAM) Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of Energy.

Securitized Utility Tariff Rider (Rider SUR). Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Payments Bills are due and payable within twenty-one (21) days from date of bill and become delinquent thereafter.

Term of Use With respect to General Rules and Regulations, V. Billing Practices, Change of Rate, and for purposes of switching between the rate options within this service classification, the customer shall remain on a selected rate option for a term of not less than ~~O~~one (1) year~~, terminable thereafter on three (3) days' notice~~.

Tax Adjustment Any license, franchise, gross receipts, occupation, or similar charge or tax levied by any taxing authority on the amounts billed hereunder will be so designated and added as a separate item to bills rendered to customers under the jurisdiction of the taxing authority.

*Indicates Reissue. **Indicates Addition.

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 3(M)
LARGE GENERAL SERVICE RATE

RATE BASED ON MONTHLY METER READINGS

Summer Rate (June through September)(1)

Customer Charge - per month	$133.11~~120.23~~
Low-Income Pilot Program Charge - per month	$ 0.95~~2.75~~
Energy Charge - per kWh	
First 150 kWh per kW of Billing Demand	11.96~~12.33~~¢
Next 200 kWh per kW of Billing Demand	9.42~~9.27~~¢
All Over 350 kWh per kW of Billing Demand	6.90~~6.24~~¢
Demand Charge - per kW of Total Billing Demand	$ 13.06~~7.43~~

Winter Rate (October through May)(1)

* Customer Charge - per month	$133.11~~120.23~~
Low-Income Pilot Program Charge - per month	$ 0.95~~2.75~~
Base Energy Charge - per kWh	
First 150 kWh per kW of Base Demand	7.68~~7.74~~¢
Next 200 kWh per kW of Base Demand	6.03~~5.75~~¢
All Over 350 kWh per kW of Base Demand	5.02~~4.53~~¢
Seasonal Energy Charge - Seasonal kWh	5.02~~4.53~~¢
Demand Charge - per kW of Total Billing Demand	$ 5.29~~2.76~~

Optional Time-of-Day Adjustments

Energy Adjustment - per kWh	On-Peak Hours(2)	Off-Peak Hours(2)
Summer kWh(June-September)(1)	+1.14¢	-0.79¢
Winter kWh(October-May)(1)	+0.35¢	-0.22¢

(1) Refer to General Rules and Regulations, V. Billing Practices, Section A. Monthly Billing Periods, for specific applicability.

(2) On-peak and off-peak hours applicable herein shall be as specified in Rider I, paragraph A.

*Indicates Change.

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 3(M)
LARGE GENERAL SERVICE RATE (Cont'd.)

RATE BASED ON MONTHLY METER READINGS (Cont'd.)

Fuel and Purchased Power Adjustment (Rider FAC) Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Energy Efficiency Investment Charge (Rider EEIC) Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy excluding kWh of energy supplied to customers that have satisfied the opt-out provisions of Section 393.1075, RSMo.

*Renewable Energy Standard Rate Adjustment Mechanism (Rider RESRAM) Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Securitized Utility Tariff Rider (Rider SUR). Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Payments Bills are due and payable within twenty-one (21) days from date of bill and become delinquent thereafter.

Term of Use With respect to General Rules and Regulations, V. Billing Practices, Change of Rate, and for purposes of switching between the rate options within this service classification, the customer shall remain on a selected rate option for a term of not less than ~~o~~one (1) year~~, terminable thereafter on three (3) days' notice~~.

Tax Adjustment Any license, franchise, gross receipts, occupation or similar charge or tax levied by any taxing authority on the amounts billed hereunder will be so designated and added as a separate item to bills rendered to customers under the jurisdiction of the taxing authority.

* Indicates Addition.

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 3(M)
LARGE GENERAL SERVICE RATE (Cont'd.)

1. RATE APPLICATION

This rate is applicable to all secondary service to (1) any non-residential customer whose billing demand in any summer month exceeds 100 kW, or (2) at customer's request, to any other non-residential customer.

2. CHARACTER OF SERVICE SUPPLIED

Company will specify and provide a standard single- and/or three-phase alternating current secondary service voltage.

3. ENERGY BILLING

The lesser of customer's maximum monthly metered demand or Rider I billing demand, if applicable, shall be used to apportion customer's kilowatt-hours to the kWh per kW energy rate steps for billing purposes. In addition, customer's proportion of Base and Seasonal Billing Demands, as defined in this rate, shall be used to initially apportion customer's kilowatt-hours to the Base and Seasonal Energy rate steps for billing purposes during the winter billing season.

4. DEMAND BILLING

a. Total Billing Demand

The monthly Total Billing Demand shall be ~~the maximum metered demand during the current month or, where elected by customer, the billing demand~~ determined in accordance with Rider I, Off-Peak Demand Provisions~~, but in no event less than 100 kW~~.

b. Base Billing Demand

The monthly Base Billing Demand, used only to apportion kilowatt-hours during the Company's winter billing season, shall be the Total Billing Demand during customer's immediately preceding May, October or maximum summer billing month, or customer's current winter month's Total Billing Demand, whichever is less.

c. Seasonal Billing Demand

The monthly Seasonal Billing Demand, used only to apportion kilowatt-hours during the Company's winter billing season, shall be the portion of customer's current month's Total Billing Demand in excess of customer's Base Billing Demand.

d. Customers Without Prior Billing Determinants

Customers on this rate who did not establish a billing demand during preceding billing periods shall have all kilowatt-hours billed on the Base Energy rate steps during the succeeding winter billing periods. After subsequent billing periods are completed, the customer's billing during the preceding winter will be reviewed using the Base Billing Demand determined from the following May billing period and a refund given if appropriate.

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 4(M)
SMALL PRIMARY SERVICE RATE

***RATE BASED ON MONTHLY METER READINGS**

Summer Rate (June through September)(1)	Primary Voltage (3)	High Voltage (4)	Trans Voltage (5)
Monthly Charges:			
Customer Charge	$456.85~~412.66~~	$456.85~~412.66~~	$456.85~~412.66~~
Low-Income Pilot Program Charge	$ 0.95~~2.75~~	$ 0.95~~2.75~~	$ 0.95~~2.75~~
Energy Charges - per kWh:			
First 150 kWh per kW of Billing Demand	11.63~~11.99~~¢	11.55~~11.99~~¢	11.55~~11.99~~¢
Next 200 kWh per kW of Billing Demand	9.17~~9.02~~¢	9.10~~9.02~~¢	9.10~~9.02~~¢
All Over 350 kWh per kW of Billing Demand	6.71~~6.06~~¢	6.66~~6.06~~¢	6.66~~6.06~~¢
Demand Charges:			
Demand Charge - per kW of Total Billing Demand	$ 10.97~~6.41~~	$ 9.51~~6.41~~	$ 9.22~~6.41~~
Reactive Charge - per kVar	49.30~~44.81~~¢	49.30~~44.81~~¢	49.30~~44.81~~¢
Optional Time-of-Day Adjustments:			
On-Peak Hours (2)	+0.84¢	+0.84¢	+0.84¢
Off-Peak Hours (2)	-0.55¢	-0.55¢	-0.55¢

Winter Rate (October through May)(1)	Primary Voltage (3)	High Voltage (4)	Trans Voltage (5)
Monthly Charges:			
Customer Charge	$456.85~~412.66~~	$456.85~~412.66~~	$456.85~~412.66~~
Low-Income Pilot Program Charge	$ 0.95~~2.75~~	$ 0.95~~2.75~~	$ 0.95~~2.75~~
Energy Charges - per kWh:			
First 150 kWh per kW of Billing Demand	7.48~~7.55~~¢	7.43~~7.55~~¢	7.43~~7.55~~¢
Next 200 kWh per kW of Billing Demand	5.88~~5.62~~¢	5.84~~5.62~~¢	5.84~~5.62~~¢
All Over 350 kWh per kW of Billing Demand	4.86~~4.39~~¢	4.83~~4.39~~¢	4.83~~4.39~~¢
Seasonal Energy Charge - Seasonal kWh	4.86~~4.39~~¢	4.83~~4.39~~¢	4.83~~4.39~~¢
Demand Charges:			
Demand Charge - per kW of Total Billing Demand	$ 4.32~~2.33~~	$ 2.91~~2.33~~	$ 2.64~~2.33~~
Reactive Charge - per kVar	49.30~~44.81~~¢	49.30~~44.81~~¢	49.30~~44.81~~¢
Optional Time-of-Day Adjustments:			
On-Peak Hours (2)	+0.31¢	+0.31¢	+0.31¢

Off-Peak Hours (2)	-0.19¢	-0.19¢	-0.19¢

~~Summer Rate (June through September)(1)~~

~~Customer Charge - per month~~	~~$412.66~~
~~Low-Income Pilot Program Charge - per month~~	~~$ 2.75~~
~~Energy Charge - per kWh~~	
~~First 150 kWh per kW of Billing Demand~~	~~11.99¢~~
~~Next 200 kWh per kW of Billing Demand~~	~~9.02¢~~
~~All Over 350 kWh per kW of Billing Demand~~	~~6.06¢~~
~~Demand Charge - per kW of Total Billing Demand~~	~~$ 6.41~~
~~Reactive Charge - per kVar~~	~~44.81¢~~

~~Winter Rate (October through May)(1)~~

~~Customer Charge - per month~~	~~$412.66~~
~~Low-Income Pilot Program Charge - per month~~	~~$ 2.75~~
~~Base Energy Charge - per kWh~~	
~~First 150 kWh per kW of Base Demand~~	~~7.55¢~~
~~Next 200 kWh per kW of Base Demand~~	~~5.62¢~~
~~All Over 350 kWh per kW of Base Demand~~	~~4.39¢~~
~~Seasonal Energy Charge - Seasonal kWh~~	~~4.39¢~~
~~Demand Charge - per kW of Total Billing Demand~~	~~$ 2.33~~
~~Reactive Charge - per kVar~~	~~44.81¢~~

~~Optional Time-of-Day Adjustments~~

~~Energy Adjustment - per kWh~~	~~On-Peak Hours(2)~~	~~Off-Peak Hours(2)~~
~~Summer kWh(June-September)(1)~~	~~+0.84¢~~	~~-0.55¢~~
~~Winter kWh(October-May)(1)~~	~~+0.31¢~~	~~-0.19¢~~

(1) Refer to General Rules and Regulations, V. Billing Practices, Section A. Monthly Billing Periods, for specific applicability.

(2) On-peak and off-peak hours applicable herein shall be as specified within this service classification.

(3) Generally, service voltage of 2.4 KV or higher but less than 34 KV.

(4) Generally, service voltage of 34 KV or 69 KV (sometimes referred to as subtransmission).

(5) Generally, service voltage of 115 KV or higher.

*Indicates Change.

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 4(M)
SMALL PRIMARY SERVICE RATE (Cont'd.)

RATE BASED ON MONTHLY METER READINGS (Cont'd.)

Fuel and Purchased Power Adjustment (Rider FAC) Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Energy Efficiency Investment Charge (Rider EEIC) Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy excluding kWh of energy supplied to customers that have satisfied the opt-out provisions of Section 393.1075, RSMo.

*Renewable Energy Standard Rate Adjustment Mechanism (Rider RESRAM) Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Securitized Utility Tariff Rider (Rider SUR). Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Payments Bills are due and payable within twenty-one (21) days from date of bill and become delinquent thereafter.

Term of Use With respect to General Rules and Regulations, V. Billing Practices, Change of Rate, and for purposes of switching between the rate options within this service classification, the customer shall remain on a selected rate option for a term of not less than ~~O~~One (1) year~~, terminable thereafter on three (3) days' notice~~.

Tax Adjustment Any license, franchise, gross receipts, occupation or similar charge or tax levied by any taxing authority on the amounts billed hereunder will be so designated and added as a separate item to bills rendered to customers under the jurisdiction of the taxing authority.

* Indicates Addition.

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 4(M)
SMALL PRIMARY SERVICE RATE (Cont'd.)

1. RATE APPLICATION

The~~is~~ rates in this schedule are~~is~~ applicable to primary service or higher based on the service voltage supplied by the Company in Missouri.

2. CHARACTER OF SERVICE SUPPLIED

Company will specify and supply a standard three-phase alternating current primary service voltage or higher. ~~Where Company supplies service at 34.5 kV or higher, the appropriate adjustments under Rider B will apply.~~

3. CUMULATION OF SERVICES

Service provided through multiple meters to the same customer on the same premises and cumulated for billing purposes under this Service Classification, prior to May 5, 1990, may continue to receive such billing. Unless otherwise required for Company's engineering or other reasons, any additional services installed at customer's request and agreed to by Company on and after May 5, 1990, will not be cumulated or otherwise combined for billing purposes with any other service supplied to customer.

4. ENERGY BILLING

The lesser of customer's maximum monthly metered demand or Total Billing Demand shall be used to apportion customer's kilowatt-hours to the kWh per kW energy rate steps for billing purposes. In addition, customer's proportion of Base and Seasonal Billing Demands, as defined in this rate, shall be used to initially apportion customer's kilowatt-hours to the Base and Seasonal Energy rate steps for billing purposes during the winter billing season.

5. DEMAND BILLING

a. Total Billing Demand

The monthly Billing Demand shall be the maximum demand established during peak hours or 50% of the maximum demand established during off-peak hours, whichever is greater~~, but in no event less than 100 kW~~.

Peak hours and off-peak hours are defined as follows:

Peak hours: 10:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M.,
Monday through Friday.

Off-peak hours: All other hours including the entire
24 hours of the following days:

New Year's Day	Independence Day	Thanksgiving Friday
Good Friday	Labor Day	Christmas Eve Day
Memorial Day	Thanksgiving Day	Christmas Day

All times stated above apply to the local effective time.

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 5(M)
STREET AND OUTDOOR AREA LIGHTING – COMPANY-OWNED

***RATE PER UNIT PER MONTH LAMP AND FIXTURE**

A. LED bracket mounted luminaire on existing wood pole:

Identification	Rate
100W Equivalent (1)	$13.33~~12.04~~
250W Equivalent (1)	$21.49~~19.41~~
400W Equivalent (1)	$39.50~~35.68~~

(1) The equivalent wattage represents the rating of the high pressure sodium lamp that the LED replaces.

B. LED directional flood luminaire; limited to installations accessible to Company basket truck:

Identification	Rate
Directional - Small	$27.98~~25.27~~
Directional - Medium	$44.86~~40.52~~
Directional - Large	$89.44~~80.79~~

C. LED post-top luminaire including standard 17-foot post:

Identification	Rate
All Styles	$29.56~~26.71~~

The High Pressure Sodium and Mercury Vapor offerings under sections D. and E. below are no longer available. Company will replace these existing fixtures, upon failure, with an LED fixture under section A.

D. Standard horizontal burning, enclosed luminaire on existing wood pole:

High Pressure Sodium		Mercury Vapor	
Lumens	Rate	Lumens	Rate
9,500	$16.50~~14.90~~	6,800	$15.84~~14.31~~
25,500	$22.81~~20.60~~	20,000	$21.69~~19.59~~
50,000	$41.21~~37.22~~	54,000	$36.60~~33.06~~

E. Standard side mounted, hood with open bottom glassware on existing wood pole:

High Pressure Sodium		Mercury Vapor	
Lumens	Rate	Lumens	Rate
5,800	$13.58~~12.27~~	3,300	$13.15~~11.88~~
9,500	$14.48~~13.08~~	6,800	$13.82~~12.48~~

*Indicates Change.

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 5(M)
STREET AND OUTDOOR AREA LIGHTING – COMPANY-OWNED (Cont'd.)

*RATE PER UNIT PER MONTH LAMP AND FIXTURE (Cont'd.)

The High Pressure Sodium, Metal Halide and Mercury Vapor offerings under section F. below are no longer available for new installations. Company will replace these existing fixtures, upon failure, with an LED fixture under section B.

F. Pole-mounted, directional flood luminaire; limited to installations accessible to Company basket truck:

High Pressure Sodium		Metal Halide		Mercury Vapor	
Lumens	Rate	Lumens	Rate	Lumens	Rate
25,500	$29.63~~26.76~~	34,000	$28.53~~25.77~~	20,000	$28.47~~25.72~~
50,000	$46.86~~42.33~~	100,000	$92.61~~83.65~~	54,000	$42.26~~38.17~~

The High Pressure Sodium and Mercury Vapor offerings under sections G. below are no longer available for new installations.

G. Standard post-top luminaire including standard 17-foot post:

High Pressure Sodium		Mercury Vapor (1)	
Lumens	Rate	Lumens	Rate
9,500	$30.98~~27.98~~	3,300	$29.17~~26.35~~
		6,800	$30.30~~27.37~~

(1) Mercury Vapor lamps and fixtures are limited to customers served under contracts initiated prior to September 27, 1988. Company will continue to maintain these lamps and fixtures so long as parts are economically available.

H. All poles and cable, where required to provide lighting service:
The installation of all standard poles and cables shall be paid for in advance by customer, with all subsequent replacements of said facilities provided by Company.

I. Former Subsidiary Company lighting units provided under contracts initiated prior to April 9, 1986, which facilities will only be maintained by Company so long as parts are available in Company's present stock:

Lamp and Fixture	Per Unit Monthly Rate
11,000 Lumens, Mercury Vapor, Open Bottom	$13.17~~11.90~~
140,000 Lumens, H.P. Sodium, Directional	$93.38~~84.35~~

Term of Contract Minimum term of three (3) years where only standard facilities are installed; ten (10) years where post-top luminaires are installed.

*Indicates Change.

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 5(M)
STREET AND OUTDOOR AREA LIGHTING – COMPANY-OWNED (Cont'd.)

The kilowatt-hours for lighting service provided under the terms of this Service Classification shall be subject to the provisions of the following Riders:

Fuel and Purchased Power Adjustment (Rider FAC). ~~The kilowatt-hours for lighting service provided under the terms of this Service Classification shall be subject to the provisions of Company's Fuel and Purchased Power Adjustment Clause (Rider FAC).~~

*Renewable Energy Standard Rate Adjustment Mechanism (Rider RESRAM). ~~The kilowatt-hours for lighting service provided under the terms of this Service Classification shall be subject to the provisions of Company's Renewable Energy Standard Rate Adjustment Mechanism (Rider RESRAM).~~

Securitized Utility Tariff Rider (Rider SUR).

The kilowatt-hour consumption of each lamp, whose operating hours are determined by a photoelectric control, shall be determined from the manufacturer's rated wattage multiplied by the number of hours of operation for the month, in accordance with the following schedules:

	Rating (Watts)
LED Fixtures:	
Bracket Mount – 100W Equivalent	48
Bracket Mount – 250W Equivalent	88
Bracket Mount – 400W Equivalent	195
Directional Flood – Small	89
Directional Flood – Medium	150
Directional Flood – Large	297
Post-Top – All Styles	51

Billing Month	Burning Hours
January	408
February	347
March	346
April	301
May	279
June	255
July	272
August	298
September	322
October	368
November	387
December	417

Rating (Lumens)	Rating (Watts)
High Pressure Sodium Fixtures:	
5,800	70
9,500	120
16,000	202
25,500	307
50,000	482
140,000	1000
Mercury Vapor Fixtures:	
3,300	127
6,800	207
11,000	294
20,000	455
42,000	700
54,000	1080

Metal Halide Fixtures:

34,000	450
100,000	1100

*Indicates Addition.

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 6(M)
STREET AND OUTDOOR AREA LIGHTING – CUSTOMER-OWNED

*MONTHLY RATE FOR METERED SERVICE

Customer Charge Per Meter	$10.149.16 per month
Energy Charge	6.435.81¢ per kWh

*RATE PER UNIT PER MONTH	Energy & Maintenance(1)	Energy Only
H.P. Sodium		
9,500 Lumens, Standard	$ 5.354.83	$ 2.492.25
25,500 Lumens, Standard	$ 9.188.29	$ 6.405.78
50,000 Lumens, Standard	$ 13.1711.90	$ 10.049.07
Metal Halide		
5,500 Lumens, Standard	~~$ 7.07~~	$ 2.612.36
12,900 Lumens Standard	~~$ 8.37~~	$ 4.423.99
Mercury Vapor		
3,300 Lumens, Standard	$ 5.354.83	$ 2.652.39
6,800 Lumens, Standard	$ 6.906.23	$ 4.313.89
11,000 Lumens, Standard	~~$ 8.42~~	$ 6.135.54
20,000 Lumens, Standard	~~$ 11.06~~	$ 9.458.54
54,000 Lumens, Standard	~~$23.46~~	$22.53 20.35

Light Emitting Diodes (LED)	Energy Only
Energy Charge – per rated wattage per month	2.181.97¢

(1) Company will furnish electric energy, furnish and replace lamps, and adjust and replace control mechanisms, as required only through June 30, 2024. Fixtures will then be transitioned to Energy Only effective at the beginning of the next billing period after this date except those fixtures which are eligible for the Limited LED Conversion Option And Grandfathering Provision will continue on the E&M Rate until they are converted to LED by Company.

Term of Contract One (1) year, terminable thereafter on three (3) days' notice.

Discount For Franchised Municipal Customers A 10% discount will be applied to bills rendered for lighting facilities served under the above rates and currently contracted for by municipalities with whom the Company has an ordinance granted electric franchise as of September 27, 1988. The above discount shall only apply for the duration of said franchise. Thereafter, the above discount shall apply only when the following two conditions are met: 1) any initial or subsequent ordinance granted electric franchise must be for a minimum term of twenty (20) years and 2) Company must have a contract for all lighting facilities for municipal lighting service provided by Company in effect.

*Indicates Change.

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 6(M)
STREET AND OUTDOOR AREA LIGHTING – CUSTOMER-OWNED
(Cont'd.)

The kilowatt-hours for lighting service provided under the terms of this Service Classification shall be subject to the provisions of the following Riders:

Fuel and Purchased Power Adjustment (Rider FAC). ~~The kilowatt-hours for lighting service provided under the terms of this Service Classification shall be subject to the provisions of Company's Fuel and Purchased Power Adjustment Clause (Rider FAC).~~

* Renewable Energy Standard Rate Adjustment Mechanism (Rider RESRAM). ~~The kilowatt- hours for lighting service provided under the terms of this Service Classification shall be subject to the provisions of Company's Renewable Energy Standard Rate Adjustment Mechanism (Rider RESRAM).~~

Securitized Utility Tariff Rider (Rider SUR).

The kilowatt-hour consumption of each lamp, whose operating hours are determined by a photoelectric control, shall be determined from the manufacturer's rated wattage multiplied by the number of hours of operation for the month, in accordance with the following schedules:

Lamp Size (Lumens)	Rating (Watts)
H.P. Sodium	
9,500	120
25,500	307
50,000	482
Mercury Vapor	
3,300	127
6,800	207
11,000	294
20,000	455
54,000	1080
Metal Halide	
5,500	122
12,900	206

Billing Month	Burning Hours
January	408
February	347
March	346
April	301
May	279
June	255
July	272
August	298
September	322
October	368
November	387
December	417

Light Emitting Diodes (LED)
Based on the rated wattage of individual customer lights.

Payments Bills are due and payable within twenty-one (21) days from date of bill and become delinquent thereafter.

Tax Adjustment Any license, franchise, gross receipts, occupation or similar charge or tax levied by any taxing authority on the amounts billed hereunder will be so designated and added as a separate item to bills rendered to customers under the jurisdiction of the taxing authority.

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 6(M)
STREET AND OUTDOOR AREA LIGHTING – CUSTOMER-OWNED
(Cont'd.)

* **4. LIMITED LED CONVERSION OPTION AND GRANDFATHERING PROVISION (Cont'd.)**

The monthly unmetered energy-only 6(M) LED rate plus,

$4.03~~3.64~~ per month for a 100 watt equivalent LED fixture;

$5.23~~4.72~~ per month for a 250 watt equivalent LED fixture;

$9.22~~8.33~~ per month for a 400 watt equivalent LED fixture.

In addition, all other applicable charges under this Service Classification 6(M) shall apply.

If customer requests, in writing, the termination of all or a portion of converted LEDs under this provision within ten years of the installation of the LED being terminated, customer shall pay in advance to Company $100.00 per fixture for both the removal costs associated therewith and the loss of the remaining life value of such facilities. If said request for termination is made after the above ten year in-service period, and customer requests a new lighting installation within twelve months after the removal of the prior terminated lighting facilities, customer shall pay the amount specified earlier in this paragraph for all facilities previously removed prior to Company making any new lighting installation.

5. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

In addition to the above specific rules and regulations, all of Company's General Rules and Regulations shall apply to service supplied under this Service Classification.

*Indicates Change.

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 11(M)
LARGE PRIMARY SERVICE RATE

***RATE BASED ON MONTHLY METER READINGS**

Summer Rate (June through September)(1)	Primary Voltage (3)	High Voltage (4)	Trans Voltage (5)
Monthly Charges:			
Customer Charge	$456.85~~412.66~~	$456.85~~412.66~~	$456.85~~412.66~~
Low-Income Pilot Program Charge	$101.26~~291.99~~	$101.26~~291.99~~	$101.26~~291.99~~
Energy Charges - per kWh:			
Energy Charge – per kWh	4.49~~4.06~~¢	4.46~~4.06~~¢	4.46~~4.06~~¢
Demand Charges:			
Demand Charge - per kW of Total Billing Demand	$ 26.45~~23.90~~	$ 24.91~~23.90~~	$ 24.66~~23.90~~
Reactive Charge - per kVar	49.30~~44.81~~¢	49.30~~44.81~~¢	49.30~~44.81~~¢
Optional Time-of-Day Adjustments:			
On-Peak Hours (2)	+0.64¢	+0.64¢	+0.64¢
Off-Peak Hours (2)	-0.37¢	-0.37¢	-0.37¢

Winter Rate (October through May)(1)	Primary Voltage (3)	High Voltage (4)	Trans Voltage (5)
Monthly Charges:			
Customer Charge	$456.85~~412.66~~	$456.85~~412.66~~	$456.85~~412.66~~
Low-Income Pilot Program Charge	$101.26~~291.99~~	$101.26~~291.99~~	$101.26~~291.99~~
Energy Charges - per kWh:			
Energy Charge – per kWh	4.11~~3.71~~¢	4.08~~3.71~~¢	4.08~~3.71~~¢
Demand Charges:			
Demand Charge - per kW of Total Billing Demand	$ 11.77~~10.63~~	$ 10.33~~10.63~~	$ 10.08~~10.63~~
Reactive Charge - per kVar	49.30~~44.81~~¢	49.30~~44.81~~¢	49.30~~44.81~~¢
Optional Time-of-Day Adjustments:			
On-Peak Hours (2)	+0.29¢	+0.29¢	+0.29¢
Off-Peak Hours (2)	-0.17¢	-0.17¢	-0.17¢

~~Summer Rate (June through September)(1)~~

~~Customer Charge - per month $412.66~~

~~Low Income Pilot Program Charge - per month $ 291.99~~

~~Energy Charge - per kWh 4.06¢~~

~~Demand Charge - per kW of Billing Demand $ 23.90~~

~~Reactive Charge - per kVar 44.81¢~~

~~Winter Rate (October through May)(1)~~

~~Customer Charge - per month $412.66~~

~~Low-Income Pilot Program Charge - per month $ 291.99~~

~~Energy Charge - per kWh 3.71¢~~

~~Demand Charge - per kW of Billing Demand $ 10.63~~

~~Reactive Charge - per kVar 44.81¢~~

~~Optional Time-of-Day Adjustments~~

~~Energy Adjustment - per kWh~~	~~On-Peak Hours(2)~~	~~Off-Peak Hours(2)~~
~~Summer kWh (June-September)(1)~~	~~+0.64¢~~	~~-0.37¢~~
~~Winter kWh (October-May)(1)~~	~~+0.29¢~~	~~-0.17¢~~

(1) Refer to General Rules and Regulations, V. Billing Practices, Section A. Monthly Billing Periods, for specific applicability.

(2) On-peak and off-peak hours applicable herein shall be as specified within this service classification.

(3) Generally, service voltage of 2.4 KV or higher but less than 34 KV.

(4) Generally, service voltage of 34 KV or 69 KV (sometimes referred to as subtransmission).

(5) Generally, service voltage of 115 KV or higher.

*Indicates Change.

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 11(M)
LARGE PRIMARY SERVICE RATE (Cont'd.)

RATE BASED ON MONTHLY METER READINGS (Cont'd.)

Fuel and Purchased Power Adjustment (Rider FAC) Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Energy Efficiency Investment Charge (Rider EEIC) Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy excluding kWh of energy supplied to customers that have satisfied the opt-out provisions of Section 393.1075, RSMo.

~~*~~ Renewable Energy Standard Rate Adjustment Mechanism (Rider RESRAM) Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

* Securitized Utility Tariff Rider (Rider SUR) Applicable to all metered kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy.

Payments Bills are due and payable within twenty-one (21) days from date of bill and become delinquent thereafter.

Term of Use With respect to General Rules and Regulations, V. Billing Practices, Change of Rate, and for purposes of switching between the rate options within this service classification, the customer shall remain on a selected rate option for a term of not less than ~~O~~one (1) year~~, terminable thereafter on three (3) days' notice~~.

Tax Adjustment Any license, franchise, gross receipts, occupation or similar charge or tax levied by any taxing authority on the amounts billed hereunder will be so designated and added as a separate item to bills rendered to customers under the jurisdiction of the taxing authority.

* Indicates Addition.

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 11(M)
LARGE PRIMARY SERVICE RATE (Cont'd.)

1. RATE APPLICATION

The rates in this schedule shall be applicable, at customer's request, to all service at a primary voltage or higher based on the service voltage supplied by the Company, provided customer agrees to a minimum monthly billing demand of 5,000 kilowatts.

2. CHARACTER OF SERVICE SUPPLIED

Company will specify and supply a standard three-phase alternating current primary service voltage or higher. ~~Where Company supplies service at 34.5 kV or higher, the appropriate adjustments under Rider B will apply.~~

***3. CUMULATION OF SERVICES**

Service provided through multiple meters to the same customer on the same premises and cumulated for billing purposes under this Service Classification may continue to receive such billing under the provisions of Rules and Regulations, Billing Practices, Non-Standard Service. Unless otherwise required for Company's engineering or other reasons, any additional services installed at customer's request and agreed to by Company will not be cumulated or otherwise combined for billing purposes with any other service supplied to customer except under the following conditions:

A. Where Company provides more than one service to a single premises from a single Company-owned substation located on customer's premises and provides no additional distribution facilities beyond the substation, all service taken directly from the substation may be cumulated, or

B. Where Company provides more than one service to a single set of customer-owned metal-clad switchgear, the services provided to that switchgear may be cumulated.

When cumulation occurs under either A or B above, the monthly peak demand will be determined for each service individually and then summed for applying Service Classification No. 11M Large Primary Service rates.

4. DEMAND METERS

Company will install demand meters for the measurement of demands.

*Indicates Change.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES

Reconnection Charges per Connection Point

Applicable to Rider F – Annually Recurring Service, Par. B.3.: $30.00

Applicable to General Rules & Regulations VII. Disconnection and Reconnection of Service, Reconnection of Service:

Where an operational AMI remote disconnect is not present: $30.00
Where an operational AMI remote disconnect is present: $ 5.00

Returned Check Fee $25.00

* Opt-Out Charges

Applicable to General Rules & Regulations IV. Measurement of Service, Remote Meter Reading Opt-Out:

One-time setup charge $100.00
~~Non-Standard Meter Charge – per month through 6/30/2026 $40.00~~
Non-Standard Meter Charge – per month ~~on and after 7/1/2026~~ $15.00

Paperless Billing Incentive (Credit to Customer)

Applicable to General Rules & Regulations V. Billing Practices, Paperless Billing: $0.50

Tampering/Diversion Charge

Applicable to General Rules & Regulations I. General Provisions, Customer Obligations: $210.00

Service Call Charge

Customer's reporting service problems may be charged a $50.00 fee for a service call, if it is determined the problem is within the customer's electrical system.

Tax Adjustment

Any license, franchise, gross receipts, occupation or similar charge or tax levied by any taxing authority on the amounts billed hereunder will be so designated and added as a separate item to bills rendered to customers under the jurisdiction of the taxing authority.

Monthly Service Monitoring Charge

Sheet No. 105, Section I $500.00

Supplementary Service Minimum Monthly Charges

Applicable to Rider E – Supplementary Service , Section C-3:

Charges applicable during 4 monthly billing periods of June through September	~~Primary Service~~ Rate
Customer Charge per month, plus	$456.85~~12.66~~
Low-Income Pilot Program Charge – per month	$101.26~~291.99~~
All kW @	$ 26.45~~3.90~~

Charges applicable during 8 monthly billing periods of October through May	~~Primary Service~~ Rate
Customer Charge per month, plus	$456.85~~12.66~~
Low-Income Pilot Program Charge – per month	$101.26~~291.99~~
All kW @	$ 11.77~~0.63~~

*Indicates Change.

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RIDERS

*Indicates Addition.

RIDER FAC

FUEL AND PURCHASED POWER ADJUSTMENT CLAUSE

* **(Applicable To Service Provided Between June 1, 2025 And The Day Before~~On~~ The Effective Date Of This Tariff Sheet ~~And Thereafter~~)**

APPLICABILITY

This rider is applicable to kilowatt-hours (kWh) of energy supplied to customers served by the Company under Service Classification Nos. 1(M), 2(M), 3(M), 4(M), 5(M), 6(M), and 11(M).

Costs passed through this Fuel and Purchased Power Adjustment Clause (FAC) reflect differences between actual fuel and purchased power costs, including transportation and emissions costs and revenues, net of off-system sales revenues (OSSR) (i.e., Actual Net Energy Costs (ANEC)) and Net Base Energy Costs (B), calculated and recovered as provided for herein.

The Accumulation Periods and Recovery Periods are as set forth in the following table:

Accumulation Period (AP)	Recovery Period (RP)
February through May	October through May
June through September	February through September
October through January	June through January

AP means the four (4) calendar months during which the actual costs and revenues subject to this rider will be accumulated for the purposes of determining the Fuel Adjustment Rate (FAR).

RP means the calendar months during which the FAR is applied to retail customer usage on a per kWh basis, as adjusted for service voltage. Notwithstanding that each RP covers a period of eight months, when an extraordinary event has occurred that results in an increase to actual net energy costs in an accumulation period, for good cause shown, subject to Commission approval after an opportunity for any party to be heard, the Company shall defer recovery beyond eight months over a period determined by the Commission upon a finding that the magnitude of the increase on customers of recovering the difference between actual net energy costs and net base energy costs for that accumulation period should be mitigated. The difference not recovered within the eight-month recovery period applicable to the accumulation period at issue will be added to subsequent recovery periods until recovered with a true-up at the end of the Commission approved extended recovery period.

The Company will make a FAR filing no later than sixty (60) days prior to the first day of the applicable Recovery Period above. All FAR filings shall be accompanied by detailed workpapers supporting the filing in an electronic format with all formulas intact.

*Indicates Change.

RIDER FAC

FUEL AND PURCHASED POWER ADJUSTMENT CLAUSE (Cont'd.)

* **(Applicable To Service Provided Between June 1, 2025 And The Day Before~~On~~ The Effective Date Of This Tariff Sheet ~~And Thereafter~~)**

FAR DETERMINATION

Ninety five percent (95%) of the difference between ANEC and B for each respective AP will be utilized to calculate the FAR under this rider pursuant to the following formula with the results stated as a separate line item on the customers' bills.

For each FAR filing made, the FAR_{RP} is calculated as:

$$FAR_{RP} = [(ANEC - B) \times 95\% \pm I \pm P \pm TUP]/S_{RP}$$

Where:

ANEC = FC + PP + E ± R – OSSR

FC = Fuel costs and revenues associated with the Company's in-service generating plants, but excluding decommissioning and retirement costs, consisting of the following:

1) For fossil fuel plants:

A. the following costs and revenues (including applicable taxes) arising from steam plant operations recorded in FERC Account 501: coal commodity, gas, alternative fuels, Btu adjustments assessed by coal suppliers, quality adjustments related to the sulfur content of coal assessed by coal suppliers, railroad transportation, switching and demurrage charges, railcar repair and inspection costs, railcar depreciation, railcar lease costs, similar costs associated with other applicable modes of transportation, fuel hedging costs, fuel oil adjustments included in commodity and transportation costs, fuel additive costs included in commodity or transportation costs, oil costs, ash disposal costs and revenues, and expenses resulting from fuel and transportation portfolio optimization activities;

B. the following costs and revenues reflected in FERC Account 502 for: consumable costs related to Air Quality Control System (AQCS) operation, such as urea, limestone, and powder activated carbon; and

C. the following costs and revenues (including applicable taxes) arising from non-steam plant operations recorded in FERC Account 547: natural gas generation costs related to commodity, oil, transportation, storage, capacity reservation, fuel losses, hedging, and revenues and expenses resulting from fuel and transportation portfolio optimization activities, but excluding fuel costs related to the Company's landfill gas generating plant known as Maryland Heights Energy Center; and

2) The following costs and revenues (including applicable taxes) arising from nuclear plant operations, recorded in FERC Account 518: nuclear fuel commodity expense, waste disposal expense, and nuclear fuel hedging costs.

*Indicates Change.

RIDER FAC

FUEL AND PURCHASED POWER ADJUSTMENT CLAUSE (Cont'd.)

* **(Applicable To Service Provided Between June 1, 2025 And The Day Before~~On~~ The Effective Date Of This Tariff Sheet ~~And Thereafter~~)**

FAR DETERMINATION (Cont'd.)

PP = Purchased power costs and revenues and consists of the following:

1) The following costs and revenues for purchased power reflected in FERC Account 555, excluding (a) all charges under Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. ("MISO") Schedules 10, 16, 17 and 24 (or any successor to those MISO Schedules), and (b) generation capacity charges for contracts with terms in excess of one (1) year. Such costs and revenues include:

   A. MISO costs or revenues for MISO's energy and operating reserve market settlement charge types and capacity market settlement clearing costs or revenues associated with:
      - i. Energy;
      - ii. Losses;
      - iii. Congestion management:
        - a. Congestion;
        - b. Financial Transmission Rights; and
        - c. Auction Revenue Rights;
      - iv. Generation capacity acquired in MISO's capacity auction or market; provided such capacity is acquired for a term of one (1) year or less;
      - v. Revenue sufficiency guarantees;
      - vi. Revenue neutrality uplift;
      - vii. Net inadvertent energy distribution amounts;
      - viii. Ancillary Services:
        - a. Regulating reserve service (MISO Schedule 3, or its successor);
        - b. Energy imbalance service (MISO Schedule 4, or its successor);
        - c. Spinning reserve service (MISO Schedule 5, or its successor);
        - d. Supplemental reserve service (MISO Schedule 6, or its successor); and
        - e. Short-term reserve service;
      - ix. Demand response:
        - a. Demand response allocation uplift; and
        - b. Emergency demand response cost allocation (MISO Schedule 30, or its successor);
      - x. System Support Resource:
        - a. MISO Schedule 43K.

*Indicates Change.

RIDER FAC

FUEL AND PURCHASED POWER ADJUSTMENT CLAUSE (Cont'd.)

* **(Applicable To Service Provided Between June 1, 2025 And The Day Before~~On~~ The Effective Date Of This Tariff Sheet ~~And Thereafter~~)**

FAR DETERMINATION (Cont'd.)

B. Non-MISO costs or revenues as follows:

i. If received from a centrally administered market (e.g. PJM/SPP), costs or revenues of an equivalent nature to those identified for the MISO costs or revenues specified in subpart A of part 1 above;

ii. If not received from a centrally administered market:

a. Costs for purchases of energy; and

b. Costs for purchases of generation capacity, provided such capacity is acquired for a term of one (1) year or less; and

C. Realized losses and costs (including broker commissions and fees) minus realized gains for financial swap transactions for electrical energy that are entered into for the purpose of mitigating price volatility associated with anticipated purchases of electrical energy for those specific time periods when the Company does not have sufficient economic energy resources to meet its native load obligations, so long as such swaps are for up to a quantity of electrical energy equal to the expected energy shortfall and for a duration up to the expected length of the period during which the shortfall is expected to exist.

2) Ten and 73/100 percent (10.73%) of transmission service costs reflected in FERC Account 565 and ten and 73/100 percent (10.73%) of transmission revenues reflected in FERC Account 456.1 (excluding costs or revenues under MISO Schedule 10, or any successor to that MISO Schedule). Such transmission service costs and revenues included in Factor PP include:

*Indicates Change.

RIDER FAC

FUEL AND PURCHASED POWER ADJUSTMENT CLAUSE (Cont'd.)

* **(Applicable To Service Provided Between June 1, 2025 And The Day Before~~On~~ The Effective Date Of This Tariff Sheet ~~And Thereafter~~)**

FAR DETERMINATION (Cont'd.)

3) A. MISO costs and revenues associated with:

i. Network transmission service (MISO Schedule 9 or its successor);

ii. Point-to-point transmission service (MISO Schedules 7 and 8 or their successors);

iii. System control and dispatch (MISO Schedule 1 or its successor);

iv. Reactive supply and voltage control (MISO Schedule 2 or its successor);

v. MISO Schedules 26, 26A, 26C, 26D, 26E, 26F, 37 and 38 or their successors;

vi. MISO Schedule 33; and

vii. MISO Schedules 41, 42-A, 42-B, 45 and 47;

B. Non-MISO costs and revenues associated with:

i. Network transmission service;

ii. Point-to-point transmission service;

iii. System control and dispatch; and

iv. Reactive supply and voltage control.

E = Costs and revenues for SO_2 and NO_X emissions allowances in FERC Accounts 411.8, 411.9, and 509, including those associated with hedging.

R = Net insurance recoveries for costs/revenues included in this Rider FAC (and the insurance premiums paid to maintain such insurance), and subrogation recoveries and settlement proceeds related to costs/revenues included in this Rider FAC.

*Indicates Change.

RIDER FAC

FUEL AND PURCHASED POWER ADJUSTMENT CLAUSE (Cont'd.)

* **(Applicable To Service Provided Between June 1, 2025 And The Day Before~~On~~ The Effective Date Of This Tariff Sheet ~~And Thereafter~~)**

FAR DETERMINATION (Cont'd.)

OSSR = Costs and revenues in FERC Account 447 for:

1. Capacity;
2. Energy;
3. Ancillary services, including:
   - A. Regulating reserve service (MISO Schedule 3, or its successor);
   - B. Energy Imbalance Service (MISO Schedule 4, or its successor;
   - C. Spinning reserve service (MISO Schedule 5, or its successor); and
   - D. Supplemental reserve service (MISO Schedule 6, or its successor);
   - E. Ramp capability service; and
   - F. Short-term reserve service;
4. Make-whole payments, including:
   - A. Price volatility; and
   - B. Revenue sufficiency guarantee;
5. Hedging; and
6. System Support Resource:
   - A. MISO Schedule 43K.

For purposes of factors FC, E, and OSSR, "hedging" is defined as realized losses and costs (including broker commissions and fees associated with the hedging activities) minus realized gains associated with mitigating volatility in the Company's cost of fuel, off-system sales and emission allowances, including but not limited to, the Company's use of futures, options and over-the-counter derivatives including, without limitation, futures contracts, puts, calls, caps, floors, collars, and swaps.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the tariff sheets for Rider FAC, factors PP and OSSR shall not include costs and revenues for any undersubscribed portion of a permanent Community Solar Program resource allocated to shareholders under the approved stipulation in File No. ER-2021-0240.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the tariff sheets for Rider FAC, factors FC, PP and OSSR shall not include costs and revenues for (a) amounts associated with portions of Power Purchase Agreements dedicated to specific customers under the Renewable Choice Program tariff or any subsequent renewable subscription program that is approved by the Commission in an order that acknowledges that such program's impacts should be excluded from Factor OSSR, (b) amounts associated with generation assets dedicated, as of the date BF was

*Indicates Change.

RIDER FAC

FUEL AND PURCHASED POWER ADJUSTMENT CLAUSE (Cont'd.)

* **(Applicable To Service Provided Between June 1, 2025 And The Day Before~~On~~ The Effective Date Of This Tariff Sheet ~~And Thereafter~~)**

FAR DETERMINATION (Cont'd.)

determined, to specific customers under the Renewable Choice Program tariff or any subsequent renewable subscription program that is approved by the Commission in an order that acknowledges that such program's impacts should be excluded from Factor OSSR, (c) amounts associated with generation assets that began commercial operation after the date BF was determined and that were dedicated to specific customers under the Renewable Choice Program tariff or any subsequent renewable subscription program that is approved by the Commission in an order that acknowledges that such program's impacts should be excluded from Factors FC, PP, and OSSR when it began commercial operation, (d) for Renewable Energy Standard compliance included in Rider RESRAM, (e) amounts associated with energy purchased from the MISO market to serve digital currency mining by the Company, and (f) those amounts specified by Commission Order approving any tariff, rider or program, to be excluded from Rider FAC. Moreover, if a research and development ("R&D") project would impact the amounts for Factors FC, PP, or OSSR in an upcoming FAR filing, the Company shall file, in the docket in which this Rider FAC was approved, a notice outlining what the research and development project consists of, and how it will impact such factors in the upcoming FAR filing. The Company will bear the burden of proof to show that the impacts of the subject project should be included in Factors FC, PP, or OSSR, as the case may be. Such notice shall be filed no fewer than 60 days prior to the date of the subject FAR filing. Parties shall have thirty days after the filing of the notice to challenge the inclusion of the impacts of such project on such Factors in the determination of the FAR by stating the reasons for the challenge. If a party challenges the inclusion of a cost/revenue, the costs/revenue will be removed from the FAR until the Commission makes a determination regarding the inclusion of the cost/revenue. If the Commission orders a challenged cost be included in the FAC, the costs will be refunded or the revenues returned along with interest in the next periodic adjustment. For purposes of this Rider FAC, a "research and development project" is defined the same as "Research, Development, and Demonstration (RD&D)" as defined in 18 CFR Chapter 1, subchapter C, Part 101, Federal Power Act Definition 32.B, provided that if the project at issue consumes electricity only incidentally, it will not constitute a research and development project.

Should FERC require any item covered by factors FC, PP, E or OSSR to be recorded in an account different than the FERC accounts listed in such factors, such items shall nevertheless be included in factor FC, PP, E or OSSR. In the month that the Company begins to record items in a different account, the Company will file with the Commission the previous account number, the new account number and what costs or revenues that flow through this Rider FAC are to be recorded in the account.

*Indicates Change.

RIDER FAC

FUEL AND PURCHASED POWER ADJUSTMENT CLAUSE (Cont'd.)

* **(Applicable To Service Provided Between June 1, 2025 And The Day Before~~On~~ The Effective Date Of This Tariff Sheet ~~And Thereafter~~)**

FAR DETERMINATION (Cont'd.)

B = BF x S_{AP}

BF = The Base Factor, which is equal to the normalized value for the sum of allowable fuel costs (consistent with the term FC), plus cost of purchased power (consistent with the term PP), and emissions costs and revenues (consistent with the term E), less revenues from off-system sales (consistent with the term OSSR) divided by corresponding normalized retail kWh as adjusted for applicable losses. The normalized values referred to in the prior sentence shall be those values used to determine the revenue requirement in the Company's most recent rate case. The BF applicable to June through September calendar months (BFSUMMER) is $0.01421 per kWh. The BF applicable to October through May calendar months (BFWINTER) is $0.01383 per kWh.

S_{AP} = kWh during the AP that ended immediately prior to the FAR filing, as measured by taking the most recent kWh data for the retail component of the Company's load settled at its MISO CP node (AMMO.UE or successor node), but excluding kWh for research and development projects, the impact of which are challenged or ordered to be excluded by the Commission, plus the metered net energy output of any generating station operating within its certificated service territory as a behind the meter resource in MISO, the output of which served to reduce the Company's load settled at its MISO CP node (AMMO.UE or successor node).

S_{RP} = Applicable RP estimated kWh representing the expected retail component of the Company's load settled at its MISO CP node (AMMO.UE or successor node) but excluding kWh for research and development projects, the impact of which are challenged or ordered to be excluded by the Commission, plus the metered net energy output of any generating station operating within its certificated service territory as a behind the meter resource in MISO, the output of which served to reduce the Company's load settled at its MISO CP node (AMMO.UE or successor node).

I = Interest applicable to

(i) the difference between ANEC and B for all kWh of energy supplied during an AP until those costs have been recovered;

(ii) refunds due to prudence reviews ("P"), if any; and

(iii) all under- or over-recovery balances created through operation of this FAC, as determined in the true-up filings ("TUP") provided for herein.

*Indicates Change.

RIDER FAC

FUEL AND PURCHASED POWER ADJUSTMENT CLAUSE (Cont'd.)

* **(Applicable To Service Provided Between June 1, 2025 And The Day Before~~On~~ The Effective Date Of This Tariff Sheet ~~And Thereafter~~)**

FAR DETERMINATION (Cont'd.)

Interest shall be calculated monthly at a rate equal to the weighted average interest rate paid on the Company's short-term debt, applied to the month-end balance of items (i) through (iii) in the preceding sentence.

P = Prudence disallowance amount, if any, as defined below.

TUP = True-up amount as defined below.

The FAR, which will be multiplied by the Voltage Adjustment Factors (VAF) set forth below is calculated as:

$$FAR = FAR_{RP} + FAR_{(RP-1)}$$

where:

FAR = Fuel Adjustment Rate applied to retail customer usage on a per kWh basis starting with the applicable Recovery Period following the FAR filing.

FAR_{RP} = FAR Recovery Period rate component calculated to recover under- or over-collection during the Accumulation Period that ended immediately prior to the applicable filing.

$FAR_{(RP-1)}$ = FAR Recovery Period rate component for the under- or over-collection during the Accumulation Period immediately preceding the Accumulation Period that ended immediately prior to the application filing for FAR_{RP}.

The Rate Component For the Individual Service Classifications shall be determined by multiplying the FAR determined in accordance with the foregoing by the following Voltage Adjustment Factors (VAF):

Secondary Voltage Service (VAF_{SEC})	1.0560
Primary Voltage Service (VAF_{PRI})	1.0240
High Voltage Service (VAF_{HV})	1.0060
Transmission Voltage Service (VAF_{TRANS})	0.9931

The FAR applicable to the individual Service Classifications shall be rounded to the nearest $0.00001 to be charged on a $/kWh basis for each applicable kWh billed.

TRUE-UP

After completion of each RP, the Company shall make a true-up filing on the same day as its FAR filing. Any true-up adjustments shall be reflected in TUP above. Interest on the true-up adjustment will be included in I above.

The true-up adjustments shall be the difference between the revenues billed and the revenues authorized for collection during the RP.

*Indicates Change.

RIDER FAC

FUEL AND PURCHASED POWER ADJUSTMENT CLAUSE (Cont'd.)

* **(Applicable To Service Provided Between June 1, 2025 And The Day Before~~On~~ The Effective Date Of This Tariff Sheet ~~And Thereafter~~)**

GENERAL RATE CASE/PRUDENCE REVIEWS

The following shall apply to this FAC, in accordance with Section 386.266.4, RSMo. and applicable Missouri Public Service Commission Rules governing rate adjustment mechanisms established under Section 386.266, RSMo:

The Company shall file a general rate case with the effective date of new rates to be no later than four years after the effective date of a Commission order implementing or continuing this FAC. The four-year period referenced above shall not include any periods in which the Company is prohibited from collecting any charges under this FAC, or any period for which charges hereunder must be fully refunded. In the event a court determines that this FAC is unlawful and all moneys collected hereunder are fully refunded, the Company shall be relieved of the obligation under this FAC to file such a rate case.

Prudence reviews of the costs subject to this FAC shall occur no less frequently than every eighteen months, and any such costs which are determined by the Commission to have been imprudently incurred or incurred in violation of the terms of this rider shall be returned to customers. Adjustments by Commission order, if any, pursuant to any prudence review shall be included in the FAR calculation in P above unless a separate refund is ordered by the Commission. Interest on the prudence adjustment will be included in I above.

*Indicates Change.

RIDER FAC
FUEL AND PURCHASED POWER ADJUSTMENT CLAUSE (Cont'd.)

FAC CHARGE TYPE TABLE

* **(Applicable To Service Provided Between June 1, 2025 And The Day Before~~On~~ The Effective Date Of This Tariff Sheet~~ And Thereafter~~)**

MISO Energy & Operating Reserve Market Settlement Charge Types and Capacity Market Charges and Credits

DA Asset Energy Amount;
DA Congestion Rebate on Carve-out GFA;
DA Congestion Rebate on Option B GFA;
DA Financial Bilateral Transaction Congestion Amount;
DA Financial Bilateral Transaction Loss Amount;
DA Loss Rebate on Carve-out GFA;
DA Loss Rebate on Option B GFA;
DA Non-Asset Energy Amount;
DA Ramp Capability Amount;
DA Regulation Amount;
DA Revenue Sufficiency Guarantee Distribution Amount;
DA Revenue Sufficiency Guarantee Make Whole Payment Amount;
DA Short-term Reserve Amount;
DA Spinning Reserve Amount;
DA Supplemental Reserve Amount;
DA Uncertainty Reserve Amount;
DA Uncertainty Reserve Distribution Amount;
DA Virtual Energy Amount;
FTR Annual Transaction Amount;
FTR ARR Revenue Amount;
FTR ARR Stage 2 Distribution;
FTR Full Funding Guarantee Amount;
FTR Guarantee Uplift Amount;
FTR Hourly Allocation Amount;
FTR Infeasible ARR Uplift Amount;
FTR Monthly Allocation Amount;
FTR Monthly Transaction Amount;
FTR Yearly Allocation Amount;
FTR Transaction Amount;

RT Asset Energy Amount;
RT Congestion Rebate on Carve-out GFA;
RT Contingency Reserve Deployment Failure Charge Amount;
RT Demand Response Allocation Uplift Charge;
RT Distribution of Losses Amount;
RT Excessive Energy Amount;
RT Excessive\Deficient Energy Deployment Charge Amount;
RT Financial Bilateral Transaction Congestion Amount;
RT Financial Bilateral Transaction Loss Amount;
RT Loss Rebate on Carve-out GFA;
RT Miscellaneous Amount;
RT Ramp Capability Amount;
Real Time MVP Distribution;
RT Net Inadvertent Distribution Amount;
RT Net Regulation Adjustment Amount;
RT Non-Asset Energy Amount;
RT Non-Excessive Energy Amount;
RT Price Volatility Make Whole Payment;
RT Regulation Amount;
RT Regulation Cost Distribution Amount;
RT Resource Adequacy Auction Amount;
RT Revenue Neutrality Uplift Amount;
RT Revenue Sufficiency Guarantee First Pass Dist Amount;
RT Revenue Sufficiency Guarantee Make Whole Payment Amount;
RT Schedule 49 Distribution;
RT Short-term Reserve Amount;
RT Spinning Reserve Amount;
RT Spinning Reserve Cost Distribution Amount;
RT Supplemental Reserve Amount;
RT Supplemental Reserve Cost Distribution Amount;
RT Uncertainty Reserve Amount;
RT Uncertainty Reserve Distribution Amount;
RT Uncertainty Reserve Non-Performance Amount;
RT Uncertainty Reserve Non-Performance Distribution Amount;
RT Virtual Energy Amount;
Short-term Reserve Cost Distribution Amount;
Short-term Reserve Deployment Failure Charge Amount;

MISO Transmission Service Settlement Schedules

MISO Schedule 1 (System control & dispatch);
MISO Schedule 2 (Reactive supply & voltage control);
MISO Schedule 7 & 8 (point to point transmission service);
MISO Schedule 9 (network transmission service);
MISO Schedules 26, 26A, 37 & 38 (MTEP & MVP Cost Recovery);
MISO Schedules 26-C & 26-D - (TMEP Cost Recovery);
MISO Schedules 26-E & 26-F (IMEP Cost Recovery);
MISO Schedule 33 (Black Start Service);
MISO Schedule 41 (Charge to Recover Costs of Entergy Strom Securitization);
MISO Schedule 42A (Entergy Charge to Recover Interest);
MISO Schedule 42B (Entergy Credit associated with AFUDC);
MISO Schedule 45 (Cost Recovery of NERC Recommendation or Essential Action);
MISO Schedule 47 (Entergy Operating Companies MISO Transition Cost Recovery);

RIDER FAC
FUEL AND PURCHASED POWER ADJUSTMENT CLAUSE (Cont'd.)

FAC CHARGE TYPE TABLE (Cont'd.)

* **(Applicable To Service Provided Between June 1, 2025 And The Day Before ~~On~~ The Effective Date Of This Tariff Sheet ~~And Thereafter~~)**

MISO Charge Types Which Appear On MISO Settlement Statements Represent Administrative Charges And Are Specifically Excluded From The FAC

DA Market Administration Amount;
DA Schedule 24 Allocation Amount;
FTR Market Administration Amount;
Schedule 10 - ISO Cost Recovery Adder;
RT Market Administration Amount;
RT Schedule 24 Allocation Amount;
RT Schedule 24 Distribution Amount;
Schedule 10 - FERC - Annual Charges Recovery;

PJM Market Settlement Charge Types

Auction Revenue Rights;
Balancing Operating Reserve;
Balancing Operating Reserve for Load Response;
Balancing Spot Market Energy;
Balancing Transmission Congestion;
Balancing Transmission Losses;
Capacity Resource Deficiency;
Capacity Transfer Rights;
Day-ahead Economic Load Response;
Day-Ahead Load Response Charge Allocation;
Day-ahead Operating Reserve;
Day-ahead Operating Reserve for Load Response;
Day-ahead Spot Market Energy;
Day-ahead Transmission Congestion;
Day-ahead Transmission Losses;
Demand Resource and ILR Compliance Penalty;
Emergency Energy;
Emergency Load Response;
Energy Imbalance Service;
Financial Transmission Rights Auction;
Generation Deactivation;
Generation Resource Rating Test Failure;
Inadvertent Interchange;
Incremental Capacity Transfer Rights;
Interruptible Load for Reliability;
Load Reconciliation for Inadvertent Interchange;
Load Reconciliation for Operating Reserve Charge;
Load Reconciliation for Regulation and Frequency Response Service;
Load Reconciliation for Spot Market Energy;
Load Reconciliation for Synchronized Reserve;
Load Reconciliation for Synchronous Condensing;
Load Reconciliation for Transmission Congestion;
Load Reconciliation for Transmission Losses;
Locational Reliability;
Miscellaneous Bilateral;
Non-Unit Specific Capacity Transaction;
Peak Season Maintenance Compliance Penalty;
Peak-Hour Period Availability;
PJM Customer Payment Default;
Planning Period Congestion Uplift;
Planning Period Excess Congestion;
Ramapo Phase Angle Regulators;
Real-time Economic Load Response;
Real-Time Load Response Charge Allocation;
Regulation and Frequency Response Service;
RPM Auction;
Station Power;
Synchronized Reserve;
Synchronous Condensing;
Transmission Congestion;
Transmission Losses;;

PJM Transmission Service Charge Types

Black Start Service;
Day-ahead Scheduling Reserve;
Direct Assignment Facilities;
Expansion Cost Recovery;
Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service;
Internal Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service;
Internal Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service;
Load Reconciliation for PJM Scheduling, System Control and Dispatch Service;
Load Reconciliation for PJM Scheduling, System Control and Dispatch Service Refund;
Load Reconciliation for Reactive Services;
Load Reconciliation for Transmission Owner Scheduling, System Control and Dispatch Service;
Network Integration Transmission Service;
Network Integration Transmission Service (exempt);
Network Integration Transmission Service Offset;
Non-Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service;
Non-Zone Network Integration Transmission Service;
Other Supporting Facilities;
PJM Scheduling, System Control and Dispatch Service Refunds;
PJM Scheduling, System Control and Dispatch Services;
Qualifying Transmission Upgrade Compliance Penalty;
Reactive Supply and Voltage Control from Generation and Other Sources Service;
Transmission Enhancement;
Transmission Owner Scheduling, System Control and Dispatch Service;
Unscheduled Transmission Service;
Reactive Services;

*Indicates Change.

RIDER FAC
FUEL AND PURCHASED POWER ADJUSTMENT CLAUSE (Cont'd.)

FAC CHARGE TYPE TABLE (Cont'd.)

* **(Applicable To Service Provided Between June 1, 2025 And The Day Before ~~On~~ The Effective Date Of This Tariff Sheet ~~And Thereafter~~)**

PJM Charge Types Which Appear On The Settlement Statements Represent Administrative Charges Are Specifically Excluded From The FAC

Annual PJM Building Rent;
Annual PJM Cell Tower;
FERC Annual Charge Recovery;
Load Reconciliation for FERC Annual Charge Recovery;
Load Reconciliation for North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC);
Load Reconciliation for Organization of PJM States, Inc. (OPSI) Funding;
Load Reconciliation for Reliability First Corporation (RFC);
Market Monitoring Unit (MMU) Funding;
Michigan - Ontario Interface Phase Angle Regulators;
North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC);
Organization of PJM States, Inc. (OPSI) Funding;
PJM Annual Membership Fee;
PJM Settlement, Inc.;
Reliability First Corporation (RFC);
RTO Start-up Cost Recovery;
Virginia Retail Administrative Fee;

SPP Market Settlement Charge Types

DA Asset Energy Amount;
DA Non-Asset Energy Amount;
DA Make-Whole Payment Distribution;
DA Make-Whole Payment;
DA Virtual Energy;
DA Virtual Energy Transaction Fee;
DA Demand Reduction Amount;
DA Demand Reduction Distribution Amount;
DA GFA Carve-Out Daily Amount;
DA GFA Carve-Out Monthly Amount;
DA GFA Carve-Out Yearly Amount;
GFA Carve Out Distribution Daily Amount;
GFA Carve Out Distribution Monthly Amount;
GFA Carve Out Distribution Yearly Amount;
RT Asset Energy Amount;
RT Over Collected Losses Distribution;
RT Miscellaneous Amount;
RT Non-Asset Energy;
RT Revenue Neutrality Uplift;
RT Joint Operating Agreement;
RUC Make Whole Payment Distribution;
RUC Make Whole Payment;
RT Virtual Energy Amount;
RT Demand Reduction Amount;
RT Demand Reduction Distribution Amount;
Transmission Congestion Rights Daily Uplift;
Transmission Congestion Rights Monthly Payback;
Transmission Congestion Rights Auction Transaction;
Transmission Congestion Rights Annual Payback;
Transmission Congestion Rights Funding;
Auction Revenue Rights Annual Closeout;
Auction Revenue Rights Funding;
DA Remp Capability Up Amount;
DA Ramp Capability Down Amount;
DA Ramp Capability Up Distribution Amount;
DA Ramp Capability Down Distribution Amount;
RT Ramp Capability Non-Performance Amount;
Transmission Congestion Rights Annual Closeout;
Auction Revenue Rights Uplift;
Auction Revenue Rights Monthly Payback;
Auction Revenue Rights Annual Payback;
DA Regulation Up;
DA Regulation Down;
DA Regulation Up Distribution
DA Regulation Down Distribution
DA Spinning Reserve;
DA Spinning Reserve Distribution;
DA Supplemental Reserve;
DA Supplemental Reserve Distribution
RT Regulation Up;
RT Regulation Up Distribution;
RT Regulation Down;
RT Regulation Down Distribution;
RT Regulation Out of Merit;
RT Spinning Reserve Amount;
RT Supplemental Reserve Amount;
RT Spinning Reserve Cost Distribution Amount;
RT Supplemental Reserve Distribution Amount;
RT Regulation Non-Performance;
RT Regulation Non-Performance Distribution;
RT Regulation Deployment Adjustment;
RT Contingency Reserve Deployment Failure;
RT Contingency Reserve Deployment Failure Distribution;
RT Reserve Sharing Group;
RT Reserve Sharing Group Distribution;
RT Pseudo-Tie Congestion Amount;
RT Pseudo-Tie Losses Amount;
RT Unused Regulation -Up Mileage Make Whole Payment;
RT Ramp Capability Up Amount;
RT Ramp Capability Down Amount;
RT Ramp Capability Up Distribution Amount;
RT Ramp Capability Down Distribution Amount;
RT Ramp Capability Non-Performance Distribution Amount;
RT Unused Regulation -Down Mileage Make Whole Payment;

*Indicates Change.

RIDER FAC
FUEL AND PURCHASED POWER ADJUSTMENT CLAUSE (Cont'd.)

FAC CHARGE TYPE TABLE (Cont'd.)

* **(Applicable To Service Provided Between June 1, 2025 And The Day Before ~~On~~ The Effective Date Of This Tariff Sheet ~~And Thereafter~~)**

SPP Transmission Service Charge Types

Schedule 1 – Scheduling, System Control & Dispatch Service;
Schedule 2 – Reactive Voltage;
Schedule 7 – Zonal Firm Point-to-Point;
Schedule 8 – Zonal Non-Firm Point-to-Point;
Schedule 11 – Base Plan Zonal and Regional;

SPP Charge Types Representing Administrative Charges Specifically Excluded From The FAC

Schedule 1A – Tariff Administrative Fee;
Schedule 1A2 – Transmission Congestion Rights Administration
Schedule 1A3 – Integrated Marketplace Clearing Administration
Schedule 1A4 – Integrated Marketplace Facilitation Administration
Schedule 12 – FERC Assessment;

*Indicates Change.

RIDER EEIC
ENERGY EFFICIENCY INVESTMENT CHARGE (Cont'd.)
For MEEIA 2025-27 Plan

* **TD DETERMINATION (Cont'd.)**

NMR = Net Margin Revenue. NMR values for each applicable Service Classification and by End Use Category where applicable are as follows:

	Service Classifications	
Month	1(M)Res $/kWh	2(M)SGS $/kWh
January	0.070220	0.076836
February	0.069918	0.075491
March	0.073647	0.082064
April	0.077925	0.089173
May	0.079823	0.093399
June	0.155602	0.132138
July	0.155701	0.132138
August	0.155677	0.132138
September	0.155725	0.132138
October	0.074079	0.085366
November	0.078740	0.088489
December	0.072851	0.081073

	MISC./AIR COMP./ PROCESS/MOTORS			COOLING			EXT LIGHTING		
Month	3M	4M	11M	3M	4M	11M	3M	4M	11M
January	0.051788	0.051251	0.043013	0.045762	0.045329	0.027263	0.037463	0.037578	0.030143
February	0.052110	0.051862	0.042238	0.046687	0.046252	0.027263	0.037713	0.035485	0.029832
March	0.054649	0.052839	0.042885	0.049499	0.048749	0.027263	0.038891	0.036072	0.027661
April	0.053956	0.053634	0.043743	0.064588	0.061978	0.045633	0.040698	0.03752	0.029781
May	0.056920	0.056194	0.046914	0.077693	0.080528	0.074569	0.039793	0.036259	0.027684
June	0.102273	0.101349	0.076621	0.132332	0.135854	0.114738	0.061899	0.054986	0.029778
July	0.095654	0.094820	0.071570	0.119074	0.118345	0.084911	0.058459	0.053627	0.028971
August	0.098729	0.096450	0.072978	0.125741	0.125552	0.097724	0.059103	0.053736	0.029859
September	0.097522	0.095517	0.071565	0.133323	0.135976	0.112437	0.060964	0.054191	0.029737
October	0.055515	0.054516	0.047738	0.067968	0.066289	0.046060	0.038904	0.035989	0.027599
November	0.056152	0.055453	0.045901	0.066632	0.052017	0.027263	0.039315	0.036273	0.027301
December	0.053072	0.050422	0.045439	0.047501	0.046315	0.027263	0.038343	0.035614	0.027597

*Indicates Change.

RIDER EEIC
ENERGY EFFICIENCY INVESTMENT CHARGE (Cont'd.)
For MEEIA 2025-27 Plan

* **TD DETERMINATION (Cont'd.)**

	HVAC/BUILDING SHELL			LIGHTING			REFRIG.		
Month	3M	4M	11M	3M	4M	11M	3M	4M	11M
January	0.056148	0.060216	0.052248	0.054518	0.054258	0.045823	0.049526	0.048633	0.040247
February	0.057956	0.058798	0.050389	0.054346	0.054407	0.043947	0.049632	0.049045	0.039643
March	0.062882	0.060324	0.047501	0.057418	0.055935	0.044666	0.051927	0.051419	0.042303
April	0.056460	0.055053	0.044575	0.057876	0.058408	0.048437	0.052859	0.052427	0.043047
May	0.066412	0.067676	0.060005	0.060657	0.060533	0.051085	0.054460	0.053339	0.044177
June	0.130867	0.134170	0.112979	0.109351	0.109473	0.084635	0.097159	0.095479	0.072033
July	0.118419	0.117645	0.084313	0.102144	0.100929	0.076757	0.090761	0.089213	0.063626
August	0.124851	0.124593	0.096824	0.105533	0.103780	0.078186	0.093827	0.091170	0.066708
September	0.127209	0.129065	0.105461	0.100802	0.099225	0.075313	0.092657	0.090017	0.066005
October	0.060295	0.059976	0.046329	0.059198	0.058619	0.052823	0.053084	0.051809	0.044865
November	0.061932	0.058170	0.057956	0.058751	0.058827	0.048268	0.053617	0.052714	0.042497
December	0.056412	0.056581	0.043645	0.054597	0.052107	0.046949	0.050811	0.047877	0.042857

	COOK.			DHW			HEAT.		
Month	3M	4M	11M	3M	4M	11M	3M	4M	11M
January	0.053175	0.051707	0.042396	0.052489	0.049945	0.040163	0.054334	0.057733	0.052249
February	0.052968	0.052849	0.041700	0.051876	0.051609	0.039595	0.055993	0.056241	0.050423
March	0.055606	0.056594	0.047169	0.053817	0.055537	0.045751	0.061199	0.057749	0.048172
April	0.058647	0.059039	0.049871	0.057576	0.057866	0.048455	0.058068	0.056115	0.050344
May	0.060218	0.060036	0.050626	0.059493	0.059196	0.049800	0.055836	0.054772	0.044461
June	0.111079	0.111455	0.087303	0.110940	0.111295	0.090383	0.061117	0.054089	0.028857
July	0.103506	0.102628	0.071476	0.103508	0.101036	0.067881	0.057744	0.052781	0.028857
August	0.107381	0.105771	0.078033	0.107269	0.105650	0.076936	0.058334	0.052908	0.028857
September	0.104693	0.103622	0.079757	0.103086	0.101806	0.077921	0.101130	0.099596	0.075688
October	0.058679	0.058051	0.051986	0.057983	0.057282	0.051939	0.056903	0.055994	0.049867
November	0.058375	0.059178	0.045959	0.057965	0.058350	0.044265	0.059176	0.054444	0.059481
December	0.054917	0.051375	0.048852	0.054590	0.050279	0.048092	0.054314	0.053893	0.043653

	OFFICE			VENT		
Month	3M	4M	11M	3M	4M	11M
January	0.051835	0.051757	0.043806	0.049174	0.049478	0.041235
February	0.051730	0.051427	0.042110	0.049337	0.048704	0.039726
March	0.054135	0.052475	0.042507	0.051615	0.050160	0.040192
April	0.053831	0.053529	0.043630	0.052914	0.052386	0.042892
May	0.056717	0.055952	0.046672	0.055009	0.053972	0.044764
June	0.099521	0.098190	0.073257	0.096484	0.094705	0.069998
July	0.093199	0.092282	0.070304	0.091084	0.090035	0.067596
August	0.096090	0.093608	0.070660	0.093895	0.091243	0.068549
September	0.093258	0.090696	0.066692	0.091791	0.089037	0.065015
October	0.055373	0.054351	0.047527	0.053687	0.052478	0.045457
November	0.055522	0.054578	0.045284	0.052525	0.051130	0.041695
December	0.051909	0.049471	0.043313	0.050994	0.048861	0.042436

*Indicates Change.

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS (Cont'd.)

* **B. DEFINITIONS (Cont'd.)**

30. Special Facilities

Facilities requested by customer, or otherwise specified by local law, which are in addition to, or to be substituted for, the standard distribution facilities which would normally be specified and provided by Company for the electrical load to be served.

31. Subdivision

A lot, tract, or parcel of land divided into two or more lots, plots, sites, or other divisions for use for two or more new residential buildings or the land on which is constructed new residential multiple occupancy buildings per a recorded plat thereof if such recordation is required by law.

32. Substation

Equipment at individual locations, which is designed for switching, changing or regulating the voltage of the Company's electrical supply system interconnected with the substation.

33. Tariffs

Documents filed with the Commission specifying the lawful rates and other charges, riders and rules and regulations under which the Company is required to provide service to its customers.

34. Temporary Service

Extensions by Company for non-permanent service such as, for example, construction or seasonal operations, Christmas tree lots, carnivals, various festivals, etc., or for service to any other customer not taking and paying for such service for the minimum number of consecutive billing periods specified as the initial term in the Company's applicable tariff schedule.

35. Termination of Service

The cessation of electric service at the request of the customer when not otherwise required by Company.

36. Transformer

An element of the Company's transmission or distribution system whose function is to change (normally reduce) the voltage of the electric conductors to which it is connected.

37. Transmission System

Company lines and substations, normally operating at voltages of ~~138~~115,000 volts or higher, which transfer bulk electrical power from generating stations or other sources of supply to principal connection points on the Company's distribution system or to other interconnected utility systems.

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS (Cont'd.)

D. FORM OF SERVICE PROVIDED (Cont'd.)

2. New Electrical Loads on Existing Premises - Existing customers receiving secondary service with new or additional electrical load requirements will normally be expected to continue to receive service from Company at or near the existing point of delivery of such service, originally designated by Company. However, where in Company's sole judgment it is unreasonable or impracticable for customer to be expected to receive service for such additional electric loads at the existing service delivery point, Company will supply such electrical requirements by a separate connection which shall be subject to all provisions of Company's line extension rules for extensions to new premises. In such cases of separate connections provided after May 5, 1990, separate billing shall apply with no provision or allowance for billing cumulation.

3. Combined Service - Separate or different customers may not purchase electricity on a combined basis as a single customer. However, the purchase of electricity provided to the same customer in two or more contiguous buildings not separated by another customer premises, or to the same customer in two or more buildings separated only by public property, may be combined and cumulated for billing purposes under the provisions of Company's Rider J and Rider H, respectively.

E. APPLICATION OF SERVICE CLASSIFICATION FOR BILLING

The application of the rates within the Company's various service classifications shall, for billing purposes, be based upon the form of the electric service being supplied by Company and whether such service is for residential or non-residential purposes. Residential and combination home and farm service shall be billed on the Company's Residential Rate. All other secondary voltage service to non-residential customers shall be billed under either of the Company's Small General Service or Large General Service Rates, as applicable, and customers served at primary voltage or higher~~customers~~ shall be billed under one of the ~~P~~primary s~~S~~ervice rates, as applicable, regardless of the manner in which such service is metered. Customers meeting the conditions of Company's Service Classification No. 14(M) Large Load rate will be served under that rate. Where metering is not located at the voltage level of the service being provided by Company, the applicable Rider C adjustment shall be applied to account for such differences. ~~For delivery voltages of 34.5 KV or higher, the provisions Rider B shall apply.~~

* F. COMPANY OBLIGATIONS

In supplying service to customers, Company shall furnish such service within a reasonable length of time dependent upon the availability of materials, labor and system capacity, and after all necessary easements, permits and approvals are obtained from the customer and other governmental and regulatory authorities having jurisdiction, provided, that the Company's obligation to

furnish High Voltage Service under General Rules and Regulations, II. Characteristics Of Service Supplied is conditioned on customer's execution of

*Indicates Change.

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF SERVICE SUPPLIED (Cont'd.)

G. COMPANY SUBSTATION ON CUSTOMER PREMISES - PRIMARY SERVICE

If in Company's opinion it is impractical or inadvisable to supply customer with the designated primary service from Company's general distribution system, Company will install a substation on customer's premises to transform a higher delivery voltage to the designated primary service voltage. For said substation, customer shall provide, without cost to Company, a fenced space, area, room or vault, as required, an easement, access for Company personnel and equipment, transformer pads, grounding grid, secondary circuitry and supports and adequate ventilation in accordance with Company specifications. Only one substation will normally be installed by Company for such purposes at any premise and Company may utilize said substation for supplying service to other customers where it is technically and economically feasible to do so. The configuration of the service to these facilities will take into account Company engineering and operating requirements. The Company and the Customer will enter into appropriate agreements regarding assurances for procurement of equipment.

* H. HIGH VOLTAGE SERVICE

Where customer requests for its purposes to be supplied at a voltage higher than the Company's standard primary service voltages, or Company specifies same due to operation of converters, electric furnaces or other equipment, or the amount of capacity requested by customer is inconsistent with Company's standard substation design, customer shall own, operate and maintain its own substation designed in accordance with Company specifications. ~~Except in the case of a customer taking service under the Large Load Customer Service provisions of Service Classification 11(M) High Voltage Service, customers shall receive a discount from Company's applicable rate schedule as set forth in Rider B.~~ The Company's obligation to provide High Voltage Service is conditioned on customer and Company entering into appropriate agreements relating to determining transmission or distribution system improvements, and/or to resource additions needed to provide such service.

I. SERVICE TO DOWNTOWN ST. LOUIS UNDERGROUND DISTRICT

The Downtown St. Louis Underground District is the area bounded by Twenty-Second Street, Cole Street, Spruce Street, and the Mississippi River. The preferred form of service within this area is either a 13.8 kV, three phase, four wire primary radial supply, or a three phase, four wire secondary voltage connection in an indoor substation room provided by customer at or one level below grade and constructed in accordance with Company's specifications.

When new or increased load can be supplied from the existing 120/208 volt, three phase, four wire gridded network without major reinforcement required by Company, service will be provided in such limited amounts and subject to the line extension provisions.

*Indicates Change.

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

V. BILLING PRACTICES (Cont'd.)

G. BILLING ADJUSTMENTS (Cont'd.)

2. Non-Residential (Cont'd.)

f. No corrections to metering data for meter error shall extend beyond the in-service date of the meter discovered to be in error, nor shall any correction be required to extend beyond the date upon which the current customer first occupied the premises at which the error is discovered.

H. CHANGE OF RATE

1. The rate selected by customer and specified by contract for service (if a written contract is required) shall be applied to customer's account for a period of not less than one year unless customer elects to transfer to a different rate during the first ninety (90) days of service. If so elected, the new rate shall be applied retroactively to the commencement date of customer's service.

2. Upon completion of the initial term of use of service under any rate, customer may select any other applicable rate and the rate so selected shall apply for a period of not less than that specified in the term of use of such selected rate.

3. Selection of rate shall be the obligation of the customer. A new rate when selected under and subject to the provisions set forth above, or subject to the provisions of the residential service tariffs, will be placed in effect in the billing period following receipt of customer's request therefore.

4. Where a customer's load is abnormally affected during temporary periods of construction, alteration, preliminary or experimental operations, fire, or acts of God, Company may, upon prior agreement with customer, adjust or modify its billing or other charges otherwise applicable during the current or succeeding months in consideration of the particular circumstances in each such case.

* 5. Where abnormal and significant reductions in customer's operations occur due to events such as production curtailments, plant alteration, labor stoppages, fires or other acts of God, etc. which reduce customer's monthly billing demand below 100 kilowatts, customer may transfer to the Small General Service Rate for all billing periods subsequent to the initial billing period under such abnormal operation, following Company's receipt of written request for such change from customer. During such billing periods under the Small General Service Rate, there will not be any change to normal metered usage to reflect billing on a secondary service rate. ~~any billing discounts under Riders B and C shall not apply.~~ Under this scenario the customer is not eligible for the Optional rates.

6. Customers will not be permitted to evade the intent of the provisions of this paragraph H by temporarily terminating service.

7. As it relates to Residential Service only items 3 and 6 above will apply.

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PILOTS, VARIANCES AND PROMOTIONAL PRACTICES

*Indicates Addition.

* THIS SHEET RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE

~~**PILOTS, VARIANCES, AND PROMOTIONAL PRACTICES**~~

~~**A. REHOUSING LOW INCOME PILOT PROGRAM**~~

~~*** PURPOSE**~~

~~The purpose of the Rehousing Low-Income Pilot Program (Program) is to provide additional resources to electric customers meeting the eligibility requirements while assessing the delivery methods used in the Program and the impacts on revenues and costs. This Program is provided pursuant to the Unanimous Stipulation and Agreement approved by the Missouri Public Service Commission (MoPSC) in Case No. ER-2021-0240 and pursuant to the Stipulation and Agreement approved by the MoPSC in Case No. ER-2024-0319.~~

~~*** ELIGIBILITY**~~

~~The Program shall be available to residential customers who have received service under or qualify for any of the rate options contained in Company's Service Classification 1(M) Residential rate and who have been homeless or spent time in a homeless shelter in the past year, including domestic violence shelters, or seniors with past due balances and who are threatened with losing public housing as identified by a Rehousing Agency.~~

~~**DEFINITIONS**~~

~~**Rehousing Agency** – Either a local private or a non- profit organization designated by Company to enroll customers in the Rehousing Low-Income Pilot Program within their area. For a list of agencies go to amerenmissouri.com/energyassistance com/missouri.~~

~~**TERM**~~

~~The Program shall be available to qualifying customers for a period of three (3) years commencing when the first funding is released to one (1) or more Rehousing Agency(s).~~

~~*** PROVISIONS**~~

~~Pursuant to the Stipulation and Agreement in File No. ER-2024-0319, Company will provide $250,000 annually, in twelve monthly installments each Program year (calendar year), to finance the Program, with the 2025 contributions prorated for the seven (7) months remaining in the year. An additional amount of approximately $250,000 will be collected through the Low Income Pilot Program Charge in the Company's 1(M), 2(M), 3(M), 4(M), and 11(M) tariffs and contributed to the Program.~~

~~Funds will be administered through the Rehousing Agencies with which Company already has relationships and which are positioned to administer the Program or are willing to do so.~~

~~Rehousing Agencies may give priority to veterans of U.S. armed services or disabled individuals.~~

*Indicates Change.

* THIS SHEET RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE

~~**PILOTS, VARIANCES, AND PROMOTIONAL PRACTICES**~~

~~**A. REHOUSING LOW INCOME PILOT PROGRAM (Cont'd.)**~~

~~**PROVISIONS (Cont'd.)**~~

~~* Rehousing Agencies must also offer Company's Keeping Current and Weatherization programs subject to eligibility for and availability of those programs.~~

~~* Program funds will only be used after customer has received any available LIHEAP funding they may qualify for.~~

~~Up to $1,000 will be available for any eligible customer with total participation not to exceed the annual funding level.~~

~~Program funds may be used to satisfy any combination of the following items associated with electric service previously provided to the customer:~~

- ~~bad debt associated with a prior residential account,~~
- ~~previously assessed late payment charges,~~
- ~~bill amounts associated with past unauthorized residential use,~~
- ~~up to one (1) previously assessed diversion fee.~~

~~To the extent that the items noted above do not exceed $1,000, any remaining funds may be provided to the customer in the form of a non refundable initial bill credit applied to the account except such bill credit may not exceed $500.~~

~~A customer that qualifies for this Program shall not be assessed a deposit as a condition of initial service.~~

~~Program funds may not be used to satisfy a deposit requirement and it is reasonable for Company to not assess a deposit for initial service for this pilot Program.~~

~~**ADMINISTRATION, REPORTING AND EVALUATION**~~

~~A summary of Program administration, reporting and evaluation will be provided via email to Staff and the Office of Public Counsel at the conclusion of each year of the Program and will consist of the number of customers that have participated, the number of participating customers that would have otherwise been required to pay a deposit to establish service, the total amount of Program funds utilized, and the funding utilized for each Rehousing Agency with each of the amounts described by quarter.~~

~~Any unspent funding allocated for the Program in a given year may be applied to the marketing of the Program, Program staffing, other Ameren Missouri sponsored bill and arrearage assistance programs, and/or low-income weatherization programs based on input from the collaborative members.~~

*Indicates Change~~Reissue~~.

SOLAR BLOCK MONTHLY CHARGES

Subject to the Program Provisions and Special Terms set forth below:

Solar Block Charges for a 100 kWh Block

Service Classification	Residential Service 1(M)	Small General Service 2(M)
Solar Generation Charge	$ 8.51	$ 8.51
*Total Facilities Charge	$ 4.5511 ~~11~~	$ 3.272.95 ~~2.95~~
*Total Solar Block Charge	$ 13.062.62 ~~2.62~~	$ 11.7846 ~~46~~

*Indicates Change.

PILOTS, VARIANCES, AND PROMOTIONAL PRACTICES
D. KEEPING CURRENT LOW-INCOME PILOT PROGRAM

* **PURPOSE**

The purpose of the Keeping Current Low-Income Pilot Program (Program) is to provide electric bill payment assistance to customers meeting the eligibility requirements while assessing the delivery methods used in the Program and the impacts on revenues and costs. ~~This Program is provided pursuant to the Stipulation and Agreement Regarding Ameren Missouri's Keeping Current Program approved by the Missouri Public Service Commission (MoPSC) in Case No. ER-2012-0166 and pursuant to the Unanimous Stipulation and Agreement approved by the MoPSC in Case No. ER-2016-0179 and pursuant to the Unanimous Stipulation and Agreement approved by the MoPSC in Case No. ER-2021-0240 and pursuant to the Stipulation and Agreement approved by the MoPSC in Case No. ER-2022-0337 and pursuant to the Stipulation and Agreement approved by the MoPSC in Case No. ER-2024-0319.~~

AVAILABILITY

The Program has ~~three~~two (2~~3~~) categories of Participants:

a) Participants in the Keeping Current ~~Electric Heating~~Arrearage Program category – This Program category shall be limited to ~~electric space heating~~ customers on the Residential Service Rate 1(M) who have an income level at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) enrolled by a program agency designated by the Company. (For a list of agencies go to ameren.com/missouri)

~~b) Participants in the Keeping Current Non-Electric Heating Program category – This Program category shall be limited to non-electric space heating customers on the Residential Service Rate 1(M) who have an income level at or below 200% of the FPL enrolled by a program agency designated by the Company.~~

~~c)~~b) Participants in the Keeping Current Cooling Program category – This Program category shall be limited to electric space cooling customers on the Residential Service Rate 1(M) who are either 1) elderly, 2) disabled, 3) have a documented chronic medical condition, or 4) live in households with one or more children five (5) years of age or younger and the customer in one of these categories has an income that is no more than 250% of the FPL enrolled by an agency designated by the Company.

No customer with an arrearage that includes a theft of service charge shall be eligible to participate in the Program.

No credit refund checks will be issued by the Company to Participants.

* **DEFINITIONS**

Collaborative – Signatories to the Stipulation and Agreement Regarding Ameren Missouri's Keeping Current Pilot Program in Case No. ER-2012-0166, the Unanimous Stipulation and Agreement in Case No. ER-2016-0179, the Unanimous Stipulation and Agreement in Case No. ER-2021-0240, and the Stipulation and Agreement in Case No. ER-2022-0337 and the Stipulation and Agreement in Case No. ER-2024-0319.

* Indicates Change.

PILOTS, VARIANCES, AND PROMOTIONAL PRACTICES
D. KEEPING CURRENT LOW-INCOME PILOT PROGRAM (Cont'd.)

DEFINITIONS (Cont'd.)

Federal Poverty Level (FPL) – The minimum income level set by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to identify individuals and families who may qualify for certain programs. The FPL varies by household size~~set minimum amount of gross income that a family needs for food, clothing, transportation, shelter and other necessities. This level is determined by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. FPL varies according to family size~~.

Keeping Current Agency – ~~a~~A community action agency either a local private or a non- profit organization designated by Company to enroll customer's in the Keeping Current Low-Income Pilot Program within their area. For a list of agencies go to ameren.com/missouri.

* **PROVISIONS**

~~Pursuant to the Stipulation and Agreement in Case No. ER-2024-0319 the~~ Company will provide $3,250~~000~~,000 annually, in twelve monthly installments each Program year (calendar year), to finance the Program~~, with the 2025 contributions prorated for the seven (7) months remaining in the year. An additional amount of approximately $3,000,000 will be collected through the Low-Income Pilot Program Charge in the Company's 1(M), 2(M), 3(M), 4(M), and 11(M) tariffs and contributed to the Program~~. The Program will be implemented through the Company's existing Keeping Current Agencies in cooperation with the Collaborative.

Participants may choose a preferred due date or billing cycle at enrollment that matches the time that they receive income.

Credits will be provided through ~~Monthly Heating Bill Credits and/or~~ Monthly Arrearage Bill Credits ~~and/~~or Keeping Cool Bill Credits as listed below to Participants meeting the income limits above and the general qualifications listed below as well as the qualifications for each provision:

1. Participant must be registered with a designated Keeping Current Agency.
2. Participant will apply for weatherization and LIHEAP assistance.
3. Participant may have up to two weeks of past due balance at time of enrollment.

~~**MONTHLY HEATING BILL CREDITS**~~

~~Electric Heating Participant's Monthly Bill Credit (1)~~	
~~0-150% FPL~~	~~$90.00~~
~~151%-200% FPL~~	~~$60.00~~

~~Non-Electric Heating Participant's Monthly Bill Credit (1)~~	
~~0-150% FPL~~	~~$40.00~~
~~151%-200% FPL~~	~~$35.00~~

~~(1) Participants that were previously enrolled based on a 51-150% FPL will have their bill credit~~

~~adjusted to the amount reflected in this tariff.~~

*Indicates Change.

PILOTS, VARIANCES, AND PROMOTIONAL PRACTICES

D. KEEPING CURRENT LOW-INCOME PILOT PROGRAM (Cont'd.)

~~* **MONTHLY HEATING BILL CREDITS (Cont'd.)**~~

~~1. Participants that default on payments for three (3) months will be removed from the Program and not be allowed back into the Program for twelve (12) months except that a Keeping Current Agency may request a one-time re-enrollment for a defaulted Participant experiencing a short-term, unanticipated financial hardship. As a one-time exception during the twelve (12) month enrollment period, Participants with a not more than two (2) missed, late or partial payment will be allowed to receive the monthly bill credit and still be considered current on the program.~~

~~2. Participants receiving Electric Heating Monthly Credits must be enrolled in Budget Billing with any under or over collection balance existing at the settlement month rolled over and spread equally across all monthly bills in the next Budget Billing Plan year. All Budget Billing options will be available to a Keeping Current Participant that has satisfactorily completed one (1) year on the Keeping Current Program.~~

~~3. Monthly Heating Bill Credits will only be applied for those bills where the Participant makes an on-time (before the delinquent date) payment equal to the amount due less the pre-determined monthly credit, based on FPL. Bill statement will reflect the amount due, the credit, and the new payment required.~~

~~Monthly Heating Bill Credits will be adjusted accordingly so that the Participant pays a minimum of $10 (ten) per month if the difference between the budget billing amount and the associated credit results in an amount due which is less than $10 (ten). Credit will be calculated in these circumstances once the budget billing amount has been determined.~~

* **MONTHLY ARREARAGE BILL CREDITS**

Monthly arrearage bill credit is 1/12th of their original arrearage amount when entering the Program.

1. Participants must make a payment of at least 1/12th of any arrearage through pledge or personal funds. This arrearage reduction agreement will remain in effect as long as customer remains current.
2. Participants that default on payments for three (3) months will be removed from the Program and not be allowed back into the Program for twelve (12) months except that a Keeping Current Agency may request a one-time re-enrollment for a defaulted customer experiencing a short-term, unanticipated financial hardship.

* Indicates Change.

PILOTS, VARIANCES, AND PROMOTIONAL PRACTICES
D. KEEPING CURRENT LOW-INCOME PILOT PROGRAM (Cont'd.)

MONTHLY ARREARAGE BILL CREDITS (Cont'd.)

3. Monthly Arrearage Bill Credits will only be applied for those bills where Participant makes an on-time (before the delinquent date) payment equal to the amount due less the pre-determined monthly credit, based on FPL. Bill statement will reflect the amount due, the credit, and the new payment required.

KEEPING COOL BILL CREDITS

Participant's Monthly Cooling Bill Credit(May-September)	
0-250% FPL	$50.00~~ (1)~~

Participants may not receive Keeping Cool Bill Credits concurrently with ~~Electric Heating Bill Credits, Non-Electric Heating Bill Credits, or~~ Arrearage Bill Credits.

ADMINISTRATION, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

* Program administration, reporting and evaluation will be conducted consistent with the terms of the Stipulation and Agreement Regarding Ameren Missouri's Keeping Current Program in Case No. ER-2012-0166, the terms of the Unanimous Stipulation and Agreement in Case No. ER-2016-0179, the Unanimous Stipulation and Agreement in Case No. ER-2021-0240, and the Stipulation and Agreement in Case No. ER-2022-0337, and the Stipulation and Agreement in Case No. ER-2024-0319 or as modified by the Collaborative and approved by the MoPSC.

Any unspent funding allocated for the Program in a given year may be applied to the marketing of the Program, Program staffing, other Ameren Missouri sponsored bill and arrearage assistance programs, and/or low-income weatherization programs based on input from the collaborative members.

*Indicates Change.

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~~**PILOTS, VARIANCES AND PROMOTIONAL PRACTICES**~~
~~**G. VOLUNTARY GREEN PROGRAM/PURE POWER PROGRAM**~~

~~**PURPOSE**~~

~~The purpose of this Voluntary Green Program/Pure Power Progam (Program) tariff is to provide customers with an option to support renewable energy technologies and education through the purchase of renewable energy credits. One renewable energy certificate (REC) represents the positive environmental attributes associated with 1,000 kWh of electricity generated by renewable energy sources such as: solar, wind, hydroelectric, geothermal, landfill gas, biomass, biodiesel used to generate electricity, agricultural crops or waste, all animal and organic waste, all energy crops and other renewable resources deemed to be Green-e Certified by the Center for Resource Solution's Green-e Standard. Customers participating under this Program will not directly receive any renewable energy commodity or product as a result of their participation. Rather, when a customer signs up for the Program, Company shall purchase and retire Green-e Certified RECs.~~

~~**AVAILABILITY**~~

~~This tariff is available to customers served under, and may be used in conjunction with, the Company's Electric Service Classifications 1(M) Residential Service Rate, 2(M) Small General Service Rate, 3(M) Large General Service Rate, 4(M) Small Primary Service Rate, 11(M) Large Primary Service Rate, 12(M) Large Transmission Service Rate or 5(M) and 6(M) Street and Outdoor Area Lighting Rates. This tariff is not available to new enrollees after April 1, 2020.~~

~~**APPLICABILITY**~~

~~The applicability of this tariff is limited to customers receiving service under the above referenced Service Classifications and who voluntarily agree to participate in this Program pursuant to the provisions herein.~~

~~**MONTHLY CHARGES**~~

~~A. Service Classification No 1(M):~~
~~a) 1.00 cents per metered kWh or,~~
~~b) $5.00 per 500 kWh block(1) or,~~
~~c) $10.00 per 1,000 kWh block(1)~~

~~B. Service Classification No 2(M):~~
~~a) 1.00 cents per metered kWh or,~~
~~b) $10.00 per 1,000 kWh block(1)~~

~~C. Service Classification Nos. 3(M), 4(M), 5(M), 6(M), 11(M), and 12(M):~~
~~$10.00 per 1,000 kWh block(1)~~

~~(1) Minimum of one half (1/2) block for Residential Service customers and one (1) block for all other customers, regardless of usage. Actual number of blocks will be subject to agreement between Company and customer and not necessarily tied to monthly kWh usage.~~

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~~**PILOTS, VARIANCES AND PROMOTIONAL PRACTICES**~~

~~**G. VOLUNTARY GREEN PROGRAM/PURE POWER PROGRAM (Cont'd.)**~~

~~**COMPANY OBLIGATIONS**~~

~~The Company will purchase RECs from its contractual partner, 3 Degrees Inc, its successor, or assignee, in sufficient quantities to match the units billed under this tariff. Title to the RECs will rest with the Company and the Company will in turn retire such RECs on behalf of the customers participating in the Program and not for any other purpose. Additionally, the Company's Program will be Green-e Certified® by the nonprofit Center for Resource Solutions.~~

~~*TERMS AND CONDITIONS~~

~~Charges for participation under this tariff shall be added to customer billings from Company for electric service. Customers will be able to withdraw or cancel participation in this Program at any time by notifying the Company. In addition, under no circumstances will the Company's late pay charge or disconnection of service provisions as they relate to charges under this tariff be applied or implemented.~~

~~Services offered under this pilot Program shall end on June 30, 2026. Prior to that date, Company will periodically notify all pilot Program customers of the future expiration of the pilot Program, and for those customers that qualify for Compnay's Rider CSP – Community Solar program, offer an opportunity to transition to that program. Pilot Program customers that choose to transition will be given priority for Rider CSP enrollment or on any waitlist and will be considered to have been enrolled in Rider CSP from the date of their pilot Program enrollment. All other pilot Program customers will be notified of any alternative renewable energy programs offered by Company, and for which they are eligible, prior to the expiration of this pilot Program.~~

~~**TAX ADJUSTMENT**~~

~~Any license, franchise, gross receipts, occupation or similar charge or tax levied by any taxing authority on the amounts billed hereunder will be added to bills rendered to customers under the jurisdiction of the taxing authority.~~

~~*Indicates Change.~~

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~~CHARGE AHEAD – ELECTRIC VEHICLES PROGRAM~~

~~PURPOSE~~

~~The purpose of the Charge Ahead – Electric Vehicles Program (Program) is to stimulate the development of Infrastructure within the Company's service territory that is needed to support widespread adoption of electric vehicles by the public. This will be accomplished by providing a number of targeted incentive offerings to be used to overcome initial market barriers to deployment of charging Infrastructure.~~

~~DEFINITIONS~~

~~Affiliated Entities – Any entities that directly or indirectly control, are controlled by, or are under common control with other entities, with "control" meaning the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct management and policies, whether through the ownership of voting securities (if applicable) or by contract or otherwise.~~

~~Automated Emissions Reduction (AER) Costs – Costs associated with any software or digital solution designed to control EV charging in a manner that optimizes or otherwise reduces associated emissions from generation deployed to provide the energy used to charge the EV.~~

~~Demand Mitigation Solution – Any capital investment in equipment or Infrastructure designed to manage and/or mitigate the instantaneous demand placed by EVSE on the electric system, such as integrated battery or other storage solutions or demand control equipment and demand management software, but not including solar panels.~~

~~Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) – Equipment used to recharge electric vehicles, commonly referred to as "chargers."~~

~~Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment Costs (EVSE Costs) – EVSE equipment purchase, installation and commissioning costs, and customer electrical equipment necessary to directly support EVSE.~~

~~EV – A motor vehicle propelled entirely or in substantial part by externally generated electricity including motorcycles, and EPA vehicle classifications LDV, and LDT, HLDT, but excluding EPA-classified non-road equipment.~~

~~EV Charging Infrastructure (Infrastructure) – EVSE and the structures, equipment, and electric facilities directly necessary to connect EVSE to the electric grid and make EVSE services available to consumers.~~

~~Level 2 Charging – Alternating current charging utilizing the SAE Standard J1772 connector having typical supply voltage of 208 or 240 and common power levels of between 3kW and 7kW, and up to 20kW.~~

~~Level 3 Charging – Direct current charging utilizing CCS Combo and/or CHAdeMO connectors and having typical supply voltage of 208 or 480 and common power levels of 50kW or higher.~~

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~~CHARGE AHEAD – ELECTRIC VEHICLES PROGRAM (Cont'd.)~~

~~DEFINITIONS (Cont'd.)~~

~~Line Extension Charge – The "Extension Charge" defined in Company's General Rules & Regulations, III. Distribution System Extensions for Company facilities that must be constructed to provide service to the EVSE site.~~

~~Multi-family Charging – Level 2 Charging EVSE that is located at a residential premises with multiple leased dwelling units.~~

~~Public Charging – EVSE that is available to the general public or the customers of an establishment that is open to the general public, including but not limited to government facilities, libraries, parks, retail establishments, and restaurants.~~

~~Site Development Costs – Costs for activities necessary to facilitate the installation of EV Charging Infrastructure to make a site suitable including EVSE pedestals, professional design, grading, asphalt or concrete, boring or trenching. Costs not directly necessary to installation of EV Charging Infrastructure are not includable as Site Development Costs. Those costs include but are not limited to solar panels, canopies, real estate leases or easements, on site amenities, additional parking, access road work, and decorative features, or other site development work.~~

~~Total Project Cost – Cumulative cost of the project including i) Line Extension Charge, ii) Site Development Costs, iii) EVSE Costs, iv) AER Costs, and except for the multi-family category, Demand Mitigation Solution costs.~~

~~Workplace Charging – EVSE installed at a non-residential premises intended to provide vehicle charging service to employees, visitors, or fleet vehicles of the business that occupies the premises, but not to the general public. For purposes of this program, fleet vehicles shall include only those classes of vehicles reflected in the "EV" definition provided above, and shall not include vehicles for the personal use of employees or officers provided as a portion of an employee or officer's compensation.~~

~~AVAILABILITY~~

~~This Program is available while funds remain to existing or potential non-residential customers or multi-family property owners (excluding condominiums) that commit to installing, owning, and operating qualifying EV Charging Infrastructure and that are not in collections or have an active payment agreement with Company. Customer must agree to allow Company to access charger usage data to the extent such data is collected by customer or customer's agent.~~

~~* TERM~~

~~The Program will begin January 1, 2020 and terminate on December 31, 2024. Company may begin accepting applications prior to January 1, 2020 to the extent that it is~~

~~able to do so. Applications for incentives under each category will be accepted until the earlier of the date that funding is exhausted for the category or September 30, 2024.~~

~~*Indicates Change.~~

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~~**CHARGE AHEAD – ELECTRIC VEHICLES PROGRAM (Cont'd.)**~~

~~**BUDGET**~~

~~Total Company-supplied budget for the Program shall not exceed $6.6 million including approximately $0.6 million allocated for administrative and marketing expenses but not including funds made available from other sources such as private, federal or state grants or programs. Each category of charging is also subject to an individual budget as follows:~~

~~Category~~	~~Budget~~
~~Workplace~~	~~$2,000,000~~
~~Multifamily~~	~~$1,000,000~~
~~Public Charging~~	~~$3,000,000~~

~~**ELIGIBLE MEASURES AND INCENTIVES**~~

~~None of the incentives indicated below shall be available to any project that will require upgrades to Company's electric distribution system other than those facilities dedicated to providing service to the customer.~~

~~The maximum incentive for any project will be the lesser of:~~

1. ~~Fifty percent (50%) of Total Project Cost, or~~
2. ~~The sum, for all port types, of the number of qualifying ports times the incentive rate where the incentive rate is $5,000 for Level 2 ports and $20,000 for Level 3 ports.~~

~~The maximum number of qualifying ports at each premises and the maximum rating of qualifying ports shall be as follows:~~

~~Category~~	~~L2 Quantity~~	~~L3 Quantity~~	~~L2 Rating~~	~~L3 Rating~~	~~Maximum per Premises~~
~~Workplace~~	~~10~~	~~2~~	~~40 amp@240V(1)~~	~~50kW Nominal(2)~~	~~$90,000~~
~~Multifamily~~	~~10~~	~~0~~	~~40 amp @240V~~	~~Ineligible~~	~~$50,000~~
~~Public Charging~~	~~6~~	~~2~~	~~40 amp @240V~~	~~50kW Nominal~~	~~$70,000~~

~~(1) no limit where EVSE will serve fleet operations~~

~~(2) only available where EVSE will serve fleet operations~~

~~Notwithstanding the limits on incentives at each individual premises, premises of Affiliated Entities may not receive total incentives under the Program of more than $500,000.~~

~~The available incentive will first be applied as an offset of the Line Extension Charge with any remaining incentive balance paid to customer. Payment will be made within sixty (60) days of completion of project and validation of customer's W-9 information.~~

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~~**CHARGE AHEAD – ELECTRIC VEHICLES PROGRAM (Cont'd.)**~~

~~**ELIGIBLE MEASURES AND INCENTIVES (Cont'd.)**~~

~~Incentives as described in the Program Provisions are available on a first come first served basis to eligible customers for the installation of Level 2 Charging and Level 3 Charging Infrastructure at qualifying premises except that if applications exceed the amount of Program funding available, then preference will be given to customers that agree to any of the following: (1) to receive service under one of Company's time-of-day rates, (2) electing to utilize EnergyStar ™ certified EVSE, (3) deploying Demand Mitigation Solutions, or (4) deploying AER solutions.~~

~~Program application materials and procedures are available on the Company's website at www.AmerenMissouri.com/EV.~~

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~~CHARGE AHEAD – BUSINESS SOLUTIONS~~

~~PURPOSE~~

~~The Charge Ahead – Business Solutions program (the Program) encourages business customers to adopt efficient electrification measures that provide economic, health, and performance benefits to them, environmental benefits to all, and increased overall customer affordability through positive benefit/cost ratios.~~

~~AVAILABILITY~~

~~The Program is available to all customers qualifying for service under Service Classifications Small General Service Rate 2(M), Large General Service Rate 3(M), Small Primary Service Rate 4(M), Large Primary Service Rate 11(M), or Large Transmission Service Rate 12(M) except for those customers currently taking service under or applying for discounted rates pursuant to Rider EDI or any other economic development program conducted by the Company. Customers may receive only one incentive per Measure.~~

~~TERM~~

~~This Program shall be in effect from May 30, 2021, through the earlier of May 30, 2024, or the time when the budget has been exhausted. Consult AmerenMissouri.com to determine the status of the Program.~~

~~BUDGET~~

~~Total Company-supplied budget for the Program shall not exceed $1.9 million, with at least $1.52 million available for incentives under the Program and the remainder of Program funding being available for administrative and educational activities.~~

~~PROGRAM PROVISIONS~~

~~The Company may hire a Program Administrator to implement this program. The Program Administrator (or Company, in the absence of a Program Administrator) will provide the necessary services to effectively implement the Program and to strive to attain the participation targets. The Program incorporates various program partners, measures, incentive mechanisms and program delivery strategies. The Company and the Program Administrator will follow a multi-faceted approach to marketing the targeted electric technologies with an emphasis on customer benefits, bill impacts including customer's current rate and new rate (if applicable) and any available optional Time of Day rate, efficient grid utilization, safety, and emissions reductions.~~

~~Program incentives for eligible measures will be provided to qualifying customers that provide completed Charge Ahead – Business Solutions Incentive Applications as indicated below, subject to the Program budget:~~

1. ~~Customers may apply for an incentive for eligible measures purchased or leased or installed during the Program's term;~~
2. ~~Customers must apply, in advance, and secure pre-approval prior to purchase or lease of equipment;~~

~~3. Equipment must be electric-powered or utilize a battery that is charged by electricity;~~

~~4. Equipment must be replacing a gasoline or diesel unit or be a new addition or expansion to an existing fleet (electric equipment replacing existing electric equipment does not qualify for this program) and;~~

~~5.~~1. ~~After purchase or lease, customer must provide completion paperwork including model and serial numbers of the installed equipment, equipment invoices or receipts or lease agreements, and a photo of the equipment in place.~~

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~~**CHARGE AHEAD – BUSINESS SOLUTIONS (Cont'd)**~~

~~**PROGRAM PROVISIONS (Cont'd)**~~

~~Within thirty (30) calendar days after the Customer submits documentation required by the Company to demonstrate compliance with the foregoing conditions, the Program Administrator or Company will confirm the equipment meets the Eligibility Requirements.~~

~~The Program will conduct Customer and Measure eligibility verification for 100 percent of applications during the pre-approval process. The Program will conduct on-site post-installation equipment verification inspections for at least 25 percent of each measure type to ensure the Measures are installed and operating as intended.~~

~~The installed equipment must match the equipment listed on the application and the equipment specification sheets provided with the initial application or, to the satisfaction of the Program Administrator or Company, the installed equipment is sufficiently similar to the equipment listed on the application.~~

~~To the extent that a Program participant requires the Company to make infrastructure upgrades on its system in order to serve the increase in load that results from Measures incented under the Program, any Extension Allowance calculated under the provisions of the Company's Distribution System Extensions tariff Sheet 111 will be reduced by the total amount of Program incentives that the customer has received.~~

~~Preference for participation will be given to customers who agree to incorporate any equipment that allows monitoring of equipment usage. After that, preference will be given to customers who: 1) opt to use Time of Day ("TOD") rates, 2) require less in the way of infrastructure buildout in order to utilize the incentivized equipment, and/or 3) are located in economically challenged areas.~~

* ~~To increase knowledge of how efficient electrification measures impact the electric grid, the Company encourages customers to include data acquisition options in their purchase. If such capability is available but is not included in the standard equipment purchase, the Company may provide an additional incentive to cover documented costs of equipment and data acquisition processes of up to $500 to the incentives listed in the table below. Customers receiving the additional incentive for data acquisition will be required to provide agreed-upon data as requested and documented by the Company through the application process.~~

~~*Indicates Addition~~

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~~CHARGE AHEAD – BUSINESS SOLUTIONS (Cont'd)~~

~~* ELIGIBLE MEASURES AND INCENTIVES~~

~~Measures currently eligible for the Program are included in the following table:~~

~~Measure~~	~~Description~~	~~Incentive~~	~~Maximum~~
~~Lift Trucks~~	~~A vehicle with two power operated prongs at the front that can be slid under heavy loads and then raised for moving and stacking materials in warehouses, shipping depots, distribution centers, etc. Incentives are only available for Class 1 Lift Trucks having capacity of greater than >6,000 pounds only and which are not replacing existing equipment that utilizes propane as its fuel source.~~	~~$2,500 if purchased $1,250 if leased~~	~~20 total incentives (1)~~
~~Electric standby Truck Refrigeration Unit Electrical Port (E/S-TRUs)~~	~~An electrical port powered by the electric grid for the purpose of powering a tractor trailer or box truck refrigeration system until and/or while perishable items are unloaded/loaded.~~	~~$1,600~~	~~45 total incentives (1)~~

~~(1)Affiliated entities maximum incentive, in aggregate, cannot exceed the amounts indicated where affiliate means, with respect to any entity, each entity that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, such designated entity, with control meaning the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct management and policies, whether through ownership of voting securities (if applicable) or by contract or otherwise.~~

~~VARIANCES~~

~~This Program reflects a variance from Rule 20 CSR 4240-14.020(1)(D), (E) and (F) granted by the Commission in File No. ET-2021-0020.~~

~~*Indicates Reissue.~~

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~~**CHARGE AHEAD – Corridor Charging Program**~~

~~**PURPOSE**~~

~~The Purpose of the Charge Ahead Corridor Charging Program (Corridor Program) is to stimulate the development of a public minimum practical network of EV Corridor Charging infrastructure, including Level 3 DCFC, across the Company's service territory so that EV drivers can travel throughout the area and have sufficient practical options to recharge their vehicles when needed.~~

~~**DEFINITIONS**~~

~~The following definitions shall apply for Tariff Sheet No. 165, 165.1 and 165.2:~~

~~Corridor Charging – EV Charging Infrastructure that is strategically located to enable long distance travel across interstate highways, state highways or other thoroughfares connecting population centers.~~

~~DCFC Charging – Direct Current Fast Charging, commonly referred to as "Level 3 charging" and utilized to quickly recharge electric vehicles, with a common power rating of 50kW or higher.~~

~~Demand Mitigation Solution – Any investment in equipment or infrastructure designed to manage and potentially mitigate the demand placed by EVSE on the electric system, such as integrated battery or other storage solutions or demand control equipment and demand management software.~~

~~EV – A light duty vehicle powered entirely or in part by externally generated electricity.~~

~~Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) – Equipment used to recharge electric vehicles, commonly referred to as "chargers."~~

~~EV Charging Infrastructure – EVSE and the structures, equipment, and electric facilities necessary to connect EVSE to the electric grid and make EVSE services available to consumers.~~

~~Level 2 Charging – Alternating current charging utilizing the SAE Standard J1772 connector having typical supply voltage of 208 or 240 and typical power levels of between 3kW and 7kW, and up to 20kW.~~

~~Make Ready – Activities and infrastructure incurring substantial costs to identify, acquire and develop sites and structures to facilitate the installation of EV Charging Infrastructure.~~

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~~**CHARGE AHEAD – Corridor Charging Program (Cont'd.)**~~

~~**AVAILABILITY**~~

~~The Corridor Program is available to current or prospective non-residential electric customers of the Company who commit to owning and operating EV Corridor Charging Infrastructure, have been selected through a competitive bid process managed by the Company that will include a "reverse auction" related to incentives, and agree to contractual terms for operation of EV Corridor Charging at locations identified by the Company. The "reverse auction" will be part of the bid process in which bidders will compete against one another for the *least* amount of incentive requested (as one aspect of competitive scoring).~~

~~**TERM**~~

~~Applications for incentives under the Program will be accepted until the earlier of the date that all funding is exhausted or December 31, 2023.~~

~~**SPECIFIC CORRIDOR PROGRAM PROVISIONS**~~

~~The Company will hold competitive procurement event(s) for bidders to present plans for the development of EV Charging Infrastructure at Charging Corridor sites and apply for incentives to execute those plans. The Company will identify no less than 8 and no more than 15 Charging Corridor sites located within one (1) mile of interstate or highway interchanges, and may at its discretion package locations into groups for bidding purposes. To qualify for Corridor Charging incentives, EV Charging Infrastructure plans must include at least two (2) DCFC Charging Ports and two (2) Level 2 Charging Ports per site. Each site is eligible for incentives not to exceed $240,000 in total, except where planned DCFC Charging Ports have capacity of 100 kW or greater, in which case individual site incentives shall not exceed $360,000 in total. Bids will include the detailed specifications of EV Charging Infrastructure to be installed and total incentive funding requested, as well as other relevant information that will be detailed in the Request for Proposals. Selection of winning bids will be awarded to sites based on consideration of the incentives required by the bidder as well as qualitative factors included in the bid, including but not limited to quality of references, experience, equipment history, EVSE charging rate, quality of location, and customer experience. Winning bidders will enter into contracts committing to meeting operational performance criteria specified by the Company for a minimum five (5) year and up to a maximum ten (10) year term in order to receive incentives.~~

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~~**CHARGE AHEAD – Corridor Charging Program (Cont'd.)**~~

~~**ELIGIBLE MEASURES AND INCENTIVES**~~

~~Incentives will be provided based on the bids selected by the Company not to exceed the totals identified in the Corridor Program provisions. Incentives may be used for the following types of project costs:~~

~~1. Line extension – incentives may be applied to increase the "Extension Allowance" to match the "Extension Cost" (as those terms are defined in the Distribution System Extension provisions of the Company's tariff) of any Company facilities that must be constructed to provide service to the site.~~

~~2. Demand mitigation solutions if applicable to the proposal – incentives may be applied to capital costs for implementation of Demand Mitigation Solutions. Energy storage solutions may be owned by either Company or customer as agreed to by the parties. Under either circumstance, the costs of implementation will be counted against the total incentive pool available.~~

~~3. Make Ready – incentives may be applied to costs for Make Ready activities. These activities may be performed by Customer or the Company as agreed to by the parties. Under either circumstance the costs of implementation will be counted against the incentive pool available. Real estate leases or easements are not an eligible cost.~~

~~4. EVSE – incentives may be applied to the upfront cost of charging equipment, to be owned by customer operator.~~

~~Incentives applied to work performed by or equipment owned by customer are to be paid according to a negotiated contract developed and agreed upon as part of the competitive procurement process.~~

~~**BUDGET**~~

~~Total Company supplied budget for the Corridor Program shall not exceed $4.4 million, not including funds made available from other sources such as private, federal or state grants or programs. When Corridor Program funding is exhausted, the Corridor Program will no longer be available.~~