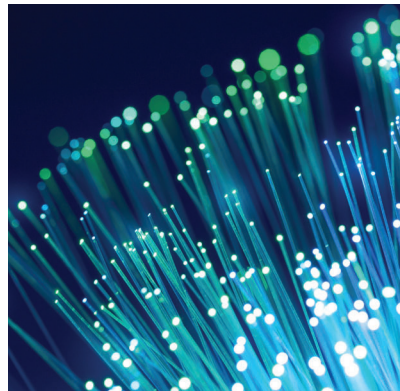




2025

ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND DEMAND
BIENNIAL REPORT



Serving the people of Kansas by regulating the State's energy infrastructure, oil and gas production and commercial trucking to ensure public safety.

Introduction

K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 66-1282 became effective July 1, 2011, and requires the Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC or Commission) to compile a report regarding electric supply and demand for all electric utilities in Kansas. The statute requires this report to include, but not be limited to: (1) Generation capacity needs and (2) system peak capacity needs and (3) renewable generation needs associated with the 2009 Kansas renewable energy standards.

To ensure that the KCC Staff has the information it needs to compile these reports, the KCC issued an Order on October 29, 2012, requiring electric generators in the state of Kansas to file annually, the data required to compile this report with the Commission under Docket 13-GIME-256-CPL. The current generators required to participate in this filing are as follows:

- Evergy Kansas (F.K.A Westar Energy and Kansas City Power & Light Company);
- Empire District Electric Company;
- Kansas Power Pool;
- Kansas Municipal Energy Agency;
- Kansas Electric Power Cooperatives;
- Midwest Energy;
- Sunflower Electric Power Corporation, which includes Mid-Kansas Electric Company assets; and
- Kansas City Board of Public Utilities

The eight entities listed above are also members of the Southwest Power Pool (SPP) and participate in the electricity integrated market across the 14-state SPP footprint. SPP is a regional transmission organization (RTO) responsible for ensuring reliable supply of power, adequate transmission infrastructure, and competitive wholesale electricity prices on behalf of its members for a 552,885-square-mile region, including more than 72,000 miles of high-voltage transmission lines in the Eastern Interconnection.¹ As electricity generation suppliers, the above listed companies are classified as Load Responsible entities (LREs) of SPP.

Under the authority vested in it by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, SPP uses a member/stakeholder process to establish criteria that mandate resource accreditation techniques and minimum resource supplies that must be met by its LREs. Recent action taken by SPP has established the need for the Planning Reserve Margin (PRM)² to be increased from 15% to a 16% summer season and 36% winter season beginning summer 2026.

¹ See spp.org “about us”.

² Planning Reserve Margin equals the difference in Deliverable or Prospective Resources and Net Internal Demand, divided by Net Internal Demand. Planning reserve margin is designed to measure the amount of generation capacity available to meet expected demand in planning horizon. Coupled with probabilistic analysis, calculated planning reserve margins have been an industry standard used by planners for decades as a relative indication of adequacy. See <https://www.nerc.com/pa/RAPA/ri/Pages/PlanningReserveMargin.aspx>

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Section 1: Generation Capacity Needs and System Peak Capacity Planning

All major utilities³ in Kansas are members of the Southwest Power Pool (SPP), which operates as the Regional Transmission Organization (RTO) throughout the State, as well as in the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and parts of Iowa, Missouri, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and New Mexico. As the RTO, SPP is mandated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to ensure reliable operation of the electric grid within the region, including ensuring adequate power supplies and reserves are maintained by its members.

In furtherance of the FERC mandate, SPP publishes a series of regulations—called the SPP Criteria—governing the system operations of its members. SPP additionally requires its members to annually submit 10 year capacity and load projections to show how the utility will meet its ongoing system peak capacity responsibility (System Peak Responsibility), including the reserve margin requirement outlined in the Criteria.⁴ System Peak Responsibility may be satisfied by capacity from owned generation units, capacity purchased through long term wholesale power contracts (often called Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs)), full or partial requirements contracts, and short-term capacity contracts.⁵

Table 1 (page three) shows the current and 20-year forecasted capacity and System Peak Responsibility (system peak load plus SPP's required reserve margin) for utilities operating in Kansas. This includes smaller municipal and cooperatives utilities that purchase electricity wholesale from larger state utilities through full requirements contracts, wherein these municipal and cooperative utilities' peak loads are incorporated into the larger utility's system requirements. Finally, two of the State's investor-owned utilities Evergy Kansas, Metro (F.K.A. Kansas City Power & Light (KCP&L)) and Empire District Electric Company (Empire), are multi-jurisdictional; therefore, the data shown in this report represents only their Kansas loads (peak demand) and their system capacity has been scaled to represent the capacity allocated to serving their Kansas load.

³ Specifically, all utilities listed in this report are members of SPP.

⁴ SPP Tariff Attachment AD defines PRM to be 15% and that each utility maintain capacity required to meet its load and planning reserve obligations. The PRM requirement increases to a 16% summer season and 36% winter season beginning summer 2026.

⁵ Note Table 1 and Table 2 are intended to represent a utility's long-term position, and thus do not include short-term capacity contracts. Short-term capacity contracts are defined as a capacity contract greater than three months but less than a year in duration.

Table 1—Overview of Current and Projected Total System Capacity and System Capacity Responsibility for Utilities Operating in Kansas

		Investor Owned Utilities (IOUs)	Cooperatives	Municipal Utilities
2023 Historical	Total Summer Net Capacity	7,432	238	628
	Total Winter Net Capacity	6,244	238	644
	Total System Capacity (MW)	8,060	946	1,336
	System Peak Responsibility (MW)	9,011	863	1,263
	System Capacity Surplus (Deficit)	(950)	83	73
2028 Projected	Total Summer Net Capacity	7,497	239	639
	Total Winter Net Capacity	7,413	239	657
	Total System Capacity (MW)	7,930	922	1,367
	System Peak Responsibility (MW)	9,577	910	1,310
	System Capacity Surplus (Deficit)	(1,647)	11	57
2033 Projected	Total Summer Net Capacity	5,107	239	639
	Total Winter Net Capacity	5,041	239	657
	Total System Capacity (MW)	5,797	923	1,364
	System Peak Responsibility (MW)	10,186	968	1,386
	System Capacity Surplus (Deficit)	(4,389)	(45)	(22)
2038 Projected	Total Summer Net Capacity	5,100	239	639
	Total Winter Net Capacity	5,033	239	657
	Total System Capacity (MW)	5,554	925	1,361
	System Peak Responsibility (MW)	10,611	1,038	1,433
	System Capacity Surplus (Deficit)	(5,057)	(113)	(71)
2043 Projected	Total Summer Net Capacity	3,730	239	639
	Total Winter Net Capacity	3,663	239	657
	Total System Capacity (MW)	3,871	926	1,361
	System Peak Responsibility (MW)	11,066	1,112	1,490
	System Capacity Surplus (Deficit)	(7,195)	(186)	(129)

Section 2: Renewable Energy Planning

In May 2009, the Kansas Legislature passed Senate Substitute bill for H.B. 2369, in part creating the Renewable Energy Standard Act (RESA) which requires all non-municipal utilities in Kansas to satisfy a portion of the utility's generation needs through renewable generation sources. In particular, the RESA—incorporated into statute as K.S.A. 66-1256 through 66-1262—required all utilities subject to its requirements to own or purchase renewable generation such that the nameplate capacity¹ of these generators was equal to 10% of the utility's average prior three-year annual peak retail sales for the years 2011 through 2015, 15% for the years 2016 through 2019, and 20% for all years after 2020.

Effective January 1, 2016, the Renewable Energy Standard Act was amended and the requirement to own or purchase renewable generation became a voluntary initiative. While most of the affected utilities continue to invest in renewable generation it is no longer a requirement under state law. Table 2 (page six) shows each RESA affected utility's forecasted renewable capacity and the percentage of the utility's capacity that is due renewable generation.

¹The KCC, through K.A.R. 82-16-1(e), has interpreted renewable generation capacity as being nameplate capacity.

Table 2—Overview of Voluntary Renewable Capacity for Utilities Operating in Kansas

		Investor Owned Utilities (IOUs)	Cooperatives	Municipal Utilities
2023 Historical	Kansas System Renewable Capacity (MW)	2,889	162	515
	Total System Peak (MW)	7,836	760	2,001
	Renewable Capacity (% of Peak Capacity)	37%	21%	26%
2028 Projected	Kansas System Renewable Capacity (MW)	2,889	162	520
	Total System Peak (MW)	7,607	765	2,103
	Renewable Capacity (% of Peak Capacity)	38%	21%	25%
2033 Projected	Kansas System Renewable Capacity (MW)	2,016	113	324
	Total System Peak (MW)	7,750	796	2,042
	Renewable Capacity (% of Peak Capacity)	26%	14%	16%
2038 Projected	Kansas System Renewable Capacity (MW)	1,099	56	74
	Total System Peak (MW)	7,975	851	2,060
	Renewable Capacity (% of Peak Capacity)	14%	7%	4%
2043 Projected	Kansas System Renewable Capacity (MW)	709	56	67
	Total System Peak (MW)	8,209	904	2,096
	Renewable Capacity (% of Peak Capacity)	9%	6%	3%

Appendix A—Commercial-Size Renewable Energy Generation¹

Appendix A-1—Existing Renewable Generators within Kansas²

Renewable Generator (Total Nameplate Capacity)	County	Developer	Initial Month and Year of Operation	Utility Purchaser	Size
Prairie Queen Wind Farm (200 MW)	Allen	EDP Renewables	May 2019	Evergy Kansas Metro	200 MW
Flat Ridge 1 Wind Farm (94 MW)	Barber	BP Alternative Energy	March 2009	Evergy Kansas Metro	94 MW
Flat Ridge 2 Wind Farm (470 MW)	Barber Harper Kingman	BP Alternative Energy Evergy	December 2012	AE Power Services LLC	470 MW
DeGraff Butler Electric	Butler		May 2021	Today's Power, Inc.	1 MW
Elk River Wind Facility (150 MW)	Butler	PPM Energy (Ibedrola SA)	December 2005	Empire District Electric	150 MW
Prairie Sky Solar Farm (1 MW)	Butler	Kansas Electric Power Coop Inc.	February 2017	Kansas Electric Power Coop Inc.	1 MW
Bloom Wind (178 MW)	Clark and Ford	Norvento	June 2017	Capital Power (IPP)	178 MW
Cimarron Bend Wind Project I (200 MW)	Clark	Tradewind Energy for Enel Green Power North America (EGPNA)	December 2016	Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	100 MW
				Google	100 MW
Cimarron Bend Wind Project II (200 MW)	Clark	Tradewind Energy for Enel Green Power North America (EGPNA)	March 2017	Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	100 MW
				Google	100 MW
Cimarron Bend Wind Project III (199 MW)	Clark	Tradewind Energy for Enel Green Power North American (EGPNA)	January 2021	Evergy Kansas Central	150 MW
				Missouri Public Utility Alliance (MPUA)	30 MW
					19 MW
Cloud County (Meridian Way) Wind Farm (201 MW)	Cloud	EDP Renewables	December 2008	Empire District Electric	105 MW
				Evergy Kansas Central	96 MW
Waverly Wind (199 MW)	Coffey	EDP Renewables	January 2016	Evergy Kansas Metro	199 MW
Jayhawk Wind (197 MW)	Crawford	Apex Clean Energy	January 2022	Invenergy	197 MW
Diamond Vista (299 MW)	Dickenson and Marion	Enel Green Power North America	January 2019	Kohler, City of Springfield, Tri-County Electric Cooperative of Oklahoma	299 MW
Bowersock Hydro-electric Dam (7.1 MW)	Douglas	Kansas River Hydro Project	1920	Bowersock	7.1 MW

¹ Based on Energy Information Administration Reports 923 and 860, dated October 2024.

² Based on information in footnote 1 and Kansas Corporation Commission Docket filings.

Appendix A-1—Existing Renewable Generators within Kansas

Renewable Generator (Total Nameplate Capacity)	County	Developer	Initial Month and Year of Operation	Utility Purchaser	Size
Caney River (200 MW)	Elk	Trade Wind Energy	November 2011	Tennessee Valley Authority	200 MW
Buckeye Wind Energy (200.5 MW)	Ellis	Invenergy, LLC	August 2015	KMEA	200.5 MW
Fort Hays State University Wind Farm I (2 MW)	Ellis	Harvest the Wind Network, LLC	November 2013	Fort Hays State University	2 MW
Fort Hays State University Wind Farm II (2 MW)	Ellis	Harvest the Wind Network, LLC	November 2013	Fort Hays State University	2 MW
Post Rock (201 MW)	Ellsworth and Lincoln	Wind Capital Group	September 2012	Evergy Kansas Central	201 MW
Smoky Hills Phase 1 (100.8 MW)	Ellsworth and Lincoln	Trade Wind Energy	January 2008	Sunflower Electric	50.4 MW
				Kansas City Board of Public Utilities	25.2 MW
				Midwest Energy	25.2 MW
Smoky Hills Phase 2 (148.5 MW)	Ellsworth and Lincoln	Trade Wind Energy	November 2008	Sunflower Electric (allocated to MKEC system)	24 MW
				Midwest Energy	24 MW
				City Power and Light (Independence, Mo.)	15 MW
				City Utilities of Springfield, Mo.	50 MW
				<i>Unallocated (SPP EIM)¹</i>	35.5 MW
Spearville Wind Energy Facility Phase I (100.5 MW)	Ford	EDF Renewable Energy	September 2006	Evergy Kansas Metro	100.5 MW
Spearville Wind Energy Facility Phase II (48 MW)	Ford	EDF Renewable Energy	December 2010	Evergy Kansas Metro	48 MW
Spearville Wind Energy Facility Phase III (108 MW)	Ford	EDF Renewable Energy	October 2012	Evergy Kansas Metro	108 MW
Western Plains Wind Farm (280 MW)	Ford	Infinity Wind	March 2017	Evergy Kansas Central	280 MW
Iron Star (298 MW)	Ford	Engie North America	December 2021	Engie North America	298 MW
Ironwood (168 MW)	Ford and Hodgeman	Duke Energy Generation Services	August 2012	Evergy Kansas Central	168 MW
Buffalo Dunes (250 MW)	Grant and Haskell	Trade Wind Energy	December 2013	Enel Green Power	187 MW
				Alabama Power Company	63 MW
Cimarron Energy Project (Cimarron I) (166 MW)	Gray	CPV Renewable Energy	November 2012	Tennessee Valley Authority	166 MW
Cimarron Energy Project (Cimarron II) (131 MW)	Gray	CPV Renewable Energy	June 2012	Evergy Kansas Metro	131 MW

¹ Unallocated wind energy can be sold through the Southwest Power Pool’s Energy Imbalance Market place.

Appendix A-1—Existing Renewable Generators within Kansas

Renewable Generator (Total Nameplate Capacity)	County	Developer	Initial Month and Year of Operation	Utility Purchaser	Size
Ensign Wind Energy (99 MW)	Gray	NextEra Energy Resources	November 2012	NextEra Energy Resources Ensign Wind	99 MW
Gray County Wind Farm (112.2 MW)	Gray	NextEra Energy Resources, LLC	November 2001	Gray County Wind Energy LLC	51 MW
					60 MW
					1 MW
Flat Ridge III (128 MW)	Kingman	Wood Construction for AEP Renewables	December 2021	Evergy Kansas Central	128 MW
Kingman Wind Energy I (107 MW)	Kingman	NextEra Energy Resources, LLC	December 2016	Evergy Kansas Central	107 MW
Shooting Star (104 MW)	Kiowa	Infinity Wind Power	September 2012	Sunflower	104 MW
Greensburg (12.5 MW)	Kiowa	John Deere / Exelon	February 2010	Kansas Power Pool	12.5 MW
Americus	Lyon	Invenergy	August 2021	Today's Power, Inc.	1 MW
Reading Wind Farm (200 MW)	Lyon Osage	Southern Power	July 2020	Royal Caribbean	200 MW
Sunflower Energy Center, LLC	Marion	National Renewable Solutions; Orsted Onshore North America; Sunwind Energy Group, LLLP	October 2023	Sunflower Energy Center, LLC	200 MW
Irish Creek (300 MW)	Marshall	NextEra Energy Resources, LLC	December 2021		301 MW
Marshall Energy (74 MW)	Marshall	RPM Access	May 2016	Missouri Joint Municipal Electric Utility Commission	74 MW
Marshall Wind Farm (72 MW)	Marshall	BHE Renewables, LLC	May 2016	Kansas Municipal Energy Agency	7 MW
				Missouri Joint Municipal Electric Utility Commission	20 MW
				Kansas Power Pool	25 MW
				City of Independence, MO	20 MW
Beloit	Mitchell		June 2022	KMEA	2 MW
Neosho Ridge Wind Farm	Neosho	Apex Wind Energy	May 2021	Empire District Electric	301 MW
Soldier Creek	Nemaha	NextEra Energy Resources, LLC	January 2020	Evergy Kansas Central	300 MW
Cedar Bluff Wind Farm (200 MW)	Ness	NextEra Energy Resources	December 2015	Evergy Kansas Central	200 MW
City of Pratt Solar	Pratt		March 2019	Kenyon Energy KS Solar 1 LLC	6 MW
Ninnescah Wind Energy (208 MW)	Pratt	NextEra Energy Resources, LLC	December 2016	Evergy Kansas Central	208 MW
Pratt Wind Energy Center (244 MW)	Pratt	NextEra Energy Resources, LLC	December 2018	Evergy Kansas Metro	244 MW

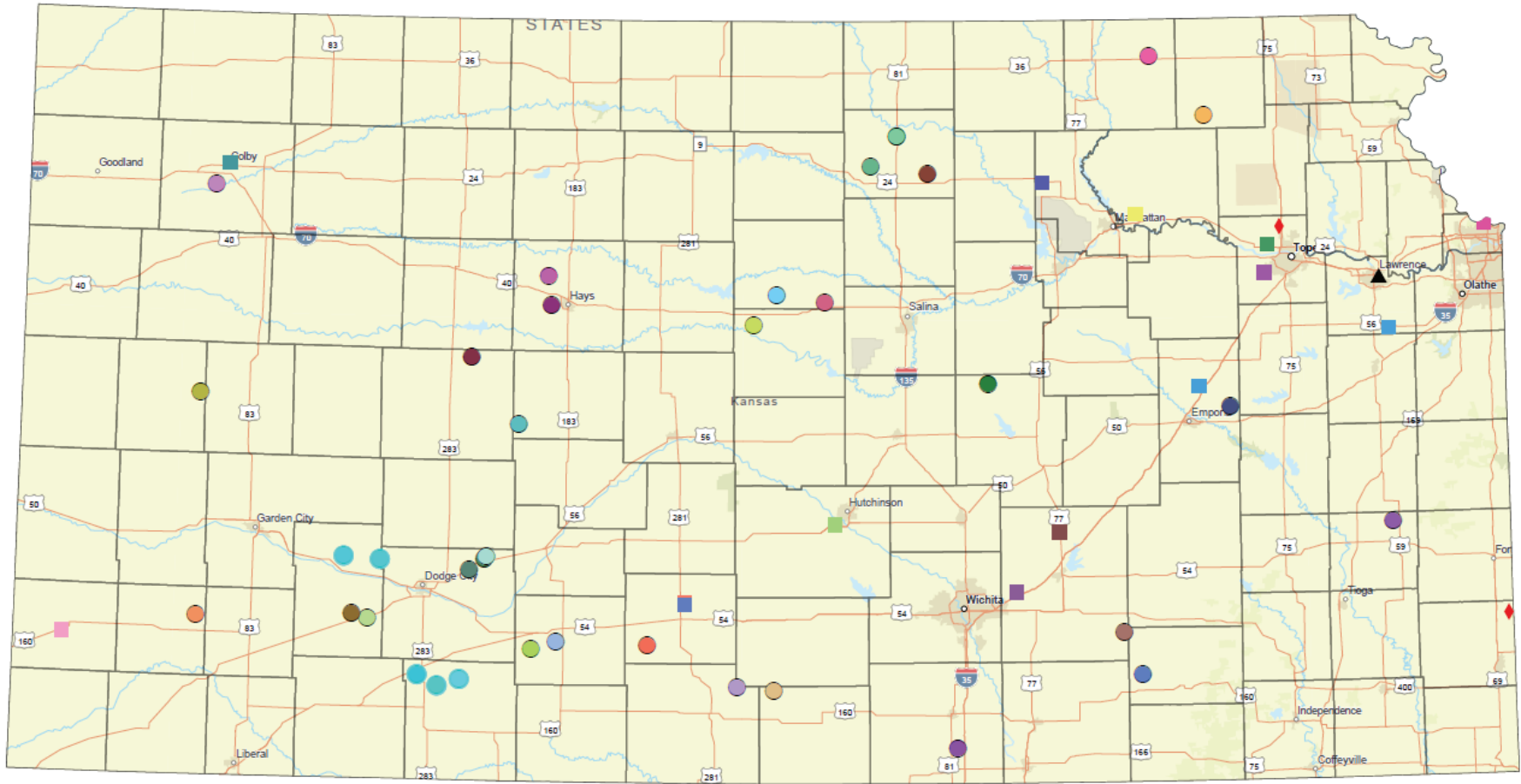
Appendix A-1—Existing Renewable Generators within Kansas

Renewable Generator (Total Nameplate Capacity)	County	Developer	Initial Month and Year of Operation	Utility Purchaser	Size
High Banks Wind, LLC	Republic	NextEra Energy Resources LLC	December 2023	High Banks Wind, LLC	643 MW
Corvias - Fort Riley II	Riley		February 2022	Onyx Asset Services Group	50 MW
Westar Community Solar (1 MW)	Reno	SoCore Energy	July 2017		1 MW
Alexander Wind Farm (51 MW)	Rush	New Jersey Resources Corp.	December 2015	Kansas City Board of Public Utilities & Yahoo! Inc.	48.3 MW
Cheney Solar	Sedgewick		April 2021	Today's Power, Inc.	1 MW
FreeState Kiro Solar I	Shawnee		February 2023	Evergy Kansas Central, Inc	1 MW
FreeState Crooked Post Solar I	Shawnee		March 2023	Evergy Kansas Central, Inc	2 MW
Johnson Corner Solar Project (20 MW)	Stanton	Lightsource BP	April 2020	Sunflower Electric Power	20 MW
Slate Creek Wind Project (150 MW)	Sumner	EDF Renewable Energy	December 2015	Evergy Kansas Metro	150 MW
East Fork Wind Farm	Thomas	ENGIE North America	March 2020	Brown-Forman	196 MW
Midwest Energy Community Solar Garden (1 MW)	Thomas	Clean Energy Collective	February 2015	Midwest Energy	1 MW
Solomon Forks and Solomon Forks East (474 MW)	Thomas	Engie North America	July 2019	T-Mobile, Target	276 MW
Central Plains Wind Farm (99 MW)	Wichita	RES America	March 2009	Evergy Kansas Central	99 MW
Board of Public Utilities Solar Farm (1 MW)	Wyandotte	Board of Public Utilities	September 2017	Board of Public Utilities	1 MW

Appendix A-2—Announced New Renewable Generation within Kansas

Renewable Generator (Total Nameplate Capacity)	County	Developer	Initial Month and Year of Operation	Utility Purchaser	Size
Plum Nellie Wind Farm, LLC	Cloud	EDP Renewables	October 2025	Plum Nellie Wind Farm LLC	201.6 MW
Osawatomie Solar	Miami		October 2024	Evergy Kansas Central	5 MW
Osage City Solar	Osage		November 2024	Evergy Kansas Central	2 MW
Russell	Russell		January 2025	Sunflower Electric Power Corp	20 MW
Wild Plains Wind Project, LLC	Summer		March 2025	Wild Plains Wind Project, LLC	307 MW
Fredonia Solar	Wilson		May 2024	PPM Solar LLC	2 MW

Renewable Generation in Kansas



Wind Farms

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| ● Alexander | ● Cimarron Bend III | ● Flat Ridge I | ● Meridian Way II | ● Smoky Hills II |
| ● Buckeye | ● Cimarron I | ● Flat Ridge II | ● Ninnescah LLC | ● Soldier Creek |
| ● Buffalo Dunes | ● Cimarron II | ● Fort Hays State | ● Post Rock | ● Soloman Forks |
| ● CP Bloom | ● Cloud County | ● Gray County | ● Prairie Queen | ● Spearville |
| ● Carney River | ● Diamond Vista | ● Greensburg | ● Pratt | ● Spearville II |
| ● Cedar Bluff | ● East Fork | ● Ironwood | ● Reading | ● Spearville III |
| ● Cental Plains | ● Elk River | ● Kingman | ● Shooting Star | ● Waverly |
| ● Cimarron Bend I | ● Ensign LLC | ● Marshall | ● Slate Creek | ● Western Plains |
| ● Cimarron Bend II | ● Flat Ridge | ● Meridian Way | ● Smoky Hills I | |

Solar Farms

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ■ Americus Solar Project | ■ City of Pratt Solar | ■ Hawthorne Solar Power Plant |
| ■ BEC Leonardville | ■ Corvis - Fort Riley II | ■ Johnson Corner Solar Project |
| ■ BPU Solar Farm | ■ De Graff Butler | ■ Midwest Energy Solar |
| ■ Baldwin City Solar Project | ■ FreeState Crooked Post Solar I | ■ Prairie Sky Solar |
| ■ Beloit Solar | ■ FreeState Kiro Solar I | ■ Pratt Solar |
| ■ Bluestem Electric | ■ FreeState Stull Solar I Project | ■ Westar Cities Solar |
| ■ Cheney Solar | | |

Other Renewable

- ▲ EIA_Hydroelectric
- ◆ EIA_Landfill_Gas

Renewable Resources of Kansas



Appendix B— Inventory of Major Power Plants Serving Kansas Loads

Operating Utility	Power Plant Name Unit / Primary Fuel Source (B-Base, I-Intermediate, P-Peaking)	County	Ownership	Nameplate Capacity (MW)	Initial Year of Operation	2023 Net Generation (MWh)
Wolf Creek Nuclear Operating Corporation	Wolf Creek Nuclear (B)	Coffey	Evergy Kansas Metro (94%) KEPCo (6%)	1,268	1985	10,301,865
Evergy Kansas Central (EKC)	Jeffrey Energy Center Coal (B)	Pottawatomie	EKC (92%) Evergy Kansas Metro (8%)	2,160	1978 - 1983	5,841,763
	Lawrence Energy Center Coal (B)	Douglas	EKC (100%)	517	1960 - 1971	1,610,428
	Hutchinson Natural gas (P)	Reno	EKC (100%)	213	1974	20,895
	Gordon Evans Natural gas (P) Diesel (P)	Sedgwick	EKC (100%)	378	1969 - 2001	438,026
	Emporia Energy Center Natural gas (LF) and Natural gas (P)	Lyon	EKC (100%)	733	2008-2009	1,212,637
	Spring Creek Energy Center Natural gas (P)	Logan, Oklahoma	EKC (100%)	338	2001	184,586
	Central Plains Wind Farm Wind	Wichita	EKC (100%)	99	2009	129,740
	Flat Ridge 1 Wind Farm Wind	Barber	EKC (100%)	50	2009	45,109
	Western Plains Wind Farm Wind	Ford	EKC (100%)	281	2017	1,063,155
Evergy Kansas Metro (EKM)	LaCygne Coal (B)	Linn	EKM (50%) EKC (50%)	1,599	1973 - 1977	6,587,118
	Osawatomie Natural gas (P)	Miami	EKM (100%)	102	2003	43,999
	West Gardner Natural gas (P)	Johnson	EKM (100%)	408	2003	262,638

Operating Utility	Power Plant Name Unit / Primary Fuel Source (B-Base, I-Intermediate, P-Peaking)	County	Ownership	Nameplate Capacity (MW)	Initial Year of Operation	2023 Net Generation (MWh)
	Iatan I Coal (B)	Platte, Missouri	EKM (70%) Evergy MO West (18%) Empire (12%)	726	1980	39,525
	Iatan II Coal (B)	Platte, Missouri	EKM (54.71%) Evergy MO West (18%) Empire (12%) MJMEUC (11.76%) KEPCo (3.53%)	999	2010	4,822,365
	Hawthorn Coal (B)	Jackson, Missouri	EKM (100%)	569	1969	2,123,527
	Hawthorn Combine Cycle Natural gas (P)	Jackson, Missouri	EKM (100%)	313	1997 - 2000	132,858
	Hawthorn Combustion Turbine Natural gas (P)	Jackson, Missouri	EKM (100%)	166	2000	197,690
	Northeast Station Natural gas (P) and Distillate fuel oil (P)	Jackson, Missouri	EKM (100%)	490	1972-1985	25,537
	Spearville Wind Farm Wind	Ford	EKM (100%)	257	2006 - 2012	208,940
Kansas City Board of Public Utilities (KC-BPU)	Quindaro Coal (B)	Wyandotte	KC-BPU (100%)	131	1974-1977	6,152
	Quindaro Combustion Turbine Natural gas (P) and Distillate fuel oil (P)	Wyandotte	KC-BPU (100%)	239	1965 - 1971	0
	Nearman Creek Coal (B)	Wyandotte	KC-BPU (100%)	261	1981	680,456
	Nearman Creek Combustion Turbine Natural gas (P)	Wyandotte	KC-BPU (100%)	94	2006	85,487
Kansas Electric Power Cooperative, Inc. (KEPCo)	Sharpe Distillate fuel oil (I)	Coffey	KEPCo (100%)	20	2002	1,050
	Prairie Sky Solar	Butler	KEPCo (100%)	1	2017	1,816

Operating Utility	Power Plant Name Unit / Primary Fuel Source (B-Base, I-Intermediate, P-Peaking)	County	Ownership	Nameplate Capacity (MW)	Initial Year of Operation	2023 Net Generation (MWh)
Sunflower Electric Power Corporation (Sunflower)	Holcomb Station Coal (B)	Finney	Sunflower (100%)	349	1983	1,570,919
	Garden City Station Natural gas (I) and Natural gas (P)	Finney	Sunflower (100%)	256	1968 - 1979	79,545
	Fort Dodge 4	Ford	Sunflower (100%)	149	1969	107,336
	Great Bend 3	Barton	Sunflower (100%)	82	1963	31,976
	Cimarron River 1 Natural Gas (B)	Seward	Sunflower (100%)	65	1963-1968	25,768
	Clifton 1 Natural Gas (P)	Washington	Sunflower (100%)	88	1974	10,299
	Rubart Station Natural Gas (I)	Grant	Sunflower (100%)	120	2014	70,253
Liberty Utilities (Empire)	Riverton Natural gas (P)	Cherokee	Empire (100%)	268	2007-2016	250
	Riverton Combustion Turbine Natural gas (P)	Cherokee	Empire (100%)	33	1988	1,146,796
	Empire Energy Center Natural gas (P)	Jasper, Missouri	Empire (100%)	379	1978 - 2003	230,094
	Ozark Beach Hydro (B)	Taney, Missouri	Empire (100%)	16	1931	55,747
	State Line Combine Cycle Natural gas (P)	Jasper, Missouri	Empire (60%) EKC (40%)	568	1997-2001	1,433,349
	State Line Combustion Turbine Natural gas (P)	Jasper, Missouri	Empire (100%)	123	1995	27,819
	Neosho Ridge Wind	Neosho	Empire (100%)	301	2021	1,083,440
	Kings Point Wind	Lawrence, Missouri	Empire (100%)	149	2021	528,222
	North Fork Ridge Wind	Barton, Missouri	Empire (100%)	149	2020	500,083

Operating Utility	Power Plant Name Unit / Primary Fuel Source (B-Base, I-Intermediate, P-Peaking)	County	Ownership	Nameplate Capacity (MW)	Initial Year of Operation	2023 Net Generation (MWh)
Plum Point Energy Associates, LLC (Plum)	Plum Point Energy Coal (B)	Mississippi, Arkansas	Plum (56.85%) MJMEUC (22.11%) Empire (7.52%) East Texas Coop. (7.52%) Mississippi Municipal Energy Agency (6%)	720	2010	3,371,290
Midwest Energy, Inc. (Midwest)	Colby Dual Fuel (P)	Thomas	Midwest (100%)	16	1970	1,580
	Bird City Distillate fuel oil (P)	Cheyenne	Midwest (100%)	4	1965-1966	0
	Goodman Energy Center Natural gas (P)	Ellis	Midwest (100%)	104	2008-2016	112,119

Kansas Corporation Commission 2025 QUICK REFERENCE



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