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 Metro
Case No.: ER-2026-0143
Date Testimony Prepared: February 6, 2026

**MISSOURI PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

**CASE NO.: ER-2026-0143**

# DIRECT TESTIMONY

**OF**

**ALBERT R. BASS, JR.**

**ON BEHALF OF**

**EVERGY MISSOURI METRO**

**Kansas City, Missouri**
**February 2026**

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**DIRECT TESTIMONY**

**OF**

**ALBERT R. BASS, JR.**

**Case No. ER-2026-0143**

## 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. d/b/a as Evergy Missouri Metro. I serve as Sr. Manager of Energy Forecasting and Analytics.

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

A**:** I am testifying on behalf of Evergy Missouri Metro ("Evergy Missouri Metro," "EMM," or the "Company").

**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 an 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 EMM, I worked for APS Technologies developing product forecast models and conducting market analysis. In June 1998, I joined EMM 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 EMM. 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 July 2024 through June 2025. 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; Medium General Service (“MGS”) Primary Volage; MGS 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, MGS, LGS, LP, and SFR where 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 improves accuracy by aligning weather adjustments with the actual load characteristics and delivery infrastructure for each segment, rather than averaging across an entire class. This increased level of detail enables revenues to be more closely aligned to costs by the tariffed rates and enhances precision in rate design. Additional information about this change can be found in Brad Lutz’s testimony.

**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 true-up date of June 2026 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 June 2026. An additional adjustment is made to account for any new large loads that will come into EMM’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 (July 2024 through June 2025) the winter months were warmer than normal, and the summer months were cooler than normal across EMM's service territory, causing lower than normal heating and cooling load. Taken together, this results in a positive weather adjustment or an increase in test-period kWh sales. Table 1 & 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")** | 5% below normal | 5% below normal |

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

| Class | Heating Degree Day | Cooling Degree Day |
|---|---|---|
| Res Non-TOU | 9% below normal | 7% below normal |
| Res Default TOU | 6% below normal | 6% below normal |
| Res TOU1 Three Period | 9% below normal | 6% below normal |
| Res TOU2 Two Period | 9% below normal | 6% below normal |
| Res TOU3 High Differential | 9% below normal | 6% below normal |
| SGS Secondary | 2% below normal | 4% below normal |
| SGS Primary | 2% below normal | 3% below normal |
| MGS Secondary | 2% below normal | 3% below normal |
| MGS Primary | 2% below normal | 3% below normal |
| LGS Secondary | 5% below normal | 3% below normal |
| LGS Primary | 2% below normal | 4% below normal |
| Large Power (All) | 7% below normal | N/A |

**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 50-55 (Class dependent) degrees for HDD and between 55-65 (Class dependent) degrees for CDD for all classes. Based on EMM 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*

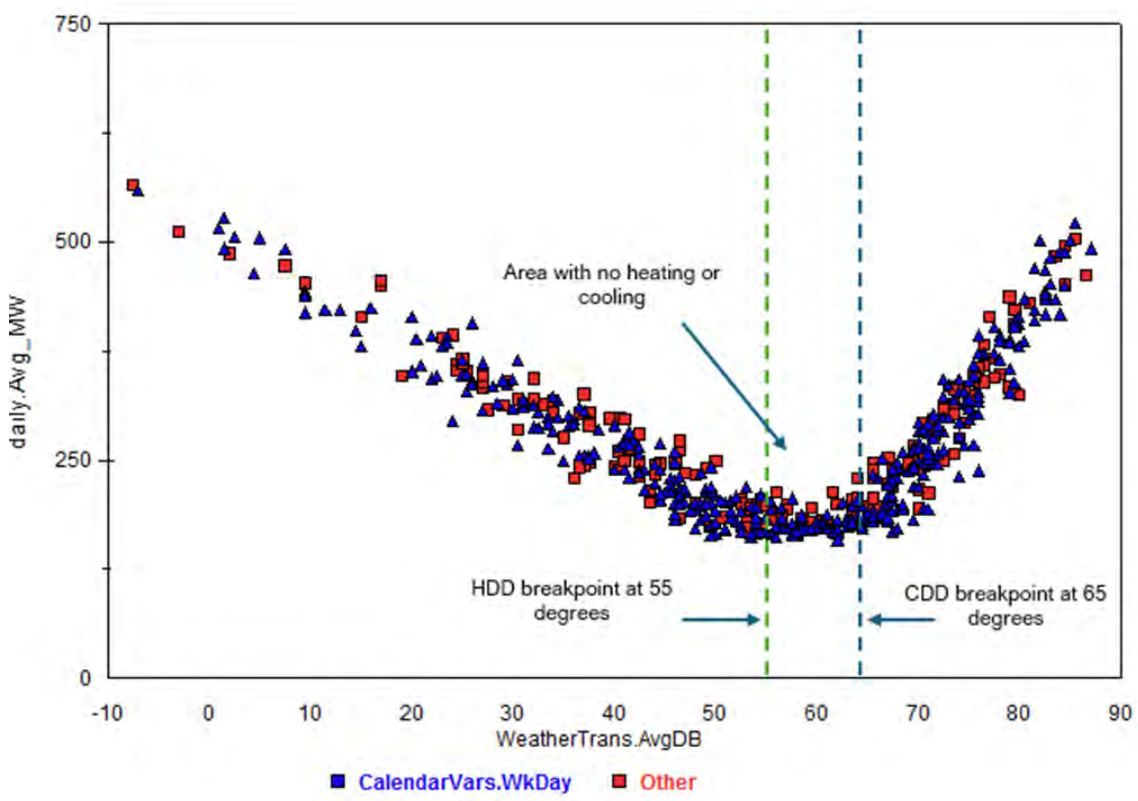


*Table 3: Test-Year Weather Variable and Conditions*

| Class | Heating Degree Day | Cooling Degree Day |
|---|---|---|
| Res Non-TOU | 55 | 65 |
| Res Default TOU | 55 | 63 |
| Res TOU1 Three Period | 55 | 65 |
| Res TOU2 Two Period | 55 | 65 |
| Res TOU3 High Differential | 55 | 65 |
| SGS Secondary | 50 | 60 |
| SGS Primary | 50 | 60 |
| MGS Secondary | 50 | 60 |
| MGS Primary | 50 | 60 |
| LGS Secondary | 50 | 62 |
| LGS Primary | 50 | 60 |
| LP Secondary | N/A | 55 |
| LP Primary | N/A | 55 |
| LP Substation | N/A | 55 |
| LP Transmission | N/A | 55 |

**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 are currently 1991-2020. NOAA re-computes and publishes normal weather statistics every ten years at the end of a decade.

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

A: The Company utilizes Advanced Metering Infrastructure ("AMI") hourly load data, which 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 EMM's cost of service classes for the period of July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2025. 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 EMM's customers representing the Residential General Service, Small General Service - Primary and Secondary, Medium General Service – Primary and Secondary, Large General Service - Primary and Secondary, and Large Power – Primary, Secondary, Distribution and Transmission 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 were 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 1991-2020.

(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, EMM saw an average of 2,672 HDD compared to the normal 2,840 HDD and 1,079 CDD compared to the normal 1,186 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Res Non-TOU | 266 | 278 | 13 | 4.8% |
| Res Default TOU | 2,333,294 | 2,447,622 | 114,328 | 4.9% |
| Res TOU1 Three Period | 47,222 | 49,950 | 2,729 | 5.8% |
| Res TOU2 Two Period | 204,638 | 215,553 | 10,914 | 5.3% |
| Res TOU3 High Differential | 81,901 | 85,972 | 4,071 | 5.0% |
| SGS Secondary | 678,140 | 683,010 | 4,870 | 0.7% |
| SGS Primary | 2,885 | 2,896 | 12 | 0.4% |
| MGS Secondary | 1,095,135 | 1,100,651 | 5,515 | 0.5% |
| MGS Primary | 72,726 | 72,817 | 91 | 0.1% |
| LGS Secondary | 1,541,407 | 1,549,225 | 7,819 | 0.5% |
| LGS Primary | 517,795 | 519,810 | 2,015 | 0.4% |
| Large Power (All) | 1,698,076 | 1,699,322 | 1,246 | 0.1% |
| Total | 8,273,484 | 8,427,107 | 153,623 | 1.9% |

The total weather adjustment over the test year period increased actual billed sales by 1.9% (153,623 megawatt-hours ("MWh")). The effects of weather resulted in an upward adjustment due to a warmer than normal winter and a cooler than normal summer. Residential is the class most sensitive to weather, with an upward adjustment of 5.0% because of the warmer winter and cooler than normal summer. The other classes are less sensitive to weather and have an upward adjustment of 0.4%. **Schedules ARB-1 through ARB-5** show EMM'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 July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2025, 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 was one LP customer who switched rates during the test year. The customer growth adjustment accounted for rate switchers in the other tariffs. The rate switcher and customer growth adjustment 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 June 2026. This adjustment is made to weather-normalized sales to the Residential General Service, 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 June 2026.

**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 48 customers in the LP class at the beginning of the test year and one customer switched to a Large General Service rate. This results in 47 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, EMM 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 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: Are installed efficiency measures and programs reflected in the sales?**

A: Yes. For example, 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 because of 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 the 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 Company's energy efficiency programs on the test year's sales?**

A: Upon filing a rate case, the cumulative, annualized, normalized kWh, and kilowatt ("kW") 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, No. EO-2019-0132 (Mar. 11, 2020).

In the first step, Evergy Missouri Metro 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 Metro). However, the calendar month load shape percentages for each program, per month, will be converted to reflect billing month load shape percentages for each 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 Metro). However, the calendar month load shape percentages for each program, per month, are converted to reflect billing month load shape percentages for each 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 Metro) 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 Metro).

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 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.

[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.

**Q: What are the results of these normalization adjustments?**

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 Company plan to update the data series and weather normalization through the update period ending December 2025.**

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 EMM. As I discussed, EMM'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 Metro, Inc. d/b/a Evergy Missouri Metro's Request for Authority to Implement A General Rate Increase for Electric Service | ) ) ) ) | Case No. ER-2026-0143 |

**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 Metro consisting of eighteen (18) 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 6th day of February 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

# WEATHER ADJUSTMENTS TO MONTHLY BILLED SALES OF EVERGY METRO

**Billed MWh Weather Impact - positive number indicates kwh usage response to above normal weather**

| State | Tariff | Jul-24 | Aug-24 | Sep-24 | Oct-24 | Nov-24 | Dec-24 | Jan-25 | Feb-25 | Mar-25 | Apr-25 | May-25 | Jun-25 | TYE 202506 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KS | Res | -20,155 | -25,299 | -4,071 | 9,707 | -4,264 | -10,687 | 6,894 | 19,555 | -4,026 | -8,345 | -11,487 | -6,673 | -58,850 |
| KS | Small GS | -1,362 | -1,651 | -109 | 782 | -188 | -701 | 486 | 1,181 | -358 | -416 | -503 | -237 | -3,076 |
| KS | Medium GS | -2,058 | -2,592 | -138 | 1,681 | -81 | -1,340 | 870 | 2,087 | -324 | -573 | -528 | -270 | -3,267 |
| KS | Large GS | -3,237 | -3,655 | -204 | 2,819 | -119 | -2,067 | 1,493 | 3,019 | -527 | -983 | -1,064 | -752 | -5,278 |
| KS | Large Power | -306 | -247 | -41 | 257 | -11 | -225 | 137 | 281 | -39 | -88 | -104 | -69 | -455 |
| KS | Lighting | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| KS | Sales for Resale | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| KS | Retail Total | -27,118 | -33,443 | -4,563 | 15,246 | -4,664 | -15,020 | 9,880 | 26,122 | -5,272 | -10,405 | -13,687 | -8,001 | -70,926 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MO | Res Non TOU | -1.3 | -1.6 | -0.4 | 0.4 | -1.3 | -2.3 | -1.0 | 0.2 | -1.8 | -1.9 | -1.1 | -0.7 | -13 |
| MO | Res Default TOU | -13,947 | -19,847 | -4,815 | 4,543 | -9,160 | -20,109 | -10,794 | 3,811 | -9,846 | -18,208 | -8,489 | -7,469 | -114,328 |
| MO | Res TOU1 Three Period | -327 | -453 | -101 | 105 | -156 | -410 | -318 | -67 | -254 | -373 | -202 | -172 | -2,729 |
| MO | Res TOU2 Two Period | -1,423 | -2,020 | -494 | 515 | -543 | -1,607 | -1,173 | -220 | -978 | -1,369 | -851 | -751 | -10,914 |
| MO | Res TOU3 High Differentia | -508 | -742 | -167 | 134 | -252 | -623 | -434 | -41 | -361 | -564 | -285 | -228 | -4,071 |
| MO | Res TOUEV | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MO | Sml Sec | -1,791 | -2,654 | -509 | 1,084 | 5 | -1,155 | 237 | 1,683 | 226 | -790 | -504 | -702 | -4,870 |
| MO | Sml Prim | -3 | -5 | -1 | 1 | -2 | -4 | 1 | 7 | -2 | -3 | -1 | -1 | -12 |
| MO | Med Sec | -2,662 | -3,861 | -674 | 1,808 | 508 | -1,642 | 384 | 2,775 | 872 | -862 | -829 | -1,331 | -5,515 |
| MO | Med Prim | -43 | -133 | -34 | 48 | 0 | -144 | 1 | 243 | 90 | -52 | -29 | -37 | -91 |
| MO | LGS Sec | -2,505 | -3,605 | -897 | 1,752 | 49 | -1,743 | 168 | 2,716 | 584 | -1,298 | -1,221 | -1,819 | -7,819 |
| MO | LGS Prim | -729 | -923 | -190 | 413 | -29 | -457 | 123 | 668 | 40 | -281 | -275 | -375 | -2,015 |
| MO | LPS | -1,844 | -1,781 | -239 | 1,916 | 828 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 450 | 466 | -600 | -456 | -1,246 |
| MO | New LLPS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MO | EV | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MO | Lighting | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MO | Metered Lighting | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MO | Sales for Resale | -135 | -102 | 3 | 41 | -47 | -41 | 57 | 72 | -72 | -31 | -73 | 5 | -323 |
| MO | Retail Total | -25,782 | -36,025 | -8,122 | 12,319 | -8,753 | -27,882 | -11,806 | 11,575 | -9,182 | -23,337 | -13,287 | -13,341 | -153,623 |

Data Source: WeatherNormalization_KCPL_RC_25\Data\BillMonthAdj.xls

# ANNUALIZED ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPACTS FOR EVERGY METRO

ENERGY EFFICIENCY ADJUSTMENT TO MONTHLY MWH SALES

| State | Tariff | Jul-24 | Aug-24 | Sep-24 | Oct-24 | Nov-24 | Dec-24 | Jan-25 | Feb-25 | Mar-25 | Apr-25 | May-25 | Jun-25 | TYE 202506 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KS | Res | -353,610 | -349,656 | -277,158 | -103,598 | -26,977 | -13,477 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1,124,476 |
| KS | Small GS | -51,852 | -49,631 | -37,489 | -24,298 | -17,171 | -7,989 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -188,430 |
| KS | Medium GS | -153,563 | -148,869 | -126,361 | -107,651 | -99,792 | -47,922 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -684,157 |
| KS | Large GS | -113,191 | -113,240 | -99,018 | -88,781 | -85,577 | -40,387 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -540,195 |
| KS | Large Power | -40,694 | -40,784 | -37,150 | -36,089 | -36,924 | -17,740 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -209,381 |
| KS | Retail Total | -712,910 | -702,179 | -577,176 | -360,418 | -266,441 | -127,514 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -2,746,639 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MO | Res | -1,086,486 | -1,166,006 | -949,777 | -571,219 | -295,305 | -174,118 | -119,893 | -118,171 | -110,332 | -103,003 | -113,194 | -342,884 | -5,150,388 |
| MO | SGS | -456,444 | -462,444 | -384,476 | -274,502 | -207,606 | -134,839 | -76,507 | -73,876 | -87,589 | -97,689 | -102,206 | -186,752 | -2,544,930 |
| MO | MGS | -911,697 | -910,112 | -787,919 | -595,564 | -482,407 | -290,984 | -121,572 | -117,107 | -144,857 | -163,135 | -168,683 | -301,008 | -4,995,045 |
| MO | LGS | -981,314 | -1,000,261 | -813,479 | -547,738 | -405,207 | -292,912 | -197,159 | -190,189 | -229,525 | -259,981 | -273,259 | -478,144 | -5,669,170 |
| MO | LPS | -182,775 | -190,953 | -153,170 | -90,308 | -59,013 | -54,280 | -50,240 | -48,420 | -59,370 | -67,791 | -71,055 | -123,807 | -1,151,184 |
| MO | New LLPS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MO | Retail Total | -3,618,716 | -3,729,777 | -3,088,821 | -2,079,332 | -1,449,538 | -947,133 | -565,371 | -547,764 | -631,673 | -691,599 | -728,398 | -1,432,594 | -19,510,716 |

Data Source: Data/DSM/

# WEATHER NORMALIZED MONTHLY PEAK LOADS (MW) for EVERGY METRO

WEATHER NORMALIZED MONTHLY PEAK LOADS WITH CUSTOMER GROWTH THROUGH June 2026 (MW) & EE Impact

| State | Tariff | Jul-24 | Aug-24 | Sep-24 | Oct-24 | Nov-24 | Dec-24 | Jan-25 | Feb-25 | Mar-25 | Apr-25 | May-25 | Jun-25 | Test Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KS | Residential | 1,086 | 1,033 | 887 | 644 | 479 | 583 | 681 | 644 | 531 | 535 | 788 | 910 | 1,086 |
| KS | Residential DG | 6 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| KS | Small GS | 118 | 110 | 97 | 78 | 69 | 84 | 88 | 84 | 78 | 71 | 93 | 105 | 118 |
| KS | Medium GS | 199 | 193 | 172 | 142 | 119 | 145 | 154 | 144 | 136 | 134 | 166 | 180 | 199 |
| KS | Large GS | 362 | 367 | 331 | 299 | 273 | 322 | 335 | 314 | 295 | 289 | 329 | 328 | 367 |
| KS | Large Power | 74 | 75 | 68 | 67 | 64 | 70 | 79 | 77 | 71 | 67 | 71 | 74 | 79 |
| KS | Street Lights | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KS | Traffic Signals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KS | Area Lights | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| KS | Off Peak Lighting | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| | Total Retail | 1,794 | 1,628 | 1,511 | 1,105 | 940 | 1,182 | 1,332 | 1,232 | 1,106 | 1,003 | 1,394 | 1,553 | 1,794 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MO | Residential Non TOU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MO | Residential TOU Defualt | 785 | 747 | 632 | 460 | 385 | 486 | 571 | 514 | 430 | 362 | 541 | 674 | 785 |
| MO | Residential TOU Three Pe | 16 | 16 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 16 |
| MO | Residential TOU Two Peri | 59 | 58 | 47 | 35 | 25 | 28 | 32 | 30 | 25 | 28 | 43 | 52 | 59 |
| MO | Residential TOU High Diff | 28 | 27 | 21 | 15 | 13 | 17 | 19 | 17 | 13 | 13 | 18 | 24 | 28 |
| MO | Residential TOU EV | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MO | Small GS Primary | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| MO | Small GS Secondary | 151 | 142 | 133 | 103 | 97 | 115 | 124 | 114 | 104 | 99 | 124 | 138 | 151 |
| MO | Medium GS Primary | 17 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 18 |
| MO | Medium GS Secondary | 239 | 227 | 208 | 169 | 156 | 187 | 202 | 183 | 169 | 176 | 205 | 218 | 239 |
| MO | Large GS Primary | 88 | 84 | 76 | 67 | 67 | 71 | 77 | 73 | 74 | 74 | 80 | 90 | 90 |
| MO | Large GS Secondary | 268 | 265 | 244 | 229 | 223 | 237 | 252 | 233 | 212 | 220 | 242 | 260 | 268 |
| MO | Large Power Primary | 127 | 117 | 111 | 106 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 103 | 103 | 109 | 116 | 124 | 127 |
| MO | Large Power  Secondary | 35 | 34 | 32 | 29 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 27 | 28 | 32 | 33 | 35 | 35 |
| MO | Large Power Substation | 40 | 41 | 39 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 37 | 39 | 42 | 42 |
| MO | Large Power Transmissio | 56 | 55 | 54 | 54 | 50 | 47 | 50 | 48 | 49 | 51 | 54 | 54 | 56 |
| MO | Street Lights | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 |
| MO | Traffic Signals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MO | Area Lights | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | Total Retail | 1,819 | 1,699 | 1,561 | 1,186 | 1,107 | 1,345 | 1,459 | 1,346 | 1,217 | 1,106 | 1,428 | 1,655 | 1,819 |

Note: These numbers include losses.

# WEATHER NORMALIZED MONTHLY COINCIDENT PEAK LOADS (MW) for EVERGY METRO

WEATHER NORMALIZED MONTHLY COINCIDENT PEAK LOADS WITH CUSTOMER GROWTH THROUGH June 2026 (MW) & EE Impact

| State | Tariff | Jul-24 | Aug-24 | Sep-24 | Oct-24 | Nov-24 | Dec-24 | Jan-25 | Feb-25 | Mar-25 | Apr-25 | May-25 | Jun-25 | Test Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KS | Residential | 1,023 | 891 | 874 | 644 | 406 | 583 | 681 | 622 | 525 | 535 | 788 | 845 | 1,023 |
| KS | Residential DG | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | -1 | 6 |
| KS | Small GS | 118 | 105 | 94 | 66 | 66 | 75 | 82 | 76 | 77 | 54 | 84 | 105 | 118 |
| KS | Medium GS | 199 | 182 | 167 | 120 | 117 | 132 | 146 | 137 | 134 | 101 | 152 | 180 | 199 |
| KS | Large GS | 358 | 344 | 309 | 221 | 273 | 316 | 335 | 314 | 295 | 225 | 300 | 328 | 358 |
| KS | Large Power | 72 | 68 | 64 | 54 | 60 | 69 | 79 | 77 | 71 | 58 | 69 | 73 | 79 |
| KS | Street Lights | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KS | Traffic Signals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KS | Area Lights | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| KS | Off Peak Lighting | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | Total Retail | 1,769 | 1,591 | 1,511 | 1,105 | 925 | 1,182 | 1,332 | 1,232 | 1,106 | 987 | 1,394 | 1,530 | 1,769 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MO | Residential Non TOU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MO | Residential TOU Defualt | 744 | 684 | 621 | 460 | 331 | 486 | 571 | 504 | 427 | 362 | 536 | 633 | 744 |
| MO | Residential TOU Three Pe | 16 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 16 |
| MO | Residential TOU Two Peri | 59 | 55 | 46 | 35 | 20 | 26 | 31 | 27 | 24 | 28 | 43 | 52 | 59 |
| MO | Residential TOU High Diff | 28 | 26 | 20 | 15 | 11 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 13 | 13 | 16 | 24 | 28 |
| MO | Residential TOU EV | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MO | Small GS Primary | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| MO | Small GS Secondary | 151 | 139 | 129 | 96 | 91 | 110 | 119 | 110 | 101 | 82 | 112 | 138 | 151 |
| MO | Medium GS Primary | 13 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 16 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 16 |
| MO | Medium GS Secondary | 235 | 221 | 196 | 139 | 156 | 182 | 198 | 180 | 167 | 127 | 177 | 216 | 235 |
| MO | Large GS Primary | 84 | 80 | 71 | 54 | 62 | 71 | 77 | 73 | 71 | 66 | 74 | 88 | 88 |
| MO | Large GS Secondary | 256 | 243 | 221 | 166 | 222 | 236 | 248 | 233 | 212 | 180 | 223 | 248 | 256 |
| MO | Large Power Primary | 114 | 104 | 110 | 96 | 92 | 94 | 83 | 87 | 89 | 104 | 115 | 118 | 118 |
| MO | Large Power  Secondary | 33 | 31 | 31 | 27 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 34 |
| MO | Large Power Substation | 31 | 40 | 37 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 29 | 35 | 33 | 42 | 42 |
| MO | Large Power Transmissio | 55 | 48 | 50 | 48 | 48 | 40 | 31 | 38 | 42 | 44 | 47 | 37 | 55 |
| MO | Street Lights | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 0 | 0 | 16.4 | 0 | 0 | 16.4 |
| MO | Traffic Signals | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| MO | Area Lights | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 2.9 | 0 | 0 | 2.9 |
| | Total Retail | 1819 | 1699 | 1554 | 1186 | 1107 | 1345 | 1459 | 1346 | 1215 | 1106 | 1428 | 1655 | 1819 |

Note: These numbers include losses.
Source: WeatherNormalization_KCPL_RC_25\Results\WN_Peaks
Files: WN_KS_ClassPeaks_Ending_Jun25_CustGrth.xls / WN_MO_ClassPeaks_Ending_Jun25_CustGrth.xls

# EVERGY METRO TEST YEAR ADJUSTMENTS

**Direct - Test Year July 2024 - June 2025**

**Kansas**

| kWh by Rate Schedule | kWh As Billed | Billing Adjustments | Test Year Billed kWh | Large Customer Annualization | Weather | 365 Day | Rate Switcher | Energy Efficiency | Customer Growth | Total Adjustments | KS Adjusted Jurisdictional |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Residential | 2,880,392,386 | - | 2,880,392,386 | | 58,850,422 | (15,766,284) | - | (555,626) | 58,939,770 | 101,468,282 | 2,981,860,668 |
| Small General Service | 440,860,231 | - | 440,860,231 | | 3,075,648 | (2,222,987) | - | (24,313) | 9,525,462 | 10,353,810 | 451,214,041 |
| Medium General Service | 797,065,944 | - | 797,065,944 | | 3,266,841 | (3,787,896) | - | (184,448) | (12,212,778) | (12,918,281) | 784,147,663 |
| Large General Service | 1,745,496,985 | - | 1,745,496,985 | | 5,277,899 | (9,223,137) | - | (421,110) | 3,662,711 | (703,637) | 1,744,793,348 |
| Large Power Service | 466,130,605 | - | 466,130,605 | - | 454,851 | (2,361,367) | - | (189,849) | - | (2,096,365) | 464,034,240 |
| Lighting | 46,675,630 | - | 46,675,630 | | - | - | - | - | - | - | 46,675,630 |
| **Total Rate Revenue** | **6,376,621,782** | **0** | **6,376,621,782** | **0** | **70,925,661** | **-33,361,671** | **0** | **-1,375,346** | **59,915,164** | **96,103,808** | **6,472,725,590** |

**Missouri**

| kWh by Rate Schedule | kWh As Billed | Billing Adjustments | Test Year Billed kWh | Large Customer Annualization | Weather Normalization | 365 Day | Rate Switcher | Energy Efficiency | Customer Growth | Total Adjustments | MO Adjusted Jurisdictional |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Residential not TOU | 265,755 | - | 265,755 | | 12,663 | (1,244) | - | (485) | 165,454 | 176,387 | 442,143 |
| Residential Default TOU | 2,333,293,820 | - | 2,333,293,820 | | 114,328,223 | (15,919,682) | - | (4,465,647) | 83,315,495 | 177,258,388 | 2,510,552,208 |
| Residential TOU 3 pd | 47,221,540 | - | 47,221,540 | | 2,728,518 | (321,739) | - | (96,194) | (313,832) | 1,996,753 | 49,218,293 |
| Residential TOU 2 pd | 204,638,257 | - | 204,638,257 | | 10,914,475 | (1,420,364) | - | (428,246) | (43,540,703) | (34,474,837) | 170,163,419 |
| Residential TOU High Diff | 81,901,365 | - | 81,901,365 | | 4,070,738 | (551,307) | - | (159,789) | 7,428,020 | 10,787,662 | 92,689,027 |
| Residential TOU EV | 16,317 | - | 16,317 | | - | - | - | (27) | 15,149 | 15,122 | 31,439 |
| Small Secondary | 678,140,243 | - | 678,140,243 | | 4,869,926 | (4,421,274) | - | (2,534,319) | 4,297,878 | 2,212,211 | 680,352,454 |
| Small Primary | 2,884,715 | - | 2,884,715 | | 11,718 | (22,713) | - | (10,610) | 419,679 | 398,074 | 3,282,789 |
| Medium Secondary | 1,095,135,433 | - | 1,095,135,433 | | 5,515,407 | (7,447,451) | - | (4,692,302) | (15,514,690) | (22,139,037) | 1,072,996,396 |
| Medium Primary | 72,725,903 | - | 72,725,903 | | 90,671 | (353,279) | - | (302,742) | 2,361,268 | 1,795,918 | 74,521,820 |
| Large Secondary | 1,541,406,636 | - | 1,541,406,636 | | 7,818,777 | (10,170,634) | 1,728,863 | (4,243,355) | (24,799,195) | (29,665,545) | 1,511,741,091 |
| Large Primary | 517,794,892 | - | 517,794,892 | | 2,015,214 | (2,862,518) | - | (1,425,815) | 10,450,248 | 8,177,130 | 525,972,022 |
| Large Power Service | 1,698,075,686 | - | 1,698,075,686 | (0) | 1,246,338 | - | (1,728,863) | (1,151,184) | - | (1,633,708) | 1,696,441,978 |
| New LLPS | - | - | - | 249,606,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 249,606,000 | 249,606,000 |
| Electric Vehicle | 2,625,344 | - | 2,625,344 | | - | - | - | | - | - | 2,625,344 |
| Lighting | 11,698,523 | - | 11,698,523 | | - | - | - | | - | - | 11,698,523 |
| Metered Lighting | 35,932,807 | - | 35,932,807 | | - | - | - | | - | - | 35,932,807 |
| **Total Rate Revenue** | **8,323,757,234** | **0** | **8,323,757,234** | **249,606,000** | **153,622,669** | **-43,492,206** | **0** | **-19,510,716** | **24,284,771** | **364,510,519** | **8,688,267,752** |