

**BEFORE THE STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF KANSAS**

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF

ALBERT R. BASS, JR.

**ON BEHALF OF EVERGY KANSAS
CENTRAL, INC. AND EVERGY KANSAS SOUTH, INC.**

**IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF
EVERGY KANSAS CENTRAL, INC. AND
EVERGY KANSAS SOUTH, INC. FOR APPROVAL TO MAKE
CERTAIN CHANGES IN THEIR CHARGES FOR ELECTRIC SERVICE
PURSUANT TO K.S.A. 66-117.**

Docket No. 25-EKCE-294-RTS

JULY 3, 2025

1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 **Q. Please state your name and address.**

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

4 **Q. By whom are you employed?**

5 A. I am employed by Evergy Metro, Inc. d/b/a Evergy Kansas Metro (“EKM”), Evergy
6 Kansas Central, Inc. and Evergy South, Inc., collectively d/b/a Evergy Kansas Central,
7 Evergy Metro, Inc. d/b/a Evergy Missouri Metro (“Evergy Missouri Metro”), and Evergy
8 Missouri West, Inc. d/b/a Evergy Missouri West (“Evergy Missouri West”), the operating
9 utilities of Evergy, Inc.

10 **Q. On whose behalf are you testifying?**

11 A. I am testifying on behalf of Evergy Kansas Central (“EKC” or the “Company”).

12 **Q. Are you the same Albert Bass who filed direct testimony in this docket?**

13 A. Yes.

14 **Q. What is the purpose of your rebuttal testimony in this proceeding?**

15 A. The purpose of my rebuttal testimony is to address the following adjustment proposed by
16 the Kansas Corporation Commission Staff (“Staff”):

- 17 • Test-year weather normalized kWh sales and peak loads including rate class and system
18 weather normalization models and weather impacts;
19 • Test-year customer annualization; and
20 • Energy efficiency annualization.

21 **(1) Weather Normalization**

22 **Q. Is there a difference between EKC’s and Staff’s weather normalization method?**

23 A. Yes.

1 **Q. What is the primary difference between the Company's method for calculating a**
2 **weather normalization adjustment and Staff's method?**

3 A. The primary difference is the periodicity of the data in the regression model, namely
4 monthly versus daily data. Staff is utilizing a regression model with monthly degree days
5 and monthly billing determinants while the Company is utilizing a regression model with
6 daily degree days and daily usage based on hourly metered usage calibrated to test year
7 billing determinants.

8 **Q. Does a difference in periodicity result in different weather normalization**
9 **adjustments?**

10 A. Yes. A difference in periodicity is likely to yield different weather normalization
11 adjustments.

12 **Q. What are these differences?**

13 A. One of the primary differences is due to the nature of serial correlation and seasonal
14 correlation in a time series dataset, both of which are described in Dr. Glass' testimony. To
15 illustrate, consider the case of serial correlation with a lag of 1. Serial correlation is likely
16 to occur with a lag of 1 in the case of both a daily time series and monthly time series.
17 However, in the case of a daily time series the serial correlation at lag =1 is between load
18 on a particular day with the load the prior day. In the case of monthly time series, the serial
19 correlation at lag =1 is between load during a month with load during the prior month. The
20 two loads in the daily series are both in the same season, while the two loads in the monthly
21 series are sometimes in the same season and sometimes not. When correcting for serial
22 correlation in the time series data, the different serial correlation corrections based on the
23 differing periodicities will yield different corrections and therefore likely yield different

1 weather normalization adjustments. Additionally, a regression model with daily periodicity
2 will model different load based on the day of the week, while a monthly model will take
3 the days of the week as fixed. These examples of difference in regression models with
4 different periodicity are likely to contribute to different weather normalization adjustments.

5 **Q. Is one periodicity inherently better than other periodicity periods when it comes to**
6 **calculating a weather normalization adjustment?**

7 A. The Company's position is one periodicity is not inherently better than all others. Any
8 aggregation higher than monthly (e.g. quarterly or annually) will be inadequate to
9 quantify seasonal effects and therefore results in biased weather estimates.

10 **Q. Why is hourly periodicity beneficial?**

11 A. Hourly periodicity allows the Company to account for the extreme fluctuation in the
12 weather more accurately where monthly periodicity models will typically use average
13 weather (heating and cooling degree-days) condition. This allows for a more detailed
14 understanding of the relationship between weather and energy consumption.

15 **Q. Why does EKC use daily periodicity models?**

16 A. EKC uses daily periodicity for average MW and for peak MW in order to compute daily
17 weather estimates to derive weather normalized class peaks for Class Cost of Service
18 (CCOS). A monthly model does not provide the necessary weather impact predictions to
19 compute a weather normalized peak value based on the day and hour of the peak. It also
20 allows the Company to determine coincident peaks which is the class peaks at the time of
21 the system hourly peak.

1 **(2) Customer Annualization and Growth**

2 **Q. Did the Company apply a post-test year customer growth adjustment in addition to**
3 **the customer annualization adjustment from the direct filing?**

4 A. No.

5 **Q. How did the Company make its adjustment?**

6 A. The Company replaced the Customer Annualization adjustment through June 2024
7 from the direct filing with Customer Annualization through the true-up date of March
8 2025 to account for customer growth occurring after the test year.

9 **Q. How does this approach differ from that employed by Staff?**

10 A. Both approaches are aimed at accomplishing the task of adjusting test year customer
11 counts, usage and revenue to account for changes in customer counts through the true-up
12 date. Staff's method accomplishes this in two parts as described in testimony from Dr.
13 Glass by calculating one adjustment for changes in customer counts between June 2023
14 and June 2024 and a separate adjustment for changes in customer counts occurring between
15 June 2024 and March 2025. The Company's method accomplishes the same task in one
16 part by making a single adjustment for changes in customer counts occurring between June
17 2023 and March 2025. Both methods are adjusting customers, usage and revenue for
18 changes in customer counts from June 2023 to March 2025.

19 **Q. Does EKC have concerns with the approach employed by Staff?**

20 A. Yes.

21 **Q. What are EKC's concerns?**

22 A. Staff's approach assumes customer changes occur according to a linear trajectory. Staff
23 calculates a customer coefficient, which is essentially an average of the change in

customers per month and applies that average in a linear growth pattern across the months of the test year for the customer annualization and across the month after the test year for the post-test year customer growth adjustment. This is described in more detail in Dr. Glass' direct testimony. A key feature of Staff's adjustment is that it attempts to account for customer growth occurring linearly over time. However, changes in customer counts may not always occur linearly, particularly on an individual rate code basis. For example, Dr. Glass references the growth in customer counts for rate code WCTOU2 occurring between the test year and the true-up date. Table 1 shows the customer counts in each month for rate code WCTOU2, the customer coefficient for the customer growth adjustment (average growth per month), the customer adjustment and the adjusted customer count. Note that for each month the adjusted customer count is greater than the final customer count at true-up, indicating the adjustment is too large.

Table 1: WCTOU2 Customer Counts and Post-Test Year Customer Growth Adjustment

Rate Code WCTOU2				
Month	Customer count	Customer Coefficient	Customer Count Adjustment	Adjusted Customer Count
June	1.00			
July	15.53	18.03	153.22	168.75
August	43.17	18.03	135.19	178.36
September	62.17	18.03	117.17	179.34
October	64.43	18.03	99.14	163.58
November	87.03	18.03	81.12	168.15
December	151.23	18.03	63.09	214.32
January	158.97	18.03	45.06	204.03
February	161.20	18.03	27.04	188.24
March	163.23	18.03	9.01	172.25

1 In cases where the change in customers does not occur according to linear trajectory, the
2 assumption of linear growth may lead to over-adjusting or under-adjusting for changes in
3 customer counts.

4 **(3) Energy Efficiency Annualization**

5 **Q. Please describe the conclusion of Dr. Glass pertaining to energy efficiency?**

6 A. Dr. Glass recommended the Commission reject the proposed adjustment for energy
7 efficiency. He stated, “Rather than estimate how much energy will be saved, Staff contends
8 it would be better to wait for the Commission to approve the EM&V report that is currently
9 in the process of being developed by ADM.” This demonstrates a willingness to reconsider
10 the proposal at a time that more tangible support can be provided.

11 **Q. Do you agree with the conclusion made by Dr. Glass?**

12 A. Yes, it would be better to use the net verified energy savings from the final EM&V report
13 filed with the Commission as the basis for the energy efficiency adjustment.

14 **Q. Can you provide any additional support for including an energy efficiency adjustment
15 to retail revenues?**

16 A. Yes. In EKC’s direct filing the Energy Efficiency adjustment to retail revenues was
17 (\$1,120,089). This was updated through March 31, 2025, in Staff Data Request KCC-382.
18 The update brought the adjustment down to (\$516,008). Since the time of this update, the
19 final EM&V report has been filed with the Commission. Utilizing net verified energy
20 savings from the final EM&V report filed with the Commission as the basis to adjust kWh,
21 the Energy Efficiency adjustment would be (\$412,094). This illustrates that the most
22 appropriate EE adjustment is not zero.

23 **Q. What do you propose?**

1 A. I propose the Commission accept EKC's (\$412,094) Energy Efficiency adjustment since it
2 is based on net verified energy savings from the final EM&V report filed with the
3 Commission.

4 **Q. Does this conclude your testimony?**

5 A. Yes.

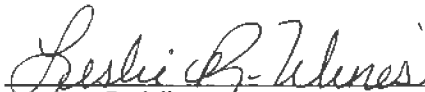
STATE OF KANSAS)
) ss:
COUNTY OF SHAWNEE)

VERIFICATION

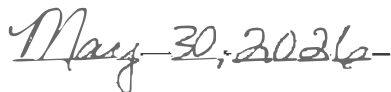
Albert Bass, being duly sworn upon his oath deposes and states that he is the Sr Mgr. Energy and Forecasting, for Evergy, Inc., that he has read and is familiar with the foregoing Testimony, and attests that the statements contained therein are true and correct to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.


Albert Bass

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of July 2025.


Notary Public

My Appointment Expires:





CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I do hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing document has been emailed, this 3rd day of July 2025, to all parties of record as listed below:

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