Exhibit No.:
Issue: Weather Normalization; 365-day Year Adjustment; Rate Switchers and Customer Growth; Energy Efficiency Annualization
Witness: Albert R. Bass, Jr.
Type of Exhibit: Direct Testimony
Sponsoring Party: Evergy Missouri West
Case No.: ER-2027-0077
Date Testimony Prepared: November 3, 2026

**MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

**CASE NO.: ER-2027-0077**

# DIRECT TESTIMONY

**OF**

**ALBERT R. BASS, JR.**

**ON BEHALF OF**

**EVERGY MISSOURI WEST**

**Kansas City, Missouri**
**November 2026**

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**DIRECT TESTIMONY**

**OF**

**ALBERT R. BASS, JR.**

**Case No. ER-2027-0077**

## I. INTRODUCTION

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

A: My name is Albert R. Bass, Jr. My business address is 1200 Main, Kansas City, Missouri 64105.

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

A: I am employed by Evergy Metro, Inc. I serve as Sr. Manager of Energy Forecasting and Analytics for Evergy Metro, Inc. d/b/a Evergy Missouri Metro ("EMM") and Evergy Metro, Inc. d/b/a Evergy Kansas Metro ("EKM") (collectively, "Evergy Metro"), Evergy Missouri West, Inc. d/b/a Evergy Missouri West ("Evergy Missouri West," "EMW" or "Company"), and Evergy Kansas Central, Inc. and Evergy Kansas South, Inc., collectively d/b/a Evergy Kansas Central ("EKC"), the operating utilities of Evergy, Inc.

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

A**:** I am testifying on behalf of Evergy Missouri West.

**Q: What are your responsibilities?**

A: My responsibilities include supervising three employees with responsibility for short-term electric load forecasting, long-term electric load forecasting, weather normalization, and various other analytical tasks.

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

A: I received a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration degree with emphasis in Marketing from Missouri Western State University in 1989. I earned a Master of Business Administration degree from William Woods University in 1995.

Prior to joining Evergy, I worked for APS Technologies developing product forecast models and conducting market analysis. In June 1998, I joined Evergy as a Technical Professional. In this role, I conducted market analysis, developed market options studies, and research. In May 2000, I assumed the responsibilities for short-term budget forecasting, long-term load forecasting for the Integrated Resource Plan, monthly kilowatt-hour ("kWh") sales and peak weather normalization, and weather normalization for rate case filings. As part of these duties, I assisted with the creation of the weather normalization testimony filed by EMW. In July 2013, I was promoted to Manager of Market Assessment. In March 2017, I was promoted to my current position as Sr. Manager of Energy Forecasting and Analytics.

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

A: Yes, I have provided written testimony in multiple rate cases, both before the PSC and the Kansas Corporation Commission ("KCC").

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

A: The purpose of my direct testimony is to support:

I. Test-year weather normalized kWh sales and peak loads for the test-year period of April 2025 through March 2026. This includes the development

of rate class and system weather normalization models and the estimation of weather impacts;

II. Test-year adjustment to a 365-day year;

III. Customer rate switchers and customer growth;

IV. Energy efficiency annualization;

V. Conclusion.

**Q: Are you sponsoring any schedules with your testimony?**

A: Yes. I am sponsoring Schedules ARB 1 through ARB 5, which include weather normalization, annualization of sales to 365-day, rate switching, customer growth, Large Power (LP) adjustment, and energy efficiency adjustment of test year monthly kWh sales and peak loads. I recommend that the Commission adopt these results in the current case.

## II. WEATHER NORMALIZATION

**Q: Please describe the purpose of weather normalization in the ratemaking context.**

A: The purpose of weather normalization is to adjust test-year sales and load for abnormal weather conditions that may increase or decrease a utility company's revenues, corresponding fuel costs, and rate of return. Accordingly, revenues and expenses are adjusted to reflect the Company's future rates in relation to the weather (i.e., "weather normalization"). These adjustments are made by first adjusting kWh sales and hourly loads and then using those results to adjust test-year revenues and incremental costs (i.e., fuel and purchased power). Sales are weather normalized at the rate level, which accounts for differences in rate specific weather and load responses. Both monthly and hourly kWh sales are adjusted to reflect normal weather conditions. This is called a weather normalization adjustment.

**Q: Which classes are weather normalized for the purpose of Class Cost of Service ("CCOS")?**

A: The customers representing the following rate classes were weather normalized: Residential General Service ("RGS") – Time of Use ("TOU") Default, TOU High Differential, TOU Three Period, TOU Two Period, and Non-AMI Meter; Small General Service ("SGS") Primary Voltage; SGS Secondary Voltage; Large General Service ("LGS") Primary Voltage; LGS Secondary Voltage; Large Power ("LP") Primary Voltage; LP Secondary Voltage; LP Substation; LP Transmission and Sales for Resale ("SFR").

**Q: Are the classes being weather normalized different than past rate cases?**

A: Yes. The rate codes being weather normalized in this case are at a lower level than past cases. Historically, only RGS, SGS, LGS, LP, and SFR were weather normalized at the aggregate level and were not broken out by TOU rate code or voltage level.

**Q: Why was this change made?**

A: The purpose of moving to normalization at the voltage level reflects observed differences in load shape and weather response among rate and voltage groups. This increased level of detail enables revenues to be more closely aligned to costs by the tariffed rates.

**Q: Are additional adjustments made to test-year kWh sales?**

A: Yes. The kWh sales are further adjusted for customer growth that occurs between the test-year and March 2027, used as a proxy for an April 2027 true-up date and for customers who switched from one rate to another rate during or after the test-year. These customers are known as rate switchers. Then kWh sales are also adjusted for energy efficiency that occurs between the test-year and two months prior to the true-up date of April 30, 2027.

An additional adjustment is made to account for any new large loads that will come into EMW's service territory during the test-year through the true-up.

**Q: Please describe the test-year weather conditions relative to normal weather.**

A: During the test year (April 2025 through March 2026) the winter months were warmer than normal (upward impact on normalization adjustment), and the summer months were warmer than normal (downward impact on normalization adjustment) across Evergy's service territory, causing lower than normal heating load and higher than normal cooling load. Taken together, the net result is a positive weather adjustment or an increase in test-period kWh sales. Tables 1 and 2 below show the weather variance as measured by heating and cooling degree days to normal.

***Table 1: Test-Year Weather Conditions***

| Weather Station | Heating Degree Day | Cooling Degree Day |
|---|---|---|
| **Kansas City International Airport ("MCI")** | 16% below normal | 1% above normal |

***Table 2: Test-Year Weather Conditions by Class***

| Class | Heating Degree Day | Cooling Degree Day |
|---|---|---|
| Res Non TOU | 16% below normal | 1% above normal |
| Res Default TOU | 16% below normal | 1% above normal |
| Res TOU1 Three Period | 16% below normal | 1% above normal |
| Res TOU2 Two Period | 16% below normal | 1% above normal |
| Res TOU3 High Differential | 16% below normal | 1% above normal |
| SGS Secondary | 17% below normal | 2% above normal |
| SGS Primary | 18% below normal | 3% above normal |
| LGS Secondary | 18% below normal | 4% above normal |
| LGS Primary | 17% below normal | 4% above normal |
| Large Power (All) | 17% below normal | 4% above normal |

**Q: What are Heating Degree Days and Cooling Degree Days?**

A: Degree days are the difference between the daily temperature mean (high temperature plus low temperature divided by two) and a specified temperature breakpoint. Heating Degree Days ("HDD") represent temperature below a specified temperature breakpoint and Cooling Degree Days ("CDD") represent daily temperature above a specified temperature breakpoint. Here is an example: a day with a high temperature of 80 degrees and low temperature of 66 degrees has a mean temperature of 73 degrees. If the temperature breakpoint is 65 degrees, then that day has 8 CDDs because the mean temperature of 73 degrees for the day is 8 degrees warmer than 65 degrees. Degree days are calculated for cooling and heating because load response to temperature is a non-linear relationship. This non-linear relationship results in increased load due to space heating when temperatures are very low, reduced load during mild temperatures when there is minimal space heating or space cooling, and increased load during warm temperatures due to space cooling.

**Q: What temperature variable, or breakpoints, did the Company use for normal HDD and CDD?**

A: The Company used the temperature breakpoints between 48-55 (Class dependent) degrees for HDD and between 55-65 (Class dependent) degrees for CDD for all classes. Based on EMW customer load data as shown in Graph 1 below, electric load is lowest when daily average temperatures are between 55 degrees and 65 degrees, indicating minimal use of space heating and space cooling. This is referred to as a dead zone. Once daily average temperatures rise above 65 degrees, electric load increases as cooling equipment is utilized. Conversely, once daily average temperature falls below 50-55 degrees, electric load

increases as heating equipment is utilized. Table 3 shows the HDD variable, or breakpoint, and CDD variable, or breakpoint, by class.

***Graph 1: Residential Daily Average MW vs. Average Dry Bulb Temperature***

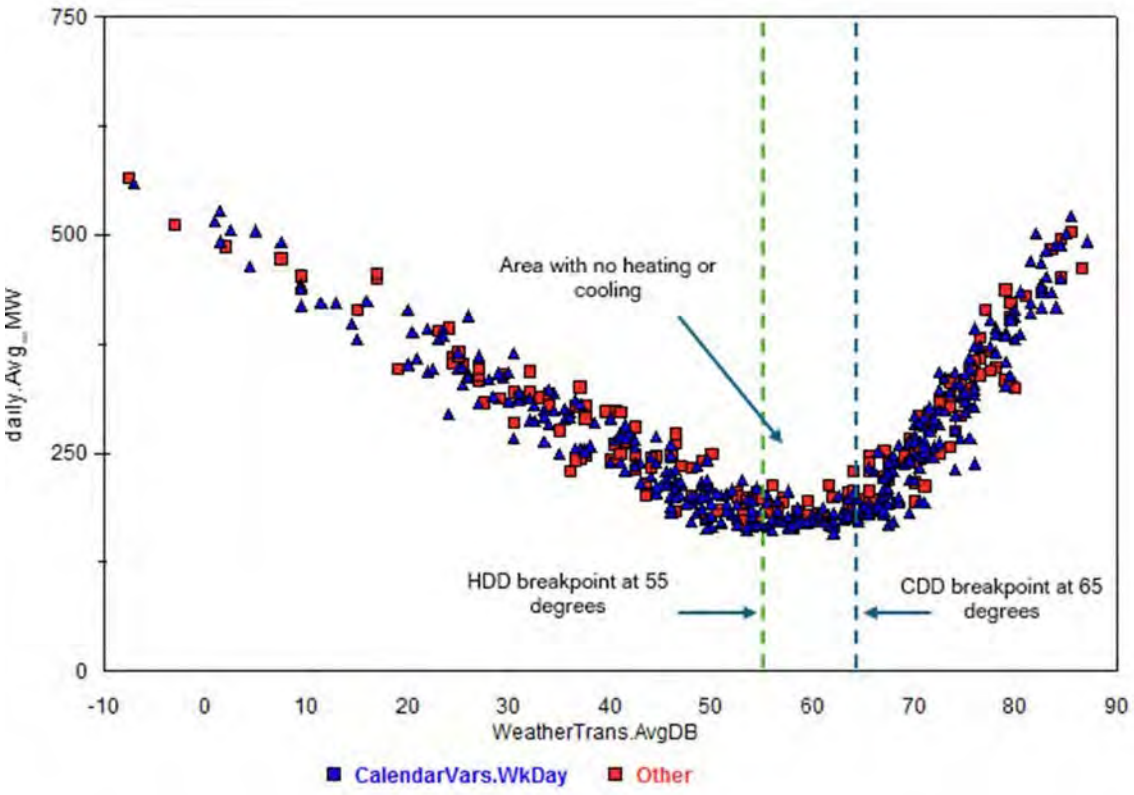


*Table 3: Test-Year Weather Variable and Conditions*

| Class | Heating Degree Day | Cooling Degree Day |
|---|---|---|
| Res Non TOU | 55 | 65 |
| Res Default TOU | 55 | 65 |
| Res TOU1 Three Period | 55 | 65 |
| Res TOU2 Two Period | 55 | 65 |
| Res TOU3 High Differential | 55 | 65 |
| SGS Secondary | 50 | 62 |
| SGS Primary | 50 | 62 |
| LGS Secondary | 48 | 57 |
| LGS Primary | 48 | 57 |
| LP Secondary | 53 | 56 |
| LP Primary | N/A | 55 |
| LP Substation | 53 | 56 |
| LP Transmission | 55 | 68 |

**Q: What is the basis for normal HDD and CDD variables?**

A: Normal HDD and CDD are derived from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) temperature data from Kansas City International Airport (KCI) based on a 30-year average (1991-2020) of normal degree-days for the test-year period. KCI weather station is utilized because it is the only Tier-1 weather station in the region.

**Q: Why does the Company use a 30-year time interval to define normal weather?**

A: A 30-year normal helps to eliminate any outlier years of extreme weather (unusually hot summer or cold winter) from biasing the entire data set. Traditionally, public utility commissions have recommended using the time period that is used by NOAA to compute normal weather statistics. NOAA computes normal weather statistics using the last three decades, which is currently 1991-2020. NOAA re-computes and publishes normal weather statistics every 10 years at the end of a decade, for this reason, the Company has adopted a rolling 30-year normal, which is currently 1996-2025.

**Q: Why did the Company adopt this change?**

A: The Company believes that a fixed NOAA normal such as 1991-2020 becomes progressively less representative as time passes. For example, a weather normalization study performed in 2026 using the 1991-2020 normal would rely on climate observations that are six years old. Because Missouri has experienced measurable changes in seasonal temperatures, cooling degree days, and heating degree days, a static baseline may no longer reflect the weather conditions customers are likely to experience under current climate patterns.

The Company recommends the use of a rolling 30-year weather normal ending the last full year completed prior to the rate case. A rolling 30-year normal preserves the statistical stability and regulatory acceptance of a traditional 30-year normalization period while ensuring that the weather baseline remains representative of current climate conditions. Because only one year of data is replaced annually, the resulting normal changes gradually and is not unduly influenced by extreme weather events. This approach provides a more current measure of expected weather while maintaining the reliability and stability required for ratemaking

**Q: How are class hourly loads produced?**

A: The Company utilizes Advanced Metering Infrastructure ("AMI") hourly load data. AMI utilizes a convenience sample load for all customers with interval-capable meters in each class (99+% sample for each class during the test year), scaled up to the total number of class customers.

**Q: Describe how the cost-of-service class hourly load data was extracted from AMI.**

A: Metered hourly kWhs were extracted for each of EMW's cost of service classes for the period of April 1, 2025, through March 31, 2026. The hourly kWhs were adjusted each month for any customers without interval capable meters by multiplying the class hourly kWh by the following factor: [Billed Customer Count – AMI Customer Count] ÷ AMI Customer Count.

**Q: What classes had weather sensitivity?**

A: All classes showed some level of weather sensitivity. Some classes showed a higher level of sensitivity (e.g., Residential General Service) while others showed a relatively small weather impact (e.g., Large Power).

**Q: What method was used to weather-normalize kWh sales?**

A: The method used to weather-normalize kWh sales was based on AMI data, which was derived by measuring hourly loads for EMW's customers representing the Residential General Service ("RGS") – Time of Use ("TOU") Default, TOU High Differential, TOU Three Period, TOU Two Period, and Non-AMI Meter, Small General Service - Primary and Secondary, Large General Service - Primary and Secondary, and Large Power – Primary, Secondary, Distribution and Transmission and Sales for Resale Classes. The hourly loads were grossed up by the ratio of the total number of customers to the number of customers with AMI interval meters. There are seven steps to the process:

(1) The hourly AMI loads are validated.

(2) Hourly loads for the AMI data are calibrated to the annual billed sales of all customers in each class. The ratio of the billed sales, divided by the sum of the hourly loads, was multiplied by the load in each hour.

(3) The hourly loads are then estimated for lighting tariffs, and the loads for all tariffs including full requirement (sales for resale) are grossed up for losses and compared to the Net System Input ("NSI"). The difference between this sum and the NSI was then allocated back to the AMI data in proportion to the hourly class AMI data.

(4) Regression analysis was used to model the hourly loads for each rate class. These models included a piecewise linear temperature response function of a two-day weighted mean temperature.

(5) The temperature response function was used to compute daily weather adjustments as the difference between loads predicted with normal weather and loads predicted with actual weather. Weather data for normal and actual weather are from NOAA. Normal weather represents average weather conditions from 1996-2025.

(6) The daily weather adjustments were split into hourly adjustments, and these were added to NSI to weather-normalize that series.

(7) Finally, the daily weather adjustments were split into billing months based on the percentage of sales on each billing cycle and the meter reading schedule for the test year period. These weather adjustments then are used to create a weather factor for each class for each month, which are multiplied by billed kWh sales to weather-normalize monthly class billed kWh sales. The Large Power tariff weather factor is used to weather-normalize each individual customer within that class.

**Q: What is the weather impact on test-year sales?**

A: During the test year, EMW saw an average of 1,945 HDD compared to the normal 2,338 HDD and 2,075 CDD compared to the normal 2,015 CDD. Table 4 below shows the test-year weather normalized sales for the customer classes whose usage is weather sensitive. Normalized sales reflect an adjustment to actual sales impacted by weather during the monthly billing period.

***Table 4: Test-Year Weather Adjustments (MWh)***

| Class | Actual | Weather Normal | Weather Adjustment | Percent Weather Adjustment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Residential NonTOU | 665 | 687 | 22 | 3.3% |
| Residential TOU Default | 3,036,502 | 3,130,657 | 94,155 | 3.1% |
| Residential TOU 2 period | 255,155 | 257,464 | 2,309 | 0.9% |
| Residential TOU 3 period | 82,900 | 89,015 | 6,115 | 7.4% |
| Residential TOU High Differential | 224,270 | 231,848 | 7,578 | 3.4% |
| Small GS Primary | 16,001 | 16,101 | 100 | 0.6% |
| Small GS Secondary | 1,445,784 | 1,461,709 | 15,926 | 1.1% |
| Large GS Primary | 93,152 | 93,491 | 339 | 0.4% |
| Large GS Secondary | 1,116,378 | 1,119,397 | 3,019 | 0.3% |
| Large Power (All) | 1,982,155 | 1,978,144 | -4,011 | -0.2% |
| Total | 8,252,962 | 8,378,513 | 125,551 | 1.5% |

The total weather adjustment over the test year period increased actual billed sales by 1.5% (125,551 megawatt-hours ("MWh")). The effects of weather resulted in an upward adjustment due to a warmer than normal winter and a warmer than normal summer. Residential is the class most sensitive to weather, with an upward adjustment of 3.1% because of the warmer winter and cooler than normal summer. The other classes are less sensitive to weather and have an upward adjustment of 0.3%. Schedules ARB-1 through ARB-5 show EMW's monthly weather impacts, energy efficiency impacts, normalized peaks, normalized coincident peak, and summary of all adjustments, per class.

## III. 365-DAY ADJUSTMENT

**Q: Was an adjustment made to the test year sales to normalize them to a 365-day year?**

A: Yes. An adjustment was made to the test year sales to normalize them for a 365-day test year. The Company's sales during the test year do not directly coincide with the dates April 1, 2025, through March 31, 2026, because of the different billing dates for each customer's billing cycle. The kWh sales billed during the test year billing months were adjusted to represent a 365-day test year. The method employed by the Company is the same method that Staff of the Commission ("Staff") has historically utilized, whereby, test year billing days are summed across customer bill cycles. A factor is computed to adjust sales upward or downward for billing days different from 365. The 365-day adjustment is shown in **Schedule ARB-5**.

## IV. RATE SWITCHERS AND CUSTOMER GROWTH

**Q: What adjustment did you make for rate switchers?**

A: Each year a small percentage of customers are switched from their current tariff to another that is expected to reduce their electric bills. The Company adjusted kWh sales for the LP tariff for customers that switched into or out of this tariff. There were two LP customers who switched rates out of the class, four that stopped service, and three that started service during the test year. The customer growth adjustment accounted for rate switchers in the other tariffs. The rate switcher and customer growth adjustments are shown in **Schedule ARB-5**.

**Q: What adjustment did you make for customer growth?**

A: For each month in the test year, the weather-normalized sales per customer were multiplied by the number of customers projected for the true-up date of April 30, 2027. This

adjustment is made to weather-normalized sales to the Residential, Small GS, and Large GS classes. When the numbers become available, the Company will revise this adjustment using the actual number of customers as of the true-up date of April 30, 2027.

**Q: What adjustment did you make for Large Power?**

A: Sales to LP customers are adjusted for any changes in kWh usage that are assumed to be permanent or ongoing, resulting in an annualization by account on an individual customer basis. If any such changes are identified, sales during the test year are adjusted to reflect the change.

There were 196 customers in the LP class at the beginning of the test year and one customer switched to a Large General Service rate and one switched to the Small General Service rate. This results in 194 LP customers annualized for the test period. The customer that moved out of the LP class with partial data during the test year is annualized for the full test year as a Large General Service customer. The adjustment to class kWh will be revised using the most current data as of the true-up date.

## V. ENERGY EFFICIENCY ANNUALIZATION

**Q: Were any other adjustments made besides the adjustment for rate switchers and customer growth?**

A: Yes, an additional adjustment is made to annualize the impact of the Company's energy efficiency programs on test year sales. During the test year, Evergy Missouri West invested significantly in programs designed to help customers use energy more efficiently. The result of this investment in energy efficiency programs is a decline in the sales made by the Company relative to the level of sales that would have been made absent the programs. Because the Company's programs generated customer savings during the test year and

true-up period, the impact of those efficiency measures installed during the test year should be annualized to reflect the full impact of the measures on the Company's sales.

**Q: Do efficiency measures installed in the test year require a further adjustment to test year sales to fully reflect the impact of the programs?**

A: Yes, if a residential customer, who is not participating in any Company energy efficiency programs, has an annual average usage of 10,500 kWh and then decides to participate in the Company's programs with four months left in the test year, which now reduces their actual test year usage to 10,000 kWh, the Company would only see a reduction of 500 kWh in the test year. In this example on an annual basis going forward, the customer's true annual average consumption is reduced by 1,500 kWh due to the energy efficiency actions promoted by the Company. The reason is that the change took place during the test year, but the impacts of the installed measures are only reflected in one-third of the test year load. The effect can be extreme when you start looking at all customer participation rates because they sign up and participate in various programs throughout the test year. Since the Company has documented participation rates and measures installed in the test year, the annualized energy savings of those measures and the installation dates of the measures, it is appropriate to reflect the full energy impact of the measures in the test year. This is a known and measurable change in energy consumption that occurred before the end of the test year, which will continue going forward and should be annualized.

**Q: What are the adjustments to annualize the impact of the Company's energy efficiency programs on the test year's sales?**

A: Upon filing a rate case, the cumulative, annualized, normalized kWh, and kilowatt savings will be included in the unit sales and sales revenues used in setting rates as of an appropriate

time where actual results are known prior to the true-up period, to reflect energy and demand savings in the billing determinants and sales revenues used in setting the revenue requirements and tariffed rates in the case.

**Q: Describe how you calculated the energy efficiency adjustment.**

A: The calculation of the energy efficiency adjustment is based on the Commission's Amended Report and Order, Case No. EO-2019-0132, March 11, 2020.

In the first step, Evergy Missouri West takes test period weather-normalized kWh usage for each customer class by billing month and adjusts it by adding back the monthly kWh energy savings by customer class incurred during the test period from all active Missouri Energy Efficiency Investment Act ("MEEIA") programs, excluding Home Energy Reports and Income-Eligible Home Energy Reports programs which have a one-year measure life, determined using the same methodology as described in Tariff Sheets 138.4 and 138.5 (Evergy Missouri West) except that calendar month load shape percentages by program by month will be converted to reflect billing month load shape percentages by program by computing a weighted average of the current and succeeding month percentages.

In the second step, the adjusted test period sales from above are annualized for customers and additionally adjusted further by subtracting the cumulative annual kWh energy savings from the first month of the test period through the month ending where actual results are available (most likely two months prior to the true-up date) by customer class from all active MEEIA programs, excluding Home Energy Reports and Income-Eligible Home Energy Reports, determined using the same methodology as described in Tariff Sheets 138.4 and 138.5 (Evergy Missouri West) except that calendar month load

shape percentages by program by month are converted to reflect billing month load shape percentages by program, calculated by computing a weighted average of the current and succeeding month percentages.

In the third step, the test period kW demand for each customer class is adjusted by[1] adding back the monthly kW demand savings by customer class incurred during the test period from all active MEEIA programs, excluding Home Energy Reports, Income-Eligible Home Energy Reports and Demand Response Incentive programs, determined using the same methodology as described for kWh savings in Tariff Sheets 138.4 and 138.5 (Evergy Missouri West) and then subtracting the cumulative annual kW demand savings from the first month of the test period through the month ending where actual results are available (most likely two months prior to the true-up date) by customer class from all active MEEIA programs, excluding Home Energy Reports, Income-Eligible Home Energy Reports and Demand Response Incentive programs, determined using the same methodology as described for kWh savings in Tariff Sheets 138.4 and 138.5 (Evergy Missouri West).

In the fourth step, after the energy efficiency adjustment for kWh and kW has been determined, weather-normalized kWh and kW are rebased with the energy efficiency adjustment. kWh sales are rebased by subtracting the energy efficiency adjustment from

[1] Step 1. Begin with kW demand per class provided by Company. Step 2. Compute Monthly kW demand per program in the same manner as used for TD calculation. Step 3. kW demand before application of Energy Efficiency (EE) adjustment. Step 4. Cumulative Annual kW demand per program computed in the same manner as TD calculation as of Rebase Date. Step 5. Monthly Load Shape percentage per program converted to billing month equivalent by using a weighted average calendar month Load Shape percentage based on billing cycle information of the rate case. Step 6. Monthly EE Rebase Adjustment. Step 7. kW demand rebased for EE.

the weather normalized kWh and kW (demand) is determined by taking the monthly kWh and spreading it across an hourly load shape to determine the monthly peak demand.

The impacts that are applied to the weather-normalized and customer-adjusted kWh used to rebase the weather normalized sales are shown in Schedule ARB-2.

**Q: What are the results of these normalizations?**

A: Schedule ARB-1 shows the monthly adjustments for normalization on kWh sales. Schedule ARB-2 shows the annualized kWh energy efficiency impact. Schedule ARB-3 shows weather-normalized customer annualized monthly peaks by class. Schedule ARB-4 shows weather-normalized customer annualized loads by class at the time of the monthly system peak load. Schedule ARB-5 shows a step-through of adjustments made to test year period sales.

**Q: How are these results used?**

A: Weather-normalized, customer-annualized kWh sales are used to calculate test year revenues and fuel costs.

**Q: Does the Company plan to update the data series and weather normalization through the update period ending September 2026?**

A: Yes. The Company plans to perform the same steps as in the direct filing for the update filing.

## VI. CONCLUSION

**Q: Please summarize your key conclusions and recommendations.**

A: My testimony supports the Company's calculation of weather-normalized, customer annualized test-year billing determinants and peak loads for EMW. As I discussed, EMW's weather normalization methodology now uses a more granular, class-based approach. This,

coupled with adjustments for customer growth, rate switching, and the annualization of the Company's energy efficiency programs ensures test year data accurately reflects expected operations. I recommend that the Commission adopt these results, which show a positive normalization adjustment, for use in determining test year revenues and fuel costs.

**Q: Does that conclude your testimony?**

A: Yes, it does.

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In the Matter of Evergy Missouri West, Inc. d/b/a Evergy Missouri West's Request for Authority to Implement A General Rate Increase for Electric Service | ) ) ) ) | Case No. ER-2027-0077 |

**AFFIDAVIT OF ALBERT R. BASS, JR.**

**STATE OF MISSOURI )**
**) ss**
**COUNTY OF JACKSON )**

Albert R. Bass, Jr., being first duly sworn on his oath, states:

1. My name is Albert R. Bass, Jr. I work in Kansas City, Missouri and I am employed by Evergy Metro, Inc. as Sr. Manager of Energy Forecasting and Analytics.

2. Attached hereto and made a part hereof for all purposes is my Direct Testimony on behalf of Evergy Missouri West consisting of nineteen (19) pages, having been prepared in written form for introduction into evidence in the above-captioned docket.

3. I have knowledge of the matters set forth therein. I hereby swear and affirm that my answers contained in the attached testimony to the questions therein propounded, including any attachments thereto, are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

Albert R. Bass, Jr.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 3rd day of November 2026.

Notary Public

My commission expires: April 26, 2029

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

**SCHEDULES ARB-1 THRU ARB-5**
**CONTAIN CONFIDENTIAL**
**INFORMATION**
**NOT AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC.**

**ORIGINALS FILED UNDER SEAL.**

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

Docket No.: ER-2027-0077
Date: November 3, 2026

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

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

| **Document/Page** | **Reason for Confidentiality from List Below** |
|---|---|
| CONFIDENTIAL Schedules ARB-1 thru ARB-5 | 3, 4, and 6 |

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

1. Customer-specific information;

2. Employee-sensitive personnel information;

3. Marketing analysis or other market-specific information relating to services offered in competition with others;

4. Marketing analysis or other market-specific information relating to goods or services purchased or acquired for use by a company in providing services to customers;

5. Reports, work papers, or other documentation related to work produced by internal or external auditors, consultants, or attorneys, except that total amounts billed by each external auditor, consultant, or attorney for services related to general rate proceedings shall always be public;

6. Strategies employed, to be employed, or under consideration in contract negotiations;

7. Relating to the security of a company's facilities; or

8. Concerning trade secrets, as defined in section 417.453, RSMo.

9. Other (specify) _____.

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