City of Odessa, Missouri
Board of Aldermen
Odessa Community Building | 601 W. Main Street
Special Meeting & Workshop ~ Tuesday, May 26, 2026 | 6:00 p.m.
Meeting Minutes

@OdessaMO

CALL TO ORDER / PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Mayor Bruce Whitsitt called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m., and led in the pledge of allegiance.

ROLL CALL

Karen Findora, City Clerk, called the roll and confirmed a quorum.

Mayor Bruce Whitsitt	Present	Alderman Forest Palmer	Present
Alderwoman Karla Polson	Present	Alderwoman Mickey Starr	Absent
Alderman Mike Plachte	Present	Alderwoman Amy Finch	Present
Alderwoman Rachel Wrenn	Present		

OTHERS IN ATTENDANCE

Shawna Davis, City Administrator
Karen Findora, City Clerk
Cathy Thompson, Finance Director
Josh Thompson, Police Chief
Troy Woutzke, Electric
Darrin Lamb, Streets/Water - Absent
Kenny Snider, Wastewater - Absent

PUBLIC IN ATTENDANCE

Hannah Sparr, The Odessan
Paulina Hart
David Brown, Allgeier, Martin and Assoc.
Josh , Allgeier, Martin and Assoc.

WELCOME OF VISITORS

Mayor Whitsitt welcomed visitors and those viewing on YouTube.

APPROVAL OF CONSENT AGENDA

Approval of consent agenda.

- Finance April Rpt.

Alderman Palmer provided a brief update on the Finance Committee. The credit card processing fees went from 4.5% to 3.5%. Cathy Thompson, Finance Director, stated that staff have received 640 credit applications, several of which are duplicates. She went on to say that the ECA credits will begin appearing on this month's cycle of utility bills.

Mayor Whitsitt informed the board that he received a letter dated May 19th from the Mo State Auditor at City Hall on May 26. He read the letter to the board.
(Letter attached and made part of the minutes.)

Alderman Palmer moved to approve the consent agenda as submitted, seconded by Alderwoman Polson.
Motion carried 5-Aye, 0-No.

NEW BUSINESS

Bill No. 2026-21 Introduction and 1st Reading ~ *Amend Ordinance Inspections*
Mayor Whitsitt read the proposed Ordinance, Bill No. 2026-21, of the proposed ordinance amending Chapter 12, Article II, Licenses, Div. 1 Generally, Sec. 12-35, Inspections, of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Odessa, first reading.

Motion was made by Alderman Plachte to adopt Bill No. 2026-21, upon its first reading, and proceed to the second reading. Motion seconded by Alderwoman Polson, and carried with the following vote.
Motion carried 5-Aye, 0-No.

Bill No. 2026-21 Introduction and 2nd Reading ~ *Amend Ordinance Inspections*
Mayor Whitsitt read the proposed Ordinance, Bill No. 2026-21, of the proposed ordinance amending Chapter 12, Article II, Licenses, Div. 1 Generally, Sec. 12-35, Inspections, of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Odessa, second reading.

Motion was made by Alderwoman Finch to adopt Bill No. 2026-21, of proposed ordinance amending Chapter 12, Article II, Licenses, Div. 1 Generally, Sec. 12-35, Inspections, of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Odessa with amendments to Sec. 12-35 (b) to read, "The city **or its designee** is hereby authorized to conduct safety inspections of any licensed business establishment within Odessa city limits to more than one (1) time per calendar year, **unless a complaint is submitted.**" Motion seconded by Alderman Platche, and carried with the following vote.

Roll call vote as follows:

Alderman Plachte	yes	Alderwoman Wrenn	yes
Alderman Palmer	yes	Alderwoman Polson	yes
Alderwoman Starr	absent	Alderwoman Finch	yes

Motion carried 5-Aye, 0-No.
Bill No. 2026-21 became **Ordinance No. 3185**

Work Shop ~ Electrical Rates
David Brown of Allgeier, Martin and Associates, Inc. presented his recommendations and options for the city's utility rates (see attached handout). Please note that the option numbers were incorrect. The board discussed the options and provided Mr. Brown with direction to prepare a three (3)-year plan and a plan for ECA rates. The plan and an ordinance will be reviewed at the Monday, June 22nd board meeting.

Aldermen ~ Request for New Items
Alderwoman Wrenn requested that the board discuss the extension of the ECA credit application deadline. The deadline to submit is June 28th.

Next Regular Scheduled Meeting:
Monday, June 8, 2026, at 6:00 p.m. Regular Session

Adjourn
There being no further business to come before the Board of Aldermen, a motion was made by Alderman Palmer, seconded by Alderwoman Finch, to adjourn the meeting at 8:45 p.m. **Motion carried 5- Aye, 0-No.**

The foregoing minutes are a summary of the proceedings of the meeting. For a complete verbatim record, including audio/video recording, please refer to the official meeting recording available on the City's website. https://www.cityofodessamo.com/

Approved:
June 8, 2026

CITY OF ODESSA

Bruce Whitsitt, Mayor

ATTEST:

Karen Findora, City Clerk

SCOTT FITZPATRICK
MISSOURI STATE AUDITOR

May 19, 2026

Brune Whitsitt, Mayor
City Hall
228 S 2nd
City of Odessa, MO 64076

Dear Mr. Whitsitt:

Pursuant to Section 29.230, RSMo, the State Auditor's Office will be performing an audit of the City of Odessa. The Lafayette County Clerk has certified that 434 signatures submitted are signatures of registered, resident voters. These signatures meet the requirement for a petition audit of the City of Odessa.

The required number of signatures for a petition audit of the City of Odessa is 15 percent of the number of votes cast in the last gubernatorial election with a minimum requirement of 392. The Lafayette County Clerk has determined there were 2,611 votes cast. As 15 percent of 2,611 is 392, the minimum number of signatures required is 392.

The estimated cost of the audit is $85,000 - $135,000 (as stated on the petition signature forms). Pursuant to Section 29.230, RSMo, the City of Odessa will pay the actual cost of the audit upon completion of the audit. Please make appropriate plans to budget for this cost. We will contact you before we begin the audit to discuss the audit process and any questions you may have.

If you have questions regarding this information, please contact me at (573) 751-4213.

Sincerely,

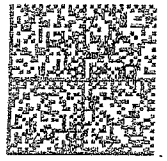
Lori Melton

Lori Melton, CPA
Assistant Audit Director

LM/BP

OFFICE OF MISSOURI STATE AUDITOR
PO BOX 869
JEFFERSON CITY MO 65102

PRESORTED
FIRST CLASS



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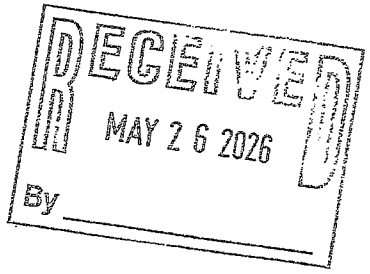

Brune Whitsitt, Mayor
City Hall
228 S 2nd
City of Odessa, MO 64076

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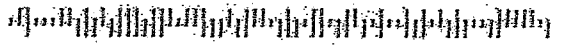


CITY OF ODESSA, MISSOURI
ELECTRIC RATE RECOMMENDATION
MARCH 2026

New Rates from updated information: (Hold Base and raise Energy Use Charge primarily)
Residential

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Base	$21.91	$21.91	$21.91
Energy Use	0.1032 $/kWh	0.1094 $/kWh	0.1140 $/kWh
Percent Growth	5%	5%	5%

Split Commercial

	Small	Large
Base	$40.75	$40.75
Energy Use	0.1173 $/kWh	0.1100 $/kWh
Demand Chg.	0	10 $/kW
Percent Growth	-14%	16%

Overall Outcome Predicted
Year 1 – Short $450k so only have $250k for capital improvements to the system. Have minimum $2,500,000 for emergency (tight) and no money for price or debt risk.

Year 2 – Have $617k to put $450k back into the reserve and the rest to spend on improvements (Less than $250k).

Year 3 – Need to reevaluate rates and adjustments. Need to reevaluate reserve. Reserve required predicted to be $4,400,000 due to inflation and fuel cost risks (may change). If growth estimated on Annual Rate Calculation sheet is true will have more meters and higher per meter use. Will have $100k over required funds for capital improvement and reserve restoration.

Final Reserve should be maintained between $4,000,000 and $5,500,000 at the current interest rate and risk level. With a small utility like Odessa, MO it is hard to raise dollars because there are too few payees. Recommend the higher end of this range to avoid shortages later. This money is owned by every payee on the system so the power stays on.

CITY OF ODESSA, MISSOURI
ELECTRIC RATE RECOMMENDATION
MARCH 2026

Current:

Electric Department is 62.3% of Utility Fund (20) by Revenue, Water Plant is 14.7% and Waste Water is 23.0%.
2024-2025 Revenue for Utility Fund was $9,743,374. Expenses were $9,262,977, leaving $480,397.
Electric Department related remaining funds after cost was $852,654.
Electric paid 44% of administrative costs but there were 56% of administrative costs remaining. (794,752).
Projections show that Electric Departments revenue will be further and further under cost and is not providing sufficient capital improvement funds.
Population growth is less than 1% per year with projections showing 5.4 new population a year.
There is some increase projected in kWh/customer, but not enough to make up the difference. Current kWh/customer was 1,019 kWh/Customer/Month.
The rate increase over the last 4 years was effectively 2.1% total. The other utilities in the area have increased their rates 2-3 times by 6% to 15% or more each time to cover the increasing costs of generating and operating an electric utility.
Cost of Service shows that the Residential Rate is under collecting. Commercial is slightly over collecting per the costs to provide services. This requires the rates to be adjusted over the next 3 to 4 years.
There are limited reserve funds for Line or Equipment maintenance and upgrades. There needs to be 12% to 15% of electrical revenue funds for emergencies, maintenance and upgrades. A better way to look at maintenance and improvement funds is 5-15% of Total Distribution Plant ($15,500,000) Currently spend ~$135k a year and this will increase as infrastructure is left to deteriorate. Distribution System Study is required to identify where upgrades are most needed.

Proposed:

Resulting Rates for 4 year steps from COS Study Report

TABLE OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED RATES

Four Year Alternate Rates

PROPOSED RATES 2026-2027			PROPOSED RATES 2027-2028			PROPOSED RATES 2028-2029			PROPOSED RATES 2029-2030		
Residential			Residential			Residential			Residential		
Base Charge	$22.12	/Month	Base Charge	$23.13	/Month	Base Charge	$24.26	/Month	Base Charge	$25.00	/Month
Energy Charge	$0.1039	/kWh	Energy Charge	$0.1150	/kWh	Energy Charge	$0.1200	/kWh	Energy Charge	$0.1222	/kWh
Commercial			Commercial			Commercial			Commercial		
Base Charge	$40.50	/Month	Base Charge	$34.59	/Month	Base Charge	$30.00	/Month	Base Charge	$26.27	/Month
Energy Charge	$0.1230	/kWh	Energy Charge	$0.1312	/kWh	Energy Charge	$0.1312	/kWh	Energy Charge	$0.1312	/kWh
Industrial			Industrial			Industrial			Industrial		
Base Charge	$60.00	/Month	Base Charge	$61.00	/Month	Base Charge	$62.00	/Month	Base Charge	$64.00	/Month
Demand Charg	$10.00	/kW	Demand Charg	$10.00	/kW	Demand Charg	$10.00	/kW	Demand Charg	$10.00	/kW
Energy Charge	$0.1000	/kWh	Energy Charge	$0.1087	/kWh	Energy Charge	$0.1200	/kWh	Energy Charge	$0.1306	/kWh
Primary Metered			Primary Metered			Primary Metered			Primary Metered		
Base Charge	$57.00	/Month	Base Charge	$63.00	/Month	Base Charge	$61.28	/Month	Base Charge	$69.00	/Month
Demand Charg	$8.00	/kW	Demand Charg	$8.50	/kW	Demand Charg	$9.00	/kW	Demand Charg	$10.00	/kW
Energy Charge	$0.1000	/kWh	Energy Charge	$0.1025	/kWh	Energy Charge	$0.1050	/kWh	Energy Charge	$0.1100	/kWh

Update ECA method and consider raising the base from 80.30 to 90.30 $/MWh. Method has been rewritten for your consideration.

Summary:

Increase rates by small steps. Reach Electric Department Cost of Service Plan rates within 3 to 4 years. Complete a rate review every three years to match change in costs as they occur in the years after.
Collect Operations and Maintenance funds for Electric Department use and put it in the Electric Reserve.
Adjust ECA method and base to keep up with energy cost increases over next 4 years.
Continue the 3% a year annual updates after the four year plan.
Overall revenue increase: ~$625,000 for rates and ~$100,000 from ECA = $725,000.
Plan will keep Utility Fund above $0 and will keep Electric Department with funds to increase reliability, resiliency and grow commercial and industrial loads for Odessa.

Odessa, MO
Utility Rates Planning
Recommendations
and
Options

Background

- Cost of Service completed March 2026
  - Presented Cost assessment and Fairness of Current Rates
  - Two Plans: 3 year and 4 year plan
- ECA "Rehab" February 2019 to April 2026
- Request for adjustment of rate plan
  - Split Commercial into Small and Large?
  - Make more competitive rates vs Higginsville and Evergy
  - Can we leave "Base" and only raise Energy Charge for Residential and Commercial Rate Classes
- City and Utility called for a Workshop
  - Get all on the same page information wise
  - Determine best rate plan for Odessa, MO

Cost-of-Service Basis

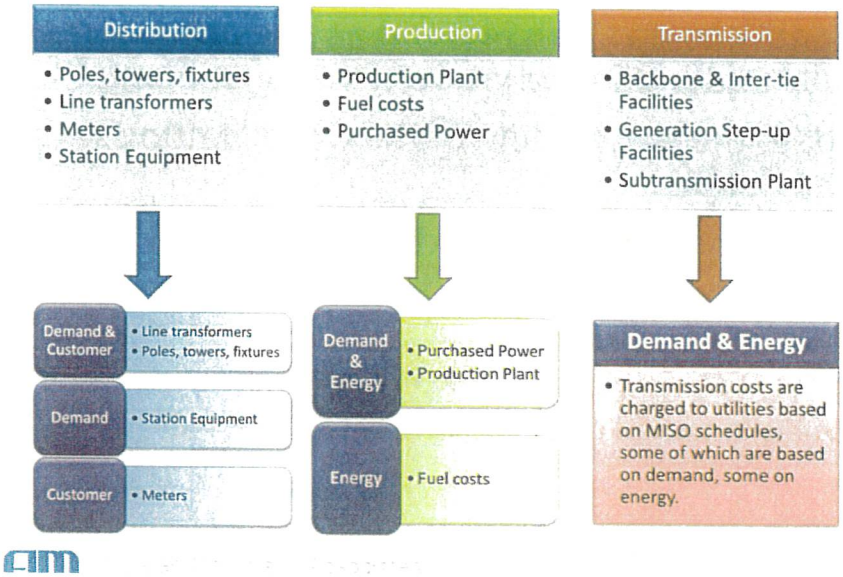
- Data received and researched for the COS and Rate Study
- Audits (FY 23-24 and FY 24-25)
- Billing Data for Summer and Winter (Worst Weather Days)
- Budgets (FY 23-24 and FY 24-25)
- Economic Reports for Area
- Other Municipals, Cooperatives, and Investor-Owned Utilities in Area
- MPUA Billing and Reports
- Current Rates
- City Strategy
- Distribution System Condition
- Overall Utility Funds Balance
- Administrative Costs (Whole Utility and Electric ONLY)
- Electric Reserve Funds
- Rate History and Balance
- Demographics and Growth Metrics
- 50 Years of Cost-of-Service Analysis and Rate Formation Tools

Method (Utility Method)

NARUC, APPA, Best Practice, Accounting Based

- Assign accounts to cost behavior (per kW, per kWh, per Meter)
- Assign costs to electric utility function
- Assign function utilization to rate classes and per customer
- Assess required emergency funds (percent of total plant)
- Assign increases (inflation, pay raises, current debt, current projects, electric use increase/decrease, increase in population, etc…)
- Develop a test year and apply city strategy and direction
- Determine Cost of Service and apply to Rate Development

Cost-of-Service
Functionalization to Classification



Method (Cash Method)

- Smaller Utilities
- Determine Required Revenue to Operate Utility
  - Daily costs - Emergency Fund (Weather Damage)
  - Debt - Maintenance and Repair
  - System Imp. - Known Increases (Power Cost, Staff Cost, etc..)
- Develop a test year and apply city strategy and direction
- Determine Rates to Provide:
  - Cost + Emergency Funds + Capital Improvements + Debt
  - This method was used to validate the Proposed Rates
  - Prefer using the Utility Method to know Cost of Service
  - Rates actually chosen are well informed by costs, fairness, and ability to reach the utilities and towns goals
  - Best way to provide lowest cost reliable power

THE TWO TOGETHER GIVE ASSURANCE FOR GOOD RATE DECISIONS

Why Utility Method First?

- Biggest reason is it tells me what your usage patterns are and where they are headed
- Secondly, to do Cash Method as the primary method I need to fully understand what went into your budget
- Validate the bottom line of the Cash Method without knowing all the details
- Also, Utility Method really digs in and helps understand how the utility works and where the money goes (Pretty Good Secondary Audit)
  - Cost →Bill→Application→Utility Health
  - Utility is owned by the people of Odessa, MO

Electric Reserves

Purpose:

- Funds on hand for immediate costs
- Protects Utility from going into debt or becoming insolvent
- Let the utility do what is needed to keep the lights on
- Electric Reserve Fund =
  - Emergency Funds
  - Debt Risk
  - Power Cost Risk
  - Capital Improvements
  - Maintenance

Emergency Electric Fund Reserves

Purpose:

- Keep the Utility no matter what happens!
- Electricity is critical to the well being of the town
- Weather, Accidents, Ageing Equipment, Vegetation can shutdown the power for everyone in a moment
- Fewer meters for the small utility means it is harder to recover from these events
- Costs are somewhat unpredictable and reserves let the utility be flexible
- Some years require more maintenance or upgrades than planned
- Commercial opportunities can have short half lives and reserves allow the utility to move quickly in the best interest of their users

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Consulting Engineers

Emergency Fund Reserves

How much should we have on hand to be healthy?

- Determine replacement cost of entire Distribution System assets- $$$'s
  - Substation – Transformers, Switches, Structures, Conductor, Labor
  - Power Lines (Primary Backbone Lines) – Poles, Fuses, Service Transformers
  - Services – Lines to Homes and Businesses, Meters
  - Vehicles – Bucket Trucks, Pickups
  - Determined the Odessa MO Utility system would cost just over $15,500,000 (FY 24-25 dollars)

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Consulting Engineers

Emergency Fund Reserves

- Utilities typically keep 10 – 20% of this total as Emergency Funds

  - FEMA is not guaranteed to pay and is a very slow to reimburse of costs after the fact
  - Quick restoration requires that lack of reserve funds not be a bottleneck to getting back online
  - This is $2,325,000 to $3,100,000 before any other costs
  - Does not include Debt, Inflation, Staffing Costs, Increases to Power Purchasing Cost, and Capital Improvement Funds

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Consulting Engineers

Electric Reserve Total

- Emergency Reserves – Storms, Accidents, Failing Equipment
- Reserves are Required for Maintenance of a Utility
  - Yearly maintenance increases reliability
  - Scheduled Maintenance is higher cost than Predictive
- Planned Capital Improvements
  - Bucket Trucks, Sectionalizing, Personnel Cost Changes, Upgrades to main infrastructure and grow commerce
  - Typical utility keeps 5 to 15%
  - $2,325,000 is 15% for first year and decrease yearly over 5-8 years to $1,000,000
- System Studies and Planning
  - Spend on the right projects at the right time
  - Use today's dollars instead of more expensive future dollars where needed
- Total Reserve is recommended to be: $3.1M + $2.325M
  = $5,425,000

If the Minimum Numbers are used = $3,900,000

- May not include enough for needed improvements to bring in commerce or improve reliability and resilience for Odessa

RECOMMEND NO LESS THAN $5,000,000

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Consulting Engineers

Rate Options

- There are many rate options:
- Flat Rate – Current
  - With Connection Charge (Base Rate)
  - Per kWh (Energy Usage Rate)
  - Per kW (Demand Rate)
  - Previously proposed 3yr or 4yr rate adjustment (with yearly reassessment)
- Time of Use (Based on Peak Demand in area)
  - Odessa's peak could be from 6AM to 4PM in Summer
  - Odessa's peak could be from 7AM to 3PM in Winter
  - Overnight is very flat
  - Summer is highest peak
- Inverted Block (Increasing Block) – Recommended – Encourages conservation
  - Small Increase in Base Rate per customer charge
  - Leave first block as it is up to half of the average (Ave = 1029 kWh, ½*Ave=515) or round up to 600 kWh
  - Increase each block by .02 and set to average use and above the average as their own blocks
    - Block1 = 600 kWh, Block2 =1500 kWh, Block3 >2100 kWh

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Flat Rate – Current Rate Structure

- This is the simplest to understand
- Does not make use at any time better than any other
- Doesn't send any signal for conservation
- Doesn't help with reducing overall peak to lower cost with the provider
- Raises cost across entire rate class the same
- Can't help the smaller users

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Time-of-Use

- This rate lets the utility to put pressure on users to use less when power costs the utility the most
- Time-of-use rewards conservation with lower bills
- Lets users have control over their own cost
- This rate pairs well with Inverted Block rates to increase the pressure on users to conserve

Inverted Block (Increasing Block)

- This rate protects the users who conserve the most on their energy use
- Puts pressure on the heavy users to reduce their use
- The users who can best afford it pay slightly more
- The users who can not afford it pay a little less
- This rate pairs well with Time-of-Use to increase the pressure on users to conserve

Split Commercial

- Analysis of kWh and kW to determine division of rate class
- Large Commercial was split at a 4 month demand over 25kW
- Request to be Small Commercial can be reviewed based on four months of consistently being below 25kW demand
- Review of Commercial for being Large Commercial should be done on a yearly or every 6 months
- Large Commercial will also have a demand charge for maintenance of the transformers
  - Transformers are Owned by the Utility in Commercial Classes
  - Higher reliability demand of Large Commercial users
  - Allows the Small and Large Commercial to be adjusted separately as needed

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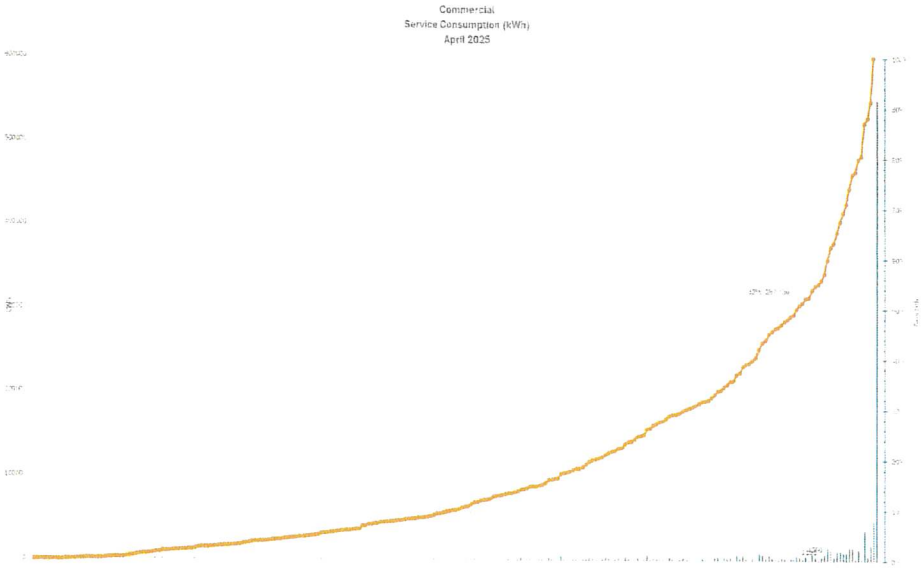
Split Commercial (continued)

- Split Commercial into Small and Large



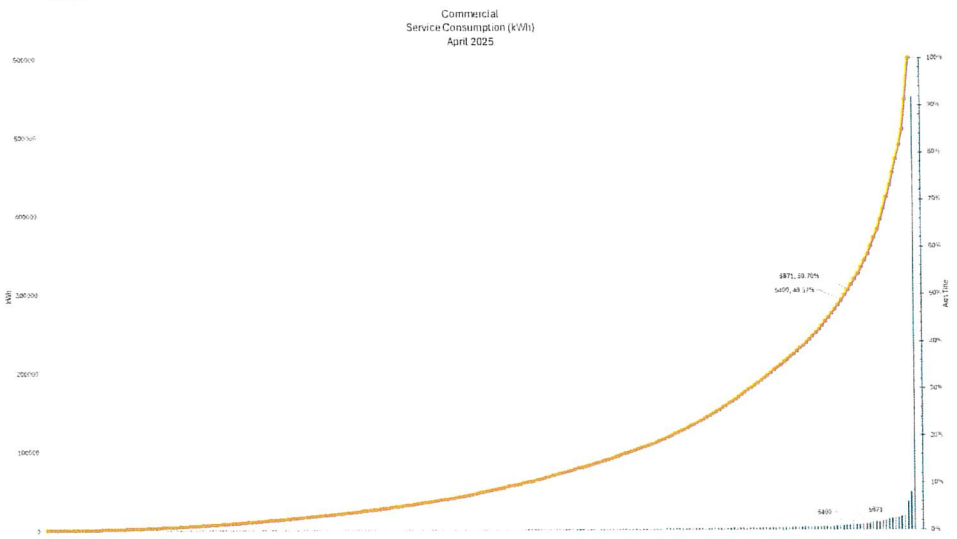
No.	Group	Total kWh	Total kW
245	Small	281,976	1628
23	Large	268,444	1092

Sorted by Demand

ALLGEIER, MARTIN and ASSOCIATES, INC.

Split Commercial (continued)

- Split Commercial into Small and Large



25kW Divide		Total	Total
No.	Group	kWh	kW
245	Small	281,976	1628
23	Large	268,444	1092

Sorted by Energy Use

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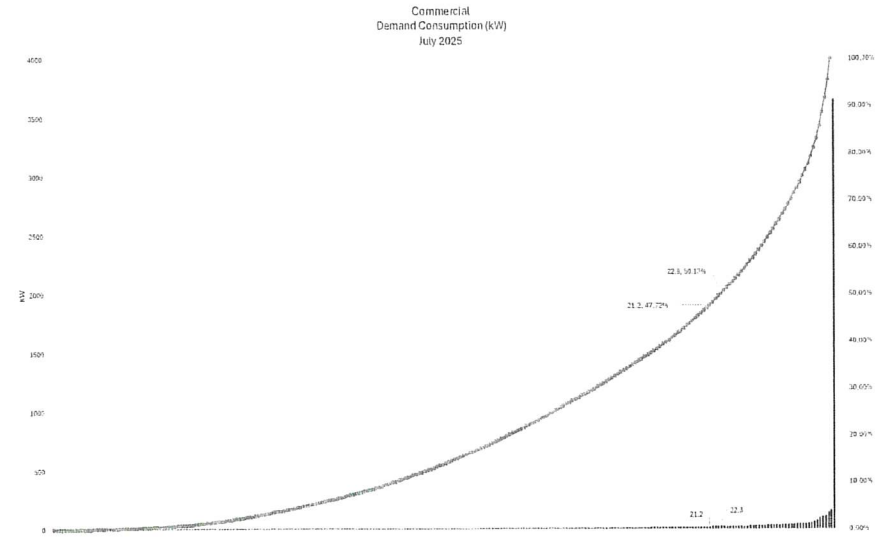
Consulting Engineers

Split Commercial (continued)

- Split Commercial into Small and Large



		Total	Total
No.	Group	kWh	kW
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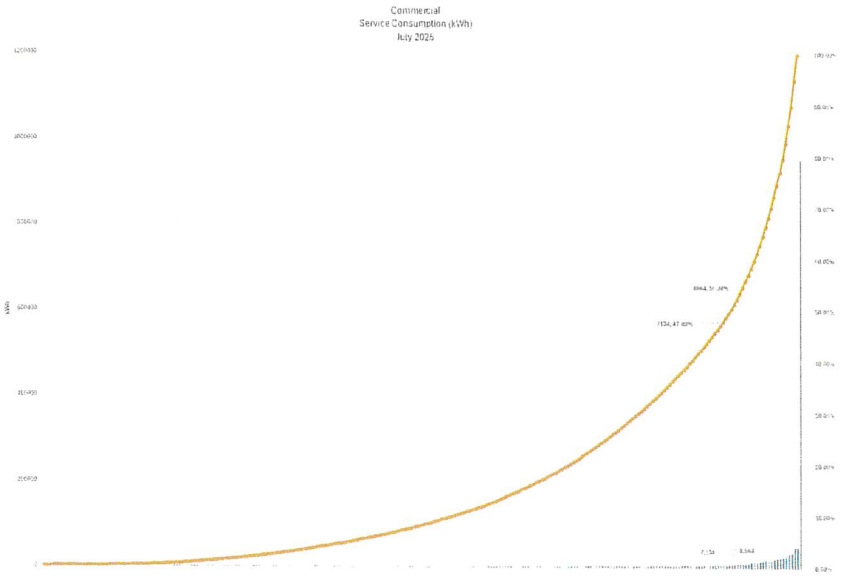
Sorted by Demand

ALLGEIER, MARTIN and ASSOCIATES, INC.
Consulting Engineers

Split Commercial (continued)

- Split Commercial into Small and Large



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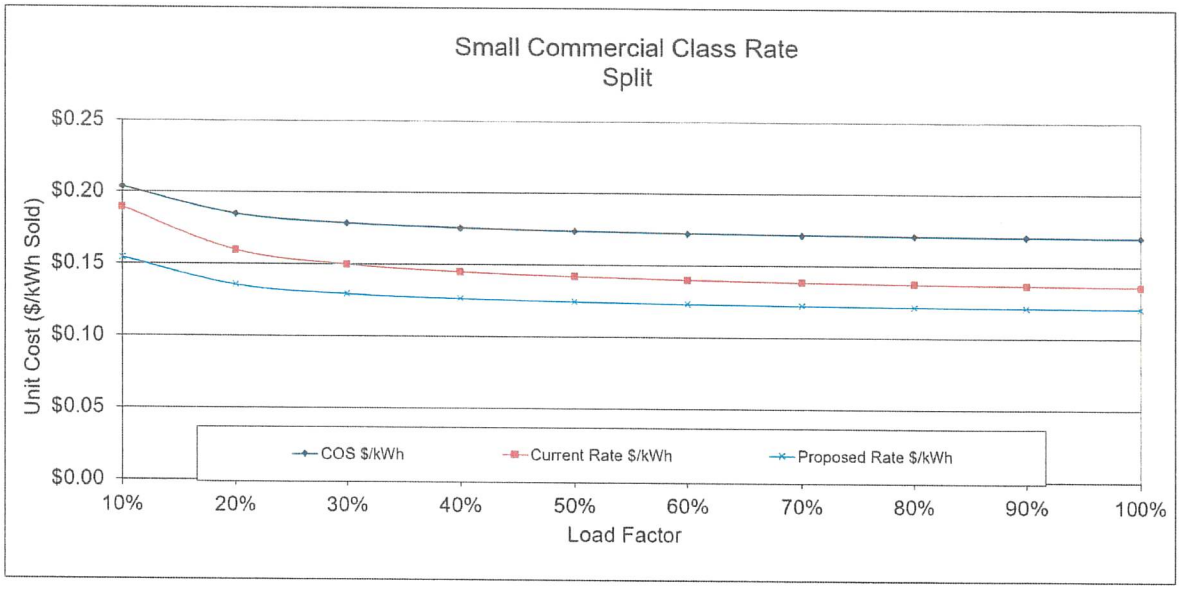

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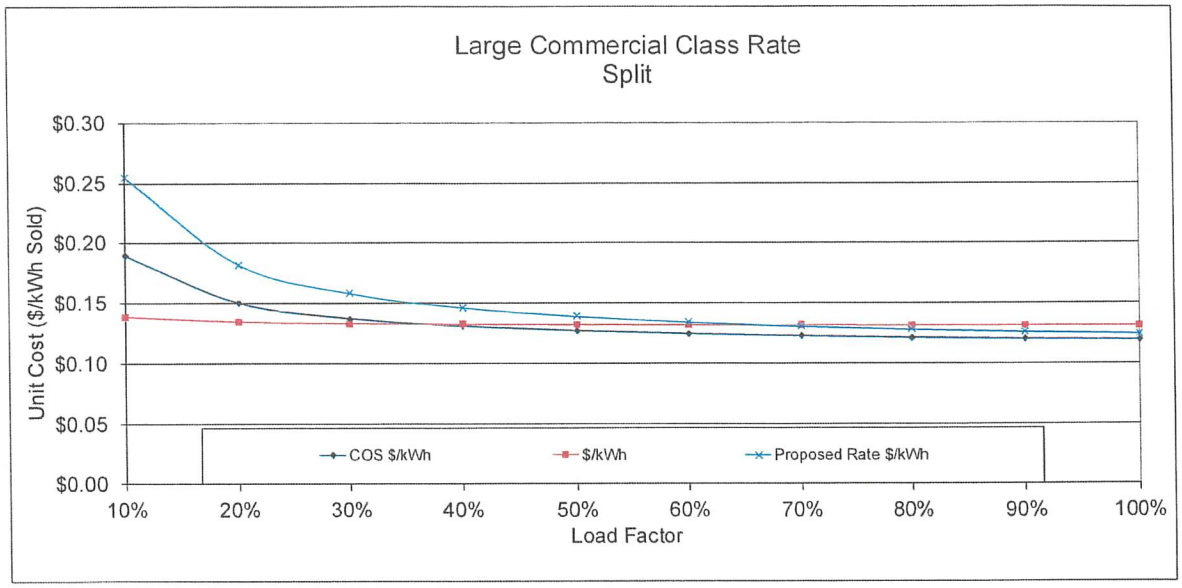

Rates Recommended in Report

3 Year Report Version

Rate Class	Cost of Service ($/kWh)	Revenue from Existing Rates ($/kWh)	Revenue from Minimal Rates ($/kWh)	Shortage in Revenue ($/kWh)	Percent Shortage
Residential	0.1294	0.1039	0.1168	0.0129	12.4%
Commercial	0.1383	0.1421	0.1410	-0.0011	-0.8%
Industrial	0.1591	0.1245	0.1434	0.0189	15.2%
Primary Metered	0.1342	0.1185	0.1301	0.0116	9.8%

Residential Rate Schedule (Minimal – 3 Year Plan)						
Minimal Rate Yearly Updates	Year 1	Rate 1	Year 2	Rate 2	Year 3	Rate 3
Customer Charge per Month	+$4.13	$25.00	+0.635	$25.64	+0.635	$26.27
Energy Charge per kWh	+0.0118	0.1100	+0.0061	0.1161	+0.0061	0.1222

3 Year Option – New kWh and Meter Count

- Residential – Adjusted to new use and base

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Base	$21.91	$21.91	$21.91
Energy Use	0.1032 $/kWh	0.1094 $/kWh	0.1140 $/kWh
Percent Growth	5%	5%	5%
Margin for Rate Class	$ 630 k Short	$ 320 k Short	$ 17 k

	Small Year 1	Large Year 1
Base	$40.75	$40.75
Energy Use	0.1173 $/kWh	0.1100 $/kWh
Demand Chg.	0	10 $/kW
Percent Growth	-14%	16%

Overall very close to Calc sheet.
Reach Full Reserve in 5 years
Above cost after 2 years

Up 52k for Commercial
over Cost of Service

ALLGEIER, MARTIN and ASSOCIATES, INC.
Consulting Engineers

4 Year Option from Report

Resulting Rates for 4 year steps.

TABLE OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED RATES
Four Year Alternate Rates

PROPOSED RATES 2026-2027			PROPOSED RATES 2027-2028			PROPOSED RATES 2028-2029			PROPOSED RATES 2029-2030		
Residential			Residential			Residential			Residential		
Base Charge	$22.12	/Month	Base Charge	$23.13	/Month	Base Charge	$24.26	/Month	Base Charge	$25.00	/Month
Energy Charge	$0.1039	/kWh	Energy Charge	$0.1150	/kWh	Energy Charge	$0.1200	/kWh	Energy Charge	$0.1222	/kWh
Commercial			Commercial			Commercial			Commercial		
Base Charge	$40.50	/Month	Base Charge	$34.59	/Month	Base Charge	$30.00	/Month	Base Charge	$26.27	/Month
Energy Charge	$0.1230	/kWh	Energy Charge	$0.1312	/kWh	Energy Charge	$0.1312	/kWh	Energy Charge	$0.1312	/kWh
Industrial			Industrial			Industrial			Industrial		
Base Charge	$60.00	/Month	Base Charge	$61.00	/Month	Base Charge	$62.00	/Month	Base Charge	$64.00	/Month
Demand Charg	$10.00	/kW	Demand Charg	$10.00	/kW	Demand Charg	$10.00	/kW	Demand Charg	$10.00	/kW
Energy Charge	$0.1000	/kWh	Energy Charge	$0.1087	/kWh	Energy Charge	$0.1200	/kWh	Energy Charge	$0.1306	/kWh
Primary Metered			Primary Metered			Primary Metered			Primary Metered		
Base Charge	$57.00	/Month	Base Charge	$63.00	/Month	Base Charge	$61.28	/Month	Base Charge	$69.00	/Month
Demand Charg	$8.00	/kW	Demand Charg	$8.50	/kW	Demand Charg	$9.00	/kW	Demand Charg	$10.00	/kW
Energy Charge	$0.1000	/kWh	Energy Charge	$0.1023	/kWh	Energy Charge	$0.1050	/kWh	Energy Charge	$0.1100	/kWh

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Odessa Board Proposed Rates - Five Year Rates

Proposed Rates 2026-2027			Proposed Rates 2027-2028			Proposed Rates 2028-2029			Proposed Rates 2029-2030			Proposed Rates 2030-2031		
Residential			Residential			Residential			Residential			Residential		
Base Charge	$ 21.91	/Month	Base Charge	$ 21.91	/Month	Base Charge	$ 21.91	/Month	Base Charge	$ 21.91	/Month	Base Charge	$ 21.91	/Month
Energy Charge	$ 0.1031	/kWh	Energy Charge	$ 0.1083	/kWh	Energy Charge	$ 0.1137	/kWh	Energy Charge	$ 0.1194	/kWh	Energy Charge	$ 0.1254	/kWh
Commercial 1			Commercial 1			Commercial 1			Commercial 1			Commercial 1		
Base Charge	$ 40.75	/Month	Base Charge	$ 40.75	/Month	Base Charge	$ 40.75	/Month	Base Charge	$ 40.75	/Month	Base Charge	$ 40.75	/Month
Energy Charge	$ 0.1173	/kWh	Energy Charge	$ 0.1173	/kWh	Energy Charge	$ 0.1173	/kWh	Energy Charge	$ 0.1173	/kWh	Energy Charge	$ 0.1173	/kWh
Commercial 2			Commercial			Commercial			Commercial			Commercial		
Base Charge	$ 40.75	/Month	Base Charge	$ 41.97	/Month	Base Charge	$ 44.53	/Month	Base Charge	$ 44.53	/Month	Base Charge	$ 45.87	/Month
Demand Charge	$ 10.00	/kW	Demand Charge	$ 10.30	/kW	Demand Charge	$ 10.93	/kW	Demand Charge	$ 10.93	/kW	Demand Charge	$ 11.26	/kW
Energy Charge	$ 0.1100	/kWh	Energy Charge	$ 0.1133	/kWh	Energy Charge	$ 0.1202	/kWh	Energy Charge	$ 0.1202	/kWh	Energy Charge	$ 0.1173	/kWh
Industrial			Industrial			Industrial			Industrial			Industrial		
Base Charge	$ 56.80	/Month	Base Charge	$ 56.80	/Month	Base Charge	$ 56.80	/Month	Base Charge	$ 56.80	/Month	Base Charge	$ 45.87	/Month
Demand Charge	$ 7.12	/kW	Demand Charge	$ 7.33	/kW	Demand Charge	$ 7.55	/kW	Demand Charge	$ 7.78	/kW	Demand Charge	$ 11.26	/kW
Energy Charge	$ 0.0988	/kWh	Energy Charge	$ 0.0988	/kWh	Energy Charge	$ 0.0988	/kWh	Energy Charge	$ 0.0788	/kWh	Energy Charge	$ 0.1238	/kWh
Primary Metered			Primary Metered			Primary Metered			Primary Metered			Primary Metered		
Base Charge	$ 68.39	/Month	Base Charge	$ 68.39	/Month	Base Charge	$ 68.39	/Month	Base Charge	$ 68.39	/Month	Base Charge	$ 68.39	/Month
Demand Charge	$ 7.12	/kW	Demand Charge	$ 7.33	/kW	Demand Charge	$ 7.55	/kW	Demand Charge	$ 7.78	/kW	Demand Charge	$ 8.01	/kW
Energy Charge	$ 0.0936	/kWh	Energy Charge	$ 0.0983	/kWh	Energy Charge	$ 0.1033	/kWh	Energy Charge	$ 0.1084	/kWh	Energy Charge	$ 0.1138	/kWh

ALLGEIER, MARTIN and ASSOCIATES, INC.
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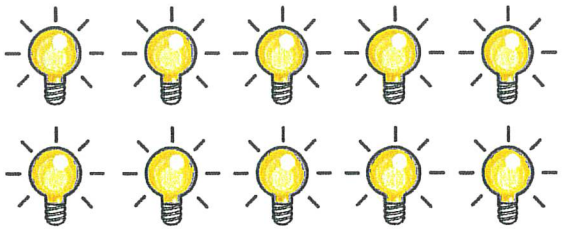
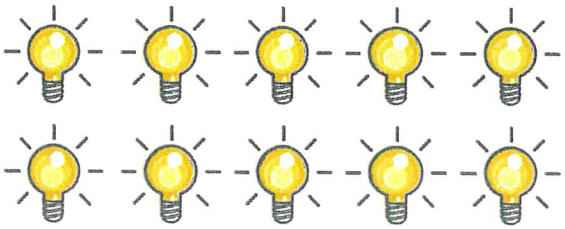
kW - Demand
One 1000 Watt bulb



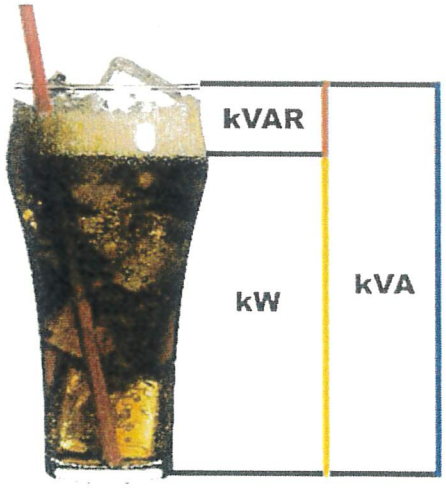
Ten 100 Watt bulbs

ALLGEIER, MARTIN and ASSOCIATES, INC.
Consulting Engineers

kWh
1000 Watt for 1 Hour



100 Watt for 1 Hour



Capacity of glass
Apparent power (kVA)

Foam
Reactive power (kVAR)

Soda
Real power (kW)

Power factor
Soda (kW) /
Capacity of glass (kVA)

Future System Study

Update system map
Generate a computer model
Analyze consumer loads
Determine system issues
Recommendations and improvements
Cost Plan
Support Budget Decisions

ALLGEIER, MARTIN and ASSOCIATES, INC.