

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

In the Matter of the Petition of Evergy Kansas )  
Central, Inc., Evergy Kansas South, Inc., and )  
Evergy Metro, Inc. for Determination of the )  
Ratemaking Principles and Treatment that Will ) Docket No. 25-EKCE-207-PRE  
Apply to the Recovery in Rates of the Cost to be )  
Incurred for Certain Electric Generation Facilities )  
under K.S.A. 66-1239. )

**POST-HEARING BRIEF OF  
CLIMATE + ENERGY PROJECT**

May 28, 2025

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**I. INTRODUCTION**

**A. Position of Climate + Energy Project (“CEP”)**

1. In response to the question of whether it is plausible to accommodate the thermal generation called for in 2029 and 2030 with only one combined cycle gas turbine (“CCGT”), Evergy’s Vice President of Development, Mr. Jason Humphrey, said it best:

“Yes, one full CCGT would meet customer needs very similarly to two half CCGTs once they are operational.”<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Humphreys’ response on behalf of Evergy<sup>2</sup> is nothing but clear: the Company can accommodate the gas needs identified by the preferred 2024 Integrated Resource Plan (“IRP”) by building, not two, but one CCGT.

2. Yet, instead of seeking predetermination to build a single CCGT, Evergy’s application asks the Commission to bless the construction of two 710 CCGTs—the Viola and McNew gas plants.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See Evergy’s Response to CEP Discovery Request (“DR”) 1-3 (March 4, 2025) (attached as “Exhibit 1”) (this exhibit was also attached to CEP’s Cross-Answering testimony as filed in this docket).

<sup>2</sup> “Evergy” or “the Company” refers collectively to the Applicant, Evergy Kansas Central, Inc., Evergy Kansas South, Inc., and Evergy Metro, Inc.

<sup>3</sup> See Petition for Determination of Ratemaking Principles and Treatment, Docket No. 25-EKCE-207-PRE, p. 3, ¶ 6 (hereinafter “Application”).

3. CEP's interest in this docket stems from its goal and mission to support "cost-effective, sustainable deployment of energy efficient and renewable energy technologies in an effort to reduce greenhouse gases" and support the "creative implementation of energy efficient and renewable energy technologies that are environmentally and socially sustainable."<sup>4</sup> CEP also sponsors and supports the Clean Energy Business Council, a collective group of Kansas businesses that employ approximately 500 individuals and who provide goods and services related to energy conservation, electric vehicles, utility scale renewable energy, and distributed solar generation.<sup>5</sup>

4. With these goals and interests in mind, CEP is very concerned that Evergy's request to build two CCGTs when only one is needed will result in excess and unnecessary costs to Kansas ratepayers and will ultimately result in Evergy implementing a large, carbon-based generation facility into its long-term portfolio.

5. While CEP supports Evergy's inclusion of the Kansas Sky facility in this predetermination docket and recommends that the Commission approve Evergy's predetermination filing related to this solar facility, CEP urges the Kansas Corporation Commission to deny Evergy's request for predetermination related to the Viola and McNew CCGT facilities because constructing two instead of one CCGT inherently comes with additional costs which are not in the public interest, and, as Evergy admits, is otherwise unnecessary given that Evergy Kansas Central's ("EKC") gas capacity needs identified by the 2024 IRP can be met by constructing a single CCGT.

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<sup>4</sup> See Cross-Answering Testimony of Dorothy Barnett, Docket No. 25-EKCE-207-PRE, Cover Page (Mar. 21, 2025) (hereinafter "CEP Cross").

<sup>5</sup> See Petition to Intervene of Climate + Energy Project, Docket No. 25-EKCE-207-PRE, ¶ 2 (Nov. 18, 2024) (hereinafter "CEP Petition").

## **B. Procedural History**

6. On November 6, 2024, EKC filed a Petition with the Kansas Corporation Commission (hereinafter “KCC” or “Commission”) requesting preapproval under K.S.A. § 66-1239 regarding the ratemaking principles and treatment for three separate generating facilities: the construction and acquisition of 50% of a 710 MW CCGT located near Conway Springs, Kansas (the Viola Facility), the construction and acquisition of 50% of a 710 MW CCGT located near Hutchinson, Kansas (the McNew Facility), and the construction and 100% acquisition of approximately 159 MW of solar generation located in Douglas County, Kansas (the Kansas Sky Facility).<sup>6</sup>

7. On March 14, 2025, and consistent with the Procedural Schedule, Commission Staff, the City of Lawrence, The Board of County Commissioners of Johnson County (“Johnson County”), Kansas Industrial Consumers Group, Inc. (“KIC”), USD 259, the Citizens Utility Ratepayer Board (“CURB”), the Wichita Regional Chamber of Commerce, HR Sinclair, Atmos Energy, the Kansas Gas Service, the Natural Resources Defense Council (“NRDC”), and New Energy Economics (“NEE”) filed Direct Testimony.

8. On March 21, 2025, Staff, CEP, NEE, and KIC filed Cross-Answering Testimony.

9. On April 4, 2025, EKC filed Rebuttal Testimony.

10. On April 9, 2025, the parties met to discuss possible resolution of the issues, with negotiations carrying on throughout several days. As a result, all parties were able to reach an agreement on all issues pertaining to the construction and ownership of the Kansas Sky Solar Facility. However, the parties were unable to come to an agreement on the Viola and McNew CCGT Facilities. Of note, Evergy and ten (10) other parties were signatories to the joint motion

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<sup>6</sup> Application, p. 3.

for approval of the non-unanimous partial settlement agreement regarding the CCGT facilities.<sup>7</sup> Meanwhile, twenty (20) intervenors, including CEP, opposed the agreement.<sup>8</sup>

11. An evidentiary hearing was held over three days, starting April 21, 2025 and spanning through mid-morning on April 23, 2025.

12. Evergy filed its initial Post-Hearing Brief on May 14, 2025.

### **C. Outline of Pertinent Authority**

13. K.S.A. § 66-1239, as amended by 2024 House Bill 2527 (the “Predetermination Statute”), allows a public utility, prior to acquiring a stake in a generating facility, to file with the Commission an application for a determination of the rate-making principles and treatment, as proposed by the public utility, that will apply to the recovery in wholesale or retail rates of the cost to be incurred by the public utility to acquire its stake in the generating facility.<sup>9</sup>

14. Critically, any public utility seeking a determination under subsection (c)(1) of the Predetermination Statute “shall describe how the public utility’s stake in the generating facility is consistent with the public utility’s most recent preferred plan and resource acquisition strategy submitted to the commission.”<sup>10</sup>

15. With respect to a new gas-fired generating facilities, the public utility “shall be permitted to implement a new rate adjustment mechanism designed to recover the return on

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<sup>7</sup> See Joint Motion for Approval of Non-Unanimous Partial Settlement Agreement Regarding Natural Gas Facilities, Docket No. 25-EKCE-207-PRE (Apr. 16, 2025) (identifying the following signatories: Staff, KPP Energy, NRDC, Midwest Energy, Johnson County, Lawrence, Atmos Energy, HF Sinclair, Kansas Municipal Energy Agency (“KMEA”), and KGS).

<sup>8</sup> Parties opposed included: Associated Purchasing Services, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Lawrence Paper Company, Occidental Chemical, Spirit AeroSystems, KIC, Kansas Grain and Feed, Kansas Agribusiness Retailers, Renew Kansas Biofuels, Cargill, USD #259, United States Department of Defense (Fort Riley), CURB, Kansas Chamber of Commerce, Renew Missouri, CEP, Wichita Regional Chamber, Olathe Schools, De Soto Schools, and NEE.

<sup>9</sup> K.S.A. § 66-1239(c)(1)(A).

<sup>10</sup> K.S.A. § 66-1239(c)(2).

100% of amounts recorded to construction work in progress [“(CWIP)”], which shall not exceed the definitive cost estimate found reasonable by the commission in a proceeding conducted pursuant to this section for the public utility’s acquisition of the public utility’s stake in such generating facility, unless otherwise ordered by the commission in a subsequent proceeding[.]”<sup>11</sup> CWIP riders become effective “not sooner than 365 days after construction of the generation facility begins and within 60 days of the filing for the establishment of such mechanism by the public utility.”<sup>12</sup>

## II. STATEMENT OF ISSUES

16. While there were several issues raised in this docket by various parties, CEP will address the following issues in this brief:

- i. Is the decision to take two 50% stakes in two CCGTs in the public’s interest?
- ii. Is the rationale regarding SPP reserve as discussed by signatories to the Non-Unanimous Partial Settlement Agreement Regarding the Gas Facilities relevant under K.S.A. § 66-1239?

## III. ARGUMENTS AND AUTHORITIES

### A. **Evergy’s Application seeking Predetermination of the Viola and McNew CCGT Facilities should be denied because it is not in the public interest to build two CCGTs.**

17. The purpose of this predetermination docket is to accommodate a total of 650 MW of projected thermal adds (325 MW in 2029 and 325 MW in 2030) for the EKC territory as identified by EKC’s 2024 IRP.<sup>13</sup> To accommodate these projected thermal adds, EKC has elected to seek predetermination of two CCGTs, the Viola and McNew plants, each of which has a max

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<sup>11</sup> K.S.A. § 66-1239(c)(6)(A).

<sup>12</sup> *Id.*

<sup>13</sup> See Direct Testimony of Cody VandeVelde (Public), Docket No. 25-EKCE-207-PRE, p. 16 (Nov. 6, 2024) (hereinafter “VandeVelde Direct”).

generating capacity of 710 MW.<sup>14</sup> Combined, these CCGTs will have a max generating capacity of 1,420 MW.

18. Of note, Evergy is only seeking a 50% stake in the Viola Facility and a 50% stake in the McNew facility.<sup>15</sup> So, despite constructing two CCGTs with a total combined generating capacity of 1,420 MW, EKC will only have a stake in half of the generating power constructed (i.e., 710 MW).

19. While this ownership split decision will give EKC access to 710 MW of generating capacity necessary to accommodate the 650 MW of projected thermal identified by the 2024 IRP, this ownership methodology is unnecessary and is not in the public interest.

20. Indeed, deciding to take two separate 50% ownership interests in two separate 710 MW facilities, as opposed to one 100% ownership interest in one 710 MW facility (similar to the ownership methodology implemented for the Kansas Sky facility), is unnecessary.

21. Again, Evergy admitted as much, stating that “[y]es, one full CCGT would meet customer needs very similarly to two half CCGTs once they are operations.”<sup>16</sup> And while there is no difference in outcome with regard to EKC’s ability to accommodate the 650 MW of projected thermal capacity for EKC in 2029 and 2030, Evergy’s ownership methodology (i.e., whether it needs to build one or two CCGTs) does make a vast difference in terms of construction and environmental costs.

22. In terms of construction costs, Evergy stated that by “splitting the cost of the build across two years and two plants, EKC customers experience a slightly more moderate pace of capital deployment since the full cost of a CCGT plant is not experienced up front, diversified

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<sup>14</sup> Application, p. 3, ¶ 6.

<sup>15</sup> *Id.*

<sup>16</sup> *See* Ex. 1.

equipment risk between two different sites, and provides additional time and options for future resource addition considerations.”<sup>17</sup> This rationale ignores the inherent reality that it costs more to build two things than it does to build just one. And while the CWIP will only allow Evergy to pass costs down to ratepayers up to Evergy’s stake in the facilities, many intervenors contest the prudent nature of Evergy’s definitive cost estimates for each facility, particularly as it relates to the volatile cost of gas. Committing to increased, inflated, and ultimately unnecessary volatile costs are not in the public’s interest.

23. Evergy’s unnecessary decision to construct two CCGTs as opposed to one will also increase the environmental costs incurred by the public. This, too, is not in the public interest.

24. Indeed, Evergy’s Rebuttal Testimony stated that the IRP “included modeling” of emissions.<sup>18</sup> However, modeling CO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions does not mean that Evergy considered and implemented the associated environmental costs. Indeed, modeling the quantity of environmental impacts (*i.e.*, the volume of CO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and NO<sub>x</sub>) is entirely different than calculating the environmental cost (*i.e.*, how expensive the impact will be). Additionally, and in response to CEP DR 1-1 which asked Evergy to provide information about the total estimated emissions over the expected life of each facility,<sup>19</sup> Evergy admitted that it only “consider[ed] the lowest cost resource plan to meet energy and capacity needs over the next 20 years” and that “[i]n practice, the emissions from these resources will be dependent on dispatch.”

25. In other words, outside of modeling estimated quantities, Evergy’s approach to emissions tracking (and the corresponding costs) is to implement a “wait until the facilities are approved and operating” approach. Such an approach fails to properly consider or implement

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<sup>17</sup> *Id.*

<sup>18</sup> See Rebuttal Testimony of Cody VandeVelde, Docket No. 25-EKCE-207-PRE, p. 18 (Apr. 4, 2025).

<sup>19</sup> See Evergy’s Response to CEP Discovery Request (“DR”) 1-1 (March 4, 2025) (attached as “Exhibit 2”) (this exhibit was also attached to CEP’s Cross-Answering Testimony as filed in this docket).

environmental costs into the overall costs of erecting and operating the CCGTs. And, because the environmental costs could be cut in half by only constructing one CCGT, not two, EKC's application, as written, has the potential to unnecessarily double the inherent environmental costs associated with gas-power generation facilities. This is not in the public's interest.

26. The public interest and the interest of customers represented by CEP is best served when Evergy makes generation decisions based on actual, identified needs. EKC's 2024 IRP identified only 650 MW of future gas capacity needs. Yet, Evergy's Application seeks to justify recouping construction costs commensurate with its ownership stake by constructing two new gas facilities that can produce a combined 1,420 MW of gas capacity. This is not only overkill, but it ignores the long-term greenhouse gas impact that constructing and operating an otherwise unnecessary 710 MW of CCGT will have on the environment and customers represented by CEP.

27. Ultimately, constructing two separate CCGTs will undoubtedly result in the long-term implementation of an otherwise unnecessary 710 MW gas-power facility, a generation type that will produce greenhouse gas for years to come, and, as other stakeholders have testified, will be reliant on a volatile fuel source—gas. Because Evergy's ownership methodology for the Viola and McNew facilities is not in the public's interest based on the unreasonable construction and environmental costs that come along, and because it is not necessary for Evergy to split its ownership stake in the manner that it did to accommodate EKC's needs, the Commission should deny Evergy's Predetermination Application for these CCGTs and force Evergy to construct and own only what is necessary to accommodate the specific needs of the EKC territory.

**B. Approval or denial of Evergy's Predetermination Application regarding the Viola and McNew CCGT Facilities should not be heavily influenced by recent or anticipated changes in SPP needs.**

28. Evergy's decision to take two 50% ownership stakes in the Viola and McNew CCGTs does adequately accommodate the 650 MW of projected thermal needs identified by

EKC's 2024 IRP. But, as described above, building two CCGTs with a combined capacity of 1,420 MW is overkill. Indeed, after satisfying EKC's projected thermal needs, the capacity that would remain between the two facilities would be 770 MW in gas reserve capacity. This reserve, which has nothing to do with meeting EKC's projected thermal need (the scope of this predetermination docket), appears to be a lucrative point for those who supported the CCGT settlement agreement.

29. For instance, in Staff's testimony supporting both the Solar and CCGT settlement agreements, Mr. Grady states that building two CCGTs is in the public interest because:

The resource plan contained within the Agreements helps Evergy respond to increasingly tighter Resource Adequacy standards being enacted by the SPP, including recent increases in the Planning Reserve Margin, the implementation of Performance Based Accreditation and Fuel Assurance for conventional generators, and the implementation of Effective Load Carrying Capability (ELCC) for renewable generators.<sup>20</sup>

30. In the testimony submitted on behalf of Evergy, Mr. Ives references the SPP on multiple occasions. In discussing the benefits derived from Evergy's ownership stake methodology in the two CCGTs, Mr. Ives stated the following:

The CCGTs will help the Company respond to increasingly tighter SPP resource, adequacy standards, implementation of Performance Based Accreditation and Fuel Assurance for conventional generators.<sup>21</sup>

The commitment of the CCGTs in the SPP Integrated Marketplace (IM) will ensure efficient dispatch, and capacity factors indicated that the CCGTs will be economic units that will be frequently dispatched into the SPP IM.<sup>22</sup>

Claiming that building the two CCGTs would be in public's interest, Mr. Ives also claimed that:

Notably, every load responsible entity in this docket has signed on to the Gas Settlement, which speaks loudly for how important this docket is to improving reliability in Kansas and the SPP region.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> See Staff's Redacted Testimony in Support of Natural Gas and Solar Settlement Agreements, Docket No. 25-EKCE-207-PRE, p. 26 (Apr. 17, 2025).

<sup>21</sup> See Testimony of Darrin Ives on behalf of Evergy in Support of Natural Gas and Solar Settlement, Docket No. 25-EKCE-207-PRE, p. 21 (Apr. 17, 2025)

<sup>22</sup> *Id.* at 22.

<sup>23</sup> *Id.* at 27

31. In the testimony submitted by Mr. Humphrey on behalf of Evergy, Mr. Humphrey discusses how “EKC continues to work with SPP to secure generation interconnection approval for all three assets in time for them to go into service”<sup>24</sup> and notes that “Evergy is an active participant in all [SPP’s] programs and is proactively working with SPP in these areas.”<sup>25</sup>

32. Additionally, in its Post-Hearing Brief, Evergy made clear that “the future issues related to SPP Resource Adequacy initiatives . . . are a central driver to the decision to build the CCGTs.”<sup>26</sup> Evergy’s brief also claimed that reserve margins are a part of “responsible generation resource planning” and that “EKC maintains a buffer of capacity above currently-mandated SPP reserve margins.”<sup>27</sup> Finally, the brief also indicated that the 2024 IRP “generally planned for a 2% reserve margin buffer above future SPP indicative reserve margin requirements[.]”<sup>28</sup>

33. While CEP does not question the benefits or the public’s interest in reserve capacity from a reliability perspective, it does question whether a determination under the Predetermination Statute would allow a utility to construct new generating facilities that, for all intents and purposes, are not required to specifically accommodate the identified projected capacity needs contained in a particular utility’s preferred IRP.

34. The Predetermination Statute is clear: Evergy is required to “describe how the public utility’s stake in the generating facility is consistent with the public utility’s most recent

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<sup>24</sup> See Testimony of Jason Humphrey on behalf of Evergy in Support of Natural Gas and Solar Settlement, Docket No. 25-EKCE-207-PRE, p. 5 (Apr. 17, 2025)

<sup>25</sup> *Id.* at 6.

<sup>26</sup> See Initial Post-Hearing Brief of Evergy, Docket No. 25-EKCE-207-PRE, p. 18 n. 51 (May 14, 2025) (hereinafter “Evergy Initial Brief”)

<sup>27</sup> *Id.* at 43.

<sup>28</sup> *Id.* at 43.

preferred plan and resource acquisition strategy submitted to the commission.”<sup>29</sup> In other words, the scope and application of the statute is limited to the utility’s “most recent preferred plan.”

35. Again, EKC’s most recent preferred plan only calls for 650 MW of thermal in 2029 and 2030.<sup>30</sup> Yet here, based on its decision to take half ownership in two facilities as opposed to full ownership in one, Evergy seeks approval to construct two facilities that will have the combined capacity of 1,420 MW. Again, this would result in 770 MW in reserve capacity which is as equally tantalizing as it is heavy-handed given that the 650 MW of projected capacity needs for EKC can be accommodated by Evergy simply adjusting its ownership stake to 100% in a single 710 MW CCGT facility.

36. Here, when determining whether to approve or deny a predetermination application, neither the Predetermination Statute in general, nor K.S.A. § 66-1239(c) specifically, give any relevant deference or credence to the possibility of additional capacity reserve. And, while this is the case, there is no doubt that meeting SPP’s needs are already baked into the IRP process. Indeed, the 2024 IRP already “include[s] sufficient generating capacity to meet SPP reserve margin requirements within a 20-year horizon based on expected load growth.”<sup>31</sup>

37. Here, the 2024 IRP requires Evergy to accommodate 650 MW of thermal additions. Meeting this 650 MW load, which includes sufficient generating capacity to meet SPP reserve margin requirements, can be done by taking a 100% stake in a 710 MW CCGT. Not only would this be the most prudent thing to do from a cost perspective, but the remaining 60 MW of reserve would more than satisfy Evergy’s general plan to provide the stated 2% reserve margin buffer above future SPP indicative reserve margin requirements.<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> K.S.A. § 66-1239(c)(2).

<sup>30</sup> VandeVelde Direct, p. 16.

<sup>31</sup> *Id.* at 8; *see also* Evergy Initial Brief, at 13 (stating the same).

<sup>32</sup> The 60 MW reserve is 8.45% of the total 710 MW provided by one CCGT.

38. Here, the only reason to approve the construction of both facilities would be to accommodate additional reserve margin of the SPP or to subsidize the capacity needs of other states. Neither of these outcomes would further Kansans' interest. And, as explained above, the Predetermination Statute does not concern itself with anything other than the utility's adherence to its most recent preferred IRP, a plan that sufficiently covers SPP reserve concerns. As such, the Commission should not give much weight to arguments that raise concerns about known or anticipated SPP reserve margins.

39. As a final note, while it is improper to utilize the Predetermination Statute to push through reserve capacity that is not required or identified by the most recent preferred IRP (a plan that nevertheless already takes into account SPP reserve requirements), there is still a way to address and resolve the concerns raised by Evergy, other signatories, and likely the Commission, regarding acquisition of additional reserve. The solution is that Evergy can seek approval of additional generating facilities outside of K.S.A. § 66-1239.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

At the end of the day, Evergy's ownership stake decisions temp the Commission to focus on the 770 MW of additional gas reserve that could be constructed if the Commission approves the Application as written. However, the Commission's decision to deny or approve EKC's Application must come down to whether EKC's approach prudently accommodates the capacity needs specifically identified in EKC's most recent IRP, not the known or anticipated needs of any other entity or territory.

As described above, Evergy's ownership interest methodology, as written, is imprudent and against the public's interest. Not only can EKC meet its 650 MW needs by constructing and owning 100% of a 710 MW CCGT, doing so will also allow Evergy to easily maintain the 2% reserve margin buffer necessary to accommodate anticipated fluctuations with the SPP reserve

margin requirements. As such, the Commission should deny Evergy's Application regarding the Viola and McNew facilities because Evergy admits that EKC's projected thermal needs could be met by constructing and having a 100% ownership in just one CCGT. The fix is simple: require EKC to take a 100% ownership interest in one CCGT as opposed to the current plan which would have EKC take two 50% ownership interests in two CCGTs.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'T. Laughlin', with a horizontal line underneath.

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*Attorney for Climate + Energy Project*

## Exhibit 1



Evergy Kansas Central  
Case Name: 2025 EKC Predetermination  
Case Number: 25-EKCE-207-PRE

Requestor Laughlin Timothy -  
Response Provided March 04, 2025

Question: CEP-1-3

RE: Discovery Provided to Others

**Please Respond to the Information Request detailed below.**

In Mr. Cody Vandeveld's direct testimony, he mentions that the three projects are important to EKC implementing the preferred 2024 IRP portfolio. *See* Direct Testimony of Cody Vandeveld (Public), p. 16. Among other things, Mr. Vandeveld states that the "Viola CCGT addition correspond with the additional 325 MW (half combined cycle) of additional thermal generation called for in 2029" and the "McNew CCGT additional corresponds with the 325 MW (half combined cycle) of thermal generation additional called for in 2030." *Id.*

Given that individually, the McNew and Viola CCGTs operate at 710 MW each, please describe whether it is plausible to accommodate the thermal generation called for in 2029 and 2030 (650 MW total) by only one of these facilities.

RESPONSE: (do not edit or delete this line or anything above this)

**Confidentiality:** PUBLIC

**Statement:** This response is Public. No Confidential Statement is needed.

**Response:**

Yes, one full CCGT would meet customer needs very similarly to two half CCGTs once they are operational.

As described in KIC-5-12, the 2024 IRP allowed the utilities to build CCGTs in ½ CCGT or full CCGT increments. In order to optimize the portfolio and provide for the greatest diversity in generation it was determined that EKC would be best served to share a unit with Mo-West in 2029 and have half of the 2030 build. EKC also has a full CCGT slated in the IRP for 2031. This case is focused on the 2029 and 2030 builds.



By splitting the cost of the build across two years and two plants, EKC customers experience a slightly more moderate pace of capital deployment since the full cost of a CCGT plant is not experienced up front, diversifies equipment risk between two different sites, and provides additional time and options for future resource addition considerations.

**Information provided by:**

Jason Humphrey, Vice President Development

**Attachment(s):**

**Verification:**

I have read the Information Request and answer thereto and find answer to be true, accurate, full and complete, and contain no material misrepresentations or omissions to the best of my knowledge and belief; and I will disclose to the Commission Staff any matter subsequently discovered which affects the accuracy or completeness of the answer(s) to this Information Request(s).

Signature /s/ *Brad Lutz*

Director Regulatory Affairs

## Exhibit 2



Evergy Kansas Central  
Case Name: 2025 EKC Predetermination  
Case Number: 25-EKCE-207-PRE

Requestor Laughlin Timothy -  
Response Provided March 04, 2025

Question: CEP-1-1

RE: Discovery Provided to Others

**Please Respond to the Information Request detailed below.**

For each proposed facility (McNew, Viola, and Kansas Sky), please provide the total estimated emissions for the expected course of life for each facility, including the following:

- A. CO<sub>2</sub>;
- B. SO<sub>2</sub>;
- C. NO<sub>X</sub>;
- D. Mercury; and
- E. All other tracked emissions.

If this data is not available or was not considered, please provide an explanation.

RESPONSE: (do not edit or delete this line or anything above this)

**Confidentiality:** PUBLIC

**Statement:** This response is Public. No Confidential Statement is needed.

**Response:**

Evergy Kansas Central has not done this specific analysis. The capacity expansion plan refresh that was submitted with testimony considers the lowest cost resource plan to meet energy and capacity needs over the next 20 year and meet the mid carbon dioxide emissions restriction (and at the mid natural gas price forecast). The carbon dioxide emissions from each resource were considered in the modeling production cost dispatch decisions to achieve overall fleet emissions limits. In practice, the emissions from these resources will be dependent on dispatch. Evergy's IRP models CO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and NO<sub>X</sub> emissions but does not track Mercury or other emissions. For the 2024 IRP, Evergy Kansas Central modeled resource plans under different natural gas price forecast and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions restrictions scenarios. At that time, the proposed facilities had not been identified.

Kansas Sky is not expected to have emissions since it is a solar facility.



**Information provided by:**

Kelli Merwald, Sr. Mgr. Fundamental Analysis

**Attachment(s):**

**Verification:**

I have read the Information Request and answer thereto and find answer to be true, accurate, full and complete, and contain no material misrepresentations or omissions to the best of my knowledge and belief; and I will disclose to the Commission Staff any matter subsequently discovered which affects the accuracy or completeness of the answer(s) to this Information Request(s).

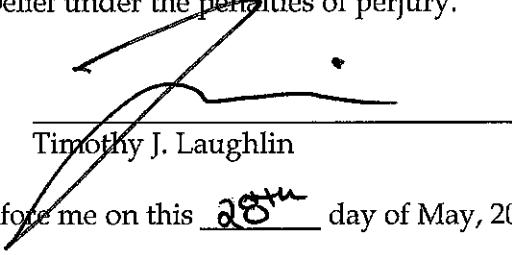
Signature /s/ *Brad Lutz*

Director Regulatory Affairs

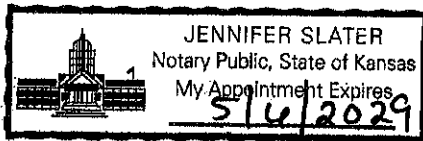
VERIFICATION


STATE OF KANSAS                     )  
  ) ss:  
COUNTY OF JOHNSON             )

I, Timothy J. Laughlin, being first duly sworn upon my oath state that I am Outside Legal Counsel for the Climate + Energy Project; that I have read and am familiar with the Post-Hearing Brief of Climate + Energy Project and attest that the statement therein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief under the penalties of perjury.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Timothy J. Laughlin

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me on this 28<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2025.



  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 28<sup>th</sup> day of May 2025, the above and foregoing was electronically filed with the Kansas Corporation Commission and that one copy was delivered electronically to all parties on the service list as follows:

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